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CORPUS CHRISTI IN SCOTLAND

Witness

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1901.

"The Missionary" always contains very interesting accounts of the workings of missions to non-Catho-lics, and the tales from that broad field of active propaganda are frequently amusing and always editying and encouraging. The following is a summary of the missions given by

Vol. L., No. 51

Rev. P. F. Brannan, the missionary in Texas, since last October has given 20 missions, and has had in attindance 6,350 people - 2,530 of whom were non-Catholics. To these crowds he preached 259 discourses. He received 11 converts and left 104 under instruction.

Rev. Thomas E. Price, our missionary in North Carolina, gave 14 missions, attending which were 660 people-535 of whom were non-Catholics. He received 11 converts and placed 128 under instruction.

Rev. W. Gaston Payne, our missionary in Virginia, gave 11 missions, at which he preached 63 discourses. He had in attendance 2,000-1,335 of whom were non-Catholics. He received 2 converts and left 10 under instruction.

Rev. Henry E. O'Grady, our missions, at which he preached 68 discourses.

10 under instruction.

Rev. Henry E. O'Grady, our missionary in Alabama, gave 20 missions. There were in attendance 3,735 people, of whom 1,874 were non-Catholics. He received 16 converts and left 22 under instruction.

We will now take a few extracts from the stories told by different preachers of their experiences.

This blaze of bigotry was a great surprise in this broad-minded age, but instead of burning and destroying the effect of our work it advertized it better and made the decent people, the honest-minded non-Catholics, look more deeply into our doctrines. Six converts were the result of this mission. The mission was so successful that a neighboring pastor requested us to return in the fall. We hope to find a ripe harvest when we return.

We hope to find a ripe harvest when we return.

At St. Monica's in East Seventy-ninth street, New York city, the mission was attended by many Protestants and Jews, and thirty-one converts were gathered, including two Jews.

It might be interesting to know the "searchings" of one of these good souls. A Methodist took up the instructions, and became very enthusiastic. When she was convinced and found shat she must become a Catholic, she halted and asked herself: What arguments, what defence has my minister for his position? It was suggested that she pay a visit to her minister, which she did in order to find out how he explained the texts, "Receive ye the Holy Ghost; whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven, etc.," and "Thou art Peter, etc."

The reverend gentleman did not satisfy her, for she came back and decided to make the change. He requested her not to disturb her mind so much about these truths, but rather to attend his church; it was already disturbed and she was searching for light. What broad, liberal and free investigation is accorded some people by those who claim to be built upon the broad principles of Christianity! He wanted her to take her belief and knowledge of the things of God on his authority. Try as they may to avoid everything "Roman," these teachers sometimes fall back on her principle of authority to defend themselves.

Bible says 'The two shall be in one flesh'—the two, not three, or four, or more."

To this the elder did not attempt to reply but, ignoring the Bible altogether, he turned off into a long rigmarole about the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, his wonderful revelations, and the spread of his teachings, till the audience, tired out with his long harangue, got up and left the church unceremoniously. After the meeting broke up a crowd gathered around me expressing their approval. One old farmer grasped me by the hand and said. "Well, Brother Payne, you have done a service to the church down here; you showed pretty plainly that the scripture is point blank against the Mormons. Our ministers around here were afraid to tackie those elders; they seemed to be too smart for any of them."

The next evening the Mormons were not in evidence the report reached us that they had left the neighborhood the following day.

the essence of the life of an ever-increasing minority, and well did they show it.

On the Feast of Corpus Christi a large number of the school children attending St. Francis', Glasgow, made their First Communion. It was indeed a pleasant sight—the fresh innocent little faces of the girls, dressed in white; the manly faces of the boys, dressed in their best with their blue or red sashes crossed upon their shoulders, as they approached the altar with hands joined together and eyes downcast. There was no lack of faith or devotion in the little ones, and one could not help but think that the Franciscan Fathers are blessed in the new generation that is coming up in their parish.

On the same morning at West Thorn there was a grand open-air procession through the grounds. Mass was said at ten o'clock by the Rev. Alexander M'Cormack, the chaplain, and a short sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Brotherhood, of St. Mary's, Abercomby street, explaining the meaning and solemnity of the feast. Immediately thereafter a procession was formed, the Sacred Host being borne by Father Haegar, supported by Fathers Fitzgibbon and M'Cormack, Father Brotherhood officiating as master of ceremonies; the canopy was carried by Messrs. Garden, Lindsay, Gallagher, and MacKenzie. Later in the day the Little Sisters of the Poonin Garngad Hill had a similar celebration.

the people that here was an occasion to show the outside world that what had been termed 'idolatrous' was the essence of the life of an ever-increasing minority, and well did they show it.

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Garngad Hill had a similar celebration
On Sunday the greatest of the celebrations took place in St. Mary's,
Glasgow. The Blessed Sacrament was exposed from the eleven o'clock Mass till half-past six in the evening, when, with all pomp and grandeur, it was carried from the church into the street, and thence to the grounds adjacent to the church, where two altars had been erected. The turn-out was large—larger than has ever been seen before at a St. Mary's procession, and St. Mary's processions are the largest in the city. Abercromby street looked en fete. The windows of nearly all the houses were decorated in white and blue, and burning waxlights were arranged on the window sills. Inside the houses could be seen family groups waiting with bared heads the advent of the procession from the church, and as the Blessed Sacrament emerged into the street these groups recited the Rosary or

At precisely the same hour as this

Cachiolide. His processes is deserted to the control of the contro

THE JESUIT FATHER'S REBUKE.

A famous Jesuit missionary had not concluded a successful mission, and was walking up and down the lattern of a European railways taken, awaiting the arrival of a train a convey him home, On the same autorn stood several well-dressed theist, intently observing him, and mong themselves exchanging deriver remarks about him. "Wait on the platform." The reason, sir, is self-wident, in your life-time you ment, sald one of them, "we have your brains." The laughter of

CASHEL AND EMLY .- The CASHEL AND EMLY.— The consecration of the Most Rev. Dr. Fennelly, Bishop of Ostracene and coadjutor to His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, took place on Sunday in the Cathedral, Thurles. The impressive ceremonial was carried out with fitting solemnity. Several of the bishops attended, and about 200 dignitaries and priests from various parts

HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS.—On Sunday His Grace the Archbishop presided in the Capuchin Church, St. Mary of the Angels, at the opening of a triduum in honor of Blessed Mary Magdalen Martinengo, a Capuchin nun recensly beatified. In the course of an excellent address he paid a warm tribute to the various religious Orders, without whose help he declared it would be impossible to provide for the religious wants of the people of Dublin. To the Capuchin Fathers he was especially complimentary. They have effected a social revolution in the wretched district in which their convent is situated. Indeed, it is only those who remember the place before the good Fathers took up the great work of reform—to which they devote so much valuable time—who can form an idea of the good they have effected. In vigorous language His Grace condemned the law which inflicted such galling disabilities on the religious communities. He cited case after case in which they were deprived of becuests left them for charitable purposes because they were illegal bodies according to British law. He expressed the fear that they would have to protest against this condition of things for many a year to come. In concluding a trenchant speech His Grace quoted the words of the Master of the Rolls in the case of Doolin v. Cahill, in which a bequest of £500 was held to be illegal, when this eminent Protest-ant judge said that "he came to the conclusion with positive disgust."

CASHEL AND EMLY.— The consecution of the Most Rev. Dr. Fen.

the consisted out with fitting solemnity. Several of the bish ops attended, and about 200 dignitaries and priests from various parts of Ireland were present. There was an immense concourse of the laity, representatives of whom attended not only from all parts of the archdiocese, but even from Dublin, Cork, and other distant places. At the beginning of the new century the illustrious Archbishop of Cashel, whose name will live in history amongst the greatest of the Irish prelates, felt impelite, by reason of advancing years and declining health, to seek the aid of a coadjutor to assist him in the administration of the archdiocese. On the 15th of January he convened a meeting of the Chapter and parish priests for the Chapter and parish priests for the Directors, and putter the Rev. Thomas Fernelly, P. P. Moycarkey, had been nominated dignissimus, the fact was halled with general satisfaction, and the feeling was accentuated when, towards the close of April, it was announced, that the Holy Father had ratified the choice of the diocesan electors, and had appointed Father Fennelly coadjutor cum jure successions to His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke.

THE FARM CROPS. — Potatoes

BIGOTRY IN BELFAST. — While a procession in honor of the Feast of Corpus Christi was making its way to St. Malachy's College, where Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given in the open air by the Bishops af Down and Connor, it was attacked by a crowd of bigots, and it required a large body of police to prevent a serious disturbance. The procession, which consisted of the confraternities from the various churches of the city, was a splendid manifestation of the earnestness of the Catholics of the northern metropolis.

THE CATHOLIC'S DUTY

necessity of religion and God, the writer remarks:—

"In reviewing the present status of the Church he called attention to the facts I have crudely set forth. Based upon these facts he showed the necessity of every Catholic being thoroughly trained and "booked up" in the faith. No Catholic should be so remiss in his knowledge of doctrines and dogmas as not to be able lucidly and correctly to answer every question propounded to him, and he prepared to enter any controversy in which the Church may be assailed. There is hardly an excuse in these days for any Catholic not being well informed. The Catechism should be constantly read and studied by old and young in every family. Catholic magazines and newspapers are published at low prices, and there is scarcely a Catholic occurrence but that is noted in the religious and secular prints, and there need he no mystery about them if Catholics are prepared to explain them. It speaks very poorly for Catholic intelligence when the priest is referred to for such information as the Protestant mind may desire. That gives the opportunity for the common assertion that the priest controls the Catholic intelligence and conscience and that such dictation always rules. The priest of course is not an individual oracle. He must preach the truit and the faith.

Commenting upon one of Rev. Fa- the priest for such explanation as

ther Broyderick's works, a writer in an American exchange makes use of some very timely remarks. After pointing out the materialistic tendency of the age, and the still greater necessity of religion and God, the writer remarks:—

'In reviewing the present status of the Church he called attention to the facts I have crudely set forth. Based upon these facts he showed the necessity of every Catholic being thoroughly trained and 'booked up'

the priest for such explanation as may be needed.

There is another aspect about this question worthy of appreciation. It is that the intelligent, well informed Catholic is always the most generally respected, and his views are always heard by the opponents of his faith with fullest confidence and carnestness. No inatter where he may be, in whose presence he may be a participant, or however learned an antagonist, he is ever fully armed to fight error and command attention and respect."

And respect."

Nothing could be more true than these statements. We can recall, as we glance over the fyles of our paper, how we have contended in the past that a Catholic who knows his religion and who, without intruding it everywhere and at all times, is a tower of strength to the Church, a pillar of safety for the State, a credit to himself and an honor to all connected with him.

There may be many reasons why the Catholic might find it necessary to confess the truth that he possesses and to defend the principles of Holy Church. Each time that be does so in a proper spirit he is adding to God's glory, performing a work of merit and helping the cause of religion. But he must be exact precise truthful. An error on his part would work a mischisf that hie silence could never cause. Hence the recessity of not only knowing one's religion, but also of knowing in thoroughly.

MENT HAVE SEEN AND HEA

BY A VETERAN SCRIBBLER

Going back again to the seventies I find that the number of prominent public speakers whom I had the advantage of hearing during that decade was almost greater than that of all whom I have heard since. This I regret, for the reason that I was then too young and inexperienced to be able to derive full benefit from the opportunities that I enjoyed. Again, twenty odd years tend to efface, more or less, the impressions, pictures and recollections of events and of men that otherwise might be profitably used for the instruction and benefit of others. Still I have always had the Bohemian, or rambing propensities that seem to belong in a special manner to journalism, and, even now, when I find the attractions of wandering diminish in a marked degree, I still love to travel back in memory to the days that are dead and to summon up faces, figures, voices and words that belong to a buried by-gone. Sometimes there is much to be learned from these men of other days, and frequently deserved but tardy justice may be done them. It is in this sprit that I am attempting to tell of a few of the men whom I have seen and heard.

In glancing over the record of ceived, and any study of and are ceived, and any study of a street and any study of a street and the recoived and any study of a street and the manner of prominent in a discussion of the felicial spirition of the men whom I have seen and heard.

In glancing over the record of ceived, and any study of a street any street any sound any study of a street any street any sound any study of a street any street any sound any study of a street any street any sound any study of a street any street any sound any study of a street any street any sou

quently deserved but tardy justice may be done them-it is in this sp rit that I am attempting to tell of a few of the men whom I have seen and heard.

In glancing over the record of Catholic journalism in Montreal, during the past thirty-live or forty years, I find the names of a great many able and powerful writers as well as speakers—men who did, each in turn, their share in the two-fold cause of faith and fatherland. As a rule, none of them flourished very long; but that was due to causes which it is not my intention, nor is it my business to now indicate! Amongst the number of Irish-Catholic journalists whose pens did Spartan service and whose careers were brilliant, but short-lived, as far as Amongst the number of Irish-Catholic journalists whose pens did Spartan service and whose careers were brilliant, but short-lived, as far as this city goes, was the late Stephen Joseph Meany. With the editorial work of this truly brilliant Irishman I have not to deal at present; his journalistic life in our midst was but an episode in a career that belongs rightly to history. It is from the standpoint of a lecturer that I desire to consider this late patriotic sion of the ancient race. And even as a lecturer I am not in a position to judge properly and justly of his merits. I only heard him once: it was in either 1873 or 1875, I forget which year. It was in the old St. Patrick's Hall. on Sussex street, Ottawa, and the subject was "The Poets of the Nation."

Implication of the subject was "The Poets of the Nation."

I can still see before me that tall, handsome, attractive-looking, and very gentlemanly Irishman, with his profusion of snow-white

Patrick Hill. on Successful to the ambient was all to the memographene to the any of the memographene and the ambient was all to the memographene that the ambient was all the Bards of that they. This is the Bards of that they. This is the Bards of that they This is the Bards of that they. This is the Bards of that they This is the Bards of that they This is the Bards of that they they are the Bards of that they are the Bards of the they are the Bards of the they are the Bards of th

JOHN BARLEYCORN'S ADVICE.

John Barleycorn was born one bright April morning and during the first third of his life was a green, gawkey-looking fellow with no head of his own, but blown this way and that way with every wind that came, gave no promise in those early days what he would do. He did grow however to be a wise and bearded fellow holding his head down with the weight there was in it, the result of long days and nights of studying and looking up to the sun and stars. One day he was bending over his head—letting the sun harden it, when a man came along with a very sharp sickle and cut it off.

'Here I am,' said John. 'without feet or shoulders,' apeaking for the first time in his life, 'without feet or shoulders, and yet I have a few words of advice to give you, Mr. Resper, while the life is still in my head.'

The reaper was a God-learing man and kneeling down, looked up to be over and prayed—teinking when he heard the words there was some eachantment around him.

Juil give you a little stivice,' and heard the first crushing it and then baking the remains, or you can rot me in a close smelling brower, but if you do, in revenge, shall be born on the in a close smelling brower, but if you do, in revenge, shall be born of the rot a tyrant to rule over you and all men and his name shall be Strong Drink, He will rule over you without mercy—you and the world. He will make you in rags, This king will make kings of certain men, but they will be all under his authority, and while he gives them power, he will make them coarse and tyranning and bearing the sun harden it, when a man came along with a very sharp sickle and cut it off.

'Here I am,' said John. 'without feet or shoulders, apeaking for the first crushing it and then min a close smelling brown of the rot a tyrant to rule over you and the world. He will make vou trade by our feets of studying and heavy Monday mornings, at the same time taking away your purses and clothing you in rags, This king will make kings of certain men, but they will be all under h

secure the coveted position. The secretary said to him: 'How do you expect to get along in the world when you smoke so many digarettes? Your clothes are saturated with stheir odor. Pull off your glove and let me see your fingers. There, see how yellow they are.' While the young man was collecting himself to make reply, the secretary asked him if he drank 'Once in a while,' was his answer. It is enough to say that the young man failed to secure his longed-for position. — Anti-Saloon Herald.

MY BOY.—"That was my boy!" cried a piercing voice. A temperance lecturer had thrown upon the screen a photograph of a boy dying in delirium tremens. It was a country town, and the photograph had been taken in a distant city. But the mother's heart knew and claimed the boy: "That was my boy!" she exclaimed, as she swooned away.

spending five cents each time for a glass of beer, was captivated, one day by a new thought. "I am poor," he said to himself, "my family needs every cent I can earn; it is growing more and more expensive every year; soon I shall want to educate my children. Ten cents a day for beer I Let me see; that is sixty cents a week. That is thirty-one dollars and twenty cents a year. And it does me no good; it may do me harm. Let me see. "And here he took a piece of chalk and solved the problem on a board. "I can buy two barrels of flour, one hundred pounds of sugar, five pounds of tea, and six bushels of potatoes for that sum." Pausing for a moment, as if to allow the grand idea to take full possession of himself, he them exclaimed, "I will never waste another cent." He never has, and he is to-day a prosperous man.

MISSION FOR HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN

after, and all the other children were sent to Mount Laretto. This was done hat only for the purpose of using the City House as a home for working boys unable to care for and support themselves without some assistance, but also with the intention of making it the centre and mother-house of a system of Catholic working boys' clubs to be established in different parts of the city. Indeed so far has this plan progressed that two sites for such clubs have already been purchased. One of these is a lot. 25 by 103 feet in size, at 312 West Sixteenth street, with a four-story brick building which will be remodeled for its new uses, and the other is a vacant plot, 32 by 100 feet, in West Fitty-sixth street, 125 feet east of Tenth avenue, where a fine new building will soon be erected for the boys of that neighborhood. Other buildings or sites will be secured as fast as the means of the mission will permit.

Thus has the little seed planted by Vincentians in Warren street grown and blossomed and borne fruit, and from that day to this the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin has had no warmer friends or more willing helpers than the members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul The Mission, too, has not forgotten, or proved ungrateful. Never has it refused to aid the society in every passible way. Never was a child sent by the society furned from its doors. And that is why the annual visits of the conferences of New York and Brooklyn are such a red letter Jav at Mount Loretto.—M. G. Mullownev in the St. Vincent de Paul Quarter-ly.

BY E. M. STOREY.

There's a wabble in the jingle and a stumble in the meter.

And the accent might be clearer and the volume be completer.

And there might be much improvement in the stress and intonation,

And a polish might be added to the crude pronunciation.

But there's music like a harper played before the ancient kings,

When the old man plays the fiddle and goes feeling for the strings;

There is laughter chocked with tear drops when the old man sings.

drops when the old man sings.

And we form a rine around him, and we place him in the middle, And he hugs up to his withered cheek the poor old broken fiddle,
And a smile comes on his features as he hears the strings' vibration,
And is sings the songs of long ago with fathering intonation;
And a phantom from the distant past his distant music brings.
And trooping from their dusty graves come long-forgotten things.

When he tunes the ancient fiddle and the old man sings.

History For Delication in the control of the contro

As that par than one greatherein is of every person, of reproduci of reproduct drift off into

"Getting in times unavoid able. If borry of husbandry, pendence and credit system edly is, a boword; but the has no credited duns is a free bor who has a ceives periodic payment is reciping accounts, method of getropayment is reciping accounts, method of getropeuliarly sedu enced—that of stalment plan, deniable advan the articles pinies, or virtually the fact that if the unwary int they can disent, with much difficult of the control of t

This is very ex I am under the i instalment plan has its many adv I can say that he the existence of s probably never that I possessed after my marriage time to pay off the same may be said A man rents a ho dred dollars a yety-five dollars a nive years, or for constant drain, ye At the end of the handed his landle than would purch of the property, ye claim upon it that day when he signed has furnished that stalment plan, and tain amount per recount, he has the end of owning the fit may be, that he taken up house hat that methal add at the control of the property of the property.

Still there is a gr I call humbug in the ing and selling in seem to enjoy being appear to revel in self-deception, the

THE CAT

requirement most forci iest ideas that expressel, brush, ing and prefective metions and mitted from the world-the world-the world-the world-art in page 18 force of the second se

nd tune that's strings; ence while the

ORRESPON-

om Macleod, N. renewal of his ome very im-ing information and promising er was not in-still we think ortance to be After stating is, from which caused a delay, the writer ased with the while I live I it, and also r it, and also
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LATE. ble spread of medium of sanitary Rec-on its entry be supplied and its name sides. The same place s have tha have the ed to some carry its ing out of etc., might ble disinsued. In eapness of a of states

Typesenity I am led to make compared to the control of the control

What, then, is the great compelling motive that drives otherwise sane and clever people to such deeds of extravagance? I believe it is the perverse idea common to almost all humanity that they are "getting the better" of some person or other. They imagine that they are taking free advantage of the merchants' liberal conditions. It is axiomatic that no man ever got rich by supplying his neighbor with food or fumishing houses for his friends. If men do such things, it is obviously with a view to bettering their own conditions. No merchant can possibly sell an article for less than it cost himif he did so he would soon have to close up his shop. He must make a fair and reasonable profit upon each article that he sells, if he wishes to support his family and keep out of the poor-house. Consequently, when men advertise their waves "at cost" or "under cost." you need not place any reliance upon them. In fact, they publicly state that which is not true. Still thousands will rush for the Friday sales and be perfectly happy in the fancy that they are getting bargains.

Catholic Church alone could farnish a artist with such a thought—or set of a artist with such a thought—or set of a artist with such a thought—or set of a country in the Catholic Church that shashles are used it is only within the such as a saint in the like Indecessed in the sould within the such as a companying extract from a general tributes conceded. Ruber a companying extract from a general content of the Virgin Mother of God recognized and her attributes conceded. Ruber a companying extract from a general content of the virgin Mother of God recognized and her attributes conceded. Ruber a companying extract from a general content of the virgin of the Roccast at atmosphere without ever receiving such an inspiration.

I will now turn to Leonardo Da Vinei. His mer rests upon the ensemble of his mers masterly productions that server masterly server masterly server masterly server masterly server of the formation and Roomuch and Roomuch

which lose some of the treatment in the supplies with tools or calculating more of the friends. If men do things, it is nowloosly with a more double in received that the impression that the last it may advantage, bready advantag

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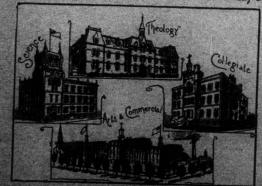
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JOHN W. BROWN,

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Manager,

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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 heartly bless those who encourage this excellent work.

SATURDAY JUNE 29, 1901.

MERF L'YOUVILLE. - The Rev. Mother-General of the Grey Nuns. says "La Semaine Religiouse," has received very good news from Rome regarding the beatification of the foundress of their institution. On the 18th instant, the Sacred Congregation of Rites was to have passed judgment in the apostolic process relating to the renown for sanctity and virtue of the Venerable Mere d'Youville. According to Rev. Mr Hertzog, a Sulpician Father in Rome, there is no doubt as to the favorable aspect of that judgment. As soon as that judgment is made known, Rev. Mr. Hertzog will institute proceedings and researches in Montreal for the purpose of securing the beatification of the venerable foundress of the Grey Nuns. The official organ of our Archbishop asks the aid of the prayers of all the faithful for the successful termination of this important case.

AN EDITOR'S TRIP .- We are informed, by an exchange, that Mr. Tardivel, editor of 'La verre ed country, of Quebec, has left with his lation.

Mr. Morley claims that the war J. P. Tardivel, editor of "La Veridaughter Alice, on a three months' pleasure trip to Europe. Mr. J. F. Dumontier will edit, the "Verite" in the mean time, Mr. Tardivel intimates (No. 46) that he would not have been able to take such a long vacation on the Continent, if some generous friends had not come forward with a purse; his work as a even this money would be only a se-Catholic editor and newspaper publisher for twenty long years has not b?en remunerative enough to en-

tour of Europe will be of untold value, for-while we do not always agree with him-he is certainly one of Canada's best writers to-day.

THE PEOPLE'S CHURCH.-What is exactly meant by People's Church we do not know but a man in Dan who has more money than any other desirable commodity has given one million dollars for the establishca. We glean this much from Chicago despatch of the 22nd

"The donor of the million-dollar gift signified his intention to aid the People's Church movement about a moath ago, and it is said that George W. Bowman, who is president of a trust company to Denver, was largely instrumental in inducing him to take the step. The anonymous benefactor is said formerly to have been a resident of Chicago and a parishioner of Br. Thomas. Of late years he has resided in the West, where he is said to have accumulated a large fortune. Over the signature of Secretary Hunter the following statement was given out last night:

"Work will commence actively in September in establishing People's Churches throughout the country, a benefactor having made this possible by depositing with a trust company of Denver securities amounting to \$1.000,000, to be drawn by the People's Church for this purpose. The plan is to double the amount of money any community may raise toward the establishment of a People's Church."

"Two cities in the Northwest will be the first to take up the work."

s this mean that the other

Notes of the Week. | ple's Church, according to his conception must be a Temple of Mammon However, be it what it may we are safe in predicting that as soon as the million is spent the People's Church will go back to the realm of the unknown whence the magic want of a cold million now seeks to ex-

> REMARKABLE WORDS .- It will be remembered that Mr. T. W. Rus sell, M.P., left the British Liberal varty because he could not follow Mr. Gladstone in his proposal for Irish Home Rule. In presence of this fact it is very remarkable that Mr Russell should now present one of the strongest arguments yet in favor of that very same cause In a recent speech at Belfast he called attention to the painful contrast between the lavish expenditures of the British Government for the South African war, and its parsimony in dealing with the land question in Ireland The recent budget imposed additional taxation to the amount of £11,000,000 per annum, and authorized a loan of £60,000,000. All this money had been spent, and there is nothing to show for it but a ruin-

will increase the national debt by an amount of £470,000,000, or about \$2,350,000,000. It would require less than one fifth of this sum to buy out the Irish landlords and end the old feud that has alienated the Irish people from the English. And cured loan bearing interest. writer, whom we quoted above, says:

bren remunerative enough to enable him to do it.

In as much as his twenty years of journalistic labor have not brought Mr. Tardivel any appreciable amount of this world's goods, he is merely another example of the almost general rule governing the fortunes of Catholic editors, and even publishers. But, in having friends willing to defray the cost of a continental trip, he certainly is a remarkable and happy exception. For the readers of "La Verite" Mr. Tardivel's tour of Europe will be of untold

"As to the argument that the tenants might refuse to repay advances, Mr. Russell pointed out that the Government had already advanced the meney required to buy out the landlords' interests in 60,000 cases, and had lost absolutely nothing by it, it would thus be gracticable for the loyalty and win the affection of the Irish people by guaranteeing a loan for £100,000,000, the collateral research whereas it has wasted five times this sum in insuring the disloyalty and enduring hatred of the Boers." "As to the argument that the ten-

All this would indicate that the British Governments have all along been animated by a spirit foreign to the Empire's best interests: that their policy has been one of aliena-tion instead of conciliation.

NEW RECTOR APPOINTED .- In succession to Right Rev. William O'Connell, recently appointed bishop ment of People's Churches all over of Portland, the Rev. T. F. Kennedy. His place is the sanctuary not the D.D., of the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook, has named rector of the American College at Rome. The following facts concerning the life of the new or will be of interest :-

concerning the life of the new rector will be of interest:—

"The appointee was born March 23, 1858, in Conshohocken, where his parents still reside. He attended the parcohial school of St. Matthew, which is famed for its efficiency even among pub,ic school officials. He next took a course at the Tremont Academy, Norristown, after which he became principal of his first 'alma mater,' St. Matthew's, a position which he retained four years. In 1879 he entered St. Charles Seminary and took the classical course and had completed his first year in philosophy when his aptitude prompted his superiors to send him to the American College, Rome, which he entered in the fall of 1882. On July 24, 1887, he was ordained to the priesthood by Cardinal Parrochi in the Church of St. Chrysogonus/ Rome. The next year he returned to this diocese and was appointed to a professorship in the Seminary. He took the degrees of doctor of divinity and doctor of philosophy at the American College, and at the recent commencement of Seton Hall College, where he addressed the graduates, he was given the honorary degree of doctor of Jawa."

have had for him in the world, to ascend the altar as an humble priest, to go into the home of misery and sin in order to rescue a portion of humanity from ruin, and to pour such a man have had in the world! He possessed rank, wealth, educa-tion, personal attractions, and the real genius of eloquence. Yet all these gifts he oedicates to the glory of God and the service of the poor.

A GREAT PREACHER. - From Ireland comes this news :--

'Dublin is in mourning over from pleuro-pneumonia, the died from pleuro-pneumonia, the result of a cold. He had served about ele-ven years in the pro-Cathedral Pre-viously he had labored in Kings-town, City Quay and elsewhere, and everywhere with conspicuous suc-

Brief as this despatch is it conveys sufficient to make us aware of the death of one of the ornaments of the Catholic clergy of Ireland. It is now a good many years since Fathe Hunt preached his eloquent and powerful missionary sermons in Canada. All who heard him will readily recall that physical as well as intellectual giant. People who remembe the famous Dr. Cahill have remarked the great resemblance, in many ways, between these two towering specimens of Ireland's great priest hood. We can readily understand how great the gloom over Dublin must be, when a personage of Father Hunt's character disappears

"THE FENIAN" IN BELFAST .-An Irish exchange says that :-

"An Irish priest is among the personages introduced in a play called "The Fenian," which was produced at Belfast recently. When the priest, Father Kelly, appeared on the scene bottles were flung on the stage from the crowd in the gallery, who had been singing 'Derry Walls,' 'No Surrender' and cursing the Pope. An actor was struck twice and obliged to retire, and the performance was abruptly terminated.' "An Irish priest is among the per

While this may indicate the blackguard methods of the anti-Catholic bigots in Belfast; it also proves how unwise it is to perpetuate the old time style of Irish character plays. The stage Irishman has been almost entirely driven off the scenes by the force of healthy and timely protests, both from individual writers and from the Catholic press. We have always had a dislike for the 'Priest on the Stage.' Not that the intention is to caricature either the priest or his sacred office; but we alted idea of the priesthood that we cannot repress a feeling of desecration whenever we find the minister of our altars paraded upon the stage. theatre; and no matter how noble, or holy the sentiments that he is made to express, no matter how grandly his character and mission are portrayed, we still think that he play-house is not the place, nor are its surroundings the proper accompaniments for such lessons.

CATHOLIC EXPANSION. - II "straws show the way the wind blows" we may truthfully say that every day events, apparently of minor importance, indicate the advance of Catholicity in various directions. Not long since the world was astonished at the tremendous salary offered Charles M. Schwab, the preident of the great Steel Trust; no uch salary was ever before heard or dreamed of. The next thing we learn is that Mr. Schwab's name has been proposed for membership in the Cath-olic Club of New York. This is cer-

could be made of a people is to state that they think more about their souls than their bodies, and that they make the saving of them the first business of their lives. Yet it is thus Mrs. C. E. Jeffrey, an eminent convert, speaks of the Spanish people. In a letter from Granada to the "London Catholic Times," this lady, after declaring Spain to be despite all appearances—Catholic to

despite all appearances—Catholic to the backbone, says:—

"It may be thought that I am biased in favor of Spain; but if I am, it is not without reason, for never till I set foot on Spanish soil did I realize all that it meant to be a Catholic, though it was over twenty years since I had been received into the Church. The living faith and fervor of the people was simply a revelation to me, accustomed as I was to the tepid devotion of English Catholics and the strictly moderate amount of religion that satisfies their requirements, Never before had I lived among people who thought more of their souls than their bodies and who made the saving of them the first business of their lives. Never had I seen the grand ritual of the Catholic Church carried out with the majesty and splendor befiting her dignity. Never, above all, had I dreamed of all that the Blessed Sacrament means to those who live not in the cold and contaminating blight of a Protestant atmosphere, which is a true shadow of death, but in the warmth and sunshine of immemorial Catholic devotion.

"The cold in clime, the cold in blood, Their lives it was a search deserves the

The cold in clime, the cold in blood, Their love it scarce deserves the name;
But here 'tis like the lava's flood
That burns in Etna's breast

flame.' flame.'
"How often have those lines co

'How often have those lines come into my mind as I have knelt before the high altar in this same magnificent Cathedral of Granada and heard the strains of the glorious Spanish Tantum Ergo' filling the vast building with its triumphant melody!

'T have seen not a little of family life in this country and have witnessed the tender affection of the parents for their children and the obedience and respect shown by the children for their parents, and all I can say is that while such domestic relations exist the women here may well be content to despise the so-called 'amancipation' of their sex and to allow 'progressive' nations the full enjoyment and possession of the 'shrieking sisterhood.' Who that sees and admires the young Spanish girl walking to early Mass under the care of her mother, her beautiful face modestly shaded by her graceful mantilla and her prayer book and rosary in hand, would wish to see her tearing about the country astride on a wheel, with blowsy hair and a sailor hat, unabashed and unatended? Perish the ideal It is hideous as a nightmare. When I was last in Granada one, young Spanish attended? Perish the idea! It is hideous as a nightmare. When I was
last in Granada one young Spanish
lady of a noble family caused great
offense by saying publicly that she
'thanked God she had not been created an English girl, to run about
the streets alone. Mr. Ivens will
therefore see that there are two
sides to every question. As for girls
in Spain being forced into convents
against their will. I have never
hoard of such a thing, and my idea,
is that Mr. Ivens has derived the
notion from Protestant fiction—
anyhow, it is fiction. Of course religious vocations are much more numerous here than in England, both
among men and women, and that is among men and women and that is always said to be the case in coun-tries distinguished by a great devo-tion to the Blessed Sacrament, as Spain is."

DOMINION DAY.

Monday next, the First of July, will be the thirty-fourth anniversary of our Canadian Confederation, Do ninion Day is rightly the national estival of Canada. Unfortunately, the new century seems to have brought with it so many changes that our great Canadian day is apparently drifting into neglect. Each race in our cosmopolitan community has its own national day, but Dominion Day is for all, without exofficion Day is for all, without ex-ception. It no more interferes with the "Queen's Birthday," as long cus-tom would have us still call, that which will henceforth be known as "Empire Day," than it does with the Empire Day," than it does with the St. Jean Baptiste, St. Patrick's Day, St. George's Day, St. David's Day, St. Andrew's Day, or any other one of these special anniversaries. It has a totally different significance, its celebration has always consti-

haustive article, from the pen of Bryan J. Clinch, under the heading "Anglo-Saxon Missionary Methods." The main object of the writer is to show that "the results and methods of Catholic and Protestant missions to heathen races in the modern world are so essentially different that the use of 'missionary' as a common name for the agencies of both is open to grave miscone tion." While this proposition is abundantly proven, we cannot now analyze the very elaborate and chain-like series of arguments and historical facts which he has presented. It would make a vast subject for editorial comment of itself. But there is one idea set forth clear-cut terms which we cannot allow to pass unnoticed. It is to the eff?ct that no Protestant nation took any part in the propagation of took any part in the propagation of Christianity amongst the heathen races. From the beginning we find all the missionary work done by the Catholic Church, and by Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, Bal-gian, and German priests. England and Holland were the most prominent nations in the work of European colonization and conquest during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but they showed no desire to impart their religion to the native races with whom they came in contact. Their colonization was a national, not a religious movement. This is placing the history of missionary work in a new light. We are perfectly aware that the charge "Go

and teach all nations," given at the dawn of Christianity, was the authat the Apostles were the first missionaries. Missions have ever since formed an important part of the work of the Church. To convey Christ's religion to those outside the Church is as much a duty as to instruct the Catholics within the Church. In support of the assertion that the Catholic Church has measured that the Catholic Church has measured that the Catholic Church has measured the catholic Church has measured the catholic Church has measured to the catholic catholic Church has measured to the catholic c thority for the first mission, and

the Catholic Church has uncea carried on her missionary work from the time of the Apostles down to our day, we have a splendid page of con-densed history in this article. As a grand piece of summarized history, as well as a powerful argument in support of this contention, we will take the liberty of quoting that page in full. It runs thus:—

"The establishment of Christianity in the Roman Empire was followed by missions for its spread among foreign nations. St. Patrick in the lifth century. Columbia in the sixth. day, we have a splendid page of con-

foreign nations. St. Fatrick in the fifth century. Columbia in the sixth. St. Augustine in the seventh and Bonifaco in the eighth kept up, without break, the work of extension. The next four centuries were marked by successful mission work in Poland. Hungary, Scandinavia and the Slavonian nations. In the thirteenth century Dominicans and Franciscans were teaching Christian doctrine. To Mongols and Thibetans and Catholic bishops were established in remota China. The great inroad of Mahometanism under the Tartar races in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries arrested for a time the progress of Christian missions, but the work was taken up again with represent

foors girdled Europe with foes and cut off nearly to the heathen lands be-

the slag of Canada should wave beside every other standard, and it is time that we should add to in stead of taking from the intensity of feeling, the patriotic smotions that should characterize the day. While we are obliged in pursuance of our mission to strike hard at errors that pop their heads up occasionally, still we have always sought to respect the rights, the opinions, the predilections and the very prejudices of all. If we demand concessions from others, still more anxious are we to accord the same. According to our view, our feelings and our ideas should be as broad as our boundless prairies, our aspirations should rival the stupendous Rockies in their elevation and our union of all elements should be as perfect as the blending of the Ottawa, and the St. Lawrence in one mighty highway for the freighted transports of our future gren.ness.

Tas a new field was opened for Catholic outview, while was not invalidated during the max to accord to taking from the reductions of Paraguay and more than dark that should be as perfect as the blending of the Ottawa, and the St. Lawrence in one mighty highway for the freighted transports of our future gren.ness.

OUR MISSIONARY CHURCH.

In a recent issue of the "American Catholic Quarterly Review," there appeared a very elaborate and exhaustive article, from the pen of Bryan J. Clinch, under the heading and more important subsection.

We will return again to the larger and more important sub-ect treated in this able article.

LOCAL NOTES.

DIVISION NO. 3, A.O.H.—A very interesting meeting of Div. No. 3, A. O.H., was held at their hall, No. 1863 Notre Dame street, Wednesday evening. The hall was crowded to O.H., was held at their hall, No. 1863 Notre Dame street, Wednesday evening. The hall was crowded to the doors, Several important questions were dealt with, after which the election of officers for the coming year took place, resulting as follows:—President, Ald. D. Gallery; Vice-President, Ald. D. Gallery; Vice-President, M. McCarthy; Recording-Secretary, Fred. J. Devlin; Treasurer, L. Brophy; Financial Secretary, John Hughes; General Committee, M. Fennell, chairman, and Messrs. O'Donnell, Markey and Mechan; Visiting Sick, Messrs, Fogarty, Kavanagh and Fitzgerald; Finance Committee, Messrs, Markey, Casey and Kavanagh and Fitzgerald; Finance Committee, Messrs, Markey, Casey and Kavanagh.

Ald. Gallery was congratulated on his re-election and for the good work which he has done in connection with the Division in the past.

The Division will hold their annual excursion on board the steamer Three Rivers, Thursday, Aug. 22nd.

A resolution of condolence was passed to the family of the late Mr. O'Rourke.

BRANCH 74, C.M.B.A.— At a meeting of Branch 74, C.M.B.A., held June 19, it was reported by their delegate that the resolutions their delegate that the resolutions concerning monthly assessments drawn up by Branch 74, were received with favor, and will be brought up for discussion at the convention to be held at Niagara Falls, Ont., August 27, 1901.

A resolution of condolence was passed to the family of the late Michael Furlong.

tawa. Mr. Harry Brown read an address, to which Mr. Frank Riley made a modest and suitable reply.

VACATION TIME,—On the evening of the 20th inst. a large party of students passed through the city by the Grand Trunk from St. Laurent College for their homes in different parts of the United States. Fathers McGarry, Meehan and Condon were in charge.

Long before the train left the depot a number of Canadian students assembled around the station to bid their friends good-bye, and to wish them a jovous vacation. Among the happy crowd could be noticed the Rev. Father Hefferman, who is an old graduate of St. Laurent, Messrs. Dieneen, McGue, O'Brien, Reed and McDonagh, Several of the professors from the college were also present.

Among the New York students was Mr. William Philpot Curran, a lineal descendant of the famous Irish orator. Mr. Cluran has been studying at St. Laurent for the past year where he has become the favorite of all the boys.

ons. Decome the lavorite delivers to lavore the lavorite delivers to be seen at the last to

Young N

ish. The meetin hall, 329 St. At Rev. J. E. Don pastor of the p for the past six has been disban new rules and a officers for the deemed wise to to forward its in didates were nor there is a health new organization were counted, the Spiritual Direct

President—Mr. A Vice-President— Secretary—Mr. Committee—Mes Brady and J. It was thought than to have a la cers and committee be more ornamente depending on the work. The officers already hard at w ple of months it the membership of Catholic Young Me be more than doub

John F. Genung, England Magazine, the works of Cardin Mr. George W. Ker tive of Longmans,

"None of his worlderous order; in all cern the charm of a dexible style, and the orous, yet saintly in carnest."

"To all the blend of thought, to all of emotion yeters.

of thought, to all of emotion, vigorous sharp or subtle; his with marvellous pr "His consummate language are conceded." A style eminently its work, whatever tuss or parade."

A RETIRING

Rev. Father Kelly for some years edite vidence Visitor," has ed from the journalies doing he has left the ranks of America nalists He was an his farewell address said :-

"The retiring edito practical experience by three years' ten ship of the 'Visito scientiously striven the high standard's cessor. Father Down not achieved analio have, at least, tries be among the patror' some who think behalf of Catholic consistence more admira

d Pedro de Cordova of converting the schofore the revolt as continued by a a through both Amfrom Canada to to ur own days, of Paraguny and recoism of Peter of and Zumarraga in alless charity of and Zumarraga in a Canada are cut in Canada are cut in Canada are are in the mission at from Las Casas as from Las Casas at from Las Casas the cut in Catholic population of that this work in Asia under the marchs similar red. The converts to a Japan numbered in the sevententh in the sevententh for than half that are than half that in India, from the gul to Cape Comongregations were as of persecution my in history, near-thristians are a success of Catholic of Philippines are an-

gain to the larger nt sub-ect treated

NOTES.

3, A.O.H.—A very of Div. No. 3, A. their hall, No. street, Wednesday was crowded was crowded to important ques-vith, after which cers for the com-s, resulting as fol-Ald. D. Gallery; McCarthy; Record-J. Devlin; Trea-Financial Secre-General Com-

chairman, and Markey and Mee-Messrs. Fogarty, zgerald; Finance Markey, Casey

congratulated on for the good work or connection with past. hold their annual rd the steamer sday, Aug. 22nd. condolence was y of the late Mr.

C.M.B.A.— At an 74, C.M.B.A., ras reported by t the resolutions t the resolutions ly assessments 174, were receiv-will be brought t the convention gara Falls, Ont.,

condolence was

N. — A most ok place at the dast week, when he of the most the staff of that the staff of that received an adgold from his e occasion was riage of the ree Walsh, of Otwn read an adMr. Frank Riley suitable reply. 1 th wat b

On the even-a large party grough the city from St. Laur-homes in differ-ted States. Fa-in and Condon

ain left the denation students
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ien, Reed and
the professors
also present.
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he past year,
the favorite of

had the pleas-tessrs. Dough-te former gen-ter, in the vi-s a student of d has gained fellow-associ-humor of the ron for him a be entwined ories of St.

ST. AUHUSTS

TYONG Men Organization

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hymn was done: "and a young religious, who had been kneeling for a moment before the High Altar, rose and ascended the pulpit.

His face was a striking one; it bore the unmistakable impress of intellectual power, strength of will and holiness. Purity of mind and heart was writ large upon it; and the clear eyes and sensitive mouth betokened gentleness and tenderness of feeling. Altogether, it was a countenance that compelled a second glance; and a handsome man sitting about half-way down the have, withdrew his somewhat contemptuous gaze from those immediately around him, and fixed it upon the preacher. "Great heavens!" he exclaimed, inwardly: "why, it's Raymond—dear old Ray!—by all that's wonderful! Ray, a full-fledged friar! a fisher of men! Who would have thought it? And yst," memory recurring of boyhood and youth, of school and college life, "it is not so strange, after all. He was always a bit serious; the very soul of honor, and as stainless as Sir Galahad himself," with a half-sneering, half-envious sigh. "Well, well, it matters little to me for, whether I had found him saint or sinner, friar or worldling, Ray will ever be my best, nay, my only true friend. As Saul felt for Jonathan, so have I, so shall I always feel for him a love 'passing the love of women."

Thus musing, Dick Rutherford leant back with folded arms, and

feel for him a love 'passing the love of women.'"

Thus musing, Dick Rutherford leant back with folded arms, and prepared to listen to the sermon.

"Who hath called you out of darkness into His marvellous light." The words, spoken in a deep, thrilling voice, lost none of their singularly forceful beauty; and the bitter, world weary man-young in years, but old in experience—with few illusions and less faith, listened, as to a long-forgotten melody, listened and enjoyed, for Dick Rutherford, avowed Agnostic though he was, keenly appreciated earnestness in any shape or form

Agnostic though he was, keenly appreciated earnestness in any shape or form 'Light!' he muttered. 'Yes, more light and fuller is what I want; I have outgrown the simple beliefs, the pious fables, which satisfied my youth. I'm tired of old opinions, tired of facing life's unread riddles, the meaning of which must ever remain locked and barred. The permission of evil, the problem of pais—what use to search into their inner depths? What use to follow knowledge like a sinking star beyond the utmost bound of human thought? What use, I say, to strive after the highest mental standard conceivable by us? We are no nearer the the light, because the scale is infinite.' Meanwhile the old familiar truths of religion fell from the young preacher's lips, and Lick Rutherford listened, enthralled but not convinced. The logical conciseness of the arguments put forward, their clearness, and calm, incontrovertible reasonableness, struck him forcibly—more forcibly—perhaps, than he would have cared to confess. The singular beauty of the speaker's voice, and the graceful simplicity of his language pleased his hearer's fastidious fancy.

"Oh! the depths of the riches of the wisdom and of the knowledge of God!" ex aimed the young friar in those memorable words of St. Paul 'How incomprehensible are His judgments, and how unsearchable His wavs!"

in the organ pealed forth once

Then the organ pealed forth once more; the sermon was over.

Scarcely half an hour later the two friends, whose lives for so long had flowed in such totally different channels, met in a typical monastic

flowed in suun mels, met in a typical monasmels, met in a typical mels, met in a typical mels, met in a typical mels, mels

sad cynical, yet wholly affectionate eyes. "But it's no good Ray, old follow. I honor you: I would never deride the faith, if only for your suke. And if it satisfies you, heaven knows it ought to satisfy me, for I don't possess a tenth part of your intellect. Nevertheless, I can't believe—what's more, I can't even pretend to and I won't renew our friendship under false pretences!

After that evening, Dick Rutherford returned to the monastery again, and yet again, as though drawn by some magic spell, but his mental attitude remained unchanged. Sometimes in the shady garden, or sunny library, sometimes in his friend's cell, he spent many a pleasant hour. No word of controversy passed between the two, no useless discussions, no word of reproach. The friar had other methods known only to his soul and to his God. Moments of strenuous prayer, secret penances, that none saw, and none guessed. Nay, a daily penance, a censeless self-abnegation; for when, more than seven years ago, in that silent hour before the altar, he had heard the Muster's voice, he determined to offer his life to God in the religious state for the return of Dick Rutherford to faith. "You never irritate a fellow," the latter remarked, on a certain evening as they paced one of the long travel walks side by side, "you've has achtimental piety about you—not a sparkty you're rational and sensible, it spite of your cow!"

These it seem so extraordinary inch, that a cowl and common sense hould go together?" asked the young friar, with a whimsical smille. Are reason and religious necessarily momentalie?"

Ket allevar But you mans.

inembers are human enough, God knows. Well, Dick, are you coming to the ceremony on Sunday."
"What, the crowning of the sta-tue? My dear buy, you forget I've put away childish things!"
"Nevertheless, I ask you all the."
"'Faith of our Faith."

tue? My denr buy, you lorget I ve put away childish things!"
"Nevertheless, I ask, you all the same."
"Faith of our Fathers. Mary's Prayers.' I suppose that is what you have in mind!
"Don't sneer, Dick; that remark was wholly inworthy of you."
"Yes! it was a wretched piece of cheap cycnicism, and to atone for it I promise to be present at the ceremony next Sunday."

Dick Rutherford was as good as his word. Long before three o'clock in the afternoon in question, he had made his way through the fast-gathering crowd that thronged the church precincts, and found a seat in the spacious building, which, despite some inward whispers of self-mockery, always brought him an unwonted sense of rest.

The ceremony, simple in expression, was one he had often witnessed in his boyhood; the very seent of the flowers stirred vague sweet memories of a time when he "remembered to have been joyful and free from blame;" the strains of the well-known hymn, "Welcome, Month of Mary," filled his heart with emotion to which it had long since been a stranger. Even the temporary altar of the sanctuary, upon which stood the statue of Our Lady, soon to be crowned, excited no movement of scoffing criticism. In truth, a feeling, not far removed from religious enthusiasm, swept over him ias the grand organ rolled forth its surging waves of sound, and the whole of the immense concourse of people that filled aisles and naves, nay, every inch of standing room, to overflowing, took up the familiar refrain, and echoed triumphantly, "Welcome, Month of Mary!"

The sermon was short and simple, but touching, and singularly eloquent. When it was over, there followed a thrilling pause, while the pretty little child, upon whomthe pious duty devolved, stepped forward and took the floral crown, only to appear high up a moment later, and deftly place it upon the head of the statue.

Not a whisper, not the faintest rustle could be heard, in all that

high up a moment later, and deftly place it upon the head of the statue.

Not a whisper, not the faintest rustle could be heard, in all that vast assemblage; there was a strange hush; and then, across the listening silence, broke the sound of a strong man's sob.

"God hath His mysteries of grace, ways that we cannot tell"—and, as the service proceeded, Dick Rutherford became more and more moved.

"Am I growing a sentimental fool?" he asked himself, impatiently, once or twice. And then the old, old influences began to work; he bowed his head on his hands, and the tender tones of the Mother of Mercy seemed to call "like a friend's voice from a distant field"

A few minutes later, the crowd streamed out into the sunshine, and the erstwhi,e Agnsotic was left alone before the Tabernacle.

"You were right, Ray." he said, in rather an unsteady voice, some hours afterwards when, his confession over, he wrung the young friar's hand, and reluctantly prepared to depart. "Mary's prayers, and yours, have done what all else failed to do, and my storm-tossed soul has found peace at last."—The Monitor.

GUARD YOUR TONGUE. — The gifts of vivacious speech should ever be well seasoned with charity. It is tempting to be witty at another's expense, to strain after a morbid superiority by professing a deal of cynicism, to make smart epigrams or criticisms upon other people, but doing this habitually never, never pays. It sought at all, such a conversationalist is only a passing amusement, people will go somewhere else for higher stimulus.

Mark this ruling out of abuses does, not include slander and malicious folly. That is supposed to be brneath our notice. But is it? Do we never forget ourselves here? We candidly confess we often reproach ourselves with taking dangerous liberties with a very dangerous member. How strangely sad that the gift of conversation, so noble, so powerful, without which we cannot imagine life worth living, is often turned, not only into toolish chatter and light-winged carelessness, but absolute stabling of cruel wounds, sometimes never healed on earth. Such a great gift demands great grace in the using.

WORK NEVER DONE— If things would only stay dope— If could look back over the day and see one thing accomplished that will not have to be done over again to-morrow I should not get so tired of it or feel se discouraged!"

How many millions of wives and mothers have made some such comment as this on the monatomy of

marble?-The Co

comfort learned in the old—is she less to the world than Drick and marble?—The Companion.

PARENTS, BE FIRM!—It is indeed hard to withstand children, loving little tyrants that they are, when they are otherwise all that one could wish. It is difficult to find in one's heart sufficient firmness sometimes to say: "No!" or 'I will!" Fathers and mothers are disposed to hesitate, parley, reason or dispute a point, instead of requiring obedience; and then they are invariably worsted. Youthful diplomacy, oftener, even, than Chinese diplomacy, is distinguished by a fineness that partakes of trickery and by a patience which nothing can weary. If children notice in their parents the least hesitation, the slightest sign of weakness, they press their point caselessly until their victory is complete.

To every reason, which is brought up to oppose them they reply, with an earnestness which should be an example to the parent: "I want it!" or "I do not want it!" Hence arise painful and humiliating scenes which a clever little paper thus reproduces: It is time to rise.

"I don't want to put on these shoes," says Paul, 'I'd rather wear the others."

"And the mother argues: "Really, Paul, I don't see why you object to these; they are better than the others."

"But, Paul, you are unreasonable. Suppose you cannot have the others."

"But, Paul, you are unreasonable. The rejected shoes and lets Master Paul have his way

It is breakfast time.

"Paul, make haste to breakfast; your coffee will be cold."

"You had chocolate yesterday."

"What difference does that make? I tell you I don't want coffee."

"But, Paul, you are unreasonable, the coffee is already made and it would take some time to prepare chocolate," and I must go out on business."

"I don't want coffee, I want chocolate."

"Oh, well!" says the mother impatiently, "I shall give you some chocolate."

"Oh, well!" says the mother impatiently, "I shall give you some chocolate."

"No, I won't have any soup!"
For an instant the father frowns but weary of these incessant and childish battles, he makes a vague gesture which signifies:
"Enough! If he doesn't want soup, at least let us have peaco!"
Such parents may well say that Paul is unreasonable; but, frankly, have they heen reasonable themselves?
The child is what we make him Shall we argue with him to make him obedient? We would have him reasonable and we are not reasonable ourselves.

Parents, he firm, unless there are great reasons for giving in; and while making the child understand, without preliminary discussion, that your directions are not mere gaprices, give them to your children in a manner which admits of no parleying. Thereby you will spare your selves, after, perhaps, one or two stormy scenes, all sorts of contradictions, weariness, humiliation and suffering.

"It is astonishing," said the phy-

A BIGOT GETS A PERMANENT VACATION.

A salesman in the employment of one of the largest stores in Boston took occasion to advise two ladies who had bought a bill of goods from him, to patronize the suggestive lectures of Margaret Shepherd. The advice, impertinent in any case and insulting to any respectable lady, was doubly offensive since one lady in this instance was the sister of a priest. The reverend gentleman, on learning of the incident, wrote at once to the business house, revoking his order and expressing in unmistable language his opinion of the man who abused his place to "tont" for a woman of whom the Presbyterian minister, Rev. J. A. McDonald, had written: "It is with extreme reluctance I mention the name of Margaret L. Shepherd, a name redolent of all moral rottenness."

The firm promptly replied:—
"Rev. and Dear Sir:—Your estement flavor of May 31 came duly to hand. We at once investigated the subject matter of your letter and find, much to our regret, that the facts as stated in your letter were even mare annoying than you put them.

"We hardly knew how to put our apology strongly enough, as we feel you were justified in the position you took and we feel that you will give us credit for not sanctioning anything of this nature by an employee in this store. We know you will not hold us in any way resignation to hold us in any way resignable for any discourtesy, and as you say, insult, shown the ladies and we have dismissed this man from our service to-day and wish personally to thank you for calling our attention to this matter. We feel that you have put us deeply under obligation to you, and if at any time we can render you a service, we shall most willingly respond."

We trust that any other Catholics similarly offended will act with equal promptness, and the result will invariably be the same. Sensible business men don't pay their clerks to insult customers.—Boston Pilot.

ed so rapidly in Toulon that Miles Douffler, with the assistance of her friends, founded a work of chabty called "The Bread of St. Anthony." In a room behind the shop they placed a statue of the Saint with a lamp burning before it, and under the lamp burning before it, and under the lamp burning before it, and under the lamp two boxes,—one to receive the written requests and promises made to St. Anthony and the other money to buy bread for the poor. From the beginning large crowds flocked to this humble oratory. Soldiers and officers knelt to pray and naval captains, before setting out for a long journey came to recommend themselves and their ships. Mothers begged for health for some of their children or other favors for grown sons and daughters. Many came to implore the conversion of a soul dear to them while servants or workmen without employment sought the Saint's protection.

In time rumors of the wonders wrought by St. Anthony at Toulon reached Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, Marseilles and other large towns, and many chaples in those cities very soon contained the two boxes for the offerings, which have now become well-nigh universal throughout France.

"St. Anthony's Bread" is obtained in a simple way. All a member of a congregation has to do is to write a request on a piece of paper and ing a promise that if by the assistance in the celetrion-box to huy read for the poor. These written request a certain sum of money will be placed in the cellection-box to huy read for the poor. These written request a temporal character They may acide request to rescens in any cellings a married to a spriptical a temporal character They may acide request to general the married to a surprised a temporal character They may acide request to rescens in any cellings a married to account of the control of success in any cellings a married to account of the control of success in any cellings.

DOCTORS BAFFLED

BY THE CASE OF MRS. HARRISON, OF ORANGEVILLE,

he Was Completely Run Bet Racked With Palms in the Be Head and Limbs-Again Rejoin in Good Health.

From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.

THE WAY TO WEALTH.

the tribule of tr k. With-otions as but will

Society Directory.

HCK'S SOCIETY.-Estab-March 6th, 1856, incorpord 1863, revised 1864. Meets in Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexanstreet, first Monday of the hall, Monday of the hall, Monday of the hall, Committee meets last Wedday, Officers: Rev. Director, J. J. Quinlivan, P.P. President, B. Doran, 1st Vic?, T. J. Melli; 2nd Vice, F. Casey; casurer, John O'Leary; Corresniding Secretary, F. J. Curran, C.L.; Recording-Secretary, T. P. Ansey,

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1. The above Division meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Sunday at 4.30 p. m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of every month. President, Miss S. Macki, Vice-President, Miss B. Harvey: Financial Secretary, Miss Emma. Doyle, 68 Anderson street, Telephone, 1006 Main: Treasurer, Mrs. Mary O'Brien: Recording Secretart, Lizzie Howlett, 383 Welliarton street. Division Physician, Dr. Khomas J. Curran, 2076 St. Catherine St. Application forms can be procured from the members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.O.H.-DIVISION NO. 2.- Meets A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.— Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corber Centre and Lapralrie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President. John Cavanagh, 885 St. Catherine street; Medical Adviser, Dr. Hugh Lennon, 255 Centre street, telephone Main 2239. Recording-Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernia street,—tó whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League.—J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 3, meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Alderman D. Gallery. M.P., President; M. McCarthy, Vice-President; Fred. J. Devlin. Rec.-Secretary, 1528F Ontario street; L. Brophy. Treasurer; John Hughes, Financial Secretary, 65 Young street; M. Fennel, Chairman Standing Committee; John O'Donnell, Marshal.

T. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE-T. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOGIE-TY 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.SS.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SO-CLETY—Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. Rev. Father Mo-Grath, Rev. President; James J. Costigan, 1st Vice-President; Jno. P. Gunning, Secretary, 716 St. Antoine street, St, Henri.

C.M.B.A. of CANADA, BRANCH 26,—(Organized, 13th November, 1883.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., 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 nay one desirous of information regarding the Brasch may communicate with the following officers: Frank J. Curran, B. O.L., President; P. J. McDonarh, Recording Secretary: Robt. Warren, F. Financial Secretary: Robt. Warren, F. Financial Secretary: Jno. H. Feeley, jr., Transurer.

BELLS

and YORK City

NCH BELLS

own kind, fighting when he can ly recognized as a for a dog where no had. And yet, like tamong the outcast slums, the poor by rises so high above level of his species of an honored place noble kin, the St. Be foundlands.
One day, during the veldt, a party ocrossing the hot, du crossing the hot, du samuch air as the they dismounted and tions for the midday Presently one of the small animal maki ward them throughishes, and, as it can ognized the intruder "Throw something the called feet."

Throw something k," he called, irr his companions. "we feeding a decent dog want any of these grels skulking about lowing us. Never mir break some of his boo Dick caught us. Dick caught up a with skilful aim, l the enimal dodged its time coming to we to of where they we ginning to whine pi "Hold on, Dick," "heve ty more clubs. I beliarving. Toss him a stead—a big one." Dick obediently select at almost half as latelf, which sprang free air to meet it. Bus too large for the timid-air and both di rolling upon the ga a moment, however akie was upon his feet.

the prize with a firmer away, into the karroo "Afrald to eat it in the first speaker said "that's the way with brutes. They think so fing to steal from their will sneak off into place and gorge himse eats all that meat he cats all that meat he for ten minutes later t again looking up into whining entreatingly."

could eat his now if this cu of meat I can brakje is able big chunk. Dit More meat v and, as before strong grip at the karroo bu fosed would be even in less t was back aga to another, an with big, entr most seemed t "What a do wondering admicity!" and one Dick, throw h we must fill he kill a build a third piece

A third pi to him, but smelled at turned back treaty in every motion body.

"He wants do believe," men sudden "But he's another; "e way he sme a rayenous

ry wrong my luck at the luck of and active sultitudes of the luck of the luck

In a peaceful little cottage by the seasite there lived a young fisherman and his mother. One night, white they were performing their night prayers, they were startled by a desperate outcry as that of a man in terrible agony. The young man ruched out to the door and to his horror found a man, who had been waylaid by robbers and was now in a dying condition. The robbers fled, for besides fearing the presence of a witness, they had to escape the hands of the policemen, who were on their trail. The fisherman stooped down to assist the dying man, but a few moments more all was over. The policements more all was over. The policements more all was over.

The state of the control of the cont



You Can Make Child's Play of your Wash Day

ples for the purpose of obtaining hardier trees or better varieties.

MANY VARIETIES of apples have been tested in Canada and the United States since these countries were first settled, and during the last century, especially, the number has increased very rapidly. These have either been introduced from Great Britain and Europe or have been originated in America. It has been found that a much larger proportion of the varieties which have originated in America, are more profitable sorts to grow than of those from other countries, and in Canada the facig are much the same, except in the very coldest parts of the country, where apples can be grown, and there the Russian varieties take a predominant place, but this is probably because the colder parts of the country have not been settled solong, and hardy seedlings of value are, on this account, not so often met with.

three hams, them potatoes and turnips, and the rest of that stuff."
"Law goodness!" said the widowed lady in charge. "Now what do you want o' them things?" "Well, you see, as how I'm executor of your late husband's will, and the lawyer says I must proceed at once to carry out the provisions."

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MEMBER P.Q.A.

BELLS

The property of the control of the c

liebed in that city nearly fifty years ngo by the venerated bishop whose heroic death on the coast of Guinea has just been narrated. This saintly prelate, in the difficulties which beset the first humble brginnings of his great work for the evangelization of Africa, was favored with the advice and encouragement of the venerable cure of Ars, who lived about thirty miles from Lyons Bishop de Marion Bresillac was succeeded by the Very Rev. Augustin Joseph Planque, the present Superior-General. This venerable and illustrious ecclesiastic, for many years the most prominent figure in the foreign missionary movement in France, has governed the society with remarkable ability, and success for the past forty-two years, and there is every indication that he will continue to do so for several years to come. During the long term of his administration he has seen branches of his seminary efforts entirely to Africa these branches in Europe have been established only for the purpose of supplying its missions in Egypt and in Guinca with priests. The geminary in Lyons is under the direct supervision of the Superior-General. Here ecclesianations in Africa, and they set out for their declinations with the least possible delay. It goes without saying that these missionaries receive malaries. They are simply estimided with the taley and they are immodiately assigned to their respective destinations in Africa, and they set out for their declinations with the least possible solay. It goes without saying that these missionaries receive and the set of the superior substances of the supply estimined with the least possible solay. It goes without saying that these missionaries receive the salaries. They are simply estimided with what is strictly necessary to

way among them, and there is every reason to believe that this movement will continue until the fables of the Koran and the religion which they compose have become past history. In the meantime the Arabic and Coptic youth of the Nile Valley seek European education. The "raison d'etre" of the colleges and schools of the Latin missionaries is, therefore, to reach as much as possible of this section of the population, while the free dispensaries which work in connection with them reach another section, and show their beneficiaries among the masses of the people that Christianity comes to them as a friend.

The Charlettetown "Patriot," June 14, says — The Valedictory read at the commencement exercises of St. Dunstan's Collego by Mr. J. J. McGowan, one of the graduates, and published in full in the "Patriot," ranks with the best productions of this kind that we saw this or any other sasson. Besides its litterary excellence the valedictory throughout breathes a gratifying spirit of trust in the present and hope for the future, in harmony with the institution and the times we live in. Life is viewed from a philosophical and carnest standpoint, and while due importance is given to college studies, yet, us Mr. McGowan truly says: "There comes a time when many a student is an instructor unto himself, the class room begins to lose its former interest, he deets his own scudies, reads books of his own choice and the library is the McCog whither like a Moslem he

with the chinate has been therefore. The chinate for the control date of the rearried of the control date of the rearried of the control has surveyed to a perfect of the control has surveyed to a perfect of the control has surveyed to a perfect of the perfect of the control has surveyed to a perfect of the perfect of th

CATHOLIC PROCRESS IN BRITAIN.

It is well that we should occasionally have put before us such facts as Mr. Austin Oates, K.S.G., states in an article which he has contributed to the current issue of "La Revue Generale." The subject is the progress of Catholicism in the British, Empire in the reign of Queen Victoria. If we are at all inclined to conclude that our advance has not been sufficiently rapid, we have but to glance at the past as here presented to be reassured. Mr. Oates who writes French in an excellent style, ably reviews the position of Catholics in England since 1837 and brings out effectively the wonderlus contrast between their condition at that time and their status at present. Probably in no part of the

THE DANGERS OF EXPLOSIVES.

In this season of fire-crackers and toy explosives, when these objects are manufactured by the ton for the celebrations of the Fourth of July, Dominion Day, St. Jean Baptiste, and auch-like great public feasivals, the following sad story from Paterson, N.J., should convey a lesson that needs no comment:

Firemen and police are searching to-day in the ruins of the burned buildings on Main street, Paterson, N.J., for bodies of victims believed still to be under the masses of brick and charred wood. Fourteen persons are known to be dead, their bodies having been recovered. Three are still missing.

After a long list of the killed, the missing and the wounded amounting to over one hundred in all, we learn these details:

The explosion wrecked the building No. 440 Main street completely. It was a three-story brick structure, with seventy-five feet frontage, and in the centre of it was the fireworks store. The cause of the explosion may never be known. Some of the injured were hurt by jumping out of windows.

The pathetic attempts of some mothers to save their children became known through the finding of the bodies. Mrs. Isaiah Bamber was picked up with her baby in her arms, both dead. There was a noticeable case of heroism on the part of Mr and Mrs. Jessup, who will both recover. He and his wife were saved by jumping from a third-story window into a fire-net. When they appeared at their window the flames were bursting from behind them, and the woman's hair was burning like a torch. Her husband pulled his wife close to his side, crushed the flames out of her hair, and, while the flesh was sizzling on his right arm that held on to the window, he dropped his wife in the net with his left hand. In falling, she struck an iron awning rail, which bent with her weight, and then, when the husband jumped, he struck his wife on the shoulder, dislocating it. His leg was broken.

It is said that Rittenburg had stored in the cellar of his fireworks store a number of dynamite torpedees within the city limits. Last night Rittenburg

List of patents recently granted by lie Canadian Government:— 71,701.—Thos. E. McCollim, To-onto, Ont., momentum car brake, 71,720.—Jas. E. Forlar, Toronto, int., apparatus for teaching musical cale

THEORIES DATE (5) IND. TOTANTON

Cloths size 2 by 2 yards, \$1.55.

† Napkins to match \$1.65 dex.
Cloths, size 2 by 2 yards, \$1.90.

† Napkins to match, \$1.90 dox.
Cloths size 2 by 2‡ yards, \$2.00.

† Napkins to match, \$2.55 dox.
Cloths, size 2 by 2‡ yards, \$2.80.

† Napkins to match, \$1.50 dox.
Cloths, size 2 by 3 yards, \$2.85.

† Napkins to match, \$1.65 dox.
Cloths, size 2 by 3 yards, \$2.85.

† Napkins to match, \$1.65 dox.
Cloths, size 2 by 3 yards, \$2.85.

† Napkins to match, \$1.90 dox.
Crossiat Sale ilman unck

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

72-inch Plain, 21c to 42c yard.
80-inch Plain, 28c to 48c yard.
90-inch Plain, 28c to 48c yard.
90-inch Plain 31c to 65c yard.
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80-inch Twill, 38c to 58c yard.
UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS.
72-inch Plain and Twill, 15c to
6c yard.
80-inch Plain and Twill, 23c yard.
WHITE PILLOW COTTONS.
40-inch, special, 11c, 14c, 16c yd.

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The army of assistants in the Press Goods Store was not sufficient for yesterday's demands. Such throngs were never seen before. To avoid overcrowding Monday, the company has divided the stock into four different lots, and placed them on separate tables so that ladies can make their own selections without assistance from selestmen.

FOUR DRESS GOODS VALUES.

NO. 1 LOT.

This lot consists of Fancy Dress Material, suitable for Summer Dress Skirts etc., the prices, of which them sold at 55c and some of them tange from 27c to 40c. Your choice Monday 19c.

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This lot contains many Fancy Dress Materials in newest designs, assorted weaves. They sold from 48c to 50c To be cleared Monday 25c.

NO. 4 LOT.

Pretty novelty Dress Fabrics, fine silk and wool mixtures, including Plaids, Cheviots, etc., the cheapest to 50c To be cleared Monday 25c.

A HUGE SALE OF DAINTY WASH FABRICS.

150 pieces Point d'Italia Muslins. Toile des Indes Muslins. Belgium Dress Ginghams in pretty, silk stripe effects, neat checks, newest colorings, worth 30c. Special 15c.

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Ladies' White Pique Skirts, latest wyle, tailor made, double stitched seams, deep plaits in back, finished wide hem, worth \$2.25. Special, \$1.80.

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