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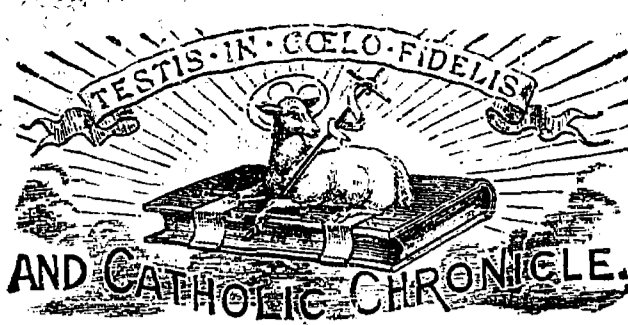
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REMARKABLE CURES AT STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

FROM A REGULAR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Ste Anne de Beaupre, Aug. 1st., 1899.

During the month that has just closed good Ste. Anne has pleased to exercise her power in a very striking manner at the miraculous shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre. There were no less than eight remarkable cures here during the month, of persons who were declared by the doctors to be incurable. Your correspondent had the pleasure of an interview with some of those who were cured and I subjoin their personal testimony of glorious Ste. Anne's goodness. Besides those given below, and the two others published in a recent issue of the "True Witness," there were some others, the particulars of which I have been unable to obtain as yet, but which I hope to have for a future issue. One was a lady that was cured of white swelling, another a man that was cured of spine disease and still another of consumption of the bones.

CURE OF MRS. HARTLEY.—The following is the personal account of Mrs. Hartley, No. 1 Warwick street, New Bedford, Mass., U.S.:

"On Thursday, July 21st, I went as usual to Benediction at the shrine. Father Holland preached the sermon on God's goodness and mercy towards us. When the sermon was over I went on my knees and seemed to feel as though for the first time, how good God had really been to me, and I prayed fervently to Ste. Anne that if it was the will of God that she would cure me of the disease which was surely bringing me to the grave, and which had kept me in torture for the past nine years. Suddenly a beautiful light emanated from the shrine, and all around, far, far behind, I could see nothing but the beautiful light. In the midst of this the eyes of good Ste. Anne beamed on me. I could see nothing but her beautiful face surrounded by the light; and she said to me slowly "you are cured! You are cured!"

I was fascinated by her gaze and

could do nothing but sob. I did not see the people in the church, altho' I knew they were there. It was as though I had been transported above this world, and I know I shall never see the same thing again until I am about to die, when I expect the same vision. I had the hardest work to keep from standing up in church and screaming that I was cured. I ran down to the statue and kissed the relic from Ste. Anne's house and laid my cheek against it. Then I ran into the sacristy, knelt down and asked Father Holland's blessing. The strain on my feelings was so strong that I broke down and cried, forgetting the surroundings, so that I remember very little of what happened afterwards. But I know that I am completely and perfectly cured. My disease was ulceration of the womb, which was not in the least helped by a painful operation performed a few years ago. I was sick most of the time and could scarcely walk. Now I am in perfect health. Thanks be to God and good Ste. Anne."

A SISTER OF MERCY CURED.—Another remarkable cure which was witnessed by the thousands who were here for the feast of Ste. Anne, was that of Sister Mary Gertrude, a Sister of Mercy from Newfoundland. The following account of her sickness and cure was handed to us by her traveling companion, the Mother Superior of the Convent:

"Our good Sister Mary Gertrude, Kenedy, had an attack of St. Vitus' Dance, in September, 1895, accompanied by epileptic fits. The following spring and autumn it returned with renewed violence which caused curvature of the spine and contraction of the muscles. In the spring of 1897 the old trouble came on with partial paralysis, which deprived her of the use of her right leg for months. The same thing happened again in the beginning of November, showing itself in its worst form. After this her condition of the race of which the A. O. H. is composed, Mr. E. B. Devlin for his manly defence of our nationality. The A. O. H. recognizes merit in any Irishman who has the courage to defend a people which has done as much as any other nationality to build up the industries of this country. I am pleased to see so many of our representative men here to-day. Men who on many an occasion stood in the breach in defence of our creed and race; men whose parents were the pioneers of this great province; men holding the highest offices within the gift of its people; men, the sons and grandsons of those pioneers who are now enrolled as members of the A. O. H., and whose battle-cry is

"Consequently our only hope was in a pilgrimage to the dear Shrine of good Ste. Anne de Beaupre, suggested by our Most Rev. Bishop, Dr. Macdonald, of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland. On the morning of the 27th, the day after the feast, the powerful intercession of the great Saint was shown by the sensation that our afflicted Sister felt of something giving way in her back, after which she raised her head for the first time in three years to receive Holy Communion and walked down the aisle without assistance. She is perfectly cured through the intercession of the wonder-working Ste. Anne. May God be praised."

Good Ste. Anne's power is not exhausted and never will be. I hope to send an account of other miracles for next week's issue.

A MONTREAL PILGRIMAGE.—The seventeenth Irish Catholic pilgrimage from Montreal, under the direction of Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.S.R., which reached here on Sunday last, was equally as successful as any that has taken place under his able direction. The weather was all that could be desired, and about three hundred men availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the Canadian Thaumaturga, St. Gabriel's excellent Brass Band accompanied the pilgrims as did also the fife and drum band and a contingent of the St. Ann's Cadets.

Headed by the bands and banners, the pilgrims proceeded to the church where Rev. Father Heffernan preached a very eloquent sermon at ten o'clock after which the articles of devotion were blessed and solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was celebrated. At noon the departure for Quebec was made.—Thomas Whelan.

A PUBLIC PROTEST AGAINST CARICATURE.

WITH BAND AND BANNERS, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, to the number of about a thousand, started from McGill Street on Sunday afternoon for St. Gabriel's Hall on Centre Street. They marched by way of St. Alexander street, Dorchester street, Cathedral street, Notre Dame street, Murray street, and over the Wellington Bridge to Centre street. They were sternly determined to raise their voices in protest against the too long tolerated and most offensive custom of caricaturing the Irish race, that has for years prevailed in Montreal, and in other parts of Canada.

THERE COULD BE NO MISTAKING the character of the airs which the band played on its way. They included "The Wearing of the Green," "St. Patrick's Day," "Garryowen," "The Boys of Wexford," "The Dear Little Shamrock," and other familiar national songs. The Hibernians were led by their fine body of Hibernian Knights, whose splendid marching and fine soldierly bearing evoked considerable applause along the route. On and near Wellington Bridge there were assembled not less than a thousand persons to greet the Hibernians as they passed over to the "Greater Griffintown," in which the Rev. Father O'Meara's parish is situated. At the Hall door and in the vicinity of St. Gabriel's handsome church building still larger crowds gathered; and it was with great difficulty that the Hibernians and their admiring compatriots gained access to the Hall.

THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION at all about it; it was as Father O'Meara said at the meeting afterwards: "It was a great day for Montreal Irishmen." The proceedings were characterized by the greatest dignity and decorum. All the speeches were enthusiastically cheered. Mr. E. B. Devlin, B.C.L., the guest of the day, received an ovation of which any proud Irishman might well be proud. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Mr. William Rawley, the intrepid and patriotic County President, for his zeal and enthusiasm in so ably seconding the efforts of the "True Witness" in bringing about a public protest against the practice of caricaturing our race. His opening remarks were given in a tone that had the genuine national ring about it, and were pronounced with all the fervor of an Irishman who is heart and soul in the movement. A word should also be said here of the able and talented secretary of the meeting, Mr. Michael Bermingham, who worked most energetically for the success of the gathering. He wore the uniform of the Hibernian Knights and looked every inch a soldier.

THE MATTERS OF REGRET FOR

inability to attend, from clergymen and laymen, which we publish below are well worthy of perusal, as they go to show the strength of the feeling which has been engendered by the pernicious attempts that have been made to cast ridicule and contempt upon the Irish race through the medium of cartoons and caricatures. Such spirited expressions of opinion, from all classes, augur well for the success of the movement set on foot by the "True Witness" and the Hibernians.

THE MEETING was the most enthusiastically Irish one that has been held in Montreal for many years. While the object was unique, if it has not already sounded the death-knell of the practice referred to, it has certainly given a grand object lesson that will have an effect all over this continent, and has served notice on all other nationalities that Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen will no longer tolerate this form of insult. It has proved, too, that Irishmen can meet and discuss in a calm and dignified manner a grave injustice that insults their manhood.

THE WARM SYMPATHY of the clergy is manifested in the allusion to Father Quinlivan in Father McCullen's letter, and in the presence of Father O'Meara, Father Shea, and Father McDonald on the platform.

AMONGST THOSE PRESENT and who occupied seats on the platform were:

- Mr. Wm. Rawley, County President, A.O.H., chairman of the meeting; Mr. M. Bermingham, secretary; Rev. Wm. O'Meara, P.P., St. Gabriel's parish; Rev. Father McDonald, St. Gabriel's parish; Rev. L. Shea, St. Anthony's parish; Mr. Patrick Wright, 1st Vice-president St. Patrick's Society; Mr. Edward Halley, president Young Irishmen's L. and B. Association; John Lavelle, president, Div. No. 8, A.O.H.; M. Lynch, president, Div. No. 2, A.O.H.; M. Phelan, president, Div. No. 5, A.O.H.; J. B. Lane, president, Div. No. 6, A.O.H.; H. J. Hummel, president, Div. No. 9, A.O.H.; Capt. Kane, and Lieut. Devle of the Hibernian Knights; H. T. Kearns, Provincial Treasurer, A.O.H.; Mr. Holland, Mr. Devlin, sr., T. J. Halpin, A. Dunn, E. J. Colfer, J. Heany, M. Kearns, F. Geehan, F. J. Curran, B. C. L., J. Kennedy, J. Tiernan, J. Halpin, George Clarke, past County President; P. Scullion, J. Tobin, J. Treacy, J. Hughes, Wm. Kearney, M. Hickey, P. J. Droyer, H. McCamley, ex-Ald. Connaughton and ex-Ald. Lewis Tansley and many others.

THE CHAIRMAN in opening the proceedings said in part: We are assembled here to-day to do honor to a son of Canada, and a des-

cent of the race of which the A. O. H. is composed, Mr. E. B. Devlin for his manly defence of our nationality. The A. O. H. recognizes merit in any Irishman who has the courage to defend a people which has done as much as any other nationality to build up the industries of this country. I am pleased to see so many of our representative men here to-day. Men who on many an occasion stood in the breach in defence of our creed and race; men whose parents were the pioneers of this great province; men holding the highest offices within the gift of its people; men, the sons and grandsons of those pioneers who are now enrolled as members of the A. O. H., and whose battle-cry is

"Irish youth close up Hibernian ranks And let us all as brothers stand, In line with Erin's flag unfurled, And when our chief shall take command, Our might will then surprise the world!"

I hope this reunion will be the means of keeping our people in close touch so that we may present a solid front in stamping out this evil practice of caricaturing and cartooning a race that wishes to live in peace and harmony in this fair Canada of ours.

All, all are not gone, but still lives on, The men whom we have tried, And true men, like you Hibernian men Honor them with pride.

The Secretary read the following letters of regret:

FROM FATHER McCALLEN.—Dear Sir,—In deferring my reply to your kind letter of invitation to take part in the public protest, which under the auspices of the A. O. H., the Irish Catholics of Montreal are going to make, against any future caricaturing of our race, I simply waited to see if it were possible, at the last moment, to announce I would be on hand.

The absence of our Pastor, Father Quinlivan, who is sick at the Hotel Dieu; the departure of Father Fallon to-day (July 30th), for his old field of labor in the United States; the sickness of another of our priests at home; and the hour of the meeting, which interferes with the baptizing of children and the singing of Vespers, leaves us so few in number, for necessary parochial work, that most unwillingly, I am obliged to ask you to accept these excuses for my absence.

I want to say however, that the suppression of the caricaturing of our race, referred to above, by every lawful means in our power, meets with my most sincere, and hearty endorsement, and I may add, that I have often heard our worthy pastor, express his indignation that not only were these vile caricatures allowed to cover the boards of theatres, the win-

dows of stores, etc., but that large audiences were found to assemble in theatres to applaud, to the echo, these insults offered to the race. The abstinence of every self-respecting Irish Catholic adult; and the severe flogging by parents of every Catholic boy, who dares to attend and encourage such entertainments, will prove the most successful obstacle to a repetition of these insults.

May your meeting be crowned with the success, which so worthy an object deserves.

Believe me, dear sir, Yours very sincerely, J. A. McCallen, S.S.

FROM FATHER McDERMOTT.—Dear Sir,—Your invitation to attend demonstration called for Sunday afternoon, next to hand,—I regret very much that owing to pressing occupations at the same hour, it is utterly impossible for me to be present. Hoping your meeting will be most representative and successful in denouncing all caricaturing of our race and nationality I have the honor to remain, Yours very sincerely, THOS. ED. McDERMOTT, Priest.

IRISH PROTESTANT SOCIETY.—Dear Sir,—Yours of the 18th just to hand. The Society which I represent is entirely a benevolent one, abstaining from any public functions, yet in my personal capacity, I can assure you that the object for which the meeting of the 30th July is called has my warmest sympathy and approval. While cartoons and caricatures often serve a very useful purpose, when employed in their legitimate sphere; yet the manner in which the Irish race has been caricatured in the so-called humorous magazines and theatrical shows and bill-posters during the past twenty-five years, has not only not served any useful purpose, but has been a disgrace to the boasted intelligence of the closing years of the nineteenth century, and a reflection upon the Irish people who tolerate it. Trusting that the meeting to be held may have the desired effect of suppressing an abuse so prevalent in this continent, and causing many of our Irish brethren to awake to the fact that they are in a great measure to blame for the present state of affairs. I remain, Yours fraternally, J. HAMILTON FERNS.

FROM MR. JUSTICE CURRAN.—Dear Sir,—In reply to your kind invitation, to be present at the presentation of an address to my young friend, Mr. E. B. Devlin, on Sunday next, I regret very much that a prior engagement will prevent me from being with you. I trust the meeting may be a success, as I have no doubt it will be.

Yours sincerely, J. J. CURRAN.

FROM MR. JUSTICE DOHERTY.—Dear Sir,—In reply to your kind invitation, to be present at the presentation of an address to my young friend, Mr. E. B. Devlin, on Sunday next, I regret very much that a prior engagement will prevent me from being with you. I trust the meeting may be a success, as I have no doubt it will be.

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Yours sincerely, J. J. DOHERTY.

FROM JUDGE PURCELL.—Dear Sir,—I regret that I will be unable to attend the meeting on Sunday next, on the occasion of the presentation to Mr. E. B. Devlin, as I am just leaving town.

The caricaturing of the Irish character on the stage, has only been too often overlooked and Mr. Devlin is entitled to every credit for his spirited protest. With many thanks for your kind invitation.

Yours very truly, JOHN D. PURCELL.

FROM SIR WILLIAM HINGSTON.—Dear Sir,—Hingston much regrets that absence from the city on the 30th inst., will deprive him of the pleasure of accepting your kind invitation to assist at the presentation to Mr. E. B. Devlin, on that day. Sir William wishes for your demonstration all possible success.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.—Dear Sir and Brother,—Replying to your kind invitation to be present at the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. E. B. Devlin, B. C. L., in St. Gabriel's Hall, July 20th, I beg to state that while I regret that circumstances will not permit me to be present at the meeting, I cannot refrain from expressing my most unqualified approval of the action of my Dominion brethren and deep admiration for the motive that prompts it.

It is time that we should serve notice that the day is long since passed when caricatures of our race will be permitted to go before the public. Some years ago a spectacle of this character was presented before the people of this city, and

I am sure the alleged actors will never forget the odors of the decayed groceries with which our people profusely and emphatically decorated them. We have had no exhibition of the kind since, and it is safe to say that we never shall again.

I congratulate the Order and its friends in Montreal on the many stand they have taken, and beg to transmit to you and those assembled my warmest expressions of gratitude for your zeal and earnestness in thus giving public acknowledgment of the manly and patriotic services rendered by Mr. Devlin.

I have the honor to remain, Very truly and fraternally yours, JAS. D. SULLIVAN, National Secretary.

FROM KANSAS CITY.—Dear Sir and Brother,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 18th inst., inviting me to attend on July 30th, your Mass Meeting, protesting against owners of theatres and lecture halls caricaturing the Irish race. Nothing would please me better than to be there and assist with my presence, the movement, but unfortunately my business is such, being an impossibility to get away. I beg on this occasion, to enter my humble, but emphatic protest against the custom or the methods of any organization or Company in creating, or in giving a false impression about the Irish race. History will prove beyond a doubt, that the Irish race, are deserving of gratitude from the whole world, as the promoter and as an educator of Europe in the dark ages.

With best wishes for the success of the movement, I have the honor to sign myself, Your obedient servant, WM. J. GILTHORPE, County President.

FROM NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Dear Sir and Brother,—The invitation of a committee of the A. O. H., to attend the demonstration in honor of Mr. E. B. Devlin, on the 30th inst., came duly to hand, and is very much appreciated. To my regret, in view of your invitation, I now find that an important professional engagement will require my presence here about that time, so that I will be unable to be with you on the date named. However, I desire to return my thanks for the courtesy of your committee's invitation, and to state that I am very heartily in favor of recognizing the good sense and manliness of those men who are denouncing and striving to break up the infamous practice which some theatrical managers have of presenting offensive and untrue caricatures of our race. As a member of the best Irish blood, and of Irish spirit, Hibernians should everywhere be united to suppress and remove from the theatrical stage that class of performers who, by misapprehension and misrepresentation of the characteristics of our countrymen, although sometimes away from the scene of the demonstration to be held on the 30th, I will be with my Hibernian friends in spirit; and I trust that the occasion will be made a worthy tribute to the patriotism shown by Mr. Devlin, and others such as he, in vigorously denouncing that brand of so-called players whose stock in trade is confined to slandering and ridiculing the men and women of the Irish race.

Again renewing my wishes for the success of the coming demonstration, I remain, Fraternally yours, JAMES P. BRICE.

FROM TORONTO, ONT.—Dear Sir and Brother,—Your kind invitation to be in Montreal on the 30th inst. received. In reply I desire to say that it will be impossible for me to be with you, I will be with you in spirit, I am anxious to stamp out this Cockney endeavor to caricature our race, but let us stop and think for a moment, and we will readily see the cause. A good few of our people are ashamed of the poor land that gave them life. I know I am speaking to a son of Ireland that never knows defeat. Keep it up in the meantime, stop these caricatures if you use a black thorn to do so. Wishing you every success, I am, Yours sincerely, H. McAFFREY, Prov. Secretary.

TELEGRAM FROM QUEBEC.—Regret that I cannot be with you at meeting to-morrow. E. REYNOLDS.

FROM DR. KENNEDY.—Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge your invitation to be present at the testimonial and address to Mr. E. B. Devlin. I am exceedingly sorry to tell you I shall not be able to assist at the presentation as I am leaving for New York on Saturday and shall be absent some days.

I am heartily in sympathy with the movement and hope that it will produce the good work its promoters are endeavoring to carry out.

Believe me Mr. Secretary, Yours very sincerely, E. J. C. KENNEDY.

MR. D. J. TANSEY, JR.—Dear Sir and Brother,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your very kind invitation of the 25th inst. to attend the presentation of a testimonial and address to Mr. E. B. Devlin, on Sunday, 30th inst., but I am sorry to say that I will be unable to attend same owing to my absence from the city on that date.

I take this opportunity, however, of

proclaiming my admiration for the man, who in my presence, stated publicly that the day had gone by when the Irish people would permit themselves to be a caricatured and cartooned race. I am also proud of the opportunity afforded me on this occasion to congratulate the members of our noble Order, more particularly our worthy County President, and yourself, for the active and energetic part you have taken in making, I hope, this presentation, a pronounced success, and I can assure you that whilst I am not there in person, you may rely on it that I am there in spirit.

Yours fraternally, DENNIS TANSEY, Pres. Div. No. 7, A.O.H.

FROM W. P. STANTON.—Dear Sir and Brother,—I am in receipt of your kind invitation to attend demonstration under the auspices of the A.O.H., to protest against the caricatures of our nationality. I regret that a previous engagement compels me to leave the city, on Saturday, only returning Monday. But rest assured I am earnestly with my brothers of Ancient Order of Hibernians in this movement. I sincerely hope that the voice of Irish Canada, will ring the death knell of the caricatures and slanders of the Sons and Daughters of Erin.

Yours fraternally, WM. P. STANTON.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.—The chairman then read the following address which was beautifully illuminated, at the close of which he presented Mr. Devlin with a gold-headed cane bearing a suitable inscription:

E. B. Devlin, Esq., B. C. L.

"Sir and Brother,—The Ancient Order of Hibernians deem it a fit and opportune time to recognize the merits of one whose sterling qualities as a member of that noble organization reflects the highest credit on our race at home and abroad, and whose conduct on a recent occasion of slander and caricature by one who, unfortunately, caters to the low instinct of human nature, and who had the audacity of challenging anyone in the audience to say whether his interpretation of the Irish character was objectionable or not. Whereupon you, sir, rose from your seat, accepted the challenge in language of the most patriotic kind, hurling back with a brilliant eloquence, the insinuations. Such action, sir, on your part was worthy of the blood of the Devlins. Therefore, in approval of your course on the occasion, and in admiration of your early action, I prompted no doubt on the moment, by your own flashing eye for Ireland, and sincerely hoping that you will continue in the same mood of thought, as your illustrious ancestors have done before you, we, the undersigned, on behalf of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of Montreal, beg leave to present you with this testimonial, trusting that your years amongst us will be many and prosperous, and that, as you advance through life, this address from the A. O. H. will be remembered with feelings of pride, and that Erin, poor, down-trodden Erin, the land of love and affection, will never want a son to defend her from the calumnious caricaturing specimens of mankind, while we have men like you, who have inhaled the spirit of patriotism and love for liberty at the knees of an Irish mother."

William Rawley, County President. James McIvor, County Secretary. H. T. Kearns, Chairman of Committee. Michael Bermingham, Sec. of Committee.

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William Rawley, County President. James McIvor, County Secretary. H. T. Kearns, Chairman of Committee. Michael Bermingham, Sec. of Committee.

MR. DEVLIN'S REPLY.—In rising to reply, Mr. Devlin was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. He spoke as follows:

"It has often been said of us that we cling too much to memories of the past. This is the key-note of our love for Ireland. Nothing is dearer to the heart of a true Irishman than his love of country. Your presence here, to-day, in such numbers indicates, in a striking manner, the patriotic aims which are the very life of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Apart from any personal interest in this celebration, I feel that its meaning cannot be doubted, and that its object will be effected. As you express in the flattering address, which you have read, the idea of the Hibernian Order, is to obtain the same measure of fairness and justice which is meted out to other nationalities. You have referred to a manet for which I sought neither praise nor recognition but which at the same time I considered to be a duty to perform, both as a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and as an Irishman.

FOR A LONG TIME past in the Irish Press as far away as Australia, and here in Montreal articles have appeared in nearly every issue of the "True Witness," deploring the latitude allowed in the caricaturing of different nationalities, resolutions have been passed in the national societies denouncing the practice, and I feel that we are justified in resenting any insult offered to our people. Those who have it in their power to end such representations will not turn a deaf ear to requests made, not by an individual, but by the strongest organization in the world. Our fellow-citizens of other nationalities will think all the better of this organization for the part it has taken in this matter. Our fellow-citizens are

Continued on Page Five.

WHAT OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER HAS TO SAY

ABOUT NEWS ITEMS.

This week my observations will be brief. It is now mid-summer; the hot weather, so long delayed seems to be at hand; writers as well as readers like a little vacation; most of the people whom I delight in observing are out of town; for these, and for divers and sundry other reasons, I will not impose a long essay upon the public this week. However, I think it would be well to state a few plain facts concerning that branch of journalism that consists in news items. There may not be anything very original in my remarks on this subject, but if even one of them touches effectively the proper spot I will be satisfied.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES.—There is nothing so convincing as a person's own experience. I am a reader of newspapers, and I like to keep posted in all current events. I am interested in what is going on around me, especially in Irish-Catholic circles. This may be partly due to curiosity, but certainly there is a large share of sincere interest at stake. Apart from all this I am a deep admirer of the "True Witness"; several of my previous observations in these columns should tell what my feelings are and what my opinion has ever been concerning our only Irish-Catholic organ. Unnecessary for me to state here that I would gladly do anything within the limits of my power to aid and ensure the future of the "True Witness."

ONE OF THE OBSTACLES.—Despite all this I must now frankly acknowledge that when I am desirous of securing news items, or accounts of ceremonies, or reports of addresses or sermons, or meetings of societies, or anything in the form of parochial interest, I do not look to the "True

Witness" entirely for my information. I go to the daily, the secular, and even the pronouncedly Protestant newspapers. I believe that I am no exception in this line. In fact, if the truth were told, I am convinced that the two-thirds of our Irish-Catholic population do exactly the same thing. I will go further and say that I am of opinion that the members of our institutions, and of our clergy are to be found in the same box. But I am only speaking for myself; therefore, I cannot vouch for others.

WHAT IS THE REASON?—Often do I ask myself why it is that we have not a flourishing Catholic organ, or a strong Catholic daily? It seems to me that one of the first reasons is because the Protestant press furnishes all local news of interest to our people, and as a consequence our people support that press to the exclusion and detriment of our own. Now, I will be fairly asked if I can blame them; since I do the same thing myself? Yes, I do blame them; they are the cause of it all; and if each one would do, in his own sphere, as much as I try to do in my humble one, the causes would be removed and I, amongst others, would not be forced to seek information regarding all Irish and Catholic events, in the columns of any paper other than the "True Witness." If I have a few lines that I consider may be of use to my fellow-countrymen and co-religionists I bring them to our own organ in preference to any other one. If our various societies, religious, national, benevolent, and otherwise, were to do the same thing, I, and my friends, would not have to seek for news in the secular papers—we would know that the "True Witness" alone would contain what we desire to read, and

we would buy or subscribe for the "True Witness," in preference to any other organ.

A PLAIN QUESTION.—I will make bold to ask a plain question of our clergymen. Upon whom does the Church depend for its support? If any movement is to be made, any change to be operated, a new sanctuary to be built, a temple to be decorated, a pastor to be supported, a question of vital interest to be discussed, a battle to be fought, does any one expect that the non-Catholic public (whose interests are protected by the non-Catholic press) will do the work or fight for the cause? Yet, if there is any advantage to be given, and the choice rests between a Catholic paper and the non-Catholic journals, almost invariably the preference is given to the latter. News items are sent in, sermons are handed over, reports are offered for publication; the "True Witness" may copy these things if it likes, but it need not expect to get them otherwise than at second hand. And people wonder why the paper has not become a daily long ago; they marvel that it is not a rich and independent organ; they would all like to see it succeed; they all feel that the day may come when they might have need of its columns to assert rights or defend interests; but not one is willing to help it in these small matters—and these are the stones that solidify the whole structure.

THE FIRST MOVE.—I see that the Ancient Order of Hibernians has constituted an official organ. That is well done; it is just what might be expected from a national society as thoroughly patriotic and practical as is the A. O. H. I don't doubt but other societies will go and do likewise.

molded and fashioned by the Church herself. The great drawback too often is that the Catholics who put themselves forward as the champions of the Church are men who are in no sense able to represent her. Their lives are lacking in integrity and their minds warped and bent to a thousand follies. It is impossible for them to do justice to the splendid faith and moral rectitude of genuine Catholicity."

THE POWER OF A LEADER.—What a splendid remark is the following: "One thoroughly Catholic man, intellectually and morally equipped like O'Connell in Ireland and Windthorst in Germany can do more for God and His Church than millions of ignorant and indifferent men who make the world their god."

There is a text whereon to build a treatise. How often have we not—in these columns—dwelt on this subject, and insisted on our people preparing properly for the great battle of life—a battle that is but the forerunner of a triumph in the life hereafter? In the one sentence, above quoted, we have the condensation of all that has been said or written upon the subject.

MONEY AND SECOND MARRIAGES.

Some years ago, I met in one of our Southern cities, an Irish-American Catholic, then about 75 years old, who was reputed to be the richest man in the city and worth considerably over a million dollars, writes Mr. Randall, the well known correspondent of the Catholic Columbian. The foundation of the fortune was, I believe, the sale of whiskey. This old gentleman was not very neat in person, but he had pleasant manners and a very kind, shrewd intellect. He had bought one of the grand mansions of the town and lived in plain, but comfortable style. He was a widower with three children, an only son, made insane by dissipation and still an inmate of the State Asylum, and two handsome, accomplished and charming daughters. One of these admirable girls died within a recent period, and the other is happily wedded. To the surprise, no doubt of family and friends, he married, for the second time, when nearly or quite 80 years of age, a young woman. Of this union three children were born, the youngest only a few months old. At a Northern seaside resort, about a fortnight ago, he was taken seriously ill, and his home pastor, a Jesuit Father, was hurriedly summoned to prepare him for eternity.

After his death there was some natural curiosity about his will, and this was soon gratified. He had left his entire estate to his young widow, never so much as mentioning the daughter by first marriage and completely ignoring the Church. As a matter of course such a will has not remained uncontested. It was reported that he had verbally requested his widow to give \$10,000 to the Church but the Church is not a party to the suit.

The outlawed daughter properly demands justice and if the widow is wisely counselled, she will not wait for the lawyers to pounce down upon the estate and the court to distribute it, after a litigation that may cause many a heartache. This old man was regarded as a good father, a close but honest person and a devoted Catholic. He would have spared his family and his own memory many a pang if, out of his superabundance he had not practically disinherited his daughter by the first wife.

It remains to be seen how the second wife will be affected and how advised. She could, I suppose, easily offer \$500,000 to the step-daughter and frustrate all legal revelations and devouring fees. If, however, she was stubborn, under bad counsel, the probabilities are that lawyers will ultimately get a huge slice of the old man's money and she herself be depleted of a considerable amount of property. Such a will can hardly stand in a court of justice. The possession of money seems to cancer some hearts especially when an octogenarian marries a young woman and has offspring by her.

THE CHURCH IN RUSSIA.

The number of foreign Catholics at St. Petersburg has increased so much recently that it has been decided to erect another Church in addition to the Church of St. Catherine, the only one authorized in addition to private oratories. That church, which formerly served as the place of worship for French, Polish, and German Catholics, has now become entirely insufficient for their numbers. Accordingly the French Ambassador, M. de Montebello, has already obtained from the municipal council a suitable plot of ground for the site of a new church. All that is now wanted is the authorization of the authorities of the Russian Orthodox Church. Religious liberty is as yet non-existent in Russia. It remains to be seen whether or not the petition of the French Ambassador will be complied with.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

A conference of friendly, trade, and co-operative societies was held at Birmingham recently, to advocate the system of national and contributory State pensions for all persons of sixty-five years and upwards. Mr. Herbert Stead attended, and spoke in support of the scheme, and a committee for Birmingham and district was appointed to educate public opinion. A meeting of the executive of the National Committee was also held at which delegates were present from all parts of the country. Mr. F. Rogers, late president of the Vellum Bookbinders' Union of London, was appointed organising secretary.

Advice to Young Men.

PUNCTUALITY.—"Order is Heaven's first law." Where there is order everything is found in systematic style, but where it does not reign everything is chaos. When a young man trains himself to regularity at his employment, he shows that he takes an interest in it, and is building for himself a sure foundation of success. As a rule persons who have no love for their daily toil, or who waste a great part of the time in idle gossip, wanderings of the imagination, etc., are found with the late-comers. Habits grow on a person, and in the end cause no small amount of worry. It is recorded that among a number of working men there was one man who was always sharp on time. Each morning as the factory whistle gave forth its sound indicative of the hour of seven o'clock, this man always reached the factory door precisely at the hour. The result was that the other men put so much confidence in him that not one of them would move or attempt to start work before he entered. He was the guiding star in this respect for his companions. For years this faithful servant led the way to the different apartments of the factory and he was justly styled the "model of regularity." One morning as the men sat outside chatting about things in general, as they were wont to do, the whistle blew the hour of seven which meant the beginning of another day's toil. But no man stirred. Why? They were waiting for the true time piece,—the one that never failed to be there on time. "There is some mistake," said one, "it is not seven o'clock yet." They waited a few minutes longer, but their model did not appear. Anxiety appeared on every face for their faithful guide had never disappointed them before. No man as yet attempted to go to work on account of the great confidence they had in their trusted friend. While conversing among themselves, and still believing that the hour had not reached seven, a messenger arrived with the news of their friend's death. He had died suddenly during the night. All the men went to their work with sorrow depicted on their countenances for the loss of their noble friend. Young men do you see what regularity did in that case? When you practice this virtue your employer will have the utmost confidence in you, your chances for promotion stand the highest, and the cornerstone of your success is safely laid.

there are a large number of others whose answer would be similar. Just think of that weak and vacillating young man, who rustles headlong into the awful sin of drunkenness and says: "I do it in order to please my companions." Ask another young man, and he'll tell you: "He can't help it." Poor fellow, he drinks, but he can't help it. He has been so long at it now, that it would injure him to stop it. You and he may think so; but did you ever know of any one losing his health by stopping off his drink habits? Have you not noticed in the most inveterate cases what a change for the better in appearance occurs during a period of total abstinence. The hardest kind of drinkers find their way to jail and remain there often for long periods, yet we never hear of their sudden and prolonged total abstinence breaking up their constitutions. There are thousands of men to-day who lose fine chances in life on account of this habit. The old adage says "Temperance is good, but total abstinence is better."

"From the wine-cup's fatal spell,
From the drunkard's fearful bell,
Keep away young men,
Doors of evil open stand;
Sin allures on every hand,
Companions of this fair land,
Fight against this evil."

PROFANE LANGUAGE.—The practice of cursing and swearing grows on a person through habit. He would fain make you believe that he would like to stop it, but, really, he claims that "he cannot help it," yet have you noticed how he does help it when in the presence of any one whom he respects?

At times he is very select about his conversation thus proving that if he strived hard he could easily overcome this vice. "Where there's a will there's a way."

GAMBLING.—Many of our young men get impregnated with the idea that money can be easily obtained by the vice of gambling. Week after week they risk their all,—only to find that they are duped and becoming a victim to one of the growing evils of the present day. Young men remember the wise saying, "that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." Keep the few dollars which it took time, labor, sweat and industry to earn, instead of risking them at uncertainties. There are many other amusements besides falling into the snare set for you by others, whose sole desire is to deprive you of your money, your honor, and your manhood. As this article is rather lengthy, I'll reserve the other evils accruing from bad company for my next. R. J. L. C.

CATHOLICITY IN NORWAY.

At the beginning of the present century there was not a single Catholic in Norway. To-day the Catholic Church has more liberty and a better status there than in any other country in Europe. Since 1891 the appointment to all ecclesiastical posts is left entirely to the Church herself; the Catholic priest is the civil officer for the Catholics of the district, the Catholic marriage ceremony has legal force, the liberty of the public exercise of Catholic worship is guaranteed, Catholic processions are escorted by the police with great pomp, and at the solemnity of Corpus Christi the Lutherans actually go the length of presenting flowers for the decoration of the altars of repose of the Blessed Sacrament.

There is a story of a man who was so busy looking at the stars that, as he walked, he stumbled into a well. That's the story of a typical man, too busy



looking at things away off, to notice more important things near by. One-sixth of all deaths are from consumption. But the man goes along with his eyes bulging to watch cholera and yellow fever. He disdains to cure the cold or check the little cough, and consumption trips him up.

Don't neglect little ailments. Keep the system up to the point of effectual resistance against disease. This is best done by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthens the stomach, increases the action of the blood-making glands, cures all disorders of the organs of digestion and nutrition, except cancer of the stomach, purifies the blood, increases the vital energy and so enables the body to resist and throw off disease. Even when there is emaciation, weakness, hectic, cough, bleeding at the lungs and other alarming symptoms, "Golden Medical Discovery" can be counted on to help every time and to heal 93 times out of every hundred.

Sick people can consult Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., by letter, without fee or charge. Every letter is read in private, and treated as a sacred confidence. All replies are sent in plain envelopes. "Last spring I was taken with severe pains in my chest, and was so weak I could hardly walk about the house," says Mrs. G. E. Kerr, of Fort Dodge, Webster, Co., Iowa. "I tried several physicians and they told me I had consumption. I heard of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and I thought I would try some of it. Before I had taken the first bottle I was very much better; I took five bottles of it and have not yet had any return of the trouble." Headache is cured by using Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

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THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER MEMORIAL.

It is well known that the hero of two continents, the immortal rebel, the brilliant orator, the sincere patriot, the heroic soldier—Thomas Francis Meagher—met his untimely end on the Missouri, in Montana. Last week the United Irish Societies of Butte and Anaconda, gathered at Gresson Springs to do honor to the memory of the gifted Irishman whose life was dedicated to the sacred cause of liberty. The gathering was under the management of the Meagher Memorial Association. No more beautiful appreciation of Meagher's life and qualities could be made than that contained in the speech delivered, at the meeting, by a Colonel, Mr. M. P. O'Brien, of Anaconda. It is such an admirable piece of eloquence and so like Meagher's own glowing style, that we will reproduce it in full.

A GLOWING TRIBUTE.—Mr. O'Brien spoke thus: "Every American citizen who loves Ireland, who cherishes the memories of her illustrious men, who feels any oblique cast upon such memory as a wound, should now strive with enthusiastic earnestness to make the monument a triumphant success. It is true, indeed, that the heroic memory of gallant Meagher needs neither 'storied urn nor animated bust' to perpetuate his character and fame. That character and that fame are imperishably embalmed in the annals of two countries, and the lofty niche he occupies in the temple of Irish eloquence is evermore secure. Meagher's oratory, although not equally reaching the topmost heights held by Burke, Sheridan, Grattan, Curran, Plunket, O'Connell and Shiel, those gods of Irish eloquence, was nevertheless possessed of qualities rare, unique and transcendent. It was of the purest and most classic mould, and in addition to its other charms, it fell upon the enraptured ear of the listener with a dreamy rhythmic cadence like the melodious murmurings of crystal brooks in summer woods. Even the most common-place thoughts if invested with Meagher's dazzling splendor of expression, would command admiration, but, when ideas, lofty and impassioned as ever fell from orator's lips were clothed in robes of speech as bewitchingly beautiful as cultured fancy ever drew from the rich storehouse of a learned mind, the magic effect abided with the listener for a life-time and defied the obliterating hand of time.

OF MEAGHER'S CAREER as a soldier it is almost superfluous that I should speak. Is it not the theme alike of the historian's tale, the orator's eulogy and the poet's song? What American with Irish blood in his veins does not feel the ruddy stream bounding with tumultuous pride through every fibre of his frame when he reads of the deeds of Meagher and his brigade at Fair Oaks, Malvern, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Chancellorsville? At the fierce battle of Fredericksburg the great Lee pitied the devoted valor of the heroic brigade, exclaiming when he saw it sweeping up the slope of Mary's Heights, "that it was a pity to destroy such men." Yes, sir, the great Confederate captain pitied it ere, by his orders, he let loose from the thundering mouths of Walton's guns that hurling hurricane of death that swept the serried ranks of the brigade as if like the host of Sennacherib, they had been blasted by the breath of the destroying angel. It has been said that "praise from an enemy is praise indeed," and surely no one will accuse the London Times of undue partiality to Irishmen. Before and since the day its unenvied comments extorted from O'Connell that famous epithet the "Felon Times," down to the time when it was muffled in damages for its libelous attack on Parnell—may even to the present hour—that paper has been noted for its inveterate hostility to everything Irish. Let us see what its war correspondent, Mr. Russell, who watched the battle from the heights, has to say of Meagher's troops at Fredericksburg: "Never at Fontenoy, Alburno nor at Waterloo was more undoubted courage displayed by the sons of Erin than during those six frantic dashes which they directed against the almost impregnable position of the foe with a dauntlessness of a race which has gained glory on a thousand battlefields, and never more richly deserved them than at the foot of Mary's Heights on the 13th day of December, 1862."

OH! WHAT A PICTURE for the brush of Meissonier was that scene when Meagher bid adieu to the war-worn remnants of his once magnificent command. When the concomitant circumstances are considered, greater, nobler, more pathetic, was that scene than that other memorable episode which took place in the "Palace de Chevre" at Fontainebleau in 1814, when the great Napoleon parted from his "old guard"; more pathetic I repeat, and more deserving

of being immortalized on the canvas of genius, because Meagher fought to emancipate—Napoleon to enslave.

Possessed of the bravery of a Bayard or a Ney, the tenderness and poetic fervor of a Sydney, Meagher was not only a hero on the battlefield—in the realm of oratorical art he was a king.

And this was the man whom the Government of England sentenced to the gallows in my native town of Clonmel, a man whom any other government in the world would be delighted to honor. But although Meagher's fame needs no monument to keep his memory ever green in the hearts of the people, we owe some recognition to those members of his family who still survive, and also to ourselves. It would indeed be the acme of base ingratitude if that people for whose uplifting he sacrificed all of the pleasure of a happy and honorable home, together with all the emoluments that were so surely within the reach of his scholarly and splendidly gifted mind; that man for whose weal he stood within the depressing shadow of the scaffold with that intrepid courage peculiarly his own, and if that mighty nation for whose union and permanence he bore the red toll of so many bloody fields, should neglect to honor him in his undiscovered grave. Undiscovered! Alas! Yes; for the terrible Missouri has not given up its dead, and the tawny waters will crown their lonely dirges above his bones forevermore.

MEAGHER A REVELATION.—To many Americans accustomed to our ruder and less cultured fellow-countrymen the learning, ability and enlightened patriotism of Meagher was a revelation. He proved to the most skeptical that being "a true Irishman even to the death" only made him the stauncher American, and therefore to the gallant American veterans by whose side Meagher fought, and whom he loved with all the strength of his noble nature, we appeal for help to make his monument a success. We appeal to the generous people of Montana, among whom he spent the closing hours of his brilliant and chequered life, and in whose interest he was laboring when the death angel beckoned him away.

Mr. Chairman, I will now conclude by stating that it is a cherished hope that I may be permitted to behold a monument, worthy of the man, his race, and his adopted country, raised to the memory of one of the noblest Irishmen that ever left his bones away from the old land."

ABOUT CATHOLIC COLLEGES.

Last week we commented upon those writers who seem to weigh and measure men by the standard of their commercial success in life, and we know that some people will think that we are alone in such opinions as we expressed. In the "Catholic Universe" of Cleveland, we find an editorial under the heading, "The Parting of the Ways," and we take it almost entirely, in order to show how thoroughly it corresponds with our contention of last week. Having referred to young boys or men, who have just left school, and are undecided where to complete their education, the article says: "There is so much of the earth, earthly working its way into the minds and hearts of men that

even good Catholics are carried away by considerations that make for temporal advancement to the prejudice of that which is eternal. The wealth and position of non-Catholics, the grandeur of their buildings, the boasted excellence of their professors, are by the unthinking construed into a reflection upon some of our less pretentious, but far more thorough educational establishments. The Catholic idea of education is to make every part of man's mental and moral development, subject to the guidance of Catholic faith. The Church has but one answer for those who wish to know what is best for her sons. She opens the doors of her schools to the dawning minds of childhood and invites the more advanced to colleges

fully equipped and under the direction of competent men."

ADMIRABLE ADVICE.—Then we have this admirable advice given: "Many fathers at this moment are undecided about what is best for their sons, but from our point of view there is but one course to pursue. The boys should be sent to Catholic colleges. The place which the Church shall hold in the coming generation in this country will depend, to a great extent, upon the character of its Catholic laity. The men who are to take their places in the world as representative Catholics must be men of sterling faith and morals. It is quite impossible for Catholicity to have this representation unless it is

CATHOLICITY IN THE YUKON.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript sends an interesting account of "Religion on the Yukon."

The first Roman Catholic Church of Dawson City was a large structure built of logs, at the north extremity of the town. The seats were merely rough boards placed on stumps.

About 1 o'clock Sunday morning early in June, 1898, the people of Dawson City were awakened by the cry of fire, an ominous sound at all times, but especially terrifying in a town of tents and resinous log cabins.

The latter was in danger, and to save the sick there must be instant action. While some hastily removed the suffering men, others formed a line and passed pail after pail of water to those on the roof of the hospital.

Only those who were in Dawson City last spring and saw the sick constantly cared for can appreciate the untold good accomplished by Father Judge and his assistants. Men of all creeds and of no creed at all helped the good Jesuit priest, for he is greatly beloved for his unselfish and untiring efforts in behalf of the needy and unfortunate.

the world. All laws civil and criminal—provided they are just laws—are based upon the Ten Commandments. As an evidence that "J. E. S." himself admits this contention, and thereby contradicts his own statement regarding Christian ethics as a basis of business, we will take the following from his letter:

"Adherence to correct business laws is not antagonistic to or inconsistent with pure Christianity; while bad business whether from dishonesty, meanness, neglect or improvidence, Christ never could approve."

"So far as religion took any cognizance of business it would prompt the subject to be a good business man. St. Paul admonishes the Christians of Rome to be 'not slothful in business.' Nowhere can I find any injunction in the Scriptures to abandon or neglect business except in the case of those whom Christ calls to be His Apostles, who should devote their whole lives and energies to that work."

He is willing to admit that the spending of a man's earnings must be carried on in a manner that accords with religious duty; but that the earning of his means need not be in harmony with Christian ethics.

He is willing to admit that the spending of a man's earnings must be carried on in a manner that accords with religious duty; but that the earning of his means need not be in harmony with Christian ethics.

The Propagation of the Faith. The following are the amounts subscribed to the above Association by the seven dioceses in France:

A Notable Celebration. The Catholics of the Federal city of Berne, in Switzerland, have just celebrated the centenary of the establishment of Catholic worship in their city after 250 years' suppression.

Ask your doctor how many preparations of cod-liver oil there are. He will answer, "Hundreds of them." Ask him which is the best. He will reply, "Scott's Emulsion."

Then see that this is the one you obtain. It contains the purest cod-liver oil, free from unpleasant odor and taste.

He will answer, "Hundreds of them." Ask him which is the best. He will reply, "Scott's Emulsion."

Then see that this is the one you obtain. It contains the purest cod-liver oil, free from unpleasant odor and taste.

So men who defraud and oppress for gain are not in any sense legitimate types. The good business man is exact in carrying out his engagements.

But where "J. E. S." errs is when he adds to the foregoing these words: "And he does all these not because it is a Christian duty, but because it is the best business policy."

It is exactly because it is a Christian duty, to be honest, as well as because "honesty is the best policy," that a thorough business man acts in accord with "Christian ethics," and puts into practice the immutable laws that command us to do unto others as we would have others do unto us.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, No. 114. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Margaret Cox, wife of William Edmund Evans, of Verdon, in the District of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. the said William Edmund Evans, Defendant.

FOR Crutcher, Beads, St. Anthony's Medical, Late Chapter of St. Anthony and Canceled Postage Stamp, write to Agency Bethlehem Apostolic School, 163 Shaw street, Montreal, Q.-No. 38

Catholic High School, Belmont Park.

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This School will open its Classes on the sixth day of September. Principal SANDERS will be in attendance every day during August, except Saturday and Sunday, from two to four in the afternoon, to receive applications for admission.

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CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL Montreal.

NOTICE TO CERTIFIED TEACHERS.

The undersigned will receive applications for two vacancies as Teachers in the English and Commercial department of the Catholic High School, Montreal. None but those holding certificates as having passed the qualifying examinations, and as to moral character, need apply. Applications, stating age, length of experience, and salary expected, etc., may be addressed until the 15th August next to REV. J. QUINLIVAN, P.P., St. Patrick's, Montreal, Montreal, 21st July, 1899. 3-2

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MILLIONS FOR PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENTS.

A very important case—that of the will of the late Daniel H. Fayerweather of New York, has been re-opened before the American courts, and it bids fair to become as celebrated and as interesting in reality, as was that of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce in fiction.

Table with 4 columns: College, Specific Bequest, Share of Residue, Total. Lists various colleges and their respective bequests and shares.

Table with 4 columns: Other Institutions, Specific Bequest, Share of Residue, Total. Lists various institutions and their respective bequests and shares.

Table with 4 columns: Beneficiaries under deed of gift declared void, Specific Bequest, Share of Residue, Total. Lists various beneficiaries and their respective bequests and shares.

charity or benevolence. We take the list of all the beneficiaries—both the claims allowed and those declared void—and we fail to see that any Catholic institution is included in the long array. Not that we could have expected that Mr. Fayerweather would have recognized and especially favored any establishment connected with the Church of Rome; but we call attention to the fact in order to qualify the estimate of his universal liberality.

Table with 4 columns: Beneficiaries under deed of gift declared void, Specific Bequest, Share of Residue, Total. Lists various beneficiaries and their respective bequests and shares.

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Christianity and Business.

In the Detroit "News-Tribune," appears a letter signed "J.E.S.," in which the writer makes the peculiar statement that "the rules of business are not based on Christian ethics." In explanation of this very false statement he says: "Prices and wages are not made and cannot be made on considerations of religion, charity or sentiment, but must rest on the great natural and unerring law of supply and demand. There alone we are on solid ground. To these natural laws all must adapt themselves. To attempt the creation of an artificial system, which shall improve on nature, must always end in failure."

So men who defraud and oppress for gain are not in any sense legitimate types. The good business man is exact in carrying out his engagements. He deals with the same fidelity and liberality with which he would wish himself to be treated; he is just, fair and considerate in all matters, even where the power rests wholly with himself. But where "J. E. S." errs is when he adds to the foregoing these words: "And he does all these not because it is a Christian duty, but because it is the best business policy."

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY August 5, 1899.

REV. FATHER QUINLIVAN.

Suffering, sorrow, illness; these are the tests of friendship, of affection, and of appreciation. It is when one is stricken by any one of these dread enemies of human happiness that kindred spirits commune in sympathy...

has so deeply at heart. We firmly believe that, next to God's goodness, the best remedy that could be applied to restore him to health and strength would be a tangible evidence of our appreciation of his labors...

A representative of the "True Witness" had the advantage of an interview, on last Monday, at the Hotel Dieu, with Father Quinlivan, and he found, considering the painful operation and the suffering that preceded it, that he was looking fairly well...

We may say that the reverend Father was not confined to his bed, when interviewed, but was going about his room, and, despite the sufferings that he sought so vainly to hide, his active mind was busy with the perfecting of his beloved work—the Catholic High School...

"MEAGHER OF THE SWORD."

Elsewhere we publish an eloquent address, delivered by Mr. O'Brien of Montreal, on the occasion of a monument committee being formed to erect a suitable memorial to the memory of Brigadier-General Meagher...

In 1848 he was tried, found guilty and condemned to be "hanged, drawn and quartered, and his head spiked in Clonmel gaol." In 1862-63, he led the American Irish Brigade to death and glory upon fields as memorable and as hard-fought as ever was Fontenoy, Dunkirk, or Waterloo...

Who has not read Meagher's "Sword Speech?" One of the most impassioned appeals for liberty that ever fell from the lips of man, and an utterance that gained him the distinctive title of "Meagher of the Sword." His speech in the dock is second only to that pronounced by Robert Emmet, under like circumstances...

night that he commenced the organization of a regiment to march down to the Potomac, is not surpassed in the annals of American literature: His lectures all through the United States, and as far as Costa Rica, are models that may be imitated, but can scarcely be surpassed.

All great men have had their detractors and Meagher's marvellous gifts had awakened ungenerous jealousies which ripened into enmities. There were men whose narrowness of soul was such, that while Meagher was pleading Ireland's cause, insinuated that he might advocate the sword, but it was doubtful whether he would have the courage to draw it. Fourteen years later, while many of these men were still alive, on the shores of the Potomac, the James, the Rappahannock, and the Chickahominy, Meagher, in the thick of the fight, with his sword glinting in the haze of battle, proved to the world that he was made of that rare material of which true heroes are formed...

Sublime as was his oratory, dashing as was his military prowess, yet he will be remembered more on account of his unselfish patriotism than for either of them. The bitterest opponent has never dared to breathe a suspicion concerning his intense and honest love for Ireland. He proved it through all the vicissitudes of his checkered career. And it is for this that sons of Old Erin love to recall his name, recount his deeds, repeat his glowing phrases; and for this it is that grateful patriotism will build a monument worthy of the man who gave all he possessed—talent, means, and even life, if necessary—to the cause of the country of his birth, and that of the land of his adoption. Well could we say to those noble-hearted Irishmen of Montana, who have undertaken this patriotic work, what McGee so beautifully wrote, when an Irish-American regiment placed a commemorative stone over the lonely resting place of that sweet singer, Richard Dalton Williams:

"God bless the Brave! The Brave alone. Were worthy to have done the deed: A soldier's hand has raised the stone. Another traced the lines men read. Another placed the guardian-rail Above their minstrel, in a stall."

"A thousand years ago, ah! then, Had such a harp in Erin ceased. His cairn had met the gaze of men. By every passing hand increased.— God bless the Brave! Not yet, the cold could pass his resting-place."

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER.

As the gentleman who furnishes us with the lively correspondence under this heading, is not in close editorial touch with the management, it is but natural that he may at times hazard statements with which we are not entirely in accord. Being at a distance, it is not easy to hold that communication with our office, which is often necessary when grave questions are to be treated conscientiously we reserve, always the right to either have him alter portions of his letters, that may seem to us ill-advised, or else to make use of our editorial columns to correct what we consider to be errors.

This week we publish a contribution from his pen, in which he deals with "news-items." It is evident that "Our Curbstone Observer" is laboring under a false impression concerning the "True Witness." He appears to think that we give our readers no local news items, and that the daily press alone furnishes the information interesting to our various parishes. It is quite the contrary. As will be seen by our recent issues, the "True Witness" contains almost exclusively all the important local news of immediate interest to Irish-Catholics. We have gone to considerable cost to secure the first, best, and most reliable reports of all events transpiring in the various parishes and in connection with the different national and religious societies, and we have been busy securing from pastors of parishes, and from secretaries of associations their active co-operation, with a view of being able to meet the most exacting desires of our readers in this regard.

But what "Our Curbstone Observer" would probably have stated, had he thought of it, is that our Catholic associations, institutions and organizations are mistaken if they imagine that the Protestant press can ever do justice to their interests. It is not to find fault with the non-Catholic press that we write this; rather is it to show that satisfactory reports of Catholic events cannot be expected from that source. The reason is very simple: the Protestant journalist is specially trained to treat every subject with a view to Protestant interests. The consequence is that scarcely a report, a speech, a sermon, or a communication of any kind, from a Catholic source, escapes mutilation. The most convincing argument is sure to be skipped—accidentally on purpose—or the very word calculated

to produce a Catholic effect is omitted. Thorough satisfaction as far as matters of Catholic moment are concerned, need not be expected, nor is it ever obtained. Hence the absolute necessity of a real Catholic organ to which our people may look for that information upon which they can fully rely.

"GIVE US BARABBAS."

"Give us Barabbas," cried the Jews nineteen hundred years ago; and that cry, in varied tones, and in different forms, has gone ringing down the vestibule of time. We have rarely heard or read of a greater example of judicial iniquity than that perpetrated by one Delale, a "juge d'instruction," at Lille, France, in the manner in which he conducted the information of the recent case against Brother Flamidien, of the Order of Christian Brothers. It will be remembered that Brother Flamidien was arrested and tried for the murder of a pupil in the school under his direction. The ultimate result of that trial was an honorable acquittal of the persecuted religious. But, if the Brother suffered a regular martyrdom of persecution, he has the glorious consolation of knowing that his case has served to unmask the villainy of the anti-clerical infidels, masons, and Jews of France. Read this account and reflect:

The man Delale brought the Christian Brother before the body of the boy who had been so foully murdered by unknown hands, and caused the eyelids of the corpse to be moved by electricity, while the features were twitched by the same process. All this horrible mise en scene was carried out for the purpose of frightening Flamidien into an avowal, but the Brother, firm in his innocence, proclaimed it. Delale takes rank in history now as a perfect type of the sinister and Satanic class of the judicial and military persons who helped to ruin and degrade the Irish in the days of Cromwell, of William III., and of the German Georges. For the liberation of Frere Flamidien all praise is due to the efforts of the valiant editors of the Verite and the Croix who organized a defensive campaign. The Verite opened its columns for subscriptions to the good work and was followed by the Croix du Nord. Frere Flamidien was liberated from Lille prison on July 11, and on returning to his community he joined in singing with his brethren the "Magnificat." The Radicals and Pessimists of Lille, disappointed at losing their prey, organized disturbances in the town, and it was noticeable that the persons who cried "Down with the Christian Brothers, the Jesuits, etc.," cried "Up with Dreyfus and Zola."

The affair recalled the clamor of the Jews for Barabbas," says the same report; and it says further on: "The Socialists in the meantime, have come out of this Flamidien business well. These men, or the brazen-tongued agitators who lead them, affect to have at heart the interests of oppressed and suffering humanity, as if Catholic Christianity had done nothing in this direction, and yet they have been striking for the blood of an innocent man, and foam at the mouth because he has been liberated." St. Ignatius, in dying, had prayed that his followers might ever be obliged to combat against evil and to suffer persecution, never was prayer more literally granted, and never was a legacy more faithfully transmitted from generation to generation. The Socialists and Atheists, in associating the Christian Brothers with the Jesuits, and in turning the arrows of persecution against the children of de La Salle, have conferred the greatest favor upon that magnificent Order that perverted humanity could possibly confer upon its opposite.

A conference of South American Catholic Bishops, or as it was officially called, a Council of Latin American Bishops, was recently held in Rome. At the close their lordships were received in audience by the Pope. It is likely that the resolutions adopted at this council will lead to the best possible results when the Bishops return home. Education, discipline and social work are to receive special attention, and every needful measure will be taken so that the Catholics under their jurisdiction may be thoroughly enlightened as to doctrine and above reproach in conduct.

What has become of that project of taking a census of Montreal which Mayor Prefontaine announced three or four months ago, with his usual decisiveness and Ald. Ames took up with characteristic zeal? Notice of motion was that the City Council would be asked to appoint a special census committee and to make an appropriation to defray expenses. That was the last which we heard of it.

A battery of modern German artillery, using the new quick-firing guns recently supplied to them, can fire 60 shots a minute at a range of over five miles.

PUBLIC PROTEST AGAINST CARICATURE.

Continued From Page One.

too sensible to charge us with being thin-skinned for they know well the vast difference there is between harmless and legitimate amusement, and gross, brutal and malicious caricature. If any individual person were persistently and publicly held up to contempt and ridicule he would be entitled to an action at law against the guilty party, for libel. Because none of us were touched individually we have been content heretofore to let it pass, but, gentlemen, the nation's honor, respect and dignity are just as sacred as that of the individual and when that honor is held up to contempt and that dignity ridiculed in public places by coarse and exaggerated caricatures of national character, it is time for Irish at least to protest.

THE CARICATURE IS OFFENSIVE to us because it does not reveal even in an exaggerated way our national characteristics. Was there ever an Irishman born of the so-called funny prints, or who conducts himself as the stage Irishman. The fictitious Irishman in nine cases out of ten is drunk and disreputable, speaks a speech which is not the melodious English of our people, and he appears invariably under circumstances which belie the moral instincts of the Irish. We have poor among us, God knows, too many, but our people are honest, frugal and industrious; we are one of the soberest people in the world, as statistics clearly show, and we do not deny that we have a humor and wit which is all our own; but it is not stage humor. This readiness of speech, this divine brightness of mind, this wit seems to be nothing else than a gift of God to our nation; otherwise the sadness of the Celtic spirit would have settled over our minds because of our great calamities. Sad are the scenes and bitter the memories of our past history, but we have come out of the past a dignified nation; our fond attachment to the Church and our unquenchable love for our native land have served to ennoble our people and keep them nearer to their spiritual and intellectual ideals than most other nations.

IT IS LOVE OF COUNTRY which has joined hundreds of thousands to the ranks of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and made them the power they are to-day. You will find them throughout Canada, as far away as South Africa, and even in France and Australia, fostering love for the land of our fathers. It should be the object of every Irishman, who can, to join some national society, and whilst remaining loyal Canadians, our influence as Irishmen will be increased, the respect shown to our nationality will be enhanced. Some days ago our French Canadian brothers, by their grand demonstration, showed what a power they are in the land. We also must show that our people form a powerful factor in Canada. We are sufficiently numerous, and whilst we boast of eminent talent on the Bench, able men in Parliament, in the councils, and in business circles, we must follow out the idea of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and by unity and friendship, improve our position, increase our numbers in the representative positions in this country.

CONFIDENCE IN OUR LEADERS, support our fellow-countrymen, aid to our societies, deep interest in matters pertaining to our nationality will be the secret of our success. Let me sincerely thank you for the handsome testimonial which you offer me, and thank you for the kind words embodied in the address. You refer to services which I may have rendered you, I am a member of your noble organization, at all times proud to belong to your number, and anything which I may have done in the past, has been a pleasure, you are to be thanked rather for having done me the honor of inviting me at any time to assist you. Your kindness to-day is the sequel of your past generosity, and I feel more than ever the deep debt of gratitude which I owe you, the officers, and my fellow-members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

When the enthusiasm evoked by the eloquent response made by Mr. Devlin had subsided, the chairman called upon Mr. E. Halley, the popular and patriotic president of the Young Irishmen's L. and B. Association to propose the resolution protesting against the evil practice of caricaturing the Irish race. Mr. Halley despite the fact that he was suffering from a severe cold made a spirited speech, during the course of which he condemned in a forcible manner the vicious and unmanly custom of holding up the Irish people to ridicule in the press, in the lecture hall and on the stage in some of our theatres. He was one of those, he said, that believed in the sentiment expressed in one of the letters which had been read at the opening of the meeting that if the unjust and unpatriotic practice could not be stamped out after protests such as that of to-day, he was in favor of using the black-thorn. Mr. Halley then read the following resolution which was carried amidst the greatest enthusiasm:

THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED.—That as certain theatrical and amusement managers of Montreal have for some time past presented caricatures in which the stage Irishman with

vulgarity of speech and manner has been made the central figure; and as some newspapers have on many occasions applauded such misrepresentations, be it resolved: That this meeting of Irishmen of Montreal, held under the auspices of the A. O. H., County of Hochelaga, emphatically protests against such vulgar caricaturing.

That we call upon those who sympathize with us to discourage and discountenance in every legitimate manner such performances and to withdraw their patronage from newspapers that endorse them.

Further, we appeal to our Irish national and benevolent societies to cultivate a high standard in preparing their programmes for public and private entertainments by patronizing the legitimate drama, giving due prominence to the grand old Irish melodies, keeping alive patriotic and truly humorous songs of the race, and by severely placing under the ban foreign manufactured vulgarities, so persistent palmed off on the public as Irish comic productions.

OTHER SPEECHES.—Rev. Father O'Meara was then called upon by the chairman and upon rising was received with great cheering. After referring to the fact that he was proud to occupy the office of chaplain to Div. No. 2, A. O. H., Father O'Meara said: I endorse every statement made by Mr. Devlin, in his able and eloquent address; and I am delighted to see his venerable father occupying a place on this platform. After referring to many of the methods adopted to cast ridicule on the Irish people, Father O'Meara closed by paying a high tribute to the Order under whose auspices the meeting had been held.

Mr. Frank J. Curran, a talented member of the Junior Bar, of this city, was next introduced and delivered a rousing speech, during the progress of which he characterized the action of several theatrical and amusement managers in this city, in allowing a certain class of so-called comedians to caricature our race, as being unjust.

Mr. Patrick Wright, Vice-president of St. Patrick's Society was the next speaker. He counselled all his fellow-countrymen to ignore places of amusement where caricaturing plays were presented. He gave many instances to show the evil results of such productions.

Ex-Ald. B. Connaughton also addressed the meeting, expressing his sympathy with the endeavor of the A. O. H. to put an end to a system of cartooning and caricaturing which had been carried on, in recent years, in a disgraceful manner.

THANKS TO THE CHAIRMAN.—Speeches were also delivered by Mr. Burns and others, after which Mr. George Clarke, past County President of the A. O. H., moved a vote of thanks to the chairman for the courage and enthusiasm he had displayed in organizing the demonstration as well as for the able and dignified manner in which he had presided at the meeting.

The motion was carried with cheers. When the veteran County President arose to reply he was greeted with much enthusiasm. He said: I thank you very much for such a recognition of my humble efforts. While I feel proud of being personally mentioned in this matter I deem it necessary to say, in justice to others who shared in the work, that the task was an easy one, owing to the great assistance which I received from the "True Witness" management, and from our genial and worthy secretary Mr. M. Berningham. In every issue of the former the evil consequences of the question which we had under discussion to-day, was presented in a spirited and patriotic manner. We owe much to our newspaper. Not alone in regard to the way in which it has defended us in this particular case; but for its noble endeavors to secure for our people, in every walk of life, that measure of fair-play to which we are entitled. The time has arrived when every Hibernian, and every Irish man and woman should see to it that the future success of the great Irish Catholic organ is assured, because it is a powerful auxiliary in the cause we all have at heart. I also thank the Rev. Fathers of the Irish parishes for the generous interest they have manifested towards our Order, and particularly offer to Father O'Meara our gratitude for placing the hall at our disposal. The chairman closed by referring in sympathetic terms to the fact that the pastor of the parent Irish church of this city, Father Quinlivan, who had done so much for the A. O. H., ever since its organization, was lying ill at the Hotel Dieu hospital, after having submitted to two painful operations. He expressed it as his conviction that he voiced the sentiments of every member of the A. O. H., when he said, that he hoped the zealous and beloved pastor of St. Patrick's, would ere many days, be again in their midst, perfectly restored to health, to continue his pastorate which has been so fruitful in good works that did honor to our race in Montreal. One of the most successful public gatherings, held for sometime, was then brought to a close.

THE LATE MR. JOHN DUNN.

It is our melancholy duty to record the death of a well known Irish Catholic resident of Montreal, in the person of Mr. John Dunn, which occurred last week. Deceased was a well known figure in this city for upwards of two generations and was highly esteemed amongst all classes of the community. By his perseverance, industry and economy, he succeeded in accumulating sufficient means, early in life, to warrant him

in retiring from business. For a long time he was a regular attendant at St. Patrick's Church, but when the parish of St. Anthony was organized he became connected with it. Mr. Dunn was of a quiet and unassuming disposition, and generous in many ways. He will be missed by many friends. To Mrs. Dunn and other members of the family, the "True Witness" offers its most sincere condolence in their sad loss.—R.T.P.

TOMMY MAC AT OLD ORCHARD BEACH.

July 24th, 1899.

Who that has once visited Old Orchard can ever forget the unnumbered attractions of this prince of summer resorts? Finding myself once more amidst those familiar surroundings, and knowing that the members of the Little Montreal colony here would be pleased to have their friends at home know what they are doing with themselves down in Maine, I resolved to send a few lines to the "True Witness."

Standing this morning on the balcony of the hotel, and gazing seaward, as the great tide was making, I beheld that army of white-capped breakers rolling landward, rank behind rank, like surges bright of a dark sea of gold; the roar of old Atlantic's million voices, and the constant boom of his great artillery, blended with the more subdued and monotonous murmur of his multitudinous billows.

While I could see plainly at a distance, the gallant bearing of that estimable Montreal priest, Rev. Father Shea of St. Anthony's Church, as he defied the strength of billows, and like Byron, "played with ocean," and its terrors, plunging headlong into the breakers and coming out triumphant from each encounter.

SCHOOL HISTORIES AND THE IRISH RACE.

In the last issue of the "Irish World," there appears a letter, signed Patrick Gibbons, and dated Falls Creek, Pa., in which the writer deals with the timely topic of school histories. He makes it plain that the books supplied to the public schools of the United States, systematically suppress all achievements of Irish Americans, and perpetuate a grave injustice on the Irish people.

CATHOLIC RIGHTS.—After showing how bigoted anti-Catholics have long had their way in this matter of preparing and writing school histories, he says:

"Why don't the Catholics have their way about the matter? Now the question at issue is simply this, that we Irish-Americans, both in the societies and outside the societies, should at once unite and appoint a committee of competent men to write a truthful and honest history for the parochial and Catholic schools."

SHOULD STAND TOGETHER.—"At all events it is time, and past the time, that we Irish Americans should stand together and give those Catholic teaching orders to understand distinctly that we want our children to be taught honest history."

had no temple wherein to adore, no house of God particularly their own. In a parlor of the hotel Mass was celebrated, as hundreds who read these lines, may remember. It was Father Linehan, who is pastor of St. Biddeford, Maine, who generally attended to the spiritual wants of all Catholic frequenters of the Beach.

In 1897 he resolved that this summer the congregation should have a church, and, as a result of this devotedness, enterprise, and perseverance last year witnessed the dedication of St. Margaret's Church, of Old Orchard Beach. While attending with a fidelity beyond all praise to the duties that his pastorate at Biddeford imposed, this whole-souled priest found time to serve the great fluctuating public at the seaside, in a similar capacity.

This summer great improvements have been made in St. Margaret's. Two new side altars have been built; a Protestant gentleman—whose liberal heart beats in growing sympathy with the Catholic Church—presented a new carpet for the Sanctuary; the small and first stations of the Cross have been replaced by a larger and richer series. It may not be indelicate on my part to here state that Mr. Michael Burke of Montreal, who is staying at the Sea-Shore House, with his charming family, has been selected by Father Linehan to have care of the church during the day time.

My communication has grown so lengthy that I must close abruptly; but I cannot do so without asking you to send me several extra copies of next issue—I can assure that the "True Witness" is fully appreciated in the Catholic circle of Old Orchard Beach.

parochial schools as much about Lieut.-General Philip H. Sheridan, Major-General Philip H. Kearney, General Thomas Francis Meagher, General Michael J. Corcoran and other heroes of the Irish race as the children in the public schools are taught about the Generals Grant, Sherman, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Thomas and so forth."

If Mr. Gibbons had stopped here, and left out what we placed between parentheses in his text, or had confined himself to four or five repetitions in various forms of this same idea, he would have been the author of an admirable letter. But unfortunately his gift of repeating has led him into a grave error. He attacks the Catholic teaching orders, in the same style as he advocates the recording of Irish-American achievements—that is by a series of reiterations—and he accuses them of being guilty of that which can only be laid at the door of the Protestant public school teachers.

"We want our children to know who and what was, all about the great Commodore John Barry, Captain Jeremiah O'Brien and other gallant captains of the Irish race."

"We wish our children to know, in the parochial schools, who and what was the gallant colonel that refused to parade his great regiment in 1861, before the Prince of Wales at the behest of the Angliomen of New York."

"We want our children to know the whole history of the Sixty-ninth and other regiments."

"We want our children to know," goes on for a whole column, in which Mr. Gibbons tells everything that he knows about American history. Whom the "We" represents is more than is made apparent, unless it means Mr. Gibbons and a few of his friends. However, that unfortunate "we" gets him into very untenable positions, as in the following:

understand that their learned speeches and lectures at summer schools, banquets and other places are not so important to us as to teach our children honest history. When they do their duty with regard to instructing the children they can then of course, make all the speeches they wish."

We would wager a penny that Mr. Gibbons is a school-master, his dictatorial style points to that conclusion—and one who is either envious of, or embittered against the teaching orders."

"I am getting the Irish-Americans around here interested in the matter, and I confidently hope to hear of Irish-Americans all over the country making a grand move in this important direction."

If Mr. Gibbons had left unwritten, or unpublished the second part of this letter, he would have probably helped in starting a very beneficial movement; but he has only established, in the last section, how very incompetent he is to lead, or even take part in any such enterprise.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

The reverend Sisters who were attending the Educational Conference and lectures at the Gloucester Street Convent, of la Congregation de Notre Dame, availed themselves of the recurrence of the eve of the pastoral feast of the reverend Mother St. Beatrice, their Provincial, whose headquarters are in Ottawa, to present the reverend Mother with the assurance of their respect and veneration. As this was the first occasion on which they as a body had the pleasure of meeting the reverend Provincial, it was one of unalloyed pleasure as well to them as to the recipient of their good wishes.

The Conference closed on the afternoon of Saturday, 29th July, and on the following day the annual retreat of the Sisters in attendance opened; the Rev. Father Poir, O.M.I., being the director.

The reverend Mother St. Paula, has been appointed Mother-assistant at the Gloucester Street Convent.

Amongst the visitors to his native city last week was Rev. Father William Smith, of the Fathers of Mercy, New York, whither he came to visit his sister, Mrs. P. J. O'Donohoe, of New York, who is summing on the Gatineau. Father Smith is the Catholic Chaplain of the Greater New York Fire Brigade. He leaves shortly for France and Russia.

The secular clergy of the diocese will go into retreat on the 6th inst. Rev. Father Lajeune, O.M.I., will be the director.

Rev. Father Sheehy, of Our Lady of Lourdes, Brooklyn, N.Y., has been spending a couple of weeks with friends in the city.

Rev. Father S. Laing, O.M.I., left last week en route for the mission in South Africa.

On the occasion of the first Sunday running of the electric cars in Ottawa, on the 23rd July, the Company sent a cheque for four hundred dollars, nearly half the day's receipts, to the Mayor to be divided amongst the charitable societies.

Rev. Father Valiquette, O.M.I., of Hull, was, last week presented with an address and purse by the ladies of the Ste. Anne Society of that parish.

Thieves despoiled the poor's collection box in Ste. Anne's Church last week.

The reverend Sisters of the Educational Conference, having ascertained that the feast of St. Margaret, 21st July, was the seven and fortieth anniversary of the day on which their respected hostess, the Rev. Mother Ste. Cecilia, Superioress, had presented her petition to be admitted amongst the Spiritual children of the venerable Margaret Bourgeoys and that the following day was the forty-seventh anniversary of her clothing in the holy habit of la Congregation de Notre Dame, resolved to avail themselves of the joint anniversary to thank the reverend Mother for the uniform hospitality and many kindnesses she had shown them during their sojourn beneath the roof of the Gloucester Street Convent; and this they did in prose and verse in the Academic Hall, whither they had invited her while carefully guarding their intention.

The reverend Mother St. Eugenie, Superior of the Convent of la Congregation de Notre Dame, Cornwall, Ont., returned to her home on Tuesday last.

The following are the principal tunnels in the world:

St. Gothard, 9 1/2 miles; Mont Cenis, 7 1/2 miles; Arlberg, 6 1/2 miles; Severn, 4 1-3 miles; Dore and Todley, 3 1/2 miles; Woodhead, 3 miles; Swettenby, Denmark, 7 1/2 miles (submarine); Simpton, 12 1/2 miles (Geneva to Martigny); Pike's Peak, 48 miles (Colorado).

Toothache stopped in two minutes with Dr Adams' Toothache Gum. 10 cents.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

At last the Peace Conference has drawn its labors to a close. A despatch, of last Saturday, from The Hague, gives the summary of the final results obtained. In presenting our readers with that report, we desire to draw special attention to the fact that, while Leo XIII., was practically ignored as far as the deliberations were concerned, he ultimately is the one to whom all look for co-operation in rendering effective the decisions of the Conference. Just as we predicted a month ago. The report runs thus:

"At the final sitting of the International Peace Conference to-day it was announced that sixteen states had signed the arbitration convention, fifteen the other two conventions, seventeen the declaration prohibiting the throwing of projectiles or explosives from balloons, sixteen the declaration prohibiting the use of asphyxiating gases and fifteen the declaration prohibiting the use of explosive bullets."

"A letter written by the Queen of Holland to the Pope asking his moral support of the conference was read, and also his reply, promising co-operation and recalling the fact that he had many times performed the function of arbitrator, and assuring Her Majesty that, in spite of his present abnormal position, the Pope would continue to seek the advancement of civilization."

"Baron de Staal delivered the farewell address. He thanked the representatives of foreign States and said the work accomplished, while not so complete as might be desired, was sincere, wise and practical. The great principles of the sovereignty of individual States and international solidarity, apparently so opposing, had been reconciled by what they had accomplished. He affirmed that in time to come institutions which had their origin in the need of concord would be the dominating influence, and that thus the work of the Conference was truly meritorious."

"Minister Estournelles and Dr. Beaufort followed, the latter saying that if the Conference had not realized Utopian dreams, nevertheless it had dissipated pessimistic forebodings, and the moral effect would more and more influence public opinion and aid governments to solve the question of the limitation of armaments, which still remain a source of grave consideration for statesmen of all countries."

"Baron de Staal then declared the Conference closed."

"The three conventions dealing with arbitration, the laws and customs of war and the adaptation of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare were not signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, China, England, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Servia, Switzerland or Turkey. The United States only signed the arbitration convention, and that under reserve. Rumania also made reservation."

The strength of two horses equals that of 15 men.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS

Our Specials

Are Specials in every sense of the word or we would not advertise them so. We advertised a 1000 yards of 23c Muslins for 6c yard. We gave three days time to effect a clearance, but it was another story of a day. Now we have two special lines of

BLOUSES

which we intend to clear as quick. We want you to come and see them. To see them is to buy. No. 1 LOT. Blouses marked \$1 25, \$1 35, \$1 40; pick any one that will fit you,

50 cents.

Another lot marked \$1 50, \$1 75 \$2 00, \$2 25.

Your choice, 75c.

LADIES' COSTUMES

For the warm month of August. Seasonable and Stylish. Gaiety Costumes for.....99c Duck Costumes.....\$1 75 Pique Costumes.....\$1 75 Linen Suits.....\$3 00 Denim Suits.....\$4 12

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS, CORNER ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Municipality of St. Antoine No. 2. TEACHERS WANTED.

Wanted, four Female Teachers for the above Municipality. Must hold first-class elementary diploma. Salary: District No. 1 and No. 2, \$18 00 per month, term eight months; Districts Nos. 3 and 4, salary \$15 00 per month, term seven months. Schools to open about the middle of September. Good references required. P. W. LEBBY, Sec. Treas. St. Antoine, July 20, 1899. 3-2

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

THE CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL, incorporated by Act of Parliament, is intended by its Founders and Benefactors to fulfil a long felt want in our midst. Its aim, besides being that of affording a complete commercial and thoroughly English education to our boys, is designed to be a connecting link between the Public Schools and the Universities.

Education—The true meaning of the term Education is too often wrongly interpreted. It is not merely the acquisition of knowledge in the different branches of learning, which the lad receives from his instructor; these are but the tools the master employs to develop his mental faculties, and to ensure a quick and ready reasoning. No education can be called complete unless the boy has had instilled into him, from his earliest years, that respect both for himself and for others, that moral training which easily distinguishes between right and wrong, and that suavity and gentleness of manner, which, at one and the same time, denote a well educated man and a true gentleman. This, as well as all the subjects usually embraced in a High School curriculum will be the object of this institution to impart, and thus nothing will be omitted that can fit the youth for the battle of life.

Business Training—It is often contended, that in a commercial course there are many subjects which are of no earthly use to a boy, after he has once entered upon business pursuits. This, it need hardly be asserted, is an utter fallacy. There is no subject, if once properly understood and mastered, that can fail to be of service to us, either directly or indirectly, whatever our calling in after years. They may be compared, if the term may so be used, to calisthenics of the brain, which, having been once thoroughly conquered, prepare the mind to grasp more readily and overcome more easily, not only any other studies we may take up, but also the many and great difficulties which will assuredly beset us in life. Of course there are some matters which should engross our attention more than others, according to the path of life we intend to follow, but that our education should be confined to these, and these only, would merely tend to warp our imagination and impair our judgment. We live in a progressive age, and nowadays a general knowledge of most things is expected of us, a more particular one of a few, according to our station. With this end in view, great stress has been given to the study of ENGLISH and MATHEMATICS. English Composition, especially, will be exacted from each pupil every week, a commencement being made even in the preparatory classes, while none of the other subjects have been forgotten, but have been allotted their due place in the time-table.

French—The authorities of the school, recognizing the importance of a sound knowledge of the French language, both for professional and business men, have allotted this subject a prominent place in the curriculum, and have placed a thoroughly competent Master in charge of the classes.

Additions—Necessarily, at the birth of the school, there are many departments which will take time to fully develop. It is the intention of the Board of Directors to add, in the near future, a physical and chemical laboratory, a gymnasium under a director of physical training, a department for manual labour under the guidance of skilled artisans, and all the adjuncts necessary to a High School.

Reports—Reports of the work, progress, and conduct of the boys will be periodically sent to the parents. Lates and absentees will be reported immediately by post card. If a boy be detained after school hours, he will be required to take home a detention card, and to return it the next morning with the parent's signature.

Regulations—All should be present at least fifteen minutes before the ringing of the bell, morning and afternoon. During class, strict silence will be enforced, as well as in the hall and passages of the school. All must be neat and tidy in person and apparel, polite and submissive to their teachers, and respectful to their companions. A rigid examination of the boys will be made every morning, and any one found presenting himself in an untidy condition will be suspended for the rest of the day.

Holidays—Every Saturday, all Church Holidays, Civic Holidays, from Christmas Eve until after the Epiphany, and the months of July and August.

Principal's Hour—The Principal may be seen each day from nine to ten in the morning. Parents and others desiring to see the Principal should call at this hour, so as not to interfere with his class duties. Teachers cannot be disturbed during school hours, but they may be seen after four o'clock every day.

Damage Fund—Each pupil will be required to contribute yearly twenty-five cents to a DAMAGE FUND, for any accidental injury done to the school property. Any wilful damage to the walls and furniture will be charged to the offenders' parents.

Expulsion—Any boy guilty of the following offences will be expelled

- 1st. Persistent disobedience or want of respect towards teachers.
2nd. Foul, impious, profane or blasphemous language.
3rd. Giving offensive nicknames to, or using insulting epithets towards school companions or others; the purpose of the school being to teach Christian charity and good manners, no less than ordinary knowledge.

School Hours.

KINDERGARTEN.....9.30 to 11.30 a.m. 1.30 to 3.00 p.m.
PREPARATORY.....9.30 to 12.00 a.m. 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.
HIGH CLASS COURSE.....9.00 to 12.30 a.m. 2.00 to 4.00 p.m

Fees.

KINDERGARTEN.....\$2.00 Monthly.
PREPARATORY.....\$3.00 "
HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.....\$4.00 "

All Fees are payable monthly in advance, and a month once begun must be paid in full. When there are three or more brothers attending the school at the same time, two only will be charged for.

School Session—The first session of the school will commence on Wednesday, September the 6th. The Curriculum of studies will be published in the School Calendar to be issued shortly.

A VICTIM TO THE SEAL OF CONFESSION.

A TRUE STORY. By REV. JOSEPH SPILLMAN, S.J.

PUBLISHED WITH THE PERMISSION OF MR. B. HERDER, PUBLISHER AND BOOKSELLER, ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHAPTER IV.

Loser reached the "Four Ways" inn soon after the children, and stood by while Charles, with frequent interruptions on Julia's part, gave his friend the baker the reasons why his grandmother was remaining for the night in the convent, whilst he and his sister were to return to Aix. The account he gave was not very clear, and at the story of the ghost the stout baker shook his head incredulously. One thing however was evident; the children were afraid of spending the night in the deserted convent and therefore wanted to return home; but why their grandmother should not go with them remained a mystery.

"Why," Charles said, "Uncle has a whole lot of money in his desk." "You know we were to say nothing about that," interposed Julia sharply.

"Why not?" her brother retorted. "Mr. Lenoir is not a thief." "That I certainly am not," the baker interrupted. "But make haste and jump up, it is already late. You shall sit one on each side of me in the front seat and we shall see how fast my good horse can run. Yes, I understand now why your grandmother sends you off alone. Yet this very morning she was saying her son, your Reverend Uncle—never mind, it is no business of mine. Can I do anything for you, Sir?"

These later words were addressed to Loser, who had been near enough to overhear the main part of the conversation, and now stepped up to the cart just as the horse was in the act of starting, and asked if he could be driven to Aix for a trifling compensation?

"How came you by that scar all across your face?" inquired the baker, who did not much like the look of the man.

"I have to thank an accursed Prussian Hussar for that, in the course of the late war," was the answer.

"Up with you then, Sir, you must sit here by me and tell me the whole story. Make room for the gentleman, Charles, all honor to the brave defenders of our country."

So Loser seated himself in the place Mrs. Montmoulin had occupied a few hours previously, and romanced so freely about the exploits he had achieved in the Franco-German war, that he positively fascinated the worthy baker. In fact Mr. Lenoir went a good distance out of his way to set the hero of many battles down at the station, and far from taking anything from him, he treated him to a glass of Bordeaux at the buffet, and shook hands heartily with him on parting. As he left the station he heard Loser asking at the booking office for a ticket to Marseilles, and being informed that the train did not go for another hour. A few minutes later Lenoir put the children down at their mother's door, and went home quite elated to repeat to his wife the wonderful deeds of the brave veteran with the scar of the sabre-cut.

Meanwhile Loser provided himself at the station with a flask of brandy and some sandwiches which he put into his pocket, and then pacing about the waiting room, he made himself as conspicuous as possible, asking one railway official after another about his ticket and the time of the train, until one of the porters told him that if he could not wait like other people, he had better have a special train put on for him. Loser laughed and said if he could have it at the expense of the company he would only be too glad, as he was in a hurry to get to Marseilles. At length the train was signalled, and as it came into the station, Loser, together with a crowd of other passengers, pressed forward to find a place. The train was very full, and hearing the porters call out "plenty of room behind," he hastened to the lower part of the platform, less brilliantly lighted than the upper. Room in here, he quick, there is no time to lose," said the guard, opening the door of one of the last compartments, observing as he did so, the ugly scar on the face of the passenger, whose ticket he at the same time clipped. Almost immediately the whistled sounded, and the engine began to move. Before his fellow-passengers had settled themselves in their places Loser contrived to slip out of the carriage, and make his way out of the station unobserved before the com-

motion caused by the outgoing train had subsided.

"There," he said to himself as he emerged into the darkness, "all has turned out just as I wished! Now if any body should assert that I was in Ste. Victoire to-night, I could bring forward a couple of witnesses to prove that I left Marseilles by the last train. Certainly neither guard nor porters will remember having seen me on the way, but when a train is full one man is not noticed. At all events I shall escape suspicion at first and that will give me time to get off with the money. What I have to do now is to get back to Ste. Victoire without being seen. Nine o'clock," he mused after a glance at the illuminated face of the station clock; "I can easily get into the convent before midnight, and long before daybreak and make off with my booty." So saying he turned his steps towards the town, choosing the most ill-lighted streets and presently reached the open country.

Walking at a brisk pace, and avoiding the most frequented roads, Loser made his way back to Ste. Victoire.

He had nearly reached the village, when the rising mistral dashed the drops of rain in his face. He took shelter under an open shed by the way side, hoping the weather would improve. But when midnight tolled out from the church tower, he again proceeded on his way, despite the stormy wind and fast-falling rain. "My booty is well worth a few drops of rain," he said to himself, "and there is this advantage at least, in the bad weather, I shall not be liable to meet any one in the street."

Under cover of the darkness, he actually did reach the long rambling building unperceived, and being round to the back, entered by a gate in the outer wall which was always unlocked. Passing through the garden, he came to the quadrangle of which the church and convent formed three sides, the outer being shut in by a high wall; the door leading to the inner courtyard was bolted, but Loser knew where there was a broken window through which he could easily gain access to the old kitchen, now used sometimes for the manufacture of olive oil. Groping about between empty cans and presses he found his way to the flight of stairs leading to the second floor. There he stopped, listened awhile, and then taking off his boots crept up the stairs. Stillness reigned everywhere; only the wind howled dismally in the empty corridors.

And now the man's courage suddenly failed him. This was the first really criminal act of his life, for which perhaps he would incur long imprisonment. Long years ago he had cast his belief in God and in a future life to the winds; but if a child receives a truly Christian education, the fibres of faith deep down in the soul, are not lightly eradicated, and Loser had had a good mother. Now all at once, as he stood listening in the pitch-dark passage, the remembrance of the mother whom he had lost but too soon, came back to his mind; he seemed to hear again the words she said to him on the eve of his First Communion, after his confession: "My boy, promise me now, and promise our Lord to-morrow, that you will try to be steady, or your headstrong ways will surely get you into trouble."

The promise he thought with tears had alas! not been kept, and his mother's prophecy had indeed come true. On account of his wild pranks he had been expelled from the gymnasium, and only been forgiven through the intercession of a Priest to whom he was related; once he barely escaped being taken before the magistrate; at the University he squandered the slender fortune his parents left him, lost his faith, and acquired a bad name through his vicious habits. Finally to elude his creditors, he had hastily enlisted; and the rough life of a soldier had drawn him deeper into the abyss of social degradation and moral turpitude. And after the war, as we have seen, he had gone from one station to another, losing each in turn through his unprincipled conduct, until, for the sake of a living, he had accepted the post of sacristan in a village church. Now he was on the eve of committing an actual crime, and the memory of his mother rose up before him like a warning angel to deter him from it.

Alas! in vain grace made this appeal to his heart. "Don't be a fool," he said to himself. "How many men who are highly esteemed rob their neighbors of hundreds of pounds through stock jobbing! The struggle for existence compels one to it. Besides I am taking it out of no man's pocket, no one will be the poorer. If the hospital is not built by charitable contributions, the Government will build a far better and larger one. Now for it!"

Loser felt his way, along the wall until he reached the corner formed by the junction of the two wings of the building. While he stood in the space between the little kitchen and the priest's apartments, he thought of the carving knife lying in the table drawer, should he go in and fetch it? It might be useful in self-defence. He found his way to the table with some difficulty; on putting his hand in the drawer he touched the knife directly. But he thrust it back somewhat roughly. "I do not want to do any harm either to Montmoulin or his mother," he said, "besides I might stumble in the dark with the stupid thing in my hand, and cut myself. I will light the little lantern, though, which his reverence carries with him to the church of a morning." Striking a match, he found the lantern immediately, for he was thoroughly acquainted with all the priest's habits. Covering it with his coat, Loser cautiously stepped across the corridor, and after listening at the open door took occasion of a violent gust of wind, to open it gently. By the light of the lantern he perceived that there was no one in the room. Noiselessly he crept on tip-toe to the place where the desk stood, and taking the key from his waistcoat pocket, with beating heart he was about to put it in the lock when—he could hardly believe his eyes—there was another key in the lock—he turned it, and found the treasure was gone!

The thief was furious in being outwitted. He had laid his plans so cleverly, as he thought, and now this stupid Priest had seen through it all, and in the simplest way possible, had completely balked him. "Who would have thought," he broke out in his rage, "that the canting fool would have taken his money bags to bed with him like an old miser! I would sooner strangle him with my two hands than go out of this convent without his pelf. I will have the money," and he stepped with an oath to the door of the bedroom. He turned the handle, but found it was bolted; at the same time a woman's voice called out in that you Francis!"

"Confound it all!" murmured the disappointed man. "What can I do now? If I burst open the door the old wretch will set up shrieking so loud, that she will be heard in the village. Besides I cannot be sure that the priest will come back at any moment. It will not do to use force, at any rate just now. I must wait some other opportunity." Acting on this conviction, he moved stealthily away, replaced the lantern in its former position in the kitchen, and withdrew to one of the empty cells, there to concoct fresh schemes for the accomplishment of his object.

After spending some time in thought he went back to fetch his boots from the place where he left them; then he took the large knife out of the kitchen drawer and proceeded, guiding himself by the wall and creeping along on tip-toe, to the tribune, where he descended the winding stairs to the little room adjoining the sacristy where poor Charles had been so terrified at the sight of the death's head. "I am safe here," he said to himself. "Nobody will come near this lumber-room, and I shall be able to keep a look out over the church and the cloisters, and watch for a favorable opportunity. It is very cold here, though, Ah, there is the pall!" He laid the knife down upon the ground took a good draught from his flask of cognac, wrapped the pall round him and settled himself to sleep. "Hah! I am emancipated from all foolish superstitions," he muttered. "I believe that murther there is nothing to death. Yet there is something very uncanny about this wretched pall. What a coward I must be, to fancy the dead can come back." And yet for all this brag, he was unable to sleep, until he had nearly emptied his flask, then he lay in a half-besotted state until daylight recalled him to himself.

(To be Continued.)

A JESUIT ANNIVERSARY.

Fort William, Ont., has of late years become an important place, and is destined on account of its situation and of the ever increasing traffic from the West to East, to develop into a large trading centre. It had for its founders the Jesuits and the Hudson's Bay Company. The same may be said of many another important town in Canada. The 22nd July, was the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the first Jesuit Mission at Fort William. The following very interesting account of the mission was sent by one of the Order to a city daily, and it is certainly deserving of reproduction—both on account of its accuracy and of the details that it furnishes:

came up in the company of Indians into Lake Superior and established a mission to the Indians at a point then, and still, known as Pigeon Point. Owing to the fact of the international boundary not being very clearly defined and there being a difficulty in obtaining supplies, the reverend fathers did not long remain there. After one year they loaded up their canoes and coasted along the shores of Thunder Bay, until they reached the mouth of the Kaministiquia River. Touching at the Hudson's Bay Company's post and communicating with "Governor" McIntyre they learned of the pagan Indians in the neighborhood and that night, 21st of July, 1649, pitched their camp near the sight of the present "Mission" and determined to remain and instruct the tribe. Next day being Sunday, both remained quiet save for the celebration of Mass; but on the following day the work of settlement was commenced. Both these missionaries, it is of interest to know, came as natives from Lorraine, then a dependency of France.

The two fathers, with the assistance of the Indians, in time erected a small dwelling of logs, a church and a school, none of them very pretentious and a few other less important structures. Father Fremont labored on in this field for four years, leaving in 1653. His work in this world did not continue much longer, for he was drowned in July of the following year at Mississauga on the North shore of Lake Huron. Father Choni continued to labor on until by a strange coincidence his life closed at a place in the neighborhood of his late partner, he dying December 1877 at Wekuemiing, Manitoulin Island.

"Rev. Father Dominic au Raquet came to replace Father Fremont and labored at the post until 1877, twenty-three years, when he left to fill the position left vacant at Wekuemiing by the death of Revd. Father Choni, where he still labors. A venerable old man, past the age of eighty and without any physical ailments save a deafness, ever since the year 1842 he has devoted his days to work among the Indians. The charge of the mission has since passed through

many hands and is now presided over by Rev. Father Beaudin, himself a native of Lorraine, now a part of Germany. Father Beaudin made his first visit here in 1852, when he spent the winter of 82-83. Leaving then he did not return until the year 1890 when he stayed just two years and finally returned in 1897.

"One of the oldest pensioners about the place is Brother Jerome, well known by sight in the two towns. He is a lay member who devotes his work in a humble way to the furtherment of his church cause. He has been here thirty-one years.

"There have been no less than three churches destroyed by fire since the edifice was put up, the last blaze being in 1894, when it caught from the burning convent and both went up in smoke. Each succeeding building has been larger and more elaborate than the one which went before. The present building is of frame, neatly painted and has a small cupola on the roof. Its size is 60 x 15, and allowing for the large gallery, is capable of seating 300 persons. To the right of the main entrance, in close proximity to the presbytery, built of stone from McKay's mountains, three stories high with a basement, size 60 x 45. It was erected in 1859 while Father Hebert was in charge with the original intention of having an industrial school in the building; this idea not being carried out the two top stories were not completed and what is finished is now used as a residence by the priest in charge and the lay brothers. Again crossing the small churchyard there is situated on the left a convent where abide, five sisters of the Order of St. Joseph, the head home for which is situated in Peterboro, Canada.

"The sisters first came to reside here about twenty-five years ago. Almost their entire time is occupied in educating the children of the Indians, who remain under the same roof as themselves, the boys being kept until they are about twelve years of age and the girls until they become young women. At the present time there are twenty children under their charge. The building now in use is quite modern, having been erected in 1881, on the site of the first one that was put up; the former was much larger and the sisters were then able to take under their protection orphans, the children of white parents as well as dark being welcomed.

"The list given embraces all the buildings which belong to the mission proper, except some extensive out-buildings in the rear. The members of the little Jesuit colonies have each to stand on their own base and this mission has come on in a creditable manner. They now own several head of cattle, some horses and have under cultivation about sixty acres of farm land from which they raise sufficient vegetables to supply their own use and dispose of in town.

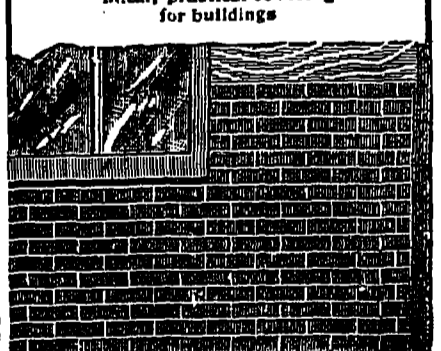
"The Indians now residing at the mission, calculated to be about 250 in all, live in log houses of their own about forty being up, and with two exceptions, a man and his squaw they all have renounced heathenism and accepted all the rites of a Christian religion. The men act in some cases as laborers, some as guides or do a little fishing, while the women help to make a living by "choring" around the towns or as young domestics go out into service of families."

ARE YOU LOSING FLESH?

Then something is wrong. To the young it always means trouble. It is a warning to any one, unless they are already too fat. Scott's Emulsion checks this waste and brings up your weight again.

Our Sheet Steel Pressed Brick

Can't be equalled as a durable, economical, practical covering for buildings



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TORONTO

NOTICE is hereby given that Albertine N. Brabant, wife of Edward Kiernan, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce, from her husband, Edward Kiernan, of the said City of Montreal, on the ground of cruelty, adultery, and desertion.

Dated at the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, this ninth day of March, 1899.

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HAMON, E., S. J., BEYOND THE GRAVE.—From the French. By Anna T. Sadlier. With the "Impressions" of the Rt. Rev. John Joseph Kain, Archbishop of St. Louis. 12 mo. (301 pages). Fine cloth, gilt title on cover and back, net \$1.

This book is a treasure of spiritual truths—the most consoling ones. A few moments given to the reading of the work would lighten our crosses considerably. (The Caracite Review, Niagara Falls, Ont., 1898. No. 6.)

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To the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 4 p.m. and third Thursday, at 8 p.m. of each month. President, Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Estelle Mackie; Financial Secretary, Mary McMahon; Treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Leslie Howland; 333 Wellington street. Application forms can be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.

Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laurier streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, ANDREW DUNN; Recording Secretary, THOMAS N. SMITH; Treasurer, J. O'CONNOR; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, A. Dunn, M. Lynch and J. P. Connaughton.

A.O.H.—Division No. 3.

Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill Officers: D. Gallery, President; P. T. McGoldrick, Vice-President; Wm. Bawley, Recording Secretary; Wm. Mansfield, Treasurer; John Hughes, Fin. Secretary; J. Brophy, Treasurer; M. Fennell, Chairman of Standing Committee; Marshall, Mr. John Kennedy.

A.O.H.—Division No. 4.

President, H. T. Kearns, No. 32 Desclermoy ave.; Vice-President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Secretary, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street; Financial Secretary, P. J. Tomlins; Treasurer, John Traynor; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, D. McWhorter, J. White; Marshal, F. Geehan; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, T. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara; J. Geehan, Chairman Standing Committee; John Costello, A.O.H. Division No. 4, 400 Rue St. Denis and 4th Monday of each month, at 1113 Notre-Dame street.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 28

(ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1883.)

Branch 28 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any other details of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: D. J. McGillis, President, 156 Mance street; John H. Kennedy, Treasurer, 32 St. Philip street; Robert Wilson, Financial Secretary, 22 Brunswick street; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary, 824 Visitation street.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association.

Organized April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the second Wednesday of each month, at 8 o'clock, P.M. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, F. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, M. J. POWELL; all communications to be addressed to the Hall, Delegates to St. Patrick's League; W. J. Hinshy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon

St. Ann's Young Men's Society

Organized 1885. Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 P.M. Spiritual Adviser, REV. E. STRUBBE, C.S.S.R.; President, JOHN W. HILTY; Secretary, J. A. McALLAN; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

Catholic Order of Foresters

St. Gabriel's Court, 185.

Meets every alternate Monday commencing Jan. 31, in St. Gabriel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laurier streets.

M. P. MCGOLDRIK, Chief Ranger. M. J. HEALEY, Rec.-Sec'y, 48 Laurier St.

St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F.

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every 2nd and 4th Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Ranger, JAMES F. FORAN, Recording Secretary, ALEX. PATTERSON, 157 Ottawa street.

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ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1841. Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. REV. J. A. McALLAN, Rev. President; JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary; 2-4 St. Martin Street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Walsh; M. Sharkey; J. H. Kelly.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society

ESTABLISHED 1863. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN, President; JOHN KILLGATHER, Secretary; JAS. BRADY, 119 Chateaugua Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.30 P.M. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killgaster, T. Rogers and Andrew O'Brien.

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Random Notes For Busy Households.

JUST AS IT IS.

"If I were a man," the woman said, "I'd make my mark ere I was dead; I'd lead the world with a battle-cry, And I'd be famous ere I should die—

stir in the girl's home. Led by professional waiters, the bride repairs to the yard. A sheep skin is brought, and then begins a curious and humiliating ceremony, dangerous to apoplectic subjects.

HINTS TO WIVES.—We clip the following from an Irish exchange: Some women keep their husbands constantly in hot water. Others let them freeze by their carelessness and indifference.

It is better to have none unless you patiently learn to cook him. A preserving kettle of the finest porcelain is the best; but if you have nothing but an earthen pipkin it will do with care.

Make a clear, strong, steady fire out of Love, Neatness, and Cheerfulness. Set him as near as seems to agree with him. If he sputters and fizzes, don't be anxious. Some husbands do this till they are quite done.

Don't stick any sharp instruments into him to see if he is becoming tender. Stir him gently, watching the while lest he should lie too close to the kettle and so become inert and tasteless.

You cannot fail to know when he is done. If thus treated you will find him very digestible, agreeing nicely with you and the children.

MRS. A. SCOTT.

She Publishes This Letter So That Others Suffering From Female Weakness Can Benefit by Her Experience—A Story Telling Things All Women Ought to Know.

Have you ever noticed how quickly a woman loses her good looks and attractiveness? She will have a fair face, beautiful complexion and well-rounded figure. Before you know it, she is all run-down, pale and weak.



Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women are a medicine for women and girls alone. It is not meant for men. It is a medicine that puts the feminine organs in a strong, healthy condition.

and mother well and strong. It helps the girl go through the narrow gate of womanhood in perfect safety. Nothing equals it for prospective mothers.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are a scientific certainty. They are the prescription of one of the greatest specialists of Paris.

Some druggists put up worthless pills and give them a red color. When a customer asks for Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, these dealers say their red pills are "just as good" or "just the same" as Dr. Coderre's.

Women can consult our French specialists by mail free of cost. Write us all about your sickness, and a valuable letter of advice will be sent you free.

If you will send your name and address, we will mail you a free copy of our famous doctor book, "Pale and Weak Women."

low Weed became one of the leading journalists of the United States and a great political leader. William Cullen Bryant was the son of a physician.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN LIVERPOOL.

So important is the need of a more modern system of commercial education in Liverpool—the largest port in the empire—that the Catholics of that city are heartily seconding their non-Catholic neighbors in their efforts to establish a school of commerce.

A SCHOOL OF COMMERCE has been half established in Liverpool—that is to say, a mercantile college giving night lessons solely for the benefit of clerks and others who are employed during the day and who desire to improve their value to their employers by learning languages, etc.

These few details will doubtless be of interest to the friends of our local educational establishments.

WEALTH AND ITS WORRIES.

From time to time we meet with items of general news that, on account of their peculiar tenor, attract special attention, and from which wise and profitable lessons may be drawn.

Between sunrise and sunset of July 4, 1891, Winfield Scott Stratton, became a millionaire. For a few days Stratton was glad—glad as you would be. Then he began to find wealth a burden, and a burden it has been to this day.

a millionaire where vast wealth is conspicuous, and will hide in some great city.

Here is a subject that might furnish matter for a series of sermons, and the texts of the sermons might be taken from the first chapter of the first book of the "Imitation." There is, then, such a thing in actual life, as being dissatisfied with independent wealth!

How vividly did not this simple paragraph bring back to our mind the touching and truthful lines that we read years ago in Denis Florence McCarthy's "Bell Founder."

"Ah! little they know of true happiness, They whom satiny fills, Who, flung on the rich breast of luxury,

And then turning from the picture of satiety, of aimlessness, of wealth-creating inertia, the poet sings—"But, blessed that child of humanity, Happiest man amongst men, Who, with hammer, or chisel, or pen-cil,

With rudder, or ploughshare or pen, Labors e'er and ever, with hope through the moving of life, Winning home and its darling divinities, Love-worshipped children and wife!

Quickly the sharp chisel rings, And the heart of the toiler has throbbings, That stir not the bosom of kings. He the true ruler and conqueror, He the true Lord of his race, Who nerves his arm for life's combat, And looks a strong world in the face."

ITEMS OF CRITICISM.

Rev. H.G. Taylor, pastor of the Derby-road Primitive Church, Southport, England, has declared that he might possibly live to see the issue of the great struggle with Rome. The Catholic Times thus comments on this terrible prophecy:

"The University Question.—Here is a brief and very comprehensive appreciation of an article which appears in the July 'Contemporary Review.' We take it from the same organ as the foregoing piece of criticism:

"In the current issue of the 'Contemporary Review' there is a reply by 'A Modern Catholic' to the article on 'The Possibility of a Catholic University' by 'Voices Catholicae.'"

"A Modern Catholic" indulges in none of the inflated rhetoric which distinguished the accusations of 'Voices Catholicae.' He writes in a calm, judicial, common sense tone, and we feel perfectly confident that unprejudiced people will agree with the arguments and explanations which he puts forward.

There has been no interference by Rome with teaching or research and at both universities there are at this moment men of the most advanced opinions who study and teach with less hindrance than if they were professors at Trinity College, Dublin."

The healthy old man wears his gray hairs like a silver crown. What if he be threescore and ten? Here is still fire in his eye, firmness in his step, command in his voice and wisdom in his counsel? He commands love and reverence. Yet how few wear the mantle of age with dignity, firm-eyed, querulous of speech, halting in step, childish in mind, they "bug superfluous on the stage," dragging out the lag end of life in a simple existence.

Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum is sold by all druggists; 10 cts. a bottle.

Great joy reigns amongst the fair sex of Herse. The Diet has passed by 18 votes against 16 a resolution to introduce a tax on bachelors. The unmarried men are to pay 25 per cent more taxes than the married.

Surgeon Dentists. DR. J. G. A. GENDREAU, SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 22, ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

DR. BROUSSEAU L.D.S. Surgeon-Dentist. 7 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal. TELEPHONE 6201.

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SCHOOL BOOKS. During the coming School Term of 1909-10 we respectfully solicit orders for the supplying of Catholic Educational and other Text Books, both in English and French; also, School Stationery and School requisites.

Our Boys and Girls.

THE ROAD OF YESTERDAY.

Will some wise man who has journeyed Over land and over sea, To the countries where the rainbow And the glorious sunsets be, Kindly tell a little stranger, Who has oddly lost her way, Where's the road that she must travel To return to yesterday?

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

There is a bright side to everything, if we only search for it; and how much better is it to hunt for the sunshine than to sit in the shadow. Yet how many sit in the shadow, and are continually seeing trouble. No matter where they go, shadows surround them. It is too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry, too dusty or too muddy.

THE HAPPIEST LITTLE BOY.

"Guess who was the happiest child I saw to-day?" asked papa, taking his two little boys on his knees. "Oh, who, papa?" "Well," said Jim, slowly, "I guess it was a very wick little boy, wif lots and lots of tandy and lakas."

Flock of sheep crossing the city to-day and they must have come a long way, so dusty and tired and thirsty were they. The drover took them, bleating and lolling out their tongues, to the great pump in Hamilton Court to water them; but one poor ewe was too tired to get to the trough, and fell down on the hot, dusty stones.

GREAT MEN'S HUMBLE BIRTH.

Columbus the discoverer of America was the son of a weaver. The eminent French humorist, Francois Rabelais, was the son of an apothecary. Cervantes the illustrious Spanish author, was born of an ancient but reduced family. He early entered the military service and served as a common soldier.

MANSFIELD'S . . . Genuine Shoe Sale.

In our stock of Ladies' Shoes all odd sizes have been marked down to such a low figure that these goods cannot be duplicated for the price.

LADIES' SHOES,

In Vici Kid, Black, Tan, all sizes, shapes and styles; Regular price \$1.50 to \$2.50. SALE PRICE, to clear them out, \$1.00 . . .

OPEN EVENINGS . . .

MEN'S SUMMER GOODS in Black and Tan, all sizes and regular prices. All goods warranted as represented or money refunded.

E. MANSFIELD, The Shoelist, 124 St. Lawrence Street.

Notes From the American Centres.

CARDINAL GIBBONS was 65 years old last Sunday. He celebrated Mass at the Cathedral in the morning, and in the course of the day received congratulatory telegrams from archbishops, bishops and prominent members of the clergy in all parts of the country. The cardinal is in good health and spirits. In a few days, accompanied by his lifelong friend, Bishop Foley of Detroit, he will go to Long Island for a month's vacation. The cardinal shows few signs of his increasing years. His eye is as bright and his step as quick and elastic as twenty years ago, when he became the primate and head of the Catholic Church in the United States. He has been a Cardinal thirteen years. Every day when the weather permits he walks from five to ten miles, and takes great delight in tiring out members of the clergy, one of whom always accompanies him on his long tramps into the country.

CHURCH BUILDING.—Catholics in New York are building new churches and establishing new parishes in all directions, says a New York secular journal. They have three edifices just ready for the Archbishop's formal blessing, three more projected, and three new parishes are being formed. Besides these, a new Polish immigration house is contemplated. The three new churches to be blessed at early dates, which are among the finest Catholic edifices in the city, are the Church of the Holy Rosary, 119th Street, between First and Pleasant avenues; St. Jerome's, 138th Street and Alexander avenue, and the Holy Name, 96th Street and Amsterdam avenue.

DINNER TO DEWEY.—The one hundred dollar a plate dinner which some enthusiastic New Yorkers proposed to give Admiral Dewey has failed, and those who did actually subscribe have had their money refunded. The great display in New York City will be paid for out of the taxpayers' money.

SISTER MARY JASPER.—Sister Mary Jasper, who, in the world, was Miss Honora Kennedy, died on Monday, July 17th, at the Female Orphan Asylum, Fifty-first Street and Madison Avenue, New York, where, for the past twenty-six years, she had devoted herself to the sublime service of her consecration to God, and her labor of love in behalf of the little ones of Christ's flock—the orphan girls of that grand institution. The deceased, who was a niece of the late Brother Jasper, of Manhattan College came to this country while yet a young girl, from her native township of Lannan, Castlecomer, County Kilkenny, Ireland, and, shortly after her arrival, entered the novitiate of the Sisters of Charity, at Mount St. Vincent, on the Hudson.

DEATH OF BISHOP BECKER.—Bishop Thomas A. Becker, of the Diocese of Savannah, died at Washington, Ga., last Saturday. He came to Washington some time ago to take charge of the Summer School during the absence of Father Riley in Europe. The Bishop was taken seriously ill Thursday night, and continued to grow worse. The last rites were administered by Father Kelley, of Savannah. The end was quiet and peaceful.

STREET RAILWAY FARE.—Two hundred and eighty-nine million passengers were carried last year by the New York Metropolitan Street Railway Company alone.

SISTER BRADY DEAD.—One of the best beloved women in the country passed away at St. Vincent's hospital, at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, being no other than Sister Theresa M. Brady, who came to this city in 1865, and has since then been identified with St. Vincent's, says the Toledo Daily News, in its issue of July 24. With a small band of grey nuns she came here and instituted the work in a small building on Madison Street, near Superior. With all faith and courage the work was carried on and through their energy and perseverance the home which now stands on Cherry Street, has given shelter and relief to hundreds of people, was built. Sister Brady has been secretary for the Order for the past 44 years and her place in this capacity will be difficult to fill. In the heart of her co-workers and those to whom she was an appreciated personal friend the loss is irreparable and their grief heartfelt and sincere. Sister Brady came here from the Mother House in Montreal, two years after she had taken the veil of the Order. Her influence was ever for the right. Though 68 years of age Sister Brady

was until recently in good health, and even those who surrounded her bedside and realized that she was very ill were not prepared for the sudden coming of death. The remains were taken to Montreal, Canada, for interment.

DREYFUS AFFAIR.—His Grace Archbishop Ireland arrived on the steamship Britannic on Friday last, at New York, after a six months trip in Europe. In an interview his Grace referred to the Dreyfus affair as follows: "France is perfectly tranquil about the outcome of the Dreyfus case. I think the French newspapers greatly exaggerate the popular excitement over the whole affair. While the discussion has been lively, and at times intensely bitter, there is no doubt that the decision of the Court of Revision will be accepted as final. I think the question has been badly agitated by both sides. Dreyfus' friends began badly by appearing to assault the army, respect and love for which is deeply grafted into the French nation. It was a mistake on the part of the Jews to raise money in Dreyfus' behalf as a race. There should have been no racial question involved. The question is simply, is Dreyfus guilty or innocent? There is really, I think, no national feeling against the Jews in France. The people are jealous of Semitic wealth and power. The Jews, through the control of large financial interests and the press, are virtually masters of public opinion. But this is no reason why they should be persecuted."

IRISH AMERICAN SOCIETY.—Delegates from 100 Irish societies met recently in New York and organized the Irish-American Society. The following officers were elected: Treasurer, Michael J. Kennedy, State Delegate of the Ancient Order of Hibernians; recording secretary, Patrick J. Griffin, of the Geraldine Club; corresponding secretary, Jeremiah Mulligan of the Cork Men's Association; financial secretary, Daniel Bacon, of the West Meath Men's Association; sergeant-at-arms, Edward Kilgarran of the Corcoran Legion. Just what action it will take in the campaign it is not known.

FATHER MORAN DEAD.—Rev. Denis C. Moran, pastor of St. Thomas's Church, Adams, Mass., and one of the best known priests in that State, died last Sunday, aged 58. He was born at Liffaney Carrigan parish, in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland, July 11, 1841.

RACE WAR UP THE HUDSON.—The race war which has been waging against the negroes in the various brickyards along the Hudson since the early spring culminated a few days ago according to a report from Fishkill Landing, in a fight, in which bricks, stones, clubs and pistols were freely used. No one was killed, but a number on both sides were badly bruised in the melee. Since the establishment of the brickyards along the Hudson there has been a great antipathy to the employment of negroes. Up to a few years ago Irishmen were generally employed; then Hungarians drifted in and took their places. Now there are a number of Arabs. One or two of the yards have for several years been using negro help almost entirely, and but few Irishmen are now working in the yards. The Arabs however, have increased wonderfully. Last spring brick was high, and the manufacturers were anxious to make their output as large as possible, but men were very scarce, and some of the firms sent South and brought up a number of negroes. In one of the yards in Haverstraw there was trouble at once and a riot took place. The result was that the negroes were discharged. In this neighborhood are a great many large brick-making concerns, and although there has been no general outbreak on account of their employing negroes, the police courts of Fishkill Landing and Maitteawan have been kept busy settling disputes in which razors and pistols have generally played a prominent part.

STOCK BONDS.—In our town of Augusta there has been much money of late invested in real estate, writes a correspondent to an American exchange. Some of our people parted with their gas stock to an outside syndicate and about \$200,000 was turned loose for investment. First rate stocks and bonds are at such a premium that they do not yield to the purchaser as much as 3 per cent. So real property is in demand, and, as it can be bought for something like 25 or 50 per cent. below normal values, 8 or 9 per cent. incomes can be realized upon it. There is much activity

ity in business even here but very little profit to the majority of traders; and, if cotton brings no more than from 4 to 5 cents a pound next season, no general prosperity can be anticipated. An impoverished planting class and negro laborers reduced to almost starvation wages do not warrant successful merchandizing here or elsewhere. Can it be that your Ohio philosopher and prophet, Samuel Benner, who startled the world with 23 years of accurate financial prediction, is to score another triumph in witnessing the collapse he has fixed for 1899?

Nervous Dyspepsia.

A YOUNG LADY IN TRENTON RELEASED FROM SUFFERING.

She Suffered Untold Agony from Stomach Troubles and Sick Headaches—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cared Her.

From the Courier, Trenton, Ont.

Some years ago we reported the case of Wm. Pickering, Trenton, being cured of locomotor ataxia. He was not able to move and was confined to his bed for weeks. Upon advice he tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and immediately obtained relief. He is still free from the terrible excruciating affection, and enjoys active, robust health. We have just learned of another positive cure through using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It is the case of Miss Cassie Way, who has been an acute sufferer from that common foe of humanity and the foundation of many other ills dyspepsia. For nearly eight years Miss Way suffered untold agonies with sick headache and pains in the stomach. She tried several doctors without any material benefit. A year ago she came to live with a friend in Trenton, Mrs. W. L. Derbyshire, and was so reduced that she could not sit up an hour. She feared her trouble would drive her crazy. She was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She replied that she had used a box before and they had done her no good. It was urged that she should not hope for relief from one box and she commenced them again. She continued using the pills throughout the year with the result that she has completely recovered her health. Her appetite is good, she has gained flesh rapidly, and is able to attend to all her household duties. She voluntarily offers this testimony as a tribute of gratitude for the benefit she has derived with the hope that others suffering as she has, may be induced to try this health restoring remedy. Mrs. Derbyshire adds her testimony to the correctness of the statements of Miss Way. Allow me to add that for four or five years the editor of this paper has suffered from an itching rash that attacked all his joints and all the ailments within reach failed to banish it. He took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills last year and is nearly well. Dyspepsia, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration, kidney trouble and diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and build up and renew the entire system. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50c a box or six boxes \$2.50. By addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

MARKET REPORT

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

The export egg trade continues an interesting subject to the farming community. So far this season our exports of eggs have fallen considerably below those of 1898 for reasons which have already been explained in this column, but now that new fall stock has commenced to arrive, prices may recede to a basis which will allow the export movement to be resumed in its full volume. Only about 1,000 cases have been shipped to date from Montreal against 11,600 cases for the same period last year. This is due in the first place to the shortage on the crop, and in the second to the high values. During the past six or seven days quite an improvement has been experienced in the quality of the receipts which composed a large sprinkling of fall eggs, which are very good although they require a good deal of culling owing to being mixed with culled stock. The demand for the local trade is not as keen as it was, owing to the plentiful supply of fruit, along with the falling off in consumption. Offerings from the West are more liberal, the first shipments of the season to Western shippers, which shows that they are now through with their picking, and will commence to make regular shipments to this market. On the other hand we learn that further orders have been received from Glasgow and Bristol this week at slightly better prices, which enabled parties here to fill them. Prices are still keeping up in the West, the f.o.b. rate being 12 to 12 1/2c, although we learn of a round lot being placed at 11 1/2c f.o. b. Our exports of fresh eggs will now largely depend upon the extent of the fall crop. Considerable fresh stock is being put into cold storage for home consumption, as it would be madness to make any further shipments to England of that class of goods after last year's experience. The season so far has been highly encouraging to butter makers the weather generally being cool and the quality of the creamery goods supplied exceptionally fine, so they found a ready market at very satisfactory prices. This is due chiefly to the fact that

our butter has been laid down in Great Britain in fresh condition—thanks to our refrigeration facilities—and has consequently obtained a prestige that is bringing it fast to the fore among the butter imports of that country. There is a far better demand for finest creamery in this market today at 18 1/2c than there was a year ago at 16 1/2c, and there is no reason why Canadian butter in England should not continue to expand its area of consumption to the extent of millions of dollars in value annually, as we have fair play in a market which consumes \$80,000,000 of foreign butter yearly, and is steadily increasing its requirements. So far this season as a consequence of the increased output and the better price realized butter producers in Canada, in rough figures have been paid fully \$1,300,000 in excess of the sum realized last year for the same period. This is quite a handsome gain in revenue for our farmers out of one single product. The market for creamery is very firm at a further advance of 1/2c per lb. on the week, a large business having been done at 18 1/2c to 19c since our last report, and we know of the sales of several factories at 19c in the country, equal to 19 1/2c here. Considerable business in seconds was also reported at 17 1/2c to 18 1/2c. In dairy butter there is still a demand for Western, and sales of choice have been made at 15 to 15 1/2c for export. In the West there have been sales at 14c to 14 1/2c f.o.b. for choice goods.

The cheese market has gained strength since last report, a large volume of business having been put through at an advance of all the way from 1/4c to 3/4c per pound on last week's quotations, finest Westerns having sold at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c and finest Eastern 9 1/4c to 9 1/2c and at this writing both kinds are held firm at the outside figures, which in fact have been refused in more than one case.

Miscellaneous country produce constitutes nothing striking.

Dried apples are unchanged at 5 1/2c to 6c and evaporated 8 1/2 to 9c.

Beans are quiet and steady, 95c to \$1.05 for hand picked choice, and 80 to 90c for ordinary.

Hops are steady, choice Canadian selling at 20c to 20 1/2c and other grades 15c to 17c.

Honey keeps firm, choice white clover in comb 12c per lb. in small lots; good sized lots 10c to 10 1/2c. White extracted honey 8c to 8 1/2c in large tins, and 9c to 10c in small tins. Buckwheat honey in comb 5 1/2 to 7c, and extracted 4c to 5c as to quality.

Receipts of potatoes are increasing and values have taken another tumble sales transpiring at \$1.20 per barrel in good sized lots.

Maple syrup is firm but prices are nominal at 7c to 7 1/2c per lb.

At the moment the market is pretty bare of hay owing no doubt to the farmers being busy harvesting the new crop a considerable portion of which has been got in during the past few days. It is believed that American buyers are taking less hay from the fact that country dealers who have been selling them for some time past, have been in the city trying to sell here. Sales have been made here of choice No. 2 at \$6.25, and 12 cars at \$6 on track. No. 1 is still scarce, and quoted at \$8 to \$8.50, although a lot of very choice timothy, clean and of good color, sold for more money. Advances from Liverpool report a decline in the market of 48 to 58 for long Canadian from 62s 6d to 57s 6d c.i.f.

Buckwheat is nominal in the absence of offerings at 59c to 60c.

New crop rye is offered at 50c f.o.b.

The S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. AUGUST 5, 1899.

The Largest July Month on Record

THE GREATEST SIX MONTHS BUSINESS ON RECORD

By Thousands of Dollars.

To-day ends the greatest and most successful July Cheap Sale The Big Store has ever had.

To-day also ends The Big Store's business half year, which is the largest half year's showing it has ever made, for the corresponding period.

This statement goes to show in a substantial manner how much the public appreciate the advanced methods of the management in modern store-keeping and at once demonstrates the influence of giving THE BEST VALUE FOR READY CASH.

Having a thorough and intimate knowledge of the wants of the public, the largest and best selection of goods on the market, and selling them at the lowest prices, are the invulnerable points upon which this great business is conducted.

Great Remnant Sale!

... IN FULL SWING. ...

After the enormous trade of the last six months the accumulation of remnants is necessarily very large, and latest reports from the heads of departments say there are thousands upon thousands of good useful remnants ready for this great remnant sale. The management have issued orders that

The Remnants Must be Cleared!

In order to accomplish this, enormous reductions have been made on every remnant in stock. They will be laid out on special tables in each department and marked in plain figures so that customers can select for themselves. The remnants range in lengths from 0 to 10 yards, ends of the best, selling and most stylish goods of the season.

Extraordinary August Sale!

AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES!

During the month of August the management will offer the balance of the spring and Summer goods at prices that must sell them immediately.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

The S. CARSLY CO. Limited.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St. 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

ONLY A FEW DAYS LEFT!

In which to get Bargains at our July sale. Special Bargains in Fancy Chairs, Bedroom Suites, Sideboards, etc. Call in and examine our stock.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,

652 Craig Street. Branch, 2412 St. Catherine Street.

at points in Ontario, for September delivery. Here prices are steady at 60 to 61c afloat.

Oats are very quiet for export. There has been a fairly good demand for local requirements during the

week and sales have been reported at 33 to 33 1/2c in store.

Peas are more or less nominal and will remain so until the new crop commences to move. In store sale of a few hundred bushels are noted at 60 1/2c.

Too hot To sleep?

The oppressive heat of summer keeps many a one tossing all night on a sleepless couch, and so drowsy and listless in the day time that work is impossible.

This kind of thing will run down the strongest constitution. A teaspoonful of

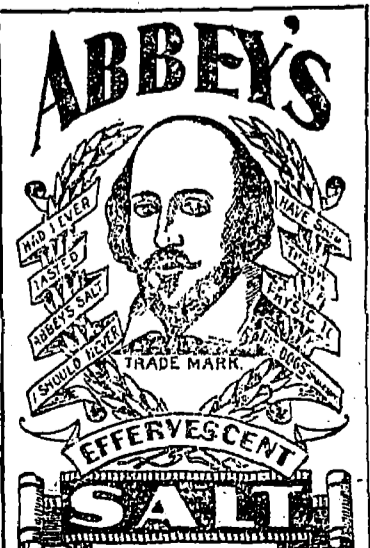
Abbey's Effervescent Salt

in a tumbler of water, taken night and morning, will keep the blood cool, invigorate the system and bring restful sleep at night.

Drink it at any time, 'twill satisfy your thirst and refresh the system.

The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal says:

"We have tried Abbey's Effervescent Salt, and find it an excellent compound. It was most favorably commented upon by the medical profession at the meeting in Montreal of the British Medical Association. The Company was not afraid of submitting it to the criticism of medical men. All were invited to sample and pass judgment on it. This was invariably favorable, some expressing the opinion that it was superior in points to any other on the market. A morning draught of this stimulating preparation will send a man to his daily occupation invigorated and ready for any task."



JOHN MURPHY & CO.

August Specials.

BLOUSES.

LADIES' American Percale Blouses, beautifully made, choice patterns, \$1.25 and \$1.50 ones. For 59c.

LADIES' very fine quality Pique and Percale Blouses, right up to date, \$1.75, \$1.50 and \$1.25 ones. For 69c.

A lot of very handsome Pique Blouses in choicest patterns, formerly sold at \$2.25 each, For 79c.

SKIRTS.

The balance of our White Duck Skirts to clear this month, less 25 p.c. off.

PARASOLS.

The balance of our finest stock of London made Parasols to clear at 33 1-3 cent and 50 per cent off.

BICYCLE GOODS FOR MEN.

300 Men's Bicycle Caps, regular 60c ones for 10c each; 100 Men's all wool Sweaters, the \$1 for 68c each; 150 pair Men's Wool Bicycle Hose, worth 60c, for 48c; Men's Bicycle Suits, to clear, 10c 20 pr. ct. off; Men's Bicycle Shirts, \$1.50 to \$2, for 89c ea; SPECIAL—The new Bicycle Brace, price 50c pr.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Metcalfe Street.

TERMS Cash. TELEPHONE Up 985.