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AT THE ABBEY OF GROTTAFERRATA

Freeman's Journal, says:

hot sirocco atmosphere as we reached the station of Frascati. In all the there is not a more attractive station, with its pleasant flower-covered bank facing you as you descend from the train. The high bank which slopes down from the level of the town to the railway is cut steeply, and on its face is a sort of hanging garden, full of the choicest flowers of the season, forming an exquisite introduction to this little town set amidst magnificent villas. Another sort of introduction is that whip, shouting and gesticulating wildly to attract your attention to his more or less shabby 'urnout. Fi- back into the age of the Renaissance with its troubles and its triumphs. nally one is chosen, and the journey to Grottaferrafa begans.

The road lies on the side of the Tusculan hills, with villas bearing grand mediaeval names spreading on either hand. The eye ranges over the wide Campagna, with its varied captive halloon.

Scarcely were we half an hour on up in the courtyard of a great fortresslike building surrounded by trenches and formidable walls, and strong towers at the angles of the building. You might imagine you diaeval castle instead of that of a Grottaferrata-did not the bronze statue of Saint Nilus standing in the centre of the courtyard reassure you. Such fortifications were not constructed for adornment; their presence here suggests that the dwellers within these walls were attacked by their neighbors, and had provided themselves with means of defence,

In the tenth century of the Christian era this place enters into history. Greek monks of the Rule of St. Basil, driven out of their monastery in Calabria by the Saracens. sought a refuge here. At their head was the Abbot Nilus. He, seeing how charming was this spot, with the Alban Hills in the background, and away in the distance, across the sun-lighted plain, the City of Rome, settled down here. Since then nine

other precious objects which they by one of the generals who conquer ed Greece and carried off its trea of sculpture was held in such este that the Abbots had it copied into their seal as the distinctive device of the place. People believed that the symbol of the cow in the seal was the symbol of the Church, or th Abbey, which supplies nourish the poor; whereas the real fact is that it was a record of the ancient Greek sculptor's work. In the cer tre of the architrave over the doo of the church a bas-relief in marbl of that work is still to be seen; an this is probably the only existing

Three centuries later Cardinal della Rovere, who was afterwards Pop-Julius II., was appointed Abbo Commendatory of Grottaferrata, He was by nature a warrior and by grace a priest. Following his bell cose instincts, he arranged the oute and the inner part-the courtys

Bramante being begun. One of the ful as they are rare. The Sun shown down through the sides of this splendid work—arches supported on tall and elegant columns-was completed when Cardina Latin land, perhaps in all Italy, della Rovere was elected Pope in unfinished. The walls, the towers and the vedettes, which look so werlike and capable of resisting siege, date from that period; and the great ditch or moat which surrounds the Abbey, except on one side where stone bridge has replaced a wooder drawbridge, are also the constructions carried out by the Cardinal's direction. Within the walls of this old castellated building, constructed ing as a nowaday novel. with which the cabmen around the for the peaceful prayers of pious station greet you. each cracking his monks, yet with full provision for defence against marauders and church robbers, you feel as if transported

That you are in the presence of an order of things different from what you meet with in Rome, becomes apparent when you enter the church. The names of the saints painted on the walls are written in gold letters, colors and its strange, dreamy as but in the Greek tongue. The sweet pect, to the distant city, where the chant of the office which the Fathers great dome of St. Peter's rises pale are singing in choir is strange both against the paler sky like a great in its music and in the words chanted, for both words and music are Greek. Here within fifteen miles of the road when our cab driver pulled Rome, the centre of the Latin Church there is a community of monks using the Greek rite, with the consent and authority of the Holy See. Another unfamiliar feature is the concealment of the altar behind a nich'y had entered the courtyard of a me- adorned stone screen, in which there are two arches, with curtains, which monastery-for this is the Abbey of are drawn at certain periods of the

service, when the celebrant is seen. The founder of this Abbey, Saint Nilus, born in 910, at Rossano, in sixth century, and is one of Calabria, was of Greek origin. The great spirit of the hermits of Egypt and Palestine—of Antony, Saba, and Hilarion-lived in him also. How well he laid the foundations of his rule may be judged from the fact that it has endured all these ages. The church as it is to-day is the result of several restorations, each showing its own traces. The latest is perhaps the worst of all. A side chapel, richly adorned at the expense of Cardinal Odoardo Far-

land of art. Domenichino painted subjects being chosen from the lives traces in this monastic retreat.

Among the historical memoirs of tic legends have grown around the feet, are treated with a mastery that the place, one that is not readily for- figures in one of the pictures—that of is rare. Such a book is a treasure gotten is associated with that pag-strange of the precision of the precision of the sanising Emperor Frederick II., of the Emperor Otho III. Apart altothirteenth century. He and his followers sacked the Abbey, and among ment of the picture, which shows the carried off to Lucera, in the south vancing to meet the aged monk, and it in one of the ancient villas of this horse is a portrait of Domenichino neighborhood, where it was brought himself; and that the one leaning on the horse is Guido Reni; and that Guercino is beside him carrying - a sures to Italy. This exquisite work lance. Romance reaches its height when we learn that the amazon seen in the middle of the picture is the lady that Domenichino loved—a cer-

lady that Domenichino loved—a cer- years ago two palimpsests with ad-tain Fallani of Frascati, where the ditional fragments of Strabo. Fa amily still reside Interesting as all these things are. it is not here that the attraction of Grottaferrata now lies. In a series ant fragments of Strabo, and he held of halls there is an exhibition of that all these came from Calabrian talo-Byzantine art which is unique This exhibition is held on occasion ary of this noteworthy Abbey. iral chapters, and from towns er visited by the Baedeker-guided arist. This art, which takes its gin in the East, has in it son

ly colored enamels, many hued mosaics all glittering with gold horders and backgrounds, magnificently carved ivory diptychs and silver reliquaries, and righly woven textiles, Writing from Rome on June 29th, was reconstructed, a magnificent portion of jects all brought together as beauti-

> 1503, and since then it has remained lutionary troops that ransarked conend of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century? There is and the story of some of the migrations of celebrated pictures would were they related, prove as interest-

> > The gem of the collection is manuscript copy of a portion of the volume, written in silver letters on purple stained parchment. Enclosed mon feelings and virtues of the peoin a glass-covered case, over which a ple. Even in the best-ordered comgreen silk curtain is drawn when visitors are not inspecting it, there are two pages open to view. These are not reach so high a level, as well as and can be turned into an engine for changed every few days, so that freauent visitors to the abbey might in respectable profession and calling. time study the whole of the illustrative pictures or illuminations which adorn this beautiful book

For the first time in history this "Codex Rossanenis," or manuscript of Rossano, has been removed from the little city in Calabria from which it takes its name, and which also claims to be the birthplace of St. Nilus, the founder of Grottaferrata. It is in Greek, and where the silver letters are still fresh and clear on the bluish-purple of the parchment the sense of richness is brought home to the mind. It dates from the five or six purple parchment docu-ments with silver letters in existence. There are seventeen illustrations in it of New Testament scenes, and forty figures of Prophets. Here the student of early art will find the first steps in the development of the art of the Catacombs into that of the Middle Ages. The figure of Christ in the several scenes is so grand and so expressive of what one imagines Christ to have been in His earthly appearance, that one is surnese, is celebrated for its art in this prised at the height the artist reached. This excellent painter, whose its walls with splendid frescoes, the name is lost to us, has grouped his figures with effect; and his crowds, as settled down here. Since them nine of St. Nilus and the second Ahbot of centuries have passed over the Abbey of Grottaferrata, and it may be said that every one of them has left its chapel, adtracted solely by the reprince of the picture of the entrance into Jerusalem, when the people came from Rome to visit this forth to meet the Saviour, and carried palm branches in their hands Jerusalem, when the people came ried palm branches in their hands

> worthy of its high theme. There are other manuscripts of beauty and value here, but one has Emperor, wearing his crown, ad- this of Rossano. There are a few scarcely eyes for them after seeing century. These documents have a blue look from the acids employed in restoring the lost writing. In those palimpsests of Grottaferrata fragments of the Geography of Strabo were found, and the Abbe Battifol found in a Vatican manuscript some ther Cozza Luzi, Abbot of Grottaferrata, who died a few weeks ago was the discoverer of other imports that all these came from Calabrian monasteries. Abbe Battifel is conmonasteries. Abbe Battifol is convinced that all the manuscripts of the series came from the Basilian monasteries of Calabria, and the greater number of them from Car-bone and Rossano. So far as Greek palimpsests are concerned, Rossano seems to occupy a position similar to that of Bobbio. the Irish monasery in the Apendines founded by St. Columbanus, whence came all the ex-sting Latin palimpsets to be met with in the libraries of Europe.

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

constitute a variety of artistic ob- (By Rev. Father Sykes, S.J., in jects all brought together as beautiful as they are rare.

(By Rev. Father Sykes, S.J., in conduct there is the property of the property How, you ask yourself, have these than a hundred years ago, called the of their journals; but I feel sure that frail objects endured through the cen- Press in England the Fourth Estate ability, enthusiasm, intellectual force, frail objects endured through the cear-turies; how did they escape the thieving hands of the French revo-most powerful of them all. What thieving hands of the French revo-would he have said, I wonder, if he Catholic in a Catholic coun-tury a newspaper Press which would sures in their raids into Italy at the present century, and been a witness effectively advocate their policy and of the gigantic and ubiquitous imprinciples, and find support amongst portance to which the modern Press a large and important section of the scarcely a grand work of art in bas attained, eclipsing with its fiercchurch or gallery in Italy that has er light those inferior orbs, the Lords not made "the grand tour" to Paris,

Spiritual and Temporal and the Spiritual and Temporal and the Commons, and causing them to "pale their uneffectual fire"? Generally speaking, it may be said that a couptry is blessed or cursed with a Press which it deserves to have; and if a civilized country loves order, moder-New Testament containing the Gos- ation, liberty, as opposed to license, pel of St. Mark and a portion of justice and decency, its fournals, that of St. Matthew. It contains which are a reflex of the prevailing 188 leaves. It is a magnificent public tone and sentiment, will he the organs that will voice the com-

munities there will be, of course, first; and surely the public Press is journals and newspapers which do a thing at least indifferent in itself, disreputable prints which disgrace a but these will not be representative of the true spirit and the better-class elements of the community; and they will have to hide themselves away from the full light of day, as guilty men steal out only after dusk, and the night birds love the shelter of

the darkness. One of the most useful and valuable functions of an honest public press is the exposure of abuses. There is no doubt that even the fear of exposure by the newspapers often acts as a wholesome deterrent to people who might otherwise be indifferent to conscience or justice. It is precisely here, to my mind, and not alone in the purveying of news to their readers, which is generally regarded as the most important function of the daily newspapers, that the existence of our journals is justified. Abuses. systems, conduct, which are worthy of reprobation, and which might otherwise continue to flourish, can be dragged to the light of day, with out trenching on the reticences of private life, can be pilloried and driven out of existence. But this presupposes a healthy public opinion.

a love of justice, freedom from corruption and other suitable condi tions in the community concerned. The public Press in England has often rendered invaluable service to the welfare and interests of the country lating a sound and healthy public opinion on many important matters, and has thus earned the undying gratitude of those who really love the land of which they are citizens.

It is the object of this paper to carried off to Lucera, in the south of Italy, was a bronze cow which adored the fountain. This is supposed to have been the work of the elebrated Greek sculptor Myrom, who is portrayed, heightens popular inflied three centuries before Christ. That interest is in the picture. That interest is increased when it is said that the might be read, was invented by Carsay and to maintain that Catholics have been passed, though the majo There the Press is either in the hands of the anti-religious minority or fame." Shall it be said that pen under the management of those who shall be more busy and more cunning are at least indifferent to the inter-ests of the Church and of Catholic-than for the best and holiest? Abtholics,in the instances referred to be tricked out in more attractive had a strong public sentiment bebe tricked out in more attractive colors than simple virtue? Again, hind them, they would find it easy to obtain effective representation their interests and principles in the great and influential organs of public opinion. But I do not think that then the words of Lear, spoken in their failure to secure such backing the excess of his bifterness, all and support in the public press is truth? owing to the weakness of their cause.

It is rather owing to their policy of for their cause, and especially to a

community. By this means they would raise up for themselves a strong wall of defence, which could stand them in stead in times of difficulty, when they would not be left

Of one thing I am persuaded, and that is, that we entirely underrate the power of the Press, and that Catholic interests in many lands are suffering thereby. It is all very well) say that we must trust to supernatural means and leave aside all carnal weapons. On the contrary, we are to make use of all natural means effecting untold good. Why should we not recognize facts? Is the cause Church to be allowed to go by default? Is it not worth every effort and deserving of our warmest enthusiasm? Surely Catholic newspapers-not necessarily what we call religious journals, but journals conducted by loyal and intellectual Catholics, for the world at large well as for Catholics themselves, would have a large field of endeavor and effective good before them, a career of precious usefulness! Would it not be their function in all things honest and honorable to compete with secular journals, and with fairness and ability to explain, or if mendacious attack? How can Catholics be said to love the Church I lish question. of which they are members (those of them who have the necessary equipment), if they will not step down into he arena and do their devoir for the noblest cause that can nerve the hand or the brain, or stir the devotion and enthusiasm of the heart of man? If e would move the world we must have our hand on the mighty lever which directs its motions, or we must step aside and with folded arms see it turn in the direction contrary to that in which we wish it to

I have heard the phrase "knights t represents, by fearlessly fulfilling it not so ill chosen, for the pen may be turned into a mighty chivalrous weapon, and literature and the Picss may do what the knights of old performed—stay injustice, defeat oppres-sion, protect weakness and virue, and fight the manly battle for all reduced the government majority on good causes. And I would say to a question directly affecting the Min-all those who can safely which this cunning weapon of the pen—Grd ye that Balfour was panie-stricken. He nd a thoroughly representative guilt and injustice and oppression right.

Press? The same thing is true of shall go down before your onslaught, "Th other countries in which measures and shall bite the dust. Wield your other countries in which measures and shall bite the dust. Wield your intensely gratified over this result, inimical to the Church's interests pen in behalf of "whatsoever things The other day Balfour proposed to are true, whatsoever modest, whatsority of the population is Catholic. ever just, whatsoever holy, whatsoever lovely, whatsoever of good Shall it be said that pens It may be urged that if Ca-sit. Shall it be spoken that vice can that evil is more powerful than good, and that it is useless to combat it in the Press? Never!

great writer. Wilfred of Ivanhoe. though weak with his wound and loss of blood, overthrew in the lists, in behalf of the defenceless maiden, Resecca, the proud and sensual Templar, in the fulness of his strength; and so it is decreed by Him, Who is greater than all evil and vice and sin, that the arm of virtue shall overome the power of darkness. If the power of the Press is perverted to evil purposes, if books are written which undermine faith and virtuo and morality, we must supply the antidote to the poison; we must show, especially to youth, that virtue, is more lovely than vice, truth than falsehood. The devil should not be allowed to work his own sweet will even in books and pamphlets and newspapers; but we should endeavor by every means in our power to comvert the Press from an engine of destruction into a mighty influence for

Balfour's Government Dead.

London, July 23.-John Redmond, M.P., chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, is the central figure in the present acute political crisis, He not only made the motion on which Balfour's ministry was defeated, but during the last fortnight he of Christ, of His truth, of His has made a series of parliamentary coups which paved the way for last Thursday's disaster. He is quoted as saying:

"It seems utterly impossible to me that Balfour can do other than resign in view of all the circumstances of his defeat. Perhaps for the convenience of both parties, neither of which desire a dissolution in August or September, an arrangement may be arrived at to defer actual resignation until October, but any way you look at it Balfour's government is dead.

"The corpse may be kept above the ground for a time, but decomposition need be to defend, Catholic faith and has already set in. It has met the Catholic practices from ignorant or fate of every British Government in my memory in being defeated on the

"Just consider the dramatic series of events. A few days ago Balfour introduced his redistribution scheme, the sole object of which was to satisfy the anti-Irish feeling of his followers by reducing the Irish representation in the House of Commons by 22 members.

"He intended to rush it through with a couple of days' discussion, Then he would have introduced his redistribution bill at the next session and kept his government alive intil the autumn of 1906. By raising a crucial point of order I got a decision from the Speaker compelling Balfour to afford ample time for debating the redistribution scheme at this session.

"This was a staggering blow, and he was forced to drop his scheme. Following this up the Irish party

"The Irish Party naturally feels his supporters to reduce our representation. Now we have destroyed his government. What more crushing retort could we have delivered?

Peace is only to be found in reconciliation with destiny, when destiny seems, in the religious sense of the word, good; that is to say, when man feels himself directly in the presence of God. Then, and then only the will acquiesce.-Henry Frederic Amiel.

Knowledge cannot find or cannot Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtiless breaks!

Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it!

Arm of the strong lance of justice hurtiless breaks are pacity for love is his capacity for religion—"Lex Amandi"—The Dolphin. prove religion. Religion is love. You

Rather I would believe that that re-presents a great truth which is re-corded in immortal story by another lieves misery by dividing our grief."

Conducted by HELENE.

contemplating anything pertaining to our final dissolution, but I wonder y realize the beauty of what will be for the majority of us our last resting place. The location of "city of the dead" is ideal, situas it is between the mountains And why should we feel depressed in those sacred precincts. A particular peacefulness surrounds the quie unds, and one likes to linger here and there to offer up a petition for Mivine mercy, and thereby give tangible proof of the belief in the communion of saints. The perfect peace the quiet rest and the happy assur ance of a glorious resurrection proclaimed by the cross at every turn are surely consoling to us who when we at last fall into our dreamless sleep will, too, remain undisturbed by the bustle of commerce or noise of strife until summoned by the Angel of the resurrection before the mercy seat. May the awakening be blessed. +++



Ribbon forms one of the important Items in the dress question now. The plain styles are quite as effective or fancy stuffs as are the fancy on the plain materials. They are shirred and plaited unmercifully and are used in the most unique forms, but ne vertheless they are pretty.

Some of the silk mousseline gowns In particular, elaborated with lace stitchery, painting, applique, until the filmy foundation material is almost lost sight of are marvels of dressmaking art; and though such frocks are for the pri Nileged few, all may look at them

Tight, gored skirts never associat ed amicably with sheer materials, and the skirt now in vogue, full bottom but not too full over the hips to be becoming, is eminently adapted to thin summer stuffs. bodice lines, too, less sloppy than of old, are ideal for the summer frock, the closely girdled waist, moderately high bust line, the soft traperies or fulness over shoulders and bust suggesting trimness without severity.

Long, graceful lines are the thing desired, and many of the smartes gowns are conspicuously simple in silhouette, but the dressmaker must opportunity to display her skill-and justify her prices-and so she combines many kinds of trimming into harmonious wholes mingles fine lace, heavy lace, hand embroidery, hand paintings, openwork stitchery, etc., in the details of one gown. Yet, if she is an artist. does all this so successfully that one is conscious only of the effective ness of the finished result and quite

The flowered materials are wonderfully lovely this season, though a majority of the ultra smart frocks are in one tone the woman who can spend but little for her summer wardrobe will find one of the thin flowered stuffs a good investment. Much trimming is no unnecessary, but undesirable upon flowered organdie, net, grenadine, and the other thin cottons and silk and cottons. The material not in itself particularly expensive, and an extremely effective frock of it may be achieved at slight expense. The flower design and the tailoring are trimming enough for the skirt which may be plain save for a group of tucks at the bottom, or may have one of the revived Spanish flounces If the flowered design is large the less the lines are cut the better, but the smaller designs allow a free The bodice of the frock idemands, of course, a certain amount of trimming, but a fichu or drapec bertha, lace trimmed or all of lace; a transparent guimpe or tucker of lace, re frills of lace and a dainty ribbon girdle will meet all require ments and will not call for lavish Upon more elaborate models inset lace and ribbon trimmings are used profusely, but in many as the simpler models.

TIMELY HINTS.

A tablespoonful of sai soda over ng water is poured good for taking stains off coffeepots.

There may be something morbid in With this treatment no boiling

If by mistake you get a soun sait add a few slices of raw potate and cook a few minutes longer. The potatoes will take up the surplus

When the windows are washed tablespoonful of kerosene should added to a pail of water, and if the woodwork is greasy it should be first wiped off with a cloth dipped in kerosene, then scrubbed with hot suds made by stirring enough pearline in hot water to make a strong lather. The suds is excellent for cleaning all kinds of woodwork, and only a ligh suds is needed if the wood is only slightly soiled. If the suds is not made with rain water a little monia should be added to soften it.

A good veil will last a long time if well cared for, but if it is thrown down in a heap or left pinned to a hat it will soon grow shabby. When it is shabby, put it in a bowl and wet it with alcohol, wood alcohol will answer. Then shake it dry but do not iron it. Make a roll of pa per and cover it with tissue paper One of the picture rolls which seem to be always on hand is good for this purpose, but it should be wrapped in tissue paper. Roll veils this and lay them away in a drawer If the veil has a hole in it, throw it away, for nothing advertises shabbiness more surely than a hole in veil. It cannot be mended. If a white chiffon vail must be washed, squeeze it in cold suds but do put soap on it or wring it. Rinse and dry on the wall, or a large mirror, or bath tub.

Many housekeepers are annoyed by their flatirons becoming rusty from dampness in the cupboard. This may be easily prevented. Before putting the irons away after the ironing is finished rub them with a little warm grease on a piece of soft paper and wrap them in thicks brown paper When they are to be used again dip them into very hot water with a little soda dissolved in it and wipe them dry before putting them over the fire to heat. When taken from the fire for ironing have some brown paper on the table with a little powdered bath brick on it and rub the iron on this. Have a piece paraffin tied in a muslin bag, rub this lightly over the iron and then polish it on a soft cloth. This almost takes longer in the telling than the actual work does, but the process makes the iron delightfully smooth and easy to use, and consequently one may get over clothes more quickly. Flat irons fre quently receive very little care, and snowy white clothes too often are spoiled by them. They should always be immaculately clean.-House keeper.

RECIPES.

Cauliflower is good eaten cold a well as hot. Boil without breaking the head and throw into cold water unfil wanted. Tear the roses apart carefully, dry, and put in a salad bowl with lettuce leaves. Serve with mayonnaise.

Tongue Fillets-Cut cold boiled ongue in pieces about four inches long, two inches wide and half an inch thick. Dip in melted butter and easoned flour. For eight fillets put two tablespoonsful of butter in the frying pan, and when hot put in the tongue; brown on both sides, being careful not to burn. Remove and put one more spoonful of butter in the pan and add one spoonful of flour. Stir until dark brown, ther add one cupful of seasoned stock, half a teaspoonful of parsley and one tablespoonful of lemon juice. Let this boil up once, then pour it around the tongue, which has been placed on thin strips of toast; gar nish with parsley or watercress and serve.

Sardines with Curry-Make a paste in the proportion of one tablespoon ful of butter to one teaspoonful of French mustard and one of curry ful paper on a perennially practical Wash the oil and skin from large sardines, and spread them thickly Broil the sarwith the mixture. dines over a clear fire long enough to heat them through, and serve on het buttered toast. Baked tomatoes are good served with sardines. Sar dimes may be served on a bed boiled rice. Form the rice on a hot platter, and arrange the sardines or Pour a curry sauce over the whole.

half of leaf gelatine. Pour into small coffee cups, and allow it get cold. Hand the cups in the saucers on a tray as puddings, with a jug of cream.

Strawberry Bank-Make gre from granulated gelatine colored with spinach juice, sweeten, add juice of lemon and strain. Pour into long mold (a clean baking pan will Half fill the mold with the liauid jelly and place it on ice: wh firm, cover with a layer of straw berries, and pour over these the rest of the jelly. When the jelly is turnof the jelly. ed out of the mold cover with ripe strawberries on their stems, and de corate with strawberry leaves. Serve with small dishes of powdered corate

+ + + DON'T WHINE

A recent number of Medical Talk has an article on the evil effects of "whining." Complaints, says the writer, are usually made in a minor This monotony rasps the vocal cords, taxes the nasal nerves muscles that should not be brought into play at all in speaking, tends to shallow, uneven breathing The whiner, too, is almost without exception, a more or less idle, lazy person. The habit of whining itself tends to sap initiative impulse and increases phlegmatic tendencies. Habitual whining, not healthy, vigorous fault-finding, where fault really ex ists, but the helpless, futile plaining of a narrow nature too indolent to make any effort to right the cause of complaint, has a defin itely deleterious physical effect or the whole constitution. Add to thi the fact that eternal fault-finding is more than likely to wear out the staunchest friendship, and take light from the loveliest countenance and the full effects of this insidious and prevalent habit will be better ap preciated.

Get the whine out of your voice or it will stop the development and growth of your body. It will nar row and shrink your mind. It will drive away your friends; it will make you unpopular. Quit your whining brace up; go to work; be something; stand for something; fill your place in the universe. Instead of whining around, exciting only pity and con tempt, face about and make some thing of yourself. Reach up to the stature of a strong, ennobling manhood, to the beauty and strength o a superb womanhood. There is no thing the matter with you. Just quit your whining and go to work."

+ + +

INFLAMMABLE FLANNELETTE. Surely the days of inflammable annelette should be speedily number ed. The death roll among children who have been fatally injured by the ignition of this perilous fabric is simply appalling. The wearing flannelette has again and again exposed children to the same risks if their night-dresses were soaked in spirit. The fabric catches fire as easily and burns with the same tense flame as alcohol, and the flames are not readily extinguished. "An in quest was held yesterday on the body of a little boy, two years old. He was left to play in a room while his mother was absent. He was in flannelette nightshirt. The mother had not left the room long when she heard screams and found the boy in flames. He was terribly burned and the poor little fellow died within twenty-four hours of the occurrence." Such is the sort of heartrending paragraphs constantly appearing in the newspapers. One coroner alone has stated that last year he held than seventy-three inquests on children who had been burned to death, and a large proportion was due to flannelette igniting.-The Lancet.

+ + + THE BAD BOY.

Somewhere in His Nature is a Hidden Germ of Manhood.

(From the Ave Maria.) A recent issue of the Catholic School Journal contains a thought powder, moistened with lemon juice. subject—the management of the bad boy. The writer disbelieves in the utter depravity of even the worst of boys. 'Somewhere in each boy's na ture there is a hidden germ of man-hood. Find it, * * stimulate it into healthful growth, and you will place for boys. But, boys, if you do have saved your boy from a life shame, your son from endless an guish." There can be no question that a sympathetic soul can dis in the most unpromising youth bright spots of virtue; nor can there be any the whole.

Coffee au Surprise—Mix together in doubt that pattenge, knowledge, love a lined saucepan one breakfastcupful and wisdom are capable of preserving of strong coffee, half a pint of boiled many a boy from the downward path roughbred under another same.

"Less than five minutes before

the writer. Six years ago I helped from my sick bed to an fice, where, to save this same youn check for \$300. quired to /detail his many terrible errors during the next year. Few be Vet for the nest five years he been one of whom his widowed ther and young wife may we proud. No one can know what tisfaction such cases are to those who have worked persistently prayerfully to save such as s beyond human power to save.

* * *

EDUCATION OF THE CHILD. The child who has not learned obe dience at the age of two never learns it. The child of eighteen months out late at night in the perambulator whose mother said, "It won't go to hed till we do." had begun the edu cation of its parents very early .-Address of Archbishop of Canterbury

+ + + In a recent case of illness in which a trained nurse was employed the pleasant air of the sick room noticeable. When commented on, the nurse explained how it was manag A few pieces of brown pape had been soaked in saltpetre water and allowed to dry. When occasion required a piece of this was laid in tin pan kept for the purpose (the coal skuttle will do'), and a handful of dried lavender flowers laid upon it and a match applied. The aroms was particularly refreshing and agree able. Another suggestion in th same line applies to the use of la vender in another form. A few drop of oil of lavender poured into a glass of very hot water will purify the air of a room almost instantly.-Catho lic Sentinel.

FUNNY SAYINGS.

SURPRISING CLOCK

She came all the way down from Willits, in Mendocino county, says a San Francisco paper, to buy a wedsalesman in the jewelry store that she was to be the bridesmaid and was willing to set back as much as \$8 for the present. "Now, that's a pretty thing, and

seful." she said, fastening her eyes on a clock. "How much is that?"
"Fourteen dollars," said the saler

"My ! Isn't that a good deal for "That's a very fine eight-day clock

nadam.' "I guess that's something new isn't it? I never heard of one of them before."

"Yes; the very latest; runs eight days without winding."
"For the land's sake! What will they be getting up next? Say, how

long will it run if you wind it?" * * * WAR HISTORY.

An old darkey was watching the G.A.R. pasade one Memorial day and was vociferously cheering the band. "I suppose you were through the civil war, uncle?" said a bystander. "Ever' step of it, suh !" "At the "Ever' step of it, surrender, too ?" suh!" "What did General Lee say to General Grant?" "Never nuttin', suh; des chopped off his haid an' went on !' + + +

THE WAY WITH CLUBS. Aunt Ann-How do you girls get along at your club? Miss Mandy-Well, don't get along at all, but we have a good deal better time than if w

THE DOMINIE'S MARE

Senator Deboe, of Kentucky, tellis an interesting story concerning schoolteacher in his state who wa also a preacher, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. He loved horses and dog and he was the owner of a trotte with a good record for speed. On Friday afternoon before dism the school he addressed the

"Now, boys, I suppose you know that there will be s racing to-morrow. Now, don't you go to the races. The track is go to the races, don't do any betting. It is not right to wager mo ney on horses. But, boys, if you do go and if you/do bet—mind what I tell you—bet on Deacon Abernathy's mare. This is a straight tip."

DURPRISE PURE SOAP You Can Use SURPRISE" Soan in any and every way READ THE DIRECTIONS ON THE WRAPPE

WOMEN IN ARCIENT IRELAND

Women held an enviable place ancient Ireland as contrasted with other countries. Elsewhere they were regarded as slaves or playthings, and seeing that English law until recent ly denied to married women the right to own property, and still refused to admit their evidence many cases in which their husbands extinguished.

In Ireland, on the other hand, free on a level with men. Married women retained the control of their own property, and were, moreover entitled by law to a share in any in rement on the same footing as their nushands. In respect of certain goods regarded as peculiarly the subject of omen's care and industry, they re ceived a special share in addition to what they were entitled to in consideration of actual work. Women of all classes were workers. In the higher ranks their works were works of art, such as artistic needlework and embroidery. A separate building in the sunniest and pleasantest part of the homestead was devoted to their fully combed and curled. The hair

Equally with men, women guests at the feasts of kings nobles, but, as a rule, they sat at separate tables; at Tara they had a separate hall. In an ordinary home the principal duties of the women were grinding the corn, preparing the food, spinning wool and linen, dye ing and making garments, etc. needle was an implement of high value, and the law fixed the compen sation to be awarded for it at a year ling heifer, a two-year-old heifer, o an ounce of silver, according to th kind of needle. These tasks so filled the women's time that it does no appear that they were as a rule en gaged in outside work. Nowadays when the home arts hav

largely disappeared and nearly everything is bought which formerly was made in the house, women must either be idle or take part in the heavy and whether in the form of a long labor of men. That women shared in the education of their age is clearly evidenced. In pagan times they were admitted among the Druids and indoctrinated with their lore. The mother of Brandubh, King of Leinster, had her writing style of the sixth century: the daughter of King of Cualann read Latin at Clo nard; girls as well as boys were admitted to the schools founded by the Irish St. Mugint in Scotland, and the Life of St. Brendan makes mention of women's studies in the schools a of ordinary matter.

Music, thirteen hundred years ago was cultivated among Irishwomen more highly than by women abroad Gertrude, Abbess of Nivelle, in Belgium, and daughter of Pepin, mayor of the palace, had her nuns instruct-

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Ultan, who, we may be sure, would not have undertaken the task if it were at variance with their Irish A female harper is usage. on the high cross at Monasterboice. Women took part in those great national assemblies which combined the social functions of a court, the sittings of a parliament. the meetings of academies of art and literature, concerts and entertainments, a trades congress, athletic championships, were concerned, the tradition was not horse races, outdoor sports of all kinds, with the principal markets for native and foreign wares. At the women were in most respects quite Fair of Carman they had special games, and the people of Leix were charged with the management of the games and the safety of the ladies and their jewelry. They had special councils to deal with women's affairs and no man was allowed to be pro sent.

As to personal adornment, it is evident that the Irish women, famous though they were for their natural attractions, did not disdain the aid of art. It was the fashion to tinge the finger nails with crimson, stain the eyebrows black, and redden the cheeks. Both men and women wore their hair long and careof unmarried women was allowed to fall down loose, while married wo men commonly round the head with gay ribbons and pias. The number of elegant hair ornaments of precious metal preserved shows to what extent their use prevailed. The ordinary dress of the people was linen and woolen; silk and satin were much worn by the higher classes. • Furs of different kinds were used for capes and trimming. The outer garment was a loose cloak reaching nearly to the knees, under which was a variously colored material reaching to the feet, and made so loose as to contain twenty or thirty yards of material; ceneath this again was a long gown or kirtle. The long cloak appears on one of the crosses at Clonmac-Such cloaks are still to be seen in the Irish-speaking localities, dark cloak of the Munster woman, or the shorter red cloak of Galway, are becoming and handsome garments, which Irish women should be proud to wear as a part of a national dress.—John MacNeil, in New World.

Celtic Revival in Britanny.

The Celtic Renaissance in Brittany, France, is making rapid progress. At the recent Congress of the Union Regionaliste, Bretonne, founded at Morlaix in 1898, there were present scholars, tradesmen, priests and politicians, who, although differing from each other on many questions, were united in one essential particular-love of country. They met de termined to resuscitate Britanny and to revive its language, customs and traditions. The progress announced at the Congress referred to the large number of volumes written in the old Breton idiom, to the rise of new poets and writers, to the efforts to improve the taste of the taken to help poor Bretons who had gone to Paris and elsewhere and failed to get back to their native coun-Referring to poets, two new have arisen—the bards Jaffrenou and Berthon, wno are regarded as one day to become as famous as Mistral and Roumanille of Provence. There are also several Breton socie-ties, the members of which go about to fairs and "patterns" to sing for gs of a moralining lency, and at the same time amusors. Also at the Congress, a priest, thbe Bossard, of Rennes, stood up Abbe Bossard, of Rennes, stood to declare that the Celts of Britts were artists from time immemorial. He said that from the sixth to the tenth century Celtic art replaced that of Greece, and it was made chiefly manifest in the light and graceful lines of their church are hitecture.

have such a lonely lo tainly looks deserted letter. But I think I before, and it is not plain now. + + 1 I'LL DO MY I may not paint a piece, Nor carve a statue

THURSDAY, J

Dear Boys and Girls :

OUR

confessed A miracle of art, yet To do my best. My name is not upo 'Tis on the page of impressed,

But I'll keep marking the same, And do my be And if I see some fello Far, far above me,

breath I keep on climbing, cl the skies, And do my ve

It may not be the b grand, But1 must try to be It fail to he what's

hand-+ + +

TOM'S BO. "If I had a boat." se don, "I know what I'd The Prince Gladiol thing else romantic." 'That shows what ye

naming boats! Nobe a boat a boy's name. to give it a girl's nam somebody something fine." 'Oh, Tom," said Do

"I do hope you'll w She wished her own no tiful; she wished she h thing fine. How lovel to have a boat named Tom looked about h odd pieces of work. clare, I forgot the Dolly ! They'r Run and get them, like and get back as quick can! I'd go myself, b time. The boats have

entered this evening, yo But Dolly was alread boat, running away to Although she hated fence and was afraid Dolly decided to run be braces through the mean past Tilly's cabin, bec the quickest way. W within sight of Tilly'

was Tilly running up t ing her apron. 'Aw, Miss Dolly, hor ma'am, fotch de doctal sot de presarve kettle s herse'f to death. Run whiles I try to hesh h dassen't leabe her."

"Oh, Tilly," said Dol' ing breath. "I'm sorry, n, yes, you kin, he de brook way. Hit's Run right cuick, honey chile My po' little Ji Dolly stood irresolute veren't finished, and it what would Tom say? what made Jinny do it "I wish she hadn't." hiding the braces in th tangle, and was off acr dow toward Dr. Carter' calling after her: "God

It was a long way, bu on. When she got to the found it much swollen, bridge had been swept followed the bank, tryin place to cross. Tom n dering by this time. not go for Dr. Carter would go back to Tom. no bridge across the br and that was excuse en started back. A low vine caught at her skir to stop her. "Oh, dear "what shall I do?"

She turned at last a to the brook. Then into the stream, eatch as she went. What

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of the ladies y had special omen's affairs ed to be pretheir natural sdain the aid shion to tinge crimson, to ck, and oth men and long and careed. The hair as allowed to

married wotheirs bound y ribbons and elegant hair s metal still it extent their linary dress of d woolen; silk forn by the rs of different pes and trim-ment was a early to the s a variously ng to the feet

as to contain s of material; cloak appears at Clonmacare still to be ing localities, m of a long ter woman, or f Galway, are ould be proud of a national n New World.

Britanny.

d progress. At the Union Refounded at were present riests and pough differing any questions, ential particu They met de-Britanny and ess announced erred to the es written in to the rise of to the efforts taste of the to the steps tons who had where and failr native coun ts, two new bards Jaffre are regarded as famous as hich go about noralining tenne time amus ess, a priest, ts of Brittany sixth to the

and graceful

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

BY AUNT BECKY.

Dear Boys and Girls :

wonder if you read "The Corner at all those times. It does not seem like it, for if you did it would not have such a lonely look, and it certainly looks deserted with not one letter. But I think I excused you all before, and it is not nice to complain now. Some day I hope you will remember

Your loving friend. AUNT BECKY.

+++

I'LL DO MY BEST. I may not paint a perfect master-

Nor carve a statue by the world

A miracle of art, yet will not cease To do my best.

My name is not upon the rolls of fame, 'Tis on the page of common life

impressed, But I'll keep marking, marking just

And do my best.

And if I see some fellow-traveller rise Far, far above me, still with quiet

I keep on climbing, climbing toward the skies. And do my very best.

But I must try to be so careful lest It fail to he what's put into my hand-

My very best.

* + + TOM'S BOAT

"If I had a boat," said Dolly Brandon, "I know what I'd name it." The Prince Gladiola, or some thing else romantic," said Tom.

"That shows what you know about naming boats! Nobody ever gives boat a boy's name. You ought to give it a girl's name, a beautiful one, after somebody that's done something fine."

"Oh, Tom," said Dolly, wistfully, "I do hope you'll win the race !" She wished her own name was beau tiful; she wished she had done some thing fine. How lovely it would be to have a boat named after her.

Tom looked about his tools and odd pieces of work. "Well, I de-I forgot the two wooden braces. Dolly ! They're in the harn. Run and get them, like a good girl, and get back as quick as ever you can! I'd go myself, but there isn't The boats have all got to be entered this evening, you know."

But Dolly was already out of the boat, running away toward home. Although she hated the barbwire fence and was afraid of the cows, Dolly decided to run back with the braces through the meadow and down past Tilly's cabin, because that was the quickest way. When she got within sight of Tilly's cabin, there was Tilly running up the road wav-

'Aw, Miss Dolly, honey ! Please, ma'am, fotch de doctah; Jinny upsot de presarve kettle an. mos' burn herse'f to death. Run right quick, whiles I try to hesh her cryin'. I

"Oh, Tilly," said Dolly, with panting breath. "I'm sorry, but I can't."

"Oh, yes, you kin, honey! Go by

de brook you kin, honey! Go by On, yes, you am, many hrook way. Hit's de quickes'! ly, "you haven't?" Run right cuick, honey ! Oh, my po' chile. My po' little Jinny !"

Dolly stood irresolute. If the boat weren't finished, and it was her fault, what would Tom say? "Oh, Tilly, what made Jinny do it?" she said. "I wish she hadn't." But she was hiding the braces in the blackberry tangle, and was off across the me dow toward Dr. Carter's home, Tilly calling after her: "God bless you,

It was a long way, but she hurried on. When she got to the Brook she found it much swollen, and the log bridge had been swept away. She place to cross. Tom must be won-dering by this time. She could not go for Dr. Carter after all. She not go for Dr. Carter after all. She would go back to Tom. There was no bridge across the brook, anyway, and that was excuse enough. She started back, A long blackberry vine caught at her skirt as though to stop her. "Oh, dear!" she said, "what shall I do ?"

She turned at large after all. She

had trusted her to get the doctor The water was deeper than she thought. Half way across she stood shivering and ready to turn back Then she went on and slipped a little. The swift water tugged at her clothes, and, more than all, she was afraid. She got to the other bank at last, and scrambled up, muddy and foriorn. The woods looked dark ahead of her. She ran on, cold and afraid, up the little hill, then to the wood's edge, and there was Dr Carter's house. At the gate was Dr. Carter's "Jim" mending the

"Oh, Jim!" cried Dolly, "run and tell Dr. Carter to come over to Tilly's cabin. Little Jinny's hurt." "Bless gracious, missy, what is you done?" said Jim.

"Oh, I came through the brook be cause it was quickest. Run, Jim, quick as ever you can, please."

Dolly watched Jim a moment while he ran toward the house, then sh started back-not by the woods this time, for the sun was almost down, and she dared not. She must go back by the long way. She hurried on. The wind made her clothing cling to her icily. By and by she began to feel weak, and her head swam. When she got to Tilly's cabin she called out that Dr. Carter was coming, and then took the braces from the blackberry thicket. A little more, however, and the path It may not be the beautiful and to the river would come in sight. She looked up. Tom and Jeff were coming across the hill.

"Tom! Tom!" she called, "here are the braces."

"I don't want them," called Tom. sharply. "It's too late! There's no use now! I can't get the boat done and it's your fault! I'm going over to Jeff's.

Later, old Dr. Carter, driving by, drew rein and looked down at what seemed to be in the dusk a heap of bedraggled clothing by the roadside. Then he got out and stooped over a very limp little figure.

"'Pon my soul!" said he, stooping closer, near-sightedly, "if it isn't Dolly Brandon !" He took the limp little body up in his arms. "Wet as a drowned rat! 'Pon my honor, I believe the world's gone mad !"

Dolly looked around her bewilder-The sunlight was streaming across the red and white checks of the quilt on the big bed in her mother's room. She did not quite know where she was. Her head felt so strange and light. Then there was Tom sitting in a big armchair.

"Hello, Dolly! Are you awake?" Tom got up and leaned over her "Say, Dolly, I didn't mear gently. to be so dreadfully cross about the braces. It was just plucky of you. Yes, it was.'

"Oh, Tom, I was too late, wasn't I ?" said Dolly. "Don't you bother," said Tom,

"You didn't know." Dolly lay still a moment; then she turned to him wistfully, "What name

did you choose?" she asked. "The Rowena, in 'Ivanhoe,' you "Did you?" Somehow her throat

felt tight again. "But I went down this morning and scraped it off."

"Oh, Tom, why ?" "I've painted it all over again,

But Tom only nodded his head wisely, and pursed his lips in that

funny way he had, and said: "Yes, I TWO VISITE

The brave old face was screne and calm as Mrs. Burton looked out from behind the muslin curtains, although the cruel pain that was slowly eating her life out was worse than usual that day, and her hands had trembled so all afternoon that she had had to lay saids her embroid-

The door opened and Myra Burns attood on the threshold.

"May I come in, Mrs. Burton."
she asked. "I thought you would be all alone, and so I came over to cheer you up a bit. Mother sent this little glass of jelly." laying it

this little glass of jelly," laying it on the table as she spoke.
"Thank you very much, Myra," Mrs. Burton said, with her bright smile, "You and your mother are very kind to remember me."
"Well, I do think people should be kind to sayone who is old," Myra said, seriously. "Old people have so many pains and aches, and so many

know nothing about. I brought you a book, too, Mrs. Burton. I haven't read it, but I think from what I've heard of it you will like it. We are all going out to the park to-night, so I must hurry home and dress. Good-bye-no, don't trouble to rise. I will come again soon."

When she was gone Mrs. Burton sighed and sat in silence for a few noments.

A knock sounded on the door and

what would I do without you to help me in time of need? Will you show me how to hemstitch? I want to do a pair of towels for Nellie. Won't she be surprised! She thinks that I don't know a needle from a clothespin; and I didn't, either, until you took pity on me and showed me how to do things."

to tell you something. I was cross with Ellen this morning. She scorched my muslin dress, and I scolded her; but, when I passed by your windows on my way to school, I thought of you sitting here all alone, sweet, so brave, so patient, bearing all your pain without a murmur, and something rose up in me that shamed my ugly, black temper, and I went back and told Ellen how shamed was of the way I had spoken. I asked her to forgive me, and I asked God to forgive me, too," she added Mrs. Burton took the bright young face between her two trembling

"May God bless you, Grace, child, for the happiness you bring me every time you come," she said. brought gifts; the other brought understanding love. .

+ + + BOYS' REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

(Etna Correspondence Sacramento Bee.)

Lawrence Brown was struck lightning recently while out salting cattle. His right ear was burned the lightning went down his right side, burning his leg in severa places and scorching the leather of his stirrup. The horse that he was riding was killed under him, dropping instantly, and its body did not show the slightest mark.

The lightning came down a pine tree under which the horse and rider were passing, and the whole thing occurred in the sunshine. He was about twenty feet from the dead horse when he recovered conscious ness, and his hat, which was cut by the lightning across the top, was at a much greater distance. When he came to himself the first thing he wanted was water. He crawled to a ditch, and his right side dragged as if paralyzed. However, there is none of that numbness left.

It simply cannot be explained ho he escaped. From the path the lightning took down his body, it would appear that it passed into the horse's body from his spur, but nothing on the body of the dead ani mal furnishes any clue.

+ + + FEEDING YOUNG HUMMING

BIRDS. (From the Country Calendar.) When I first crawled in among the bushes close to the nest the little mother darted at me and poised foot from my nose, as if to star me out of countenance. She looked me all over from head to foot twice, then she seemed convinced that I was harmless. She whirled and sat on the nest edge. The bantlings opened wide their hungry mouths. She like a flicker, and spread her tail braced herself against the nest side She craned her neck and drew her dagger-like bill straight up above the nest. She plunged it down the baby's throat to the hilt and started a series of gestures that seemed fashioned to puncture him to the toes Then she stabbed the other baby until it made me shudder. It looke like the murder of the infants. But they were not mangled and bloody; they were getting a square meal after the usual humming bird method of regurgitation. They ran ou their slender tongues to lick the honey from their lips. How they liked it? Then she settled down and ruffled up her breast feather let her babies cuddle close to naked bosom. Occasionally reached under to caress them whisperings of mother-love.

Is it just to forget all the kindness done us by those with whom we live for a little pain which, after all, may have been given unintentionally?— Golden Sanda.

sary hours that we young people DEATH OF RECTOR OF IRISH CULLEGE AT ROME.

Grace Heath, in her quick, impulsive paganda, he was ordained as he died, as he died, at Rome. His first ecclesiastical aption have kept strict watch all night. cated at Clonliffe and at the Propointment was that of Dean of the Clonliffe College, which he resigned to become chaplain to Cardinal Mac-Cabe. He was for a time on the Aunt mission in Terenure, and became secretary to the Archbishop of Dublin on his appointment in 1885, to resume again in 1893 his duties as a missionary priest attached to When the hemstitching lesson was His rare qualities were appreciated over, Grace took Mrs. Burton's thin by all who attended the church where University Church, Stephen's Green. hand and laid it lovingly against her he officiated. His preaching won universal admiration; simple, unaf-"Mrs. Burton," she said, "I want fected, his sermons were classic their grace and beauty of style. They were replete with persuasive power. They had the best of all eloquence that comes warm from the heartwhich moves others, because preacher himself is moved. They were the sermons that not only win the listener's admiration, but govern his conduct. In 1901 Father Murphy was appointed rector of the Irish College of Rome. He was a man of such varied gifts, so easily and so admirably applied, that he dignified each position which he held by the power and charm of his own personality. But as rector of the Irish College at Rome he found special scope for their full employment. The rector of the Irish College at Rome is not merely the head of a great ecclesiastical college which has given a multitude of able men to Church. He is something more. He may be fairly described as a kind of ambassador representing Ireland to the Eternal City, and to the great Pontiff to whom Ireland has so often proved her admiration and devotion. Only experience can indicate the various and delicate duties of this position which Father Murphy was suddenly called upon to assume. It was at Rome that the special gifts and greatness of the man were first completely apparent. Never was that high position more adequately or more admirably filled. The great college throve under his vigilant guardianship, yet he found time and opportunity to discharge the various other duties, important if less apparent, which are customarily as sociated with that position. How thoroughly he did this every Irish visitor to Rome during his term of office-the humblest as well as the greatest-can bear grateful testimony. The rector of the Irish College is, as it were, an intermediary in Ireland's National relations with the Vatican. The Irish College the rendezvous of all Rome associat ed with Ireland by affection or sympathy. The last great function which it was the theatre was when Cardinal Vannutelli, who had won the hearts of the Irish people during his mission as Legate of His Holiness, and others among the more distinguished Princes of the Church, met at its hospitable board, under the presidency of the rector, to do honor to His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. It then appeared that a great career, brilliant in high hopes gracious with great services, stretch lege. It seemed otherwise to the great disposing Power to whose ser-

DEFENDING THE CRUCIFIX

man nature must be pardo

human grief at the news of the sud-

den close of a great career, the loss

of a beloved friend. He was not of

great power and a high career shut

themselves out from human af-

fections. Nor did he believe that re-ligion forbade cheerfulness. Rather,

he served God with joy and brighten

ed the lives of those around him.

His friends will find it hard to credit

the grievous tidings, to realize that

so brilliant, so sincere, so delightful

a personality is extinguished.

The town of Limoges, which has re-cently been disturbed by the ex-ploits of revolutionary Socialists also contains sterling Catholics amongst its working people, as the following incidents, related by the Univers, prove. In a certain cuarter Univers, prove. In a certain cuarter of the city resides the corporation of butchers. Their shops are side by side is a narrow little street, at the end of which is a small square. In this square, facing the Church of St. Aurelian, the patron of butchers, rises a Calvary, surmounted by a great crucifix, an object for the in-

habitants of this quarter of constant and pious attention. Every day flowers and candles are placed before the railing by the corporation of butchers. Warned by recent sacri-Mgr. William G. Murphy, rector of legious attempts throughout France, the Irish College at Rome, Italy, the butchers informed the Commis-died July 7. Many and various sary of Police that they would themwere the duties he discharged, and selves keep watch by the sacred em the services he rendered to the Church blem and, by every means in their during his all too brief carper. Born power, would resist the invasion of in Athy in 1857 the 23rd year of his their quarters and prevent any damlife saw him an ordained priest. Edu- age to their Calvary. In fact, for the past fortnight five of the most A few nights ago, about 1 a.m., a score of scoubdrels, wearing noise less sandals, and armed with bludgeons, penetrated stealthily into the butchers' guarter. In two minutes all the butchers were in the street, called out by the watchers and 1-y the barking of their dogs. The monilization was complete. The aggres sors fled with all speed, and have not returned.

Franciscan Friars Will Revive an Ancient Custom in the Hop Fields of Kent, England.

The hop fields of Kent will this year witness sights which have been absent since the Reformation. When the hopping season commences, about the first week in September, a small part of the friars of the Order of St. Francis, accompanied by a large party of members of the Third Order and several Sisters of Mercy, will of the elder Booth. proceed to the fields to look after the spiritual welfare of the Roma Catholic portion of the hoppers. The friars, in their picturesque brown habit, will conduct services by the roadside and in the fields and in barns, and altars will be erected and Masses said whenever and wherever the sacrament is needed. In order to increase their usefulness, the friars will have no set place of abode, but will sleep wherever they happen to be, in a cottage or in the open if necessary. The significance of this mission, which is to be undertaken at the request of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, lies in the fact that the friars and the members of the Third Order of St. Francis will be re-establishing a custom which was prevalent in pre-Reformation days, and that, a start having been made, similar open-air preaching missions are to be undertaken in

BISHOP POTTER'S SISTER BE-COMES A CATHOLIC.

Daily Mail

Mrs. Launt Thompson, sister of Henry Codman Potter, Episcopal Bishop of New York, widow of the celebrated and erratic sculptor, has been received into the Catholic Church.

That the daughter of Alonzo Potter. Bishop of Pennsylvania, and the niece of Horatio Potter. Bishop .of New York, that this talented and brilliant woman had been converted to Catholicism was not known even to her most intimate friends in Floence, where she has long resided with her daughter Florence, at 109 Via del Serragli

Mother Church took Mrs. Thomp son to her arms very gladly and very unostentatiously. She made solen abjuration of Protestantism in the ancient Church of San Piero Gattolino, and this was followed by her confession and confirmation. The Archbishop of Florence graced ed out before the rector of the col- ceremonies with his presence, which were conducted by Father Giovacchino Bonardi, rector of the church, one fort, he taught me to venture all vices his life was dedicated. But hu- of the oldest an Florence, which on the unseen, and Dante mentions in his "Divine Come- it was well in me when life began,

dy." Mrs. Thompson is now a member of the parish of Sam Piero Gattolino, those who in the consciousness of and she has given money to the rector to be distributed to the poor of the parish. The best Florentine society, in which Mrs. Thompson has been distinguished for her hospitality, her amiability and her charity, is intensely interested in Mrs. Thomp-The news of Quickly spread, although she made no statement giving her reasons for leaving the faith of her fathers. HER GRANDFATHER A QUAKER.

Episcopalianism was "bred in the bone" with Mrs. 'rnompson, it had seemed. Her grandfather was a Quaker and a farmer, but her male relatives have been in high place and influence in the Protestant Episcopal

Launt Thompson married Miss Pot-ter, and with their two children they ter, and with their two children day, went to live in Florence in 1870. Another daughter was born to them there. In 1881 Mr. Thompson returned to New York alone. His widow has a handsome income of her



These pills cure all diseases and diseases are arising from weak heart, worn out nerves or watery blood, such as Palpitation, Skip Beats, Throbbing, Smothering, Dizziness, Weak or Faint Spells, Anaemia, Nervousness, Steeplessness, Brain Fag. General Debility and Lack of Vitality.

They are a true heart tonic, nerve feed and blood earlicher, building up and renewing all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body and restoring perfect health. Price 50c. a box, or 5 for \$1.35, at all druggists.

at all druggists.

equestrian statue of Gen. Burnside, in front of the Providence City Hall, s pronounced one of the finest of its kind in the country. The statues of. Gen. Sedgwick, at West Point, and Gen. Scott and Gen. Dupont, in Washington, are his. In the Metropolitan Museum of Art are a ue of Napoleon and a bust of William Cullen Bryant. Other of his works are a noted piece called Trapper," a head of Morse and a bust

ORDER OF HOLY SEPULCHRE.

all intents and purposes, a Papal order of knighthood. Its origin dates back to the days of the foundation of the Sovereign order of St. John of Jerusalem, otherwise known as the Knights of Malta, and of the Teutonic order, but membership thereof does not entail celibacy. The order was recognized by Pope Alexander VI in 1496, by Benedict XIV. in 1746, and also by the late Pope Pius IX.

There are three grades of the order, grand crosses, who wear the star on the left breast; knight commanders, who wear the cross of the order suspended from their neck, and ordinary knights. The nibbon of the order is like that of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, black silk, and the cross other parts of the country.-London is of red enamel, framed in gold, with four smaller crosses in the angles, which design is reproduced in conjunction with a palm wreath on the silver star worn by the Knights Grand Cross. As a general rule the order is restricted to those who have made the pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and Emperor William is the only Protestant in the annals of the order, as above stated, to receive it, his appointment thereto being by way ecognition of his gift to the Roman Catholic Church of the site and building in which, according to tradition, the last supper took place at Jerusalem, the building and grounds having been some time previously conveyed to him as a gift by the Sultan.

BURNE-JONES ON CARDINAL NEWMAN.

The English artist. Sir Edward Burne-Jones, paid the following tri-bute to the influence of Cardinal Newman

"When I was fifteen or sixteen he taught me so much I do not mindthings that will never be out of me. In an age of sofas and cushions he taught me to be indifferent to comand I was equipped before I went to Oxford with a real good panoply and it has never failed me. * * stands to me as a great image or symbol of a man who never stooped and who put all this world's life in one splendid venture, which he knew as well as you or I might fail, but with a glorious scorn of everything that was not in his dream."

And at fifty-eight he wrote of New man's death: "He was a great hero to me, and I like to think of his splendid life. People write on the whole prettily about him somehow he touched them, and I cannot wonder-to make one's life a great poem is the height of art."

NOT A MASTERPIECE

A Scotchman who had married a widow noted for her plainness, says Harper's Weekly, was accosted by his

bill

such

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THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1905. TRELAND DOWNS BALFOUR. Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., in his au dacious proposal to wipe out 22 Irish seats by a party gerrymander has been overtaken by a swift retri bution. Upon the first opportunity Mr. John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, moved in the House a reduction of the annua vote for the Irish Land Commission which being a straight want of co fidence motion, was accepted by th Th Government as a challenge. party following was instantly sum moned to resist it: but to the con sternation of the Government th motion carried by a majority of four After several days' consideration of the square defeat, Mr. Balfour has decided to cling to office as long as possible. No English statesman of modern times has suffered and swallowed more humiliation than Mr Balfour within the past few years and this is the greatest humiliation of all. He knows full well that the Manitou, Killarney and Deloraine country has turned against him; he There are a great many other place beholds his following steadily dwindle ing down. Now he has been defeated tion these few because they openly and in spite of every effor the places most likely to desire ser on his part to save himself. Afraid to go to the country, afraid to at tempt the infamous legislation announced in regard to Irish repre sentation, he has reached a point from which he cannot move in an direction, and where he must licontract with Mrs. Sandford before until his party is driven out hand, and at any rate the places w power. It is a known fact that has have mentioned, especially the first he carried out his threat against four, offer an excellent opening Ireland; thirty Unionists would have Catholic domestics, inasmuch as thes abandoned him and he would have four towns contain about one-third been defeated even in that reckles of the entire population of Manitobs venture. The British political cons and fully three-quarters of all th cience, while it may not be abov people who are in a position to en resort to gerrymandering, draw ploy first-class servants. Now in the line at all the swallowing and around these four towns ther principles Mr. Balfour ever proposed The Unionist party was organized who can speak English. What, then and has been held together avowedly becomes of Mrs. Sandford's excuse to vindicate the letter of the Act of Union, notwithstanding peg alone would welcome one hund tion by which it is carried and the red Catholic servant girls ever long trail of misgovernment which has followed it. For this party, i the extremity of partisan need. to tear up the Act of Union and wipe out the representation allowed Ireland by the Treaty, would have been the basest and most impruden fraud in the whole range of political history. It would, moreover, hav been a fraud for which not a shadow of excuse could have been offered, be cause had any British redistribution of union among Frenchmen before im been drafted upon an arithmetica basis, forty-one English constituer cies, known as "rotten boroughs. would have gone by the board befor a single Irish constituency could have been touched. However. danger of a Unionist gerrymand past for the present, becau discredited and defeated Gove can never propose to the House ns another measure of an kind until the verdict of the co has been asked and recorded.

CATHOLIC IMMIGRATION The Catholic people of Hon

ly, for, as the Matin points out will appreciate all the more the work hat is being done by the societies 40,000 priests cannot all at once b deprived of their Government nterested in the welfare of Catholi children brought into Canada from pends. By Clause 9 of the the Old Country when they under ship Estimates will take eight years stand the rigid exclusiveness of the to accomplish. And in the mean lines followed by other immigration agents. As an example we take time many things may happen ing this eight years. The war cloud from the Northwest Review the following comments upon the work have cleared away for the present Mrs. Sanford, the Government agent but it is absurd to try and make who annually imports servant girls out that there was no danger. Th from the British Isles. "When she French Republicans, Radicals was in Glasgow this spring." says Socialists who hate the priests the Review, "several prominent heartily have now found a far me Scotch Catholics complained that she formidable foe than the man in the did not select any Catholic girls cassock and shovel hat. The "mag She replied that, since it is to th with the mailed fist" is there, brand Protestant provinces of Canada, par ishing his big sword. This is wha Senator Clemenceau has been lately promoting immigration, it would not writing, and he is no poet or suit Catholic girls to be sent to such timentalist prone to imagination districts, where they would be re and romance. note from Catholic churches or Cayou have to expect," says M. Cle tholic clergy. From this answer of menceau, alluding to the recent Mrs. Sandford's people in the old alarm, "and you had better be ready country naturally conclude that there for anything." And M. Deschanel, are hardly any Catholic churches of ex-President of the Chamber of De priests in Manitoba. It is therefore puties, tells his fellow-countrymen our duty to inform them that there in a voluminous article, that are no less than five Catholic churche future is gloomy, that France in Winnipeg and that there will soo never before to grapple with be seven, besides the Cathedral o intricate problems of foreign policy St. Boniface (which is only a mil as those now confronting her. and a half from the centre of Wir nipeg) and half a dozen chapels where CATHOLIC EDUCATION AND PRO-Mass can be heard. There is n large town in Manitoba without its Archbishop Farley, of New York Catholic church. This province con spoke honest words to the recen tains forty Catholic churches with conference of Catholic education resident priests. The Catholics of when he said: "The only path of Manitoba are at least one-fifth of th progress is to look honestly at our entire population. The archdiocese of defects-going to the root of our St. Boniface, which extends from the faults and analyzing them, and ap-91st to the 109th degree of west longitude and comprises, besides th Province of Manitoba, the most wes terly portion of Ontario and a grea part of Assiniboia (soon to be calle the province of Saskatchewan), nov numbers 175 priests and nearly 7 churches with resident priests. Con sequently, Catholic servant girls ca very easily select places that ar visited by priests or have one or more resident priests; for instance, i

Manitoba, they could choose Winni

peg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie

Selkirk, Gretna, Morden, Oak Lake

with resident priests; but we men

vant girls from Great Britain. Ther

are, no doubt, some country districts

in Manitoba where the Catholics ar

so few and far between that they

are seldom visited by a priest; bu

are at least thirty resident priest

THE CATHOLIC PEOPLE OF

That the Catholic people of Franc

still slumber in a false security con

made clear by a correspondent who

writes of the passage of the Churc

and State bill as follows: Notwith

standing the recent demonstration

pending danger, the rabid anti-cler

cals have carried the day, and hav

succeeded in dividing the country by

voting for the separation of Churc'

and State. Thus at last a measu

is passed for which the advanc-

parties have been clamoring for or

thirty years, and which all the lead

mently tried to shelve. The Senat

is now implored by the Radical an Socialist leaders to accept the Bill passed by the Lower House en bloc.

on of the Republican Party fre

cerning their religious interests

FRANCE.

for not hiring Catholic girls

are

fo

sary."

plying the remedy. We are passing into a period of transition; we may and must and ever will, as time goes on and progress is made, have to sacrifice many of our ways of doing things without, however, infringing on Catholic principles. Put aside prejudices, especially if we find that prejudices stand in the way of in provement. Our Colleges do em to stand to-day much highe than they did twenty-five or thirty years ago, and that is seen from the number of our young men that crowd the universities elsewhere and from the attendance at our Catholic Colleges. These are plain facts, hard to hear, but unless taken as facts there will be no progress made. trust that you, gentlemen, others of the delegates of this Ca association will take this matter up and act efficiently. Your association is a voluntary one; your legislation and your decisions are not such remote places are not likely to

GRESS.

PERSONAL.

binding upon any, but the fact that

you meet together to improve each

other's institutions is an honest cor

fession that improvement is neces

Rev. Father McPnail, of St Ann's Church, has left for Ste. Anne de Beaupre, where he will stay a few

Rev. Father Casey is at presen away on his vacation. Rev. Jame White, late of the Archdiocese of St. tor.

nembers of the Irish Christian Bro thers of St. Bonaventure's College St. John's, Newfoundland, arrive last Friday, and were the guests of Rev. Father White at the Hospice Auclair. The rev. gentlemen visited several of our large educational establishments, including St Mary's College, Bleury street; St. Louis College, Sherbrooke stree Mont de la Salle College, Maison neuve. On Tuesday evening they left for a trip to Niagara Falls. On their return they will visit Ste. Anne de

Mr. P. Mungovan, better known a the "Rambler" of The Catholic Re gister, of Toronto, was in the city, his way to Quebec in search of miss ing funds, the receipt of which ou Toronto conte collector who is engaged in the de-lightful work of hunting up delin-quents every success, and we will be collect to learn that the labors of the coffers of The Catholic Register. their county boron

The application of the law will be MARRIAGE OF THE MAROUIS OF BUTE

of the Marquis of Bute and tty little church ce at the pr Kilsaran on July 6th. and the district had been looking forward to the day with lively admirably applied in the pro which had been made for the recep tion of the bride, the bridegroom the fashionable gathering that signs of rejoicing in the form arches of flags with complime mottoes were to be seen on the ro eading to the village. The bride groom and his best man, Lord Ninis Stuart, drove to the Church at Kilsaran before ten o'clock. The Mar pipers, who played variou tunes on the way, precede Large crowds lined the route march tunes on the and the Martiuis as he passed heartily cheered. He was in High land costume, as were also Lord who accompanied him to the church Kneeling at a prie-dieu, the Marquis who, accompanied by her father. Si Henry Bellingham, arrived soon after ten o'clock, was greeted with low cheering on approaching the church At once the Scotch pipers struck up the tune, "Happy we've all been t gether," and "An Invocation to the Holy Spirit" was effectively by the choir of Marlborough Dublin, conducted by Mr. Vincen O'Brien. Walking up the aisle, took her place at the prie-dieu. Th church was very handsomely decoraed with festoons and evergreens. The ceremony was performed by the Re-P. Fagan, P.P., assisted by the Rev Monsignor Segrave was also Attired in white sath and sent. beautiful lace veil, which was worn by her mother and grandmother at

their marriages, the bride looker charming. She carried a bouquet o lilies of the valley, white orchids and lily lanciflorium. A nuptial Mass fol owed the marriage ceremony. Rev. Father Fagan, authority having been received from the Holy Fathe for the purpose, bestowed the Papal Benediction upon the bride and bride groom. It was also extended to th parish, the past home of the bride and the home to which she was go ing. During the Mass the "Ven Creator's in Plain Chant, the "San tus," "Agnus Dei," "Regina Coeli, and "Excultate Deo" w the special choir. At the close the service a feu de joie of rockets was fired outside the sacred edifice and the little girls of the local flowers in the pathway of the bride In driving to the Castle the nuptia cheering all along the route. In th Castle grounds they were photo After due preparation the graphed bridal party drove to Annag where they embarked. The journey vas marked by continual enthusiasm. The hand of the Dublin Metropolitan police played Irish and Scotch airs as the party proce embarkation stage towards the which was prettily decorated, as the whole wharf. The barge in which they were conveyed to the steam ess Maud was followed by

motored to Mochrum Castle, the honeymoon is being spent. The presents were r Dudley, on behalf of the Irish Inda ries Association, sent some be ful Limerick lace. model of the world-famous cross furdacks, of Monasterboice, has bee sent to Rome to be specially ble There were eight deputations on Jul 5th at Castlehellingham from Sco land, and addresses were preby the tenantry of Cas igtonshire, and also by the te ants of the Isle of Bute. The Ayr shire tenantry presented a diam and ruby bracelet, and the Wig

boat containing the pipers, who

ed "Johnny Stuart's Gone Awa."

Princess Maud an hour later weigh

ed anchor and steamed for Stran

The happy couple had an enthusiasti

where they appeared the tenantry as

other inhabitants had arranged

orated and at night bonfires

lighted on various parts of the

tate. The Marquis and Marchio

velcome on the landing, and every

The roads were de

raer. As she left the Green Isle the

town and port of Cardiff. So oride with a be and collieries - pre and a very large silver loving The officials on the estate prethe bride with a diamor The Castlebellin and brooch. which Sir Henry Bellin sident, presented in Irish an "Address to the Stuart, Lord of the Isle Chief Pillar of the Gaels of Sc land, and to his Lady Augusta Bellam, on their marriage day, from the Castlebellingham Gaelic League. aware, O Princely Chieftain, that you, yourself, and your princely anestors are sprung of the illustrious ting to let this opportunity pass by our esteem and extending to you a kindly Irish welcome on your There was ever kindly and and the Gaels of Scotland, and of union between the two branches of the Scotic race that you have chosen rom amongst us a partner eminently worthy of your high station. It is a great loss to us that the noble and about an equal length of one of the eautiful young maiden should part from us, but we are consoled by the fact that it is not amongst strangers she is going, but amongst our own kindred race." Mr. Lynch, Dunleer, read a nuptial ode. of which he is the author. It was in Gaelic. There was also an address from the Emmet Band, Dundalla

SEARCH FOR EMMET'S GRAVE.

For some time past extensive cavations have been made in Peter's Church, Aungier street, Dubin, and in the churchyard adjoining, with a view to the possibility of discovering the burial place of Robert The search fruitless, so far as any direct indica tions of the last resting place of the esting discovery has been made the shape of part of a slab which had undoubtedly lain, at one over one of the gravesoin the Emmet family vault.

Up to a few years ago it was be lieved that Emmet's remains having were removed from there and place either in the family vault in Peter's churchyard, in the Old Glas nevin churchyard, or in St. Michan's churchyard, Church street; and plausible theories were advanced in fa vor of each of the three as being the real final burial place of Emmet. In St. Michan's Churchyard a slab was pointed out under which, many con idently asserted, the body reposed At the request of Dr. Emmet of New York, careful investigation was made under the direction of Mr. J. F. Fuller, architect, and the reputed grav in St. Michan's having been excavat ed a skeleton was discovered, which it was found on examination by skilled medical men, could not have been that of Robert Emmet. An examination of the reputed grave at Glasnevin revealed nothing; and the earch has since b een confined to St. Peter's Churchvard.

If Emmet were bunied there at all, t was taken for granted that would have been interred in the family vault; and the efforts of those engaged in the undertaking were directed in the first instance to the dis- of the territory of the parish band played "Come Back to Erin." overy of the I the extreme southern side of churchyard, where the vault was sup posed to have been, failed to rev any indications whatever of it. Sub equent investigations made a months ago in other parts of churchyard were equally barren up the search; and his pers resulting in the discovery of the sible to fix approximately the l tion of the vault, which, as will be een, was probably destroyed in the

to the Church in 1867.

Dr. Madden, in his 'Lives of United Irishmen,' states that right he right hand entrance close to bouth wall. As there are two

d, and there was the possibility t the Emmet vault had lain der this transept. Mr. Fuller's inished this as a fact. Through courtesy of the Rev. Canon Mahaffy, ans and other officials, by whom every facility was afforded to him, he has been enabled recently to ex avate the transept, with to satisfy himself that it was clear of all human ns. Had any existed there at the time when the transept built they would probably have b grave in some other part of the churchyard, and the conclusion which is drawn from the discovery of the Emmet slab in the churchyard quite close to the southwest corner of the transept is that the Emmet vault was situate within the place on which the transept was built. that the remains found in the graves there were removed during the building operations, and that this slab without offering to you a mark of had lain over one of the graves in the vault. There was no grave un der where the broken slab was found some feet under the surface, and it is reasoned that the grave to which it had originally belonged was probabt will, henceforth, be a closer bond ly situate a very short distance from where it was discovered. The part of the found is the upper portion. It is about two feet six inches in

> sides is intact; about six inches of the opposite side remains; and break extends in an irregular line between the lower angle on both sides, The inscription is partially decipherable and indicates that the slab had been placed over the grave of Catherine Emmet, who died on the 10th of February, 1784, and that Christopher Temple Emmet was also buried in the same grave. There were several of Emmet's relatives who were named Catherine. The Christopher Temple Emmet referred to is probably the patriot's eldest brother, If the supposition be accurate that the Emmet vault had really been situate within the transept, and that Robert's remains had been interred there, they now probably lie in some other part of St. Peter's Churchyard in an unknown grave, where the possibility of their identification is very remote. But other facts may yet come to light that may altogether disturb this theory and reveal

PARISH OF STE. HELENE.

beyond the possibility of doubt the

burial place of the patriot

epitaph remains to be written

Archiepiscopal Decree Extending

The following canonical decree extending the limits of the parish of Sainte Helene de Montreal has been

issued: Paul Bruchesi, by the Grace of Ged, and of the Apostolic See, Arch-

bishop of Montreal. Considering the petition under date of the eleventh of the present month presented to us, on the part of the najority of the parishioners residing in the territory hereinafter descr bed, of the parish of Notre Dame, for the purpose of obtaining the canonical annexation of the said territory to the parish of Sainte Helene de Mont

Considering that this annexation will allow the faithful to provide most efficaciously for the performance of their religious dutles and the education of their childrent

Considering that the Reverend Gen-Saint Sulpice willingly agree to the annexation to the parish of Sainte Helene, of that portion

which is prayed for Accordingly, having invoked the Holy Name of God and with the consent of our venerable brothers, the titular canons of our Metrepolitan Church, we have dismember and do hereby dismember from the parish of Notre Dame and annex canonically to the parish of Sainte at Montreal, all the terrinded on the north by a line ssing in the centre of Sainte Jacjues street, on the south by a line ing in the centre of Notre Da street, on the east by a line passing in the centre of McGill street, and on the west by a line passing in the centre of La Montagne street. Given in Montreal, in our archi-piscopal palace, the thirtieth day of the month of April, nineteen hundred and four, under our hand and coun

ersigned by our vice chancellor PAUL. Architehop of Montreal.

By order of His Grace,
PHILIPPE PERRIER.

lish speaking member largely attended meet mon was preached by ther Christopher, O.F. for his text, "Be with the Jews and to the G the Church of God. A things please all me that which is profita but to many; that the ed," (I Cor., chap.,10 "often made use of the one another," Why? I the fulfilment of the la the bond of perfection, heaven, and the chara of the sons of the seray He exhorted the have a constant mutua one another, so that 1 example they may lead Solemn Benedict Rev. Father Christophe conclusion of the religi a special meeting was vestry room of the B which Rev. Father Eth He thanked the r their work in connection Franciscan Review, wh sent had a large circula announced that the firs grimage for the men's t of Lourdes at Rigand Father expressed the the members would w to make the affair a suc

Last Sunday aftern

SUCCESSFUL EXCU HIGHGATE SPRI St. Mary's Young Men successful excursion Springs last Saturday,

greatly enjoyed by the cr

JESUITS' RET

The ex

The Jesuit Fathers at

Mary's College, Bleury

present making their an

close next Sunday evening

of eight days.

NEW ORGAN FOR S CHURCH.

ents have bee for the building of a ne St. Ann's Church. Mess Bros., St. Hyacinthe, v huilders. The new inst be ready for next Easter.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN

SION. Last Thursday afternoo Young Men's Society held nual excursion to Lake S was attended by nearly 8 orchestra furnished the m lovers of the dance were all the afternoon. R Strubbe accompanied the

ENCOURAGE THE YOU briel's Juvenile Total Abs Benefit Society will be he gate Springs on Saturds 26th. Children's tickets and adults \$1. Casey's will furnish the music, an aftend are promised an

LOYOLA COURT, C. Last Saturday the men Loyola Court, C.O.F., held annual field day at the grounds, Mile End, which by a friends. Races and game dulged in, and a very enjo was spent. The Court is gratulated on the success its first efforts.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & CIETY EXCURSIO

The committee in charge nual excursion of St. Patri & B. Society are meeting nccess in their arrangen day's outing. A large nu tickets have been disposed an enjoyable time is prom those who will attend. chestra has been secured for and the lovers of the art themselves to their heart's

ENTERED INTO ETERNA

Sister M. Bridget, nee M. Carroll, went to receive of life well spent in the the Master at Borgess Ho lamazoo, Michigan, on amazoo, Michigan, on to She was greatly beloved by came in confact with her caplary raligious, a pion

27, 1905. s the possibility ilt had lain ur Mr. Fuller's inw almost est . Through the Canon Mahaffy, on, the church-ficials, by whom afforded to him, recently to ex with the result satisfy himself f all human rested there at the was being bably have been y reasons, to a her part of the conclusion which iscovery of the urchyard quite st corner of the

Emmet family within the place ept was built, nd in the graves during the buildthat this slah f the graves in as no grave unslab was found surface, and it is ave to which it was probabrt distance from slab which was portion. It is nches in width th of one of the t six inches mains; and the irregular line bele on both sides. rtially deciphernat the slab had grave of Cathe ied on the 10th and that Chris-

et was also buive. There were relatives who e. The Christoreferred to is s eldest brother. be accurate that really been sinsept, and that d been interred ably lie in some Peter's Churchgrave, where the dentification is ther facts may hat may altogeory and reveal y of doubt the patriot whose e written. 3. HELENE.

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the Grace of

stolic See, Archition under date e present month the part of the shioners residing nafter descr bed, re Dame, for the ng the canonical Helene de Mont-

this annexation ful to provide r the perform s duties and the ildrent; e Reverend Gen-

sulpice willingly tion to the parof that portion the parish membering g invoked the and with the erable brothers,

our Metropolire dismembered mber from e and annex caparish of Sainte north by a line of Sainte Jacof Notre Dame y a line passing ill street, and e passing in the ne street. in our archithirtieth day of

ineteen hundred hand and counchancellor. of Montreal.

PERRIER. . ce Chancellore est. y, 1905.

Last Sunday afternoon the Er

lish speaking members of the Men's branch of the Third Order held a largely attended meeting. The ser-mon was preached by the Rev. Fa-ther Christopher, O.F.M., who took for his text, "Be without offence to the Jews and to the Gentiles, and to the Church of God. As I also in all things please all men, not seeking that which is profitable to myself, but to many; that they may be sav ed," (I Cor., chap. 10, vs. 82-38.) said the preacher, "often made use of the words 'Love Why? Because love is the fulfilment of the law. Charity is the bond of perfection, the gate heaven, and the characteristic mark of the sons of the scraphic St. Fran-He exhorted the tertiaries t have a constant mutual charity for one another, so that by word and example they may lead others Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was imparted by Rev. Father Christopher, At th conclusion of the religious exercises. a special meeting was held in the vestry room of the Brothers, which Rev. Father Ethelbert presided. He thanked the members for their work in connection with the Franciscan Review, which at present had a large circulation. He also announced that the first annual pilgrimage for the men's branch would take place to the Shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes at Rigand. The Rev Father expressed the hope that all the members would work earnestly to make the affair a success.

JESUITS' RETREAT

The Jesuit Fathers attached to St. Mary's College, Bleury street, are at present making their annual retreat The exercises close next Sunday evening.

SUCCESSFUL EXCURSION TO HIGHGATE SPRINGS.

St. Mary's Young Men held a very successful excursion to Highgate Springs last Saturday, which was greatly enjoyed by the crowd.

NEW ORGAN FOR ST. ANN'S

Arrangements have been completed for the building of a new organ for St. Ann's Church. Messrs. Casavant Bros., St. Hyacinthe, will be the huilders. The new instrument will be ready for next Easter.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S EXCUR-SION.

Last Thursday afternoon, St. Ann's Young Men's Society held their anmual excursion to Lake St. Peter and was attended by nearly 800. Casey's orchestra furnished the music, and lovers of the dance were kept busy all the afternoon. Rev. Father Strubbe accompanied the excursion-

ENCOURAGE THE YOUNGSTERS.

The first excursion of the St. Gabriel's Juvenile Total Abstinence and Benefit Society will be held to Highgate Springs on Saturday. Augus 26th. Children's tickets are 50c, and adults \$1. Casey's orchestra will furnish the music, and all who attend are promised an enjoyable

LOYOLA COURT, C. O. F.

Last Saturday the members Loyola Court, C.O.F., held their first annual field day at the Shamrock grounds, Mile End, which was attended by a large gathering of Trunk Pacific. dulged in, and a very enjoyable time land on Dec. 26, 1862, is the son of the late John Kelliher, himself a es were in-

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SO-

CIETY EXCURSION. The committee in charge of the an nual excursion of St. Patrick's T. A. B. Society are meeting with great success in their arrangements for the day's outing. A large number of tickets. tackets have been dispossed of, and an enjoyable time is promised to those who will attend. Casey's orchestra has been secured for dearcing, and the lovers of the art can enjoy themselves to their heart's delight.

ENTERED INTO ETERNAL LIFE

Sister M. Bridget, see Miss Mary Carroll, went to receive the crown of life well spent in the services of the Master at Borgess Hospital, Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the 21st. She was greatly beloved by all who came in contact with her; an exceptary religious, a pious devoted soil, earnest in over

place the following Monday, and she Kelliher entered the employ of the THE PROVING was laid to rest with her Sisters in late Marcus Daly, the "Copper King" the little cemetery near Nazareth Academy, belonging to the Community of the Sisters of St. Joseph of the Diocese of Detroit. prayer for her soul. R.I.P. Sav

SCHOOL INSPECTORS' EXAMINA-

There will be a meeting of the ex aminers appointed by the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction. to examine candidates for the office of school inspector, at the Laval Normal School, Quebec, on Wednesday, the 30th day of August, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. Any person who wishes to present him self at this examination must, before he 20th day of August, send a re quest for that purpose to Mr. Paul de Cazes, secretary of the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, the sum of \$6, and all documents required under the regulations of the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction.

TRIDUUM AT ST. ANN'S CHURCH The Triduum in honor of St. Ann opened on Monday morning at St Ann's Church. The evening preacher was Rev. Father Strubbe. On Wednesday morning solemn High Mass was sung by Rev. Father Rioux, P. P. The choir rendered Dumont's sixth tone Mass. At the offertory Messrs. Murphy and Hillyard sang Lambillot's "Ave Maria." At the end of the service the hymn to St. Ann was sung. In the evening solemn Benediction was imparted, during which the choir sang a special programme of music. The electrical fittings in the sanctuary and the main altar were beautiful. Hundreds approached the Holy Table during the three days, and the feast of the patroness of the parish was celebrated on a grand scale.

DROWNING ACCIDENTS. Rev. Father Gignac, of Sherbrooke. and three companions were growned at Lake Aylmer as a result of a boating accident. The party of six left for a day's outing, but the boat became swamped, and two of them drifted ashore after two hours and a half on the upturned boat. Rev. Father Gignac swam around for fifteen minutes encouraging friends to keep afloat. Seeing their condition was hopeless the heroic priest imparted absolution, and shortly after they sank to rise no more. His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, accompanied by Canon Roy, went to Sherbrooke on Tuesday morning and took part in the requiem service which was offered up for the repose of the dead priest by His Lordship Bishop Bruneault Nicolet. The bodies of the victims have not as yet been recovered.

On Wednesday at nine o'clock a requiem Mass was sung at the College of Notre Dame des Neiges for William Bumbray, a late pupil the College, who was drowned Chateauguay last week. R.I.P.

Last Friday a bright pupil of Mount St. Louis College was drowned at Boucherville in the person of Master Rene Normandin, son of a well known merchant of Montreal. The deceased was the youngest member of the Mount St. Louis band, and played the clarinet. He was only 13 years of age. The funeral took place from Boucherville on Monday morning, and was largely attended by his former classmates and teachers. R.I.P.

KELLIHER APPOINTED MIR. CHIEF ENGINEER OF G.T.P.

Mr. Kelliher, who was born in Iregratulated on the success attending civil engineer. His education, which of the late John Kelliher, himself a was commercial, under the care of the Jesuit Fathers, was continu and completed in Dublin University It is the custom in Great Britain for tudents who have completed the civil engineering course to serve what is called an "articled pupilage" and this period was served to Jan Dillon, a civil engineer of Duoitn. Mr. Kelliher's principal work in Ireland onsisted of surveys for the Michelsfown and Fermoy Railway, and improvements on the Barrow River Mr. Kelliher came to the United States in 1886, and commence work on the Union Pacific Railway, remaining with this company for the four succeeding years, filling successively the positions of topographer, transitman and assistant engineer. In 1890 be joined the forces of the Northern Pacific Railway as assistant engineer, with which road he remained until 1896, and during the greater portion of these six years be was in charge of the Cascade and Pacific divisions of the railway.

Leaving the Northern Pacific, Mr. work on the Union Pacific Railway

and was made mining engin Anaconda Copper Company's in Butte, Montana. In 1897 he wa appointed division engineer of the Oregon Short Line Railway, in whose employ he continued until 1903, when he resigned to accept the po sition of chief engineer in charge of location work for the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific Railway.

Mr. Kelliher's headquarters will be in Montreal.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CONCERT. Last' evening's concert at the Catholic Sailors' Club was under auspices of St. Mary's Court, No 164, Catholic Order of Foresters The chair was occupied by Mr. John J. Ryan, Chief Ranger of the Court. The hall was thronged by the Foresters and their friends long before the appointed time, and certainly those who attended were not disappointed. The programme was long, varied and enjoyed by all present. Miss Bennett, in a soft and exquisitely cultivated voice, sang a song entitled A Lesson with a Fan, and as an encore gave the Bay of Dublin with good effect. Miss Fitzgerald .sang You're as Welcome as the Flowers in May, and as an encore Alexander The musical selections by Messrs. C Thompson, Birch and McMillan were both interesting and enjoyable. The comic songs by Mr. Tesdale and the clog dancing by Mr. Bury were very good. Mr. Cameron, in his descrip tion of a Scene on Coney Island, and the Golden Jubilee, was very Mr. Burns sang the old song "Aileen Aroon" in fine style. Messrs. Connors and Segers, in their specialties, gave much pleasure, and Miss Bennett sang "Annie Laurie" in fine style. We had also the pleasure of the company of Rev. Fathers Malone, Cullinan and Kavanagh, as well as that of Mr. and Mrs. F. B.

SHAMROCK FOOTBALL CLUB TURNED DOWN

McNamee.

On Friday evening at the annual meeting of the Quebec Rugby Union the Shamrock intermediate football team was refused admission into the senior series. The vote was unanim ous against them. Last year Westmount, who had won the intermediate championship, was admitted into senior company. The Shamrocks had won the intermediate championship last year, and were entitled to be admitted into the senior ranks But no, the Association which given for years past the greatest athletes, has been ruthlessly knifed and thrown overboard. To make fish of one team and flesh of another seems at first strange, but when we consider that ignorance, prejudice and bigotry enter even the arena of athletics, the fate of our Irish Catholic organization is easily solved. The Shamrocks, in every case, have worked for the good of every other athletic organization, and in return for such kindness they are treated to a dose of meanness and unsportsmanlike conduct never before recorded in the annals of athletics. Nor did the dirty work stop here. Another game was being worked by which our famous lacrosse team, the champions of the world, was also to be cut off. On Saturday afternoon the Capital executive were asked to sign a document that if Montreal was put out of the League on account of playing professionals, the Capitals would refuse to play against Shamrocks. But the executive of the Capitals refused to have anything to do with paper man to look into one of the such rottenness. It is a well known fact that if Shamrocks withdraw Mr. J. B. Kelliher has been appointed chief engineer of the Grand crosse would receive its death knell. from the N.A.L.U. to-morrow, la-One team draws the crowd in Otta wa, in Cornwall, in Montreal—the ever in talking of themerits of Fruitgreatest exponents of our national a-tives. game to-day—the famous Shamrecks, 'Miss It would be well for those engaged in such despicable work to cry halt before athletics in our midst will become a laughing stock and a farce, and receive from the public a deathdealing blow which will ruin our

> The great danger of taking life too easily and taking it too hard, how difficult it is to balance that!

manly sports,

Defeat is our great strengthener, again. Through it alone can we become fine and noble and beautiful. Adversity, which is only another form of defeat,

OF THE TRUTH.

ENQUIRY AS TO ADVERTISE. MENT IN THE PRESS.

Miss Jamison, of Masson, Tells a Reporter She Did Not Give Fruit-a-tives Enough Credit.

(From the Ottawa Journal.) Many hundreds of people read and marvel at the columns of advertising matter put in the daily papers all over the world in connection with the advertisements of patent medicines. Millions of dollars are spent every year in bringing to the attention of by the use of the remedies, and it is to the free use of printer's ink that many notable successes have been made. These medicines are advertis ed in all kinds of ways, but the bulk of the money expended by the exploiters of patent medicines goes into the columns of the newspapers But how many people read a glow ing account of good done by a pa tent medicine and take any trouble to find out the bona fides of the case mentioned? The writer admits being something of a sceptic in matters appertaining to patent medicines.

AN ENQUIRY MADE. A few days ago, however, the wni ter happened to be stalled at Mas son, or as it is now known, Buckingham Junction, with a wait of a ouple of hours for the train. Now Masson is a very pretty little village, but two hours with nothing to do to a newspaper man is a somewhat te dious proposition. The columns of the Evening Journal were carefully run through when one of the patent medicine ads caught the eye of scribe. It was that given by Miss Jamison, of Masson, for Fruit-a-tives or Fruit Liver Tablets



In her letter to the proprietors of this remedy under date of Nov. 16, 1904, Miss Jamison said that she "had much pleasure in reporting to you the great benefit 1 have received from taking Fruit-a-tives, and I feel I cannot say too much for a medicine that has done me so much good.' Continuing, Miss Jamison told of suffering from kidney trouble, that her complexion was sallow, with dark rings under the eyes, back ache, indigestion, constipation and headaches every morning on getting up. Miss Jamison took the remedy and with careful following of the directions as to diet, after taking three hoxes she lost all her ailments and regained perfect health

VISIT TO MISS JAMISON. Here was just a suitable case and favorable opportunity for the news cases of the genuineness of the advertisement.

Miss Florence Jamison is a charming young lady of about 22 years of

'Miss Jamison," said the reporter, "I see you have been making statements over your name in the papers giving great credit to the menits of Fruit-a-tives. Might I ask you your reason for giving such a strong tes-timonial of the efficiency of this medicine ?"

"Why, certainly," replied Miss Jamison, "I am only too happy to give you any information I can. have said nothing about Fruit-a tives but what is the actual fact "The 'good' that is done by lower-ing our ethical standard would bet-ter be left undone."

Following sionness and death in the family, when I had a great deal of worry and nursing, I became terrib-ly run down and fow of the neigh-Following sieleness and death in the bors thought I should ever be well

"I consulted the late Dr. Church and took considerable medicine but with poer results. In May of 1904 which is only another form of defeat, is the universal inspirer and corrective. Men generally may not realize this, and it may seem, at first thought, a careless statement. But when analyzed and cancidered it looms up as about the most useful attribute life has.—Leigh Mitchell Hedges.

With poer results. In May of 1996, in the poer results. I

fair chance, and with this end in scholarly comparison was made. Two ferribly with a chronic constipation, morning without a headache that in- and informational value. Fruit-a-tives, and in an incredibly short time the headaches left me and I was cured of my other ailments. "Why," continued Miss Jamison,

getting enthusiastic on the subject, where Mr. Zeckwer's artistic "I had a sallow and muddy complex- are well known and thoroughly ion and look at me now! I do not tale Fruit-actives all the time, but I always have a box handy and take then occasionally. They are worth to, and Mr. Bernard Sullivan, bariten times the price in my estimation if they were only used for the benefit of one's complexion. You cannot say too much for Fruit-a-tives so far the public the benefits to be dervied as I am concerned, and I am only too pleased to give my experience with the medicine.

A LOCAL CONCERN.

The above inquiry is of more than usual interest, due to the fact that Fruit-a-tives, Limited, is a local oncern, and from what is said the medicine it is bound to become an institution of great magnitude. The medicine is made up from pure fruit juices, put up in tablet form and no difficulty is experienced in taking them. They are the product of the experience of an Ottawa physician who combines the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes, making a compound which strengthens the stomach and makes the liver active. The establishment of a company and the manufacture of the tab lets in large quantities also naturally resulted in the reduction of cost Brothers' Schools there. Nearly fifof production, the result being fact that this household remedy can in Canada, and taught at St. Ann's, now be sold for 50c a box, or

The sceptical writer who looked into the case of Miss Jamison does not regret the time spent on the investigation, which certainly proved that that young lady not only derived wonderful benefits from Fruitartives but that she is naturally anxious to let others who are suffering know the facts.

IN THE LACROSSE WORLD.

Next Saturday arternoon an exciting lacrosse match will take place Letween the champion Shamrocks and the Nationals. Paddy Brennan, the veteran home man. will be found again on the team, replacing Henry Hoobin, who was severely injured in the last match which the champions played. It is to be hoped that the game will start sharp on time, and that a record crowd will he seen at the S.A.A.A. grounds, to witness the match. It is up to our people to stand nobly by the boys in green, and support the team which has made its name famous the world over. Now is an opportune time to show sympathy for the organization which is getting the thin end of the wedge from other athletic organizations.

Last Saturday the Capitals met defeat at the hands of the Montreal Lacrosse Club by seven goals to two.

In the intermediate series, the plucky Points defeated the Balmagouns of Quebec by the decisive score of nine goals to three.

FOURTH WEEK AT CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

The solemn High Mass which was the Chapel of Our Lady of the Lake tily summoned and had the New York City, and Rev. Walter P. Gough, of Philadelphia. The latter was celebrant of the Mass. He was assisted by Rev. Daniel Kehoe, D.D., of St. Charles Semmary, Overbrook, Pa., as deacon, and Rev. Daniel Mc-Ginley, of Philadelphia, as sub-deacon. The was Dr. McMahon, and he delivered an impressive and powerful sermon on The Authority of the Church.

marked success. The discussion centered about a study of French and English comedy, of which a most I. P.

view I carefully followed all the di- evening lectures by the eminent. Jerections as to diet. I had suffered suit, Rev. James P. Fagan, S.J., on Forgotten Facts in the History which caused backaches, and I never of Education. aroused considerable knew what it was to get up in the interest because of their eloquence variably lasted the whole day. In a ture recitals on Ancient Church Music very few days I felt the benefit of and Volk Music, by Camille W. Zeckwer, director of the Philadelphia Musical Academy and organist of St. John's Church, Philadelphia, were hailed with delight at Cliff Haven, where Mr. Zeckwer's artistic gifts appreciated. He was ably assisted by two of Cliff Haven's most talented singers, Mrs. Amelia Devin. contraltone, both of New York City.

Socially, the week just ended has proved the banner week of the season. There have been four evening affairs, all carried out on a large scale with brilliancy and eclat. The attendance is now gaining at about the rate of thirty a day. As a result about 900 persons are now to he found within the boundaries Cliff Haven. One hundred and fifty extra accommodations are promised within a few days by the opening of the handsome new Buffalo Cottage.

OBITUARY.

REV. BRO. CYRIL O'REILLY. A distinguished member of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, in the person of Rev. Brother Cyril O'Reilly, passed to his reward Sunday morning, July 23rd. The deceased was born in Ireland, and teen years ago he entered the Order quarter what the original cost had to Mont de la Salle, Maisonneuve. He St. Joseph's and the Scholasticate at was a great student and a devoted member of the Order. He was artist of exceptional ability, and his pen and brush snowed forth his genius in many fine mottoes, pictures and addresses which are to be found in several of the houses of the Order in the city to-day. Deceased contracted tuberculosis two years ago, from the effects of which he died. The funeral took place at Mont de la Salle on Tuesday morning. The requiem Mass was celebrated by the chaplain, Rev. Abbe Chausse. Over three hundred brothers and novices assisted at the funeral obsiduies. The remains were laid to rest in

MARTIN KIELY.

churchyard of the Order, near

mother house. R.I.P.

the

The funeral of the late Martin Kiely took place on Tuesday morning from the family residence, 210 Ottawa street, to St. Ann's Church, and was largely attended. At the church the body was received by Rev. Father Rioux, who also sang the requiem Mass, assisted by Father Trudel as deacon and Father Phail as sub-deacon. The choir rendered Perreault's requiem Mass, St. Ann's boys' choir assisting the regular choir. The chief mourners were the four sons of the deceased, Thomas, John, James and Martin. Interment took place at Cote des Neiges. R.I.P.

REV. FATHER DEVINE DEAD.

Rev. Father F. M. Devine, the widely known parish priest of Osceola, in North Renfrew County, died at Hotel Dieu, Montreal, on the 13th inst. He was visiting in the city. when attacked by illness, which ere long it was seen would prove fatal, relebrated last Sunday morning in and members of his family were has at Cliff Haven, was marked by the fortune to reach the dying priest in presence of two clergymen who were time for a last farewell. The zeal ental in founding the School, and administrative ability of Father, Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, Ph. D., of Devine were so great as to be conspicuous and two handsome church besides schools and other institu tions, speak of his active work amongst his people, by whom memory is everywhere loved and revered. Father Devine is survived by his aged mother and two of his sis preacher of the occasion ters are members of the Community of St. Joseph. one Sister Crescentius of the House of Providence, Toronto and the other Sister Victoria The alumnae course in literature Thorold. Mr. T. W. McGarry, M.P. given this week by Jean F. P. Des Garennes, Washington, D.C., was a The funeral took place from his old church on Tuesday of last many attending from a distance. R.

CHAMPIONSHIP LACROSSE National vs. Shamrock, S. A. A. A. GROUNDS,

SATURDAY, July 29, 1905. Admission 25c. Grand Stand, 35c. Beserved Seate, 80c. Calle at BRENNAN BROS, St. Catherine street, JOHN T. LYONS, Bloury street.

W. J. McGEB, Hon. Sec.

4------------THE BEGINNING OF THE END OF THE ATHEISTIC REPUBLIC IN FRANCE.

The law to withdraw support from We indeed have had a few every kind of religious organization ists, like Jefferson, who in France stands for the most radical piece of legislation of this young With regard to the Catho lic Church it is more than that. It is the repeal of the Concordat of proclamation during the eight year 1801, and thus puts an end to the he was our chief magistrate. But he Napoleonic agreement which has been stands alone among our President accepted by every form of French in this omission, and among our nent since that year, and this not by placing the Church where she was before 1801, but by inaugurat- governors of Texas. In all the days ing an entirely new situation. Even of the nation's history, in the time before the Concordat there was an of its deepest perils and its grea established Church of France, that of gladness, it has turned to God as "Constitutional Catholics," whose support by the State at least tector among perils beyond huma declared the interest of the nation as power such in religion. It was, however, such an unsatisfactory body that the tional life in many ways and find First Consul, seeing that the time to reverse the irreligious had come policy of the Revolutionary party, turned naturally from it to the Pope as representing the only faith which Frenchmen generally could be united.

sideration of policy is the general belief of those who have studied his career. It is this very fact that he was acting as a statesman and not as a Christian which should give pause to those who are undoing his They are setting aside the work of the greatest and most farseeing of French rulers, whose action was dictated by his knowledge of the people he had to deal with, and by ervation of the effects on the so cial life of the people, of weakening the national expression of loyalty to

America will be inclined to sympa thize with the course taken by French Republic out of a feeling that our example is a good one for that government to follow; and that the separation of Church and State everywhere must come as it has come There is an old Latin pro verb which says "Two men do the same thing, and it is not the same thing." (Duo faciunt idem, et non est idem). It is not the same, because the motive and the object in view are not the same. It was out of no hostility to religion that the founders of the Republic decreed that "Congress shall make no law respect ing an establishment of religion, and that the older States which had such an establishment abolished it. They were generally religious men who took this action in both Nation and State, and they regarded it as the best for religion that they should do so. It was not with the purpos to weaken that gracious influence but the reverse, that they left it to the activity of the individual conscience. And the result has vindicat

But in France, under the Third Re public, a very different spirit has prevailed. There has been an antagonism to all religious belief and its expression, such as has been seen in no other country of the world, and not in France since the dreadful years 1793-94. Starting from the materialistic results proclaimed by some modern men of science, there has been a propaganda of atheism of the baldest and most dogmatic kind. Contempt for religion and all its re presentatives has been written at large upon the popular forms of art. At the present time atheistic lecthering large at the statement that men are but a cleverer kind of animal, the product of an unintelligent evolution and doomed to extinction by death THE NAME OF GOD HAS BEEN

ed their action.

ERASED FROM THE TEXT BOOKS.

In the field of governmental activity this spirit has shown itself pecially in the direction of education. The name of God has been erased from the text-books, and every symbol of belief in any power gr than the policy has been effaced from Paris, as usual, has been the leader in this bad business, and the municipal authorities on one wrath on learning that a poem re cited in one of the public schools used were they propitiated by being told that it was one of Victor Hugo's.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN FRANCE WILL SUFFER FOR They had been rendering almost di-vine honors to his corpse not long hefore, but even his vague and rhe-toric piety was too much for his Parisian admirers. Nor is this an iso nal policy of the Republic. Again and again have we been told of rebule to teachers, who offended the new au-thorities by speaking of their Maker.

4----no recognition of God on the part of the civil government. In spite of th protests of some of his friends, Jefferson would issue no Thanksgiving governors I have heard of but who took the same course the giver of its good and its ' proto control. This has been worked into the texture of our na expression in acts innumerable. One especially impressed me at the time. When our soldiers gathered up the remains of the victims of the Moun tain Meadow Massacre they erected a stone cross over the grave in which they placed them, and upon it they inscribed the words: "Vengeance mine; I will repay, saith the Lord.' Can we imagine the soldiers of this French Republic doing the like?

IT IS THE PURPOSE TO ESTAB-LISH AN ATHEISTIC RE-

It is therefore not so much the act of cancelling all expression relation to God and the Church which is lamentable, as the spirit and the purpose which lie behind the It is the purpose to establish an atheistic republic which animates the politicians of France, and which dodes so ill, not only for the Church, but for the State and all its interests, Napoleon had lived through such an era as these to bring back; and he found it intollerable. He made the Concordat o 1801 with Pope Pius VII., that he might bring France back to a state of sanity and moral odor out of the chaos into which she had been plung ed by the reign of irreligion. It is true that during that period of hos tility to religion the French armier had done wonders in extending the power of their country; but he has the insight to discern that they did so despite their loss of faith, and not because of it. The best soldiers al ways have been the believers. Sc even Zola would have France learn In his novel about the war of 1870 71, "L'Debacle," he portrays the be German soldiers as victorious cause orderly and resolute, and

owing these soldierly qualities to religion. France worships her army with a passion which betrays the ex istence of a vacuum in her mind which should be filled by some wor thier object of worship. But she i doing her utmost to weaken that army by turning her back upon the religious convictions which make

strong men and brave fighters. The Republic cannot change nan nature by its laws. It has to deal with men as they are, and not as it would like them to be. And men as they are are religious beings They are made to look upward, and from the beginning of time they have been doing so. They never have been content with what lies on a level with their eyes; they must seek what lies above that level, in some fashion, good or bad. Times of hostility to faith are liable to be folreasoning fanaticism and superstition. "Where the gods are not, the ghosts walk !" as Novalis says. The freaks of the religious imagination, when unbelief has erased all definit objects from its field of vision, an apt to be terrible. Definite beliefs are the only safeguards against its extravagance. as they alone bounds to its activity. Without what Mr. Coventry Patmore calls The life that haunts the empliness

And horror of the dark as a frightened child fills the dark ess of his bedroom with imaginary horrors of every kind. It would no surprise me to see France become the field of wild and degrading supersti tion through a violent reaction against her official atheism.

A TIME. That the Catholic Church in Franc will suffer for a time from this measure is probable. It is not possible to change at once the habits of a people. Where they have been ac-customed to have their religious af-fairs provided for they are apt to think of that as a sort of natural law on which they can always count.

Can Eat Anything Now.

How many Dyspeptics can say that? Or perhaps you are dyspeptic and don't know it.

> Have you any of these symptoms?

Variable appetite, a faint gnawing feel-ing at the pit of the stomach, unsatisfied hunger, a loathing of food, rising and souring of food, a painful load at the pit of the stomach, constipation, or are pit of the stomach, constitution, or are you gloomy and miserable? Then you are a dyspeptic. The cure is careful diet; avoid stimulants and narcotics, do not drink at meals, keep regular habits, and regulate the stomach and bowels with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS,

Nature's specific for Dyspepsia. Miss Laura Chicoine, Belle Anse, Que. ays of its wonderful curative por Last winter I was very thin, and was fast losing flesh owing to the run-down state of my system. I suffered from Dyspepsia, loss of appetite and bad blood. Dyspepsis, loss of appetite and bad blood. I tried everything I could get, but to no purpose; then finally started to use Burdock Blood Bitters. From the first day I felt the good effect of the medicine and am now feeling strong and well again I can eat anything now without any ill after-effects. It gives me great pleasure I feel it saved my life."

And the French peasant is one of the most penurious of mortal men. Long ages of a struggle for the very necessaries of existence have me that a second nature to him. He carries his excessive economy into his present age of comparative pros perity. The cure who has to depend upon his generosity and large-heart dness is to be pitied. But that will be for a time only. Other people, as penurious as he, have been lifted to a higher level by the pressure necessity. Before the passage of Mr. Gladstone's act to disestablish the 'Church of Ireland' Irish Protestants were exceedingly close in their dealings with their own churches. Among the Presbyterlans, for stance, a man of means would think he was doing well by his church i he paid half a crown or a crown a year for his pew in the meeting The Regium Donum from house. of this kind of generosity left. But when that ceased with disestablishment these Presbyterians had to Tablets in the house. These troubles grow more generous, and they did. Their church to-day has more money by far for all her enterprises than she ever had when her people leaned on the government and their minissay that disestablishment was a blessing in disguise."

And so it is pretty certain to be in France. It will put the Church nto a position of far greater freedom socially and politically than it could be while it figured in the budget. This the Republicans expect. They showed it by their tremulous anxiety to guard against it in their shaping of the law. They fear the united forces of the French clergy directed against their policy and their plans for France. And if the Republic is to stand for atheism it will not be wonderful if the dreaded 'clerical' influence should be on the side of the monarchy. They are emancipating that influence to do its worst against the Republic, no matter how many safeguards they seek to throw around it. As Republicans turers are traversing the country, lowed by times of a wild and un we in America will regret the overthrow of the longest-lived gr ernment France has had since 1879, and that which opened before country the most numerous possibilities of good. But we shall not mix wonder with our regrets.-Robt, Ellis Thompson, in N. Y. Freeman's Journal

THE APPROACH TO LHASSA.

A member of the Younghust expedition to Thihet describes th approach to Lhassan Between and the glades and woodlants city of Lhassa itself neeps an adula tretch of narrow streets and flat opped houses, crowned here there with a blaze of rolden rolden time to look at this. A man have no eye for anything but huge upstanding mass of the Potals Palace to the left. It draws th we of the mind like a loadstone, for audacity could do no more in archi ecture than they have done in 1 huge palace temple of the gran lama. Simplicity has wrought marvel in stone nine hundred fret

CRIME BREEDING LITERATURE THE "KELSEY"

Wiscom of a Great Bailroad Company in Excluding it from Trains and Stations

(From the Ave Maria.) The action of the Pennsylvania Radway Company in excluding dime novel literature of every description from the trains and stations of its system has met with general appro bation. This action, it is unde stood, was taken in accordance the expressed determination of the higher officials of the Pennsylvania Company to eliminate; as far may be able to do so, what they regard as one of the principal breed ailways have themselves been nur bered among the most frequent tims of crimes suggested by detective stories and blood-curdling novels; and the officials have co to realize that descriptions of wrecking and robbing of trains are an incentive to criminally dispose persons to perpetrate such outrages It has been pointed out that the crusade should not be restricted to dim novels. Reputable newspapers and magazines often contain articles not less likely to breed crime than the worst of dime novels. Only a short time ago a train on the Illinois Cen tral Railroad was held up near Chi cago in strict conformity with plans suggested in an article published in magazines. The bandit in this instance had evidently taken the writer at his word and given a practical de monstration of the fact that the ma gazinist knew exactly what he was talking about.

The day is coming when the safety of life and property will demand that popular literature of all sorts shall be scrutinized by competen censors before being put in circula tion. There is food for reflection or the part of legislators in the state ment recently made by the superir tendent of the Iowa State Reforms tory, that "penny dreadful" litera ture was one of the chief incentive to the crimes which have filled that institution.

SUMMER C. MPLAINTS.

The very best medicine in the world for summer complaints, such as cho lera infantum, diarrhoea and dyser the Government made up the deficit tery is Baby's Own Tablets. During the hot weather months no wise me come suddenly and unless promptly checked too often prove fatal. Baby' Own Tablets act almost like magic in these cases, and speedily remove all cause of danger. Mrs. Alex. Pour ters are better supported. They now lin, Caraquet, N.B., says: "I think Baby's Own Tablets the best medi cine in the world for children. I have used them for choiera infantum teething and other troubles, and if i astonishing how quickly they relieve and cure these ailments." An occa sional dose of Baby's Own Tablet will keep the stomach and bowels right, and prevent summer of this medicine-it is guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug It always does good-it cannot sibly do harm. Be sure that ever box bears the full name Baby's Own Tablets and picture of four-leaf clo ver on the wrapper around the box Anything else is a dangerous stitute. Sold by all druggists sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Co., Brockville, Ont.

Below will be found a list of Ca galtents recently through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Mont real, Canada, and Washington Information relating to any of these will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm.

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94,074-Wm. N. Garrett, Amhers N.S. Door guide bracket. 94,109—Gustave Gin, Paris, Franc

Process for the electrometallurgi cal manufacture of metals or si loys free from carbon. 94,119-Frank C. Buck, Prahras

Vict., Australia. · Valves

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The U. M. B. A is Sanctioned by Poly X X, and Approved by Cardina thops and Priests, several of whom

P. E. EMILE BELANGER,
Supremo Deputy,
Secretary, Quebec Grand Cound
D'AIGUILLON STREET, QUES

THE WA

A wife sat sleeping before the sat sleeping before the was dress pera, the white of her ne opera, the white of her in shoulders gleaming throw scarf which she hed throw her, the ivory sheen of he skirt tinted by the fireligh-and eyes were red and swa-moping, and her lips quishe slept, the wife

that she stood upon a hil golden light of a summer lay the roughn ess of a new country, her head the sky was clear sun hung in the blue. Aw attom of the hill, the sky black and threatening, shu giant trees were bending earth in a mighty wind st petulant, laughing boy was at her hand, trying to down hill.

"Come, come," he cried, in ly, and pulled her toward h The wife awoke with a sta tront door had banged and was stumbling along the h waited, tense and breathle whole face reddening with Presently her husband lur the doorway, and steadied there, clinging to the casen were disheveled. h bloodshot

"Isn't it rather late for y up ?" he demanded, thickly, clutching the framework of his face bent upon her in a

"I don't know," the wor wered, dully. She got up 1 and walked slowly, wearild from him and toward the door. "John will help you she said. She lifted her sill in fingers that were shake dragged herself from the roo

She had prayed so long a pure young Catholic heart, this to be the end of it? I ried life had started in with mess and prosperity. Was shaps that, in her joy of life love, she had forgotten her her duty to Him? Often her hours of grief and tri brought her mind back to th sweet days, and realized the had indeed been her sin. A God in His justice was punis for it! Her husband alree drunkard and a gambler, with or wish seemingly to fight the demon of his passion; the tune-for they had been riching surely and steadily benea ompetent hand, and leaving unfitted as she was, to face ble future battle with the wo child, the only fruit of their m -and here God's hand lay her a cripple from infancy. In h

against his Maker and his but she in her woman's way solace and atonement in the gion which happily was hers. Mary's help," she was wont and on her knees sought son some consolation. It would a right some day, perhaps, no had been before wrath had her and hers, but as she de for her child's sake. She re lieved and adored and repent the forgetfulness of her too happiness; and if the clouds blacker than usual, as they w

fast table next morning with face and heavy eyes. He was f too good a temper, the result last night's brawl, and a ne as difficulty.

"I suppose you can ride ou with me," he said isn't worth hanging on to, and will have to go. As I've on," he added, with sudden tion, "I'm in the devil of a h Mrs. Warner tocked her bove the breakfast cloth. "I k the answered, patiently. and how matters are. But to

is growing out that way.

lawyer says that it is only a tion of time." growing out that way, and man interrupted with a "Oh, yes," he said,

tould kep that farm, say fifty maybe I'd get some money of the But what is to pay the a it till then—will you

"I thought, perhaps," the heater im the only one e, you know-

warm air ciren

DIDI

OCIETY-Estap 1856; incorpore 1840. Meets b 92 St. Alexan-Monday of e meets last Wed : Rev. Director. P.P.; President, ; 1st Vice-Presi ey: 2nd Vice, E. rer, W. Durack cretary, W. J. Secretary, T. P.

the second Sun h in St. Patrick's xander street, at nittee of Manages very month, at 8 r, Rev. Jas. Kil-J. H. Kelly; Rec. Kelly, 13 Valles

& B. SOCIETY. .-Rev. Director ec., J. F. Quinn, ue street; treasu 18 St. Augustis the second Sw nth, in St. Ann's ing and Ottawa

ADA. Branch 26 November, 1883. s at St. Patrick's exander street, exander street, en each month. The for the transaction eld on the 2nd ar Officers: Spiritu Il: President, Vice-President, J Vice-President ding Secretary, Overdale Ave.; As ., W. J. Macdon scretary, J. J. Con Jrbain street; Tree Celly; Marshal, J M. J. O'Regan Finn, W. A. Hodg cy, R. Cahan,

CIRCULAR UAL tion CIL . ara Falls, N.Y., July by Special Act of it ielature, June 9, 187 and increasing rapid 500,000 paid ght years.

ical Advisers,

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Dr. E. J. O'Con

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E BELANCER, to Deputy, bee Grand Connell STREET, QUEST

HAMBAULT Departy. Province of Quebec THE DAMP PARE TAT. DENIE ST

THE WAY DOWN HILL

carf which she had thrown about her the ivory sheen of her trained ping, and her lips quivered

that she stood upon a hill in the golden light of a summer day. All lay the roughness wildness of a new country, but above her head the sky was clear and the ber head the sky was at the sun hung in the blue. Away at the black and threatening, shutting out every trace of sunlight, and giant trees were bending to the arth in a mighty wind storm. petulant, laughing boy was tugging hand, trying to drag her

"Come, come," he cried, impatiently, and pulled her toward him.

The wife awoke with a start, The front door had banged and some on was stumbling along the hall waited, tense and breathless, whole face reddening with shame Presently her husband lurched inthe the doorway, and steadied himself there, clinging to the casement. His clothes were disheveled, his

"Isn't it rather late for you to b up?" he demanded, thickly. He stood clutching the framework of the door. his face bent upon her in a maudlin scowl.

"I don't know." the woman are wered, dully. She got up nervously and walked slowly, wearily, away from him and toward the other door. "John will help you to bed," she said. She lifted her silken train in fingers that were shaking and dragged herself from the room. had prayed so long and

hopefully, with all the faith of

pure young Catholic heart, and wa this to be the end of it? Her man ried life had started in with happi ness and prosperity. Was it per haps that, in her joy of life love, she had forgotten her God and her duty to Him? Often now, in her hours of grief and trial, brought her mind back to those first sweet days, and realized that had indeed been her sin. And now God in His justice was punishing her for it! Her husband already drunkard and a gambler, without will or wish seemingly to fight against the demon of his passion; their for tune-for they had been rich-dwindling surely and steadily beneath an incompetent hand, and leaving her unfitted as she was, to face a possible future battle with the world; her child, the only fruit of their marriage and here God's hand lay heaviesta cripple from infancy. In his mad passion her husband had railed against his Maker and his 'luck,' but she in her woman's way sought solace and atonement in that religion which happily was hers. "With Mary's help," she was wont to say, and on her knees sought some aid, some consolation. It would all come right some day, perhaps, not as it had been before wrath had visited her and hers, but as she deserved, for her child's sake. She really believed and adored and repented for

night, she hoped again would be well, and carried her aching heart to Mary's feet. She had not slept well and she greeted her husband at the break- than we deserve!" xt morning with a pale

the forgetfulness of her too great

blacker than usual, as they were to-

happiness; and if the clouds

"I suppose you can ride out and look at it with me," he said. "It isn't worth hanging on to, and if I se the taxes on that, something will have to go. As I've told he addeds with sudden irritaon, "I'm in the devil of a hole!"

Mrs. Warner tocked her fingers bove the breakfast cloth. "I know," as answered, patiently. "I under the answered, patiently. "I understand how matters are. But the city and your growing out that way, and your yer says that it is only a cues a of time."

The man interrupted with a harsh laugh. "Oh, yes," he said, 'If I old heep that farm, say fifty years, tould keep that farm, say he maybe I'd get some money out of h. But what is to pay the taxes as it till then—will you tell me

the li- the woods-you haven't been there for two years-if you throw both up, Vincent would have the farm to look forward to."

Warner got up and kicked back his chair, savagely. "Oh, Vincent!" he said, bitterly; "Vincent must be nich ! Curse the luck ! Why should our child be like that when other children-" He stopped, struck by his wife's white face. Then he added sullenly, after a moment. "Come out

They boarded a suburban street car, for their days of freehanded hire were over. Mrs. Warner was no a complaining woman; her very patience often nettled her husband. But her face of late had worn a tense white look, pitiful in its hopelessness. Husband and wife were strangely silent during the ride, she because he heart ached too deep for words, he because his savage mood could have found utterance only in heaped-up complaining against the fate that he had brought upon himself.

An old couple sat opposite then on the car. The man's clothes were thin and poor, his white shirt was frayed at neck and wrists, and his old hat shone dully from much brushing; his companion wore an antedated cotton gown and her queer little bonnet was faded. They were nervous and ill at ease, but Mrs. Warner thought that they were having very good time indeed. They. changed frequent shy, reassuring smiles, and once, when the old lady's hand rested upon the seat, the old man slipped his work-hardened fing-

The ride to the end of the line was not a long one. "We get out here." said Warner

shortly. His wife arose and followed him without a word. "Let's get out here and rest spell," said the little old man. He helped his wife from the car

elaborate care and took her arm as she picked her way through the dust of the road. The wide stretch of highway,

haded by the young trees that had been planted along its edge, led up a gently sloping hill. This was the country, but houses of city aspect with sloping lawns, stiff and bare in their newness, were scattered along here. Electric lights followed the street railway to its terminus. and a bright new firehox on the las pole stood out red and shining. Surely, a lwayer was justified in saying that the city was growing out the

On the brow of the hill stood a old gray farm house, the fertile fields about it stretching away down the hill on the other side and to the distant woods, a dark line against the sky. Its barns and yard were wellkept and extensive. Mr. and Mrs. Warner made their way toward the farm house, walking apart at the edge of the road, and still exchanging no word. The little old couple were going that way, too. trudge ed along, arm in arm, their peaceful, pinched faces turned to the ipper air and both panted a little with the heat, for they were old.

"Sorry I can't pay the farm taxes with debts !" said Warner, as went in.

"God direct us what to do," said his wife.

Warner turned on her with a feeble laugh. "God has fergotten us!" said.

"For shame !" cried Mrs. Warner, with a little soh; "He is better to us

She same out of the farm face and heavy eyes. He was in none first, and stood at the gate, looking to good a temper, the result of his down the long stretch of sunny road last night's brawl, and a new busicould keep this farm ! It was a fine piece of land. The doctors had said that much might be done for Vin-cent as he grew older, but they must have money to have it done. And the farm would certainly bring a big return some day. She clinched her hands and strove to ealm herself. Surely God would not let them lose the farm-not for her sake, nor yet for her umbelieving husband's, hut for the sake of the little innocent

> The old lady was sitting on The old lady was sitting on the weather-beaten horse-hlock. Her husband was standing at the opposite side of the road, looking off over the fields. The summer wind hlew the tails of his coat with a flapping noise, and he held to his hat with both hands. He was a quaint figure in the dusty sunlight.

> The little old lady stared shyly at the younger and more fashionable one. Then she drew aside her shab-

Mrs. Warner took the proffered seat

mechanically. "It's a pleasant day,"

she said, Hstlessly.

She spoke without interest or animation, but the old lady was garrulous and needed little encouragement "Pa and me's had such a nice time," she said. "We had 'nough money to go street-car riding, so we took this ride. I think it's a real nice ride; don't you? Sary-she's our darter-she wants us to have a good time even if we are old, an' she gives us nickles to go trolley riding real

Mrs. Warren looked down at threadbare gown beside her. and look at it, anyway. I don't better than this, the life of their old before the fire, idly tapping his foot When she and Warner were old and like this-would there be "Sary" to give them nickles for street-car rides ? Her lips trembled. Vincent could not give them money to go-Vincent with his poor, weak back and puny legs !

"Sara is a good daughter," she remarked.

"Law, yes," cried the old lady "an' she's got a good man, too. He earns good pay an' he's awful good He'd do anything for Sary an' the children, an' he don't drink, neither.'

There was a note of reminiscent sadness in her voice. Mrs. Warner looked at her sharply. She hunched up in the way of old ladies, her folded arms upon her knees, her wrinkled face duivering with emo tion: "Me an' pa ain't been poor allus,

she hastened to explain. "He used to be a carpenter an' he carned good even for-his sake !" pay. That was when Sary was Then, I dunno; somehow he little got to drinkin' an' he went down hill bit his lip nervously. pretty fast. I had to go, too. There wasn't nothin' else to do !" She sighed. "I never really gave up believing it'd come right, though some times it was protty hard, God knows I knew he knew best, an' though His ways are queer ways, He allus brings us out right in the end. Sary, she grew up, an' then she went to work an' then she got married. We've had with a nice home ever since, an' I ain't rm as had to work. Pa's all right now," she added, quickly, "bot he's too old to work. I dunno what we'd do without Sary."

Warner came out of the farm house just then. Mrs. Warmer got up blindly. "I hope that you will enjoy the ride back." she said, "We-we must go now.'

She followed her husband down th road. The blood had come into her pale, set face, and her eyes were ever bright. The old lady's story had affected her strangely.

At the car tracks she suddenly turned upon her husband. She was usually so calm and patient that her attack took him quite by surprise "Look at them," she cried, pointing back up the road. "They are and poor! You and I will be like that some day ! He drank and went down hill and she went, too, even as I am going with you! But they have a daughter Sara to take care of them and we-we have only Vin-

· The man stared at her. ; "What are you driving at ?" he inquired, testi-

But the wife went on, unheeding "Last night, you said that we would go to the opera with the McCarthys and I believed you and dressed and waited for you to come. The Mc-Carthys have influence and they can help you to keep your place in the bank, and I believed you when said that you were anxious to keep their regard. But you had lied to me again. You meant to go and drink and gamble! And while I was waiting for you, I slept and dreamed that I was on a high hill in the and down at the bottom of the hill all was blackness and storm. I knew that destruction awaited me there, but a laughing boy with your face was dragging me down hill and I was going, going against my will! Oh! don't say that I believe in dreams!" she cried. "My faith is my only support now I am praying to see my duty to my Maker and to my child. But I know that that dream was only a continu amore of my waking thoughts, the thoughts I have hardly dared to ex-

Warner struck at the weeds with his cane. "You are melodramatic," he said, curtly. "I can not say that I follow you quite. The old parties went down hfil, did they? Well

they look it."

"Yes," she said wearily, her passion spens; "they went down hill we'll look just like them some day. only werse, and Vincent won't have any nickles to give us for street car

rides."

They took the homeward trip is islense. In the lonely grandour their home that night, Mrs. Wern went into her child's room. She ka

"P'raps you'd like to sit here," a hit of sowing in her lap, but he bling fingers lay locked above it, and her lips moved in a disconnected Vincent's gentle breathing was mingled with the insistent rhythm of a small clock on the mantle, and outside in the distance, the burr, burr of the electric cars was borne to her ears. Only heaven knows how heavy her heart was! Early in her married life, things first began to go wrong. had learned that neither pleading nor storming brought her satisfac-tory results. Warner preferred his tory results. Warner preferred his club to his home, and of late he was coming to count a night enjoyable spent only in gambling and debauch-

against the brass fender

"Did that old lady tell you all that stuff this morning?" abruptly.

"Yes," the woman answered. "Mighty strange dream you had!" ne said, after a pause.

Mrs. Warner crushed her hands together. "It was not strange," she said. "I told you that it was but a dream of what I think hourly, and never cease to pray for strength to endure. It was myself and all that hurts me most ! I have stayed with you so long only because I love you. The little old lady loved her husband, and she stayed with through thick and thin, but her child was strong. I know to-night that I am not made of the strength of which she was made. She stayed until the bottom was reached and after, but she had Sara. I have only Vincent and I can not stay-much longer-

The face of the man had changed strangely. He was frowning, but he

"Come, come," he cried. "What a state you are in! You are not yourself to-night! Down hill? It's not so bad as that ! I know I've been pretty much of a devil, but we pull together again! Didn't I tell you? I'm going to throw up the house at the beach and the lodge in the woods, as you suggested, and we can keep the farm. It will make Vincent a rich man some day. I will quit drinking! I will quit gambling! I will-There !" said Warner with impatient contriteness, "don't cry like that! God knows you have been an angel and I do not deserve your forgiveness, but just trust me this time, dear wife, and help me to be a decent, Godfearing man again!" Mrs. Warner was trembling hysterically. "Oh, I've prayed and prayed so !" she sobbed, "and sometime I know that I have almost doubted

"It is I who deserve nothing good, said Warner, humbly, with his arms about her. "I have been so black and sinful and I have visited the fruits of my folly upon those nearest and dearest to me. We'll cure our boy by faith, little woman! God is as good as He is merciful! He will help us back to prosperity." And He did.-Benziger's.

that God would answer my prayers

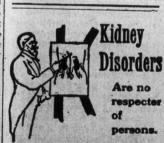
I don't deserve this! I don't de

IN A. D. 2000

Give me a spoon of oleo, Ma, And the sodium alkali, For I'm going to make a pie, Mamma I'm going to make a pie, For John will be tired and hungry

And his tissues will decompose so give me a gram of phosphate. And the carbon and cellulose. Now give me a chunk of casein, Ma To shorten the thermic fat, And give me the oxygen bottle, Ma, And look at the thermostat And if the electric_oven is cold

Just turn it on half an ohm, For I want to have supper ready -Cleveland Leader



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SERVANTS IN INDIA.

In One Household it Took Twenty-Seven to do the Housework.

(New York Tribune.)

Intricacies of caste among the ser vants prevent housekeeping from degenerating into a tame and mono tonous occupation in India, accord-Mrs. O. M. Eakins, whose husband was acting vice-consul Calcutta under the last administra-Mrs. Eakins, who is now in tion. New York, lived in Calcutta for two years recently.

"It required twenty-seven servants to perform the housework for my husband and myself," said she, in discussing the subject. "The man "The man who does the marketing will on no account carry the purchases home There must be a coolie for that. The official cook of the establishment ne ver cooks. He sits and directs some other person, who performs the actual labor. The man who serves the food at the table will never bring it from the kitchen, which is in a se parate building in the compound There must be a special servant for that. The man who did the champer work and took care of the bathroom was specially unclean to all the rest of the servants. They would neither touch him nor any article which he touched. If a table were to be moved not one of the other twenty-six would lift one end of it

if he had hold of the other. "It is necessary to have a certain number of Mussulman servants to handle the food. No Hindoo servant will touch your food or wash your dishes. This is particularly the case with meat dishes. Some vegetables they do not mind. But the trouble arises over pork with the Mussulman servants. One day cook went on strike, and a Mussulman helper offered to get luncheon. I told him to fry some bacon, but he murmured apologetically that couldn't touch pig. So I went and sliced the bacon, and after that he slid it into the frying pan and when it was cooked slid it upon the plate, and so served it without touching

They are the most imperturbable people in the world. You may throw one downstairs or pat him on the back; he accepts both with the same expression of countenance. The Indian's religion is at the bottom of all his acts, all his feelings. He eats, sleeps, moves and has his being according to religious formulae. And his doctrine of reincarnation forms his whole philosophy of life. The fact that you are the master now is due to the fact that you have been a servant in some previous reincarnation. He is the servant now, and the only chance for him to be reborn in the master's position is to learn all the lessons of his present incarnation. He tales everything philosophically. It is all a part of the day's work.

"Calcutta is the most cosmopolitan city in India. Conditions of life there are very similar to those in any European city. It is situated in least attractive part of India, where the climatic conditions are bad. The natives of that region are looked down upon by other native races of "Dog of a Bengali" is a common expression throughout the country. "Babu" really means "Mr." but it is a term used in Calcutta to signify an English-speaking Indian. It is a perfectly common sight to see a babu walking in the streets of Calcutta wearing patent leather shoes, the native drapery no stockings wound about his upper limbs, and his costume, completed by the shirt of the white man, worn guite un-trammelled. The babu prizes his patent leather shoes above all other rticles of attire, and when it rains will take them off and carry them. It is a common thing with white housewives, looking over their returned laundry, to exclaim, "Well, this shirt has been rented out to a babu!" The laundryman turns many an honest penny renting the shirts of his customers out to bubus who wish to make a smert toilet. ousewives, looking over their

see in Indian houses. Some there will be generations of dolls, from the grandmother down to the present young daughter of the house. An Indian girl never plays with a doll. Sometimes she will play with little brass toys, but she plays very little anyway. An Indiaa girl is the most serious little beggar in the world. It is a curse to be born a woman at all, and the women simply accept that curse as a part of their lives, with the same philosophy as the whole of life is accepted. sole test of whether a woman is a good woman or is not is her possession of sons. If she has she is a good wife. If she has only daughters, she is not.

"It all comes back to an economic basis in the final analysis. Daughters take dowry to marry them off. Therefore they are expensive and undesirable. Boys bring dowry in the family with their wives. The Indian woman has only two things to live for-to have sons and to become mother-in-law. As a mother-in-law she is gueen of the female portion of the household, and the daughter-inlaw may expect no release from slavery until she in turn becomes a mother-in-law. To go back to the dolls, a prospective bridegroom will often sk how many dolls the girl has. The dolls are given for industry, obedience and good temper, and therefore the number of them is of interest to the future husband.

"The English in India have no interest in studying native life. To them the natives are simply "niggers." They neither hold any social intercourse with them nor recognize socially any person who does. one visits an Indian household he is treated with the greatest courtesy, but he does not go into the room where food is prepared or eaten, if he eats in the house the dish which he used is afterwards destroyed. Yet the obligations of hospitality very strong. An Indian would never do anything against one who had eaten in his house.

"No white person, no matter how long he may study it, ever arrives at any clear understanding of the native life. Wealth and position have nothing to do with the caste system. A prince may get down from his elephant to salaam to a beggar. It is a topsy turvey land."

TO MAKE A MAGNET KNIFE.

Lay the blade of a pocketknife or table knife flat on the back of an ordinary kitchen stove shovel; then press the round knob of the poker or the fire tongs tightly down on it and rub the knife blade hard, being careful to rub in only one directionfrom the handle of the knife to the point. Turn the blade frequently, so that both sides will be rubbed equally well. After doing this steadily for a little more than a minute the knife blade will have become magnetic and will lift a needle or steel pen with ease.

If your name is to live at all, it is so much more to have it live in peo--Holmes

We know that, when we are in a hard place, if we do the duty that is before us, and keep steadily at works as well as we can, that the hard problem will get worked through in some way. We know that this true, but how many realize that it is because the Lord meant what He said when He bid us "Take / no thought for the morrow, for morrow will take thought for things of itself."-Annie Payson Call.

"One thing," writes Newman, "is certain. Whatever history teaches, whatever it omits, whatever it exaggerates or extenuates, whatever it says and unsays, at least the Chrisshirts of his customers out to below ing of the unseen world into this who wish to make a smert tollet.

"One customs result of the mission schools in India is the collection of solls in glass cases which you will written we go."

BUTTER FIRM, BUT PRICES AT VERY HIGH LEVEL.

The local butter market is steady and very firm at the high prices that are ruling at present. There is an active demand from the English market, though as yet the effect of the rise here has not been felt. Exporters look for an early rise en values in the Old Country, as stocks are light there, and owing to the scarcity of the foreign supply conthere follow pretty closely the trend of the Canadian trade. A considerable difference is still to be seen between the buyers and the sellers quotations. Prices obtainable in the city are from 22c to 221c, but higher values are anticipated. Fine Western dairy is scarce and firm

QUALITY OF THE EGG RECEIPTS STILL UNSATISFACTORY.

There is a slight improvement in the demand for eggs for local trade and if the quality does not improve there will have to be an advance in prices; the hot weather is playing havoc with the quality of the stock that is being received; eggs that are really fresh gathered are in some cases only fit to be sold as cooking eggs when they are put on the mar-ket after a long journey and a few days storage. The quality must improve before prices can go up; 15c to 151c is being paid at near-by stations, and by the time freight and the heavy shrinkage are deducted the difference, that remains between the cost and the market price sometimes very small. Selects for city trade sell at 20c; No. 1,17c to 174c; No. 2, 14c.

OATS DULL AND PRICES EASIER. Dull and quiet conditions rule on the local market, and what sales are made are to supply current demands. Prices have declined a fraction; it is stated that No. 2 white has been offered as low as 481c, though about 49c is the market price.

HEAVY DEMAND AND MANIPULA-TION CREATE HIGH CHEESE VALUES.

There seems to be a feeling in provision circles that the high prices that are reported for cheese have been caused partly by manipulation and partly by a heavy demand caused by those who had shorts to cover outhidding each other to secure the July cheese, which is almost finish-Shipments to England were not so heavy last week, and the latest history and mediaeval lore appeal cable quotations do not warrant at to you as you pass before the con all such prices being paid. Ontario cheese is worth from 10 3-8c to 10%c here and Quebec 9% to 10%.

FRUIT PLENTIFUL AND IN GOOD XIII. sent by the Abbot and the DEMAND.

Heavy shipments of fruits are be ing received daily in Montreal. The hot weather created a good demand, and trade is brisk at prices that are not to high to permit of general consumption. Messrs. Wm. Vipond & Co., fruit commission merchants, of McGill street, quote in their circular of July 22 the following prices:

Oranges-Fancy ovals, 100 size California late Valencias \$5.50; Jamaica, in barrels, \$7.50. Raspherries, 10c to 12c. Lemons Messina, Nov. cut, \$4.50 to \$5.50. Bananas-Port Limon Jumbos, crated, \$1.75 to \$2; Jamaica firsts fancy, \$1.50 to \$1.60. New potatoes, per bbl., \$2 to \$2.25. Pineapples, extra fancy, size 24, \$3.25; size 30, \$3; size 36, \$3. Cucumbers, Montreal, per doz., 20c to 25c; cabbage, Canadian, per doz., 25c to 30c; tomatoes, 4 basket 85c to \$1: Cal. peaches Crawford, \$1.40 to \$1.60; fancy pears, Bartlett, \$2.75 to \$3.25 plums, all kinds, \$1.25 to \$1.60. FLOUR-Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$5.40 to \$5.50: strong bakers, \$5.00 to \$5.20; winter

wheat patents, \$5.50; and straight rollers, \$5 to \$5.15 in wood; in bags, \$2.40 to \$2.50.

ROLLED OATS-\$2.42} per bag. PEARL HOMINY-\$1.85 to \$1.90 in bacs of 98 lbs.

MILL FEED-Ontario bran in bulk at \$14.50 to \$15; shorts, \$17 to \$18; Manitoba bran in bags, \$15.50 to \$16; sherts, \$19.

HAY-No. 1, \$9 to \$9.25 per ton on track; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8; clover, \$6.50, and clover mixed, \$6.75 to \$7.25.

Oats-No. 2, 481c to 491c per bu

\$1.65 per bushel, \$1.55 in car lots. PEAS.—Boiling, \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bushel (60 lb. bags included):
No. 2 in car load lots, 824c to 84c.
POTATOES — New potatoes, in bags of 90 lbs., \$1, and \$2 per barrel. Old potatoes, 50c to 60c



12tc per section, in one pound sec tions extract in 16 lb tins, 7c 71c in 60 lb tims, 6c to 61e; buckwheat, 6c to 61c as to quality./
PROVISIONS — Heavy Canadian

short cut pork, \$20.00 to \$21.00; light short cut, \$18 to \$19; Americut clear fat back, \$18 \$18.50; compound lard, 5%c to 6%c; Canadian lard, 9%c to 10%c; kattle endered, 10% to 11c, according to quality; hams, 12c to 13c and 14to according to size; bacon, 12c to 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$9.25 to \$9.50; alive, \$6.75 to \$7 for mixed lots.

EGGS-Straight stock, 17c; No. 2

BUTTER-Choice creamery, to 221c; undergrades, 211c to 22c; dairy, 18c to 20c.

CHEESE-Ontario, 101c to 108c

Quehec, 9%c to 10c.

ASHES — Firsts, \$5 to \$5.10; se conds, \$4.55; first pearls, \$7.

At the Abbey of Grottaferrata

The Christian museum attached to the Vatican Library has sent here on exhibition some of its rarest treasures-pictures and ivories and re liquaries. Of these last the most important is the silver coffer, found about twenty years ago in Africa and sent in gift by the late Cardinal Lavigerie to Leo XIII. on the occasion of the Pontiff's Jubilee in 1888 It is an elliptical-shaped box, about cight inches in length, with a carved lid, all covered with designs hammer ed from the inside and incised on the outside. The figures represented on rit have a close resemblance to those which are seen in the early mosaics of the oldest churches in Rome: and it is deduced from this resemblance that the silver reliquary of the Vatican belongs to no later a date than the fifth century. The explanation of the symbols on this ancient work would occupy much space.

And the halls of this monastery are filled with objects only less in teresting than those already mentioned, and which would require for their due appreciation a description equally detailed. Pages of ancient tents of these glass-covered cases that are the shrines of Christian art. Even the nineteenth century triumphs are here-addresses in Greek to Leo nonks of Grottaferrata; and paintings in the old style but with much eauty, by Commendatore Ludovice Seitz, Painter to the Apostolic Palaces. In presence of works of this sort one feels to what heights the art of men, inspired by religion, may reach; and how powerful is the appeal that the pictured story may make to the observer. In the Middle Ages one of the greatest works produced was the "Biblia Pauperum" (Bible of the Poor), which, by its illustrations, appealed to the undertanding of all men. At that time even the easant was acquainted with the "ways of God to man." as related in the Scriptures.

Finally, a visit being made to the halls in which exact reproductions in water color of the more important mosaics of Venice and Ravenna are the tender mercies of our taciturn cab-driver, came back through the dust and the heat to Frascati. Here the memory of Lucullus still lives in the ruins that are met with in several parts of the town, which is said to be built on the site of his villa but the people of Frascati have forgotten the reputation he enjoys as a gourmet; and so thoroughly have they forgotten it that I am convinced that you can find as wretched a mea in Frascati as in any other city di

The Story of a Great Diamond.

One of the most beautiful diamond in the world is the Regent. It be longs to France. Besides its dimen sions, which are considerable, it unites various qualities which further augment its value. When rough it weighed 410 carats. Its present weight is only 136 carats. Its cutting, which is of great excellence, re fo. 2 in car load lots, 824c to 84c. Quired two years of work. It was POTATOES — New potatoes, in ags of 90 lbs., \$1. and \$2 per arrel. Old potatoes, 50c to 60c ler bag.

HONEY—White s clover in comb, francs. The Duke of Orleans, then quired two years of work. It was

The Ante Marty Guspery Bente

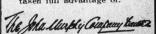
STOCKTAKING TWICE A YEAR.

Up-to-date storekeeping demands energetic action at every point. To do one thing of the question. There must be keen insight into supply and demand, with a willingness to lose as cheerfully as one makes, if occasion de-

One feature of this business, under the new management, is stock-taking twice a year. That means counting everything and measuring everyfinding out just how thing, long each piece of goods has been in stock and weeding out whatever for any reason has been slow. The old store notion was to insist on a profit

with every single thing.
We believe the first loss is the best, and that the idea of a good store is something than a storage ware house. The world is so full of good new things, and styles change so often, we prefer to begin each new season with brand new goods-as much so as though we were just beginning business.

Our various departments, therefore, afford an opportunity for genuine money-saving at present, which ought to be taken full advantage of.



regent of France, acquired it in 171

for the sum of 3,375,000 francs. According to St. Simon, who give an interesting recital of the purcha of the stone, there is quite a differ ent version from that ordinarily ac cepted:

"Through an extremely rare opportunity an employee in the diamond mines of the grand mogul wa able to extract one of very large size He found means of embarking and reaching Europe with his diamond He took it to England, where the king admired it. A model of glass was made in England and the mar was sent with the diamond and model to Law, who proposed it to the regent for the King. The price frightened the regent, who refused to buy it.

"The state of the finances was an obstacle on which the regent insisted He feared incurring censure for so arge a purchase, while there was trouble in providing for the most pressing necessities and many people vere left in suffering.

"I applauded this sentiment, but I said to him that it was not suitable to exercise the same economy for the greatest king of Europe as for a pri vate individual; that the honor the crown should be considered and the opportunity of procuring a diamond which would eclipse all other's in Europe should not be lost. I did not leave the Duke of Orleans until I had obtained the promise that the diamond should be purchased. Law before speaking to me, had repre sented to the possessor of the mond that it would be impossible to procure the sum that he had hoped for, and the loss that would be casioned by breaking it up into displayed, we left the monastery, pieces, so that the price had been re-and committing ourselves again to duced to two million francs, including the scraps that would come from the cutting. The bargain was contwo million francs was paid until the whole amount could be raised, and in the meantime two million francs in precious stones were hypothecated."

In the celebrated robbery at th Garde Meuble, in 1792, this stone was stolen and concealed behind roof timber of a barn. As a result of a proclamation it was recovered if the patient is married or single, by a municipal officer named Sergent

The Regent was the most beautiful jewel in the coronation crown of King Louis XV. Later it was held by Vanlerberghe, a banker, as a pledge of his advances. A historian of the times states that the wife of the banker tool the opportunity of wearing it while it was in her hus-

and's pos The First Consul, in his turn pledged the Regent to the Batavian his own shop, filled with the ingredi-Government to procure the funds which were lacking after the 18th Brumaire. Later he ornamented his Austerlitz sword with the celebrated diamond, which, in the words of Vatout, might well have dispensed with the ornament.—Jewellers. Circular Weekly.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

LEWIS & CLARK, CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

Portland, Oregon, Until OCTOBER 15th, 1905,

\$75.50.

Tickets now on sale, and good to return within 90 days from date issued, but not later than November 30th, 1905.

PORTLAND, OLD ORCHARD Scarboro Beach, etc. Through Parlor and Sleeping Car Service. Trains leave Windsor Street 9 a.m. week days, 7.45 p.m. daily.

ST. ANDREWS-BY-THE-SEA.

SI. FAUNCE WORK SLEEPING CAB SERVICE—Through Sleepers leave Windsor Street, 7.25 p.m., Tuesdays and Fridays, for St. Andrews. Returning leave St. Andrews Mondays and Wednesdays, arriving Montreal 8.05 a.m.

Ticket Offices 129 St. James St. Windsor St. Station, Place Viger Stn.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR PACIFIC COAST, CALIFORNIA, LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION,

By Special Train, Aug. 28th, 1905

Tickets good to return within ninety days-Above fares include MEALS and TOURIST SLEEPING CAR berths beth ways. PORTLAND, OLD ORCHARD.

Loave Montreal at 8 a.m. and 8.01 p.m. Pullman "Parlor Cars on day trains and bleeping Cars on night trains hegant Cafe car service on day trains between Montreal and Pertland.

Montreal-Ottawa and Valleyfield LveMontreal 8.40 a.m., †4.10 p.m., 7.00 p.m., Arr Ottawa 11.40 a.m., †7.10 p.m., 10.00 p.m., Lve Ottawa 8.20 a.m., 3.30 p.m., †6.35 p.m., 47.40 a.m., 6.30 p.m., †9.35 p.m. Parlor Cars on all trains between Montreal

and Ottawa Lve Montreal 8.40, 9.30 a.m. , 4.10 p.m. , †5.15 p.m. Arr Valleyfield 9.45, 11.10 a.m. , 5.17 p.m. , †6.45

MONTREAL AND NEW YORK.

Shortest line, quickest service Two light trains daily each way. Two day rains each way, week days.

Lve Montreat |7.21 s.m., |10 15 s.m., Lve Montreat †7.21 a.m., 110 10 ... 3.10 p m. *11.30 p.m. Avr Montreal *2 50 p.m., †8 20 p.m

Arr Montreal 25 50 p.m., †8 20 p.m., †7.15a m. †9 45 p.m., †9.15a m. †9 45 p.m., †9.15a m. †9.45 p.m., †8.11y †Week days.

Train leaving Montreal at 11:30 p.m., common at Albany with Hudson River day Iros at Albany with Hudson River day Iros at Albany with the Human and the Hudson water trip down the Hudson River to New York. Connection with this train is also made at Saratoga Springs with the 'Saratoga Limited," reaching New York at 11:38 a.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICES 37 St. James Street, Telephones Ma 460 & 461, or Bonaventure Station

ACCOUNTING.

\$50 to \$100 per month salary assured our graduates under bond. You don't pay us until you have a position. Largest system of telegraph schools in America. Endorsed by all rail way officials. Operators always in demand. Ladies also admitted. Write for catalogue.

MORSE SCHOOL OF TELLEGRAPHY,
Cincinnati, O, Buffalo, N.Y., Atlanta, Ga.,
Lacrosse, Wis., Texarkana, Tex.,
San Francisco, Cal.

In a Chinese Doctor's Office.

(From Chamber's Journal.)

The method of treating sick persons adopted by Chinese doctors some cities is similar to that of the other physicians of the United State and those of Great Britain. The depend much, however, on the exami nation of the pulse. touch is so wonderfully develope that it is said they can determine the condition of the heart as well by the feebleness or strength of the beats; but they say there are no less than twelve different movements the arteries in the human body, al of which can be detected by feeling the fingers, wrist and arm.

When a patient calls on him examination the doctor first presses the arm, wrist and fingers, touching nearly every part. Sometimes te or fifteen minutes is occupied with this examination. Then he may as and also his age; but this is about the limit of the examination. parently he can tell the nature of the disease, without questioning further and if the caller wishes a prescrip tion he writes one in the ordinary Chinese characters on a generous sized square of paper

Ringing a bell, he hands the pres cription to the Chinese attendar who enters, for each physician has ents which he uses in treatment. If he has a large practice, he may em-

up the prescription.
One of the curious features of Chiness medical treatment is the way in which the physicians administer their remedies. Nearly all the offices

THE S. GARSILEY CO.

Store closes at 5.30 p.m. THURSDAY, July 27, 1905.

BIG CROWDS VISIT THE JULY CHEAP SALE!

Record business throughout the store this month. Here's why: At other times and on other occasions we hold epecial sales in certain departments. On this occasion we hold our biggest sale of the year in EVERY Department. It is perfectly accurate to say that no matter what goods you require you can buy them during this sale at the greatest sayings not only of this year but of several years. It includes the whole stock—of which not one item in a hundred can be printed.

STUPENDOUS SALE OF BLACK and COLORED DRESS GOODS Fancy Dress Goods, Black Dress Goods.

50 PIECES OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS, in 20 stylish colors and plaids, 40 inches wide. Regularly 29c. July Sale Price 15C CANVAS CREPON CLOTH, all

30 PIECES OF CHECK WOOL VOILES, grounds in navy, brown, gray, helio, sky, with small neat checks in white, 40 inches wide. Regularly 59c. July Sale Price

10 PIECES OF BLACK GRENA-DINE, fine satin stripe, 30 in.

wide. Regularly 35c. July Sale Price, per yard 22c 15 PIECES HANDSOME BLACK GRENADINE, single and double

satin stripe. Choice of 3 patterns, 30 inches wide. Regular 40c yard. July Sale24c

15 PIECES BLACK GRENADINE 59c. Cxtra quality, various patterns.
33c Regular 50c. Sale Price .. 28c

EXCLUSIVE PARIS BLOUSE PATTERNS.. HALF PRICE. When we offered these they met with a hearty reception Still enough left to repeat the offer. You can't fail to be interested in such a splendid saving opportunity. Each one is imported direct from Paris and is quite exclusive, Some are of Muslin, most of Silk, and Linen and pure Silk. A special showing in our St. James Street Window. These prices:

EMBROIDERED LINEN PARISIAN BLOUSE PATTERNS. Regular EHBROIDERED LINEN PARISISO. July Sale Prices, \$2,40,

\$2.25 UPERBLY EMBROIDERED SILK BLOUSE PATTERNS, latest Parisian effects. Regular prices, \$1.75 to \$2.50. Sale Price. \$1.19 Regular prices, \$4.80 to \$6.95. July Clearing Sale Price\$3.95

Regular price, \$10.20. July Cle Clearing Sale Price \$5.00 29c AND 49c GRENADINE WAISTINGS, 19c. A day of unexpected economy in Dress Fabrics The money to be saved on goods of the greatest present demand is far too important to be overlooked or neglected.

5000 YARDS OF GRENADINE WAISTINGS, Flaked Voiles and All Wool Suitings, in stripes, flakes and knot effects. Colors of fawn sky, navy, cardinal, green and brown. Regular values from

29c to 49c. July Sale Price ... 3000 YARDS OF FINE ALL WOOL CHALLIES, Embroidered Cash mere Flannels and Striped Flannels, fine shades of pink, gray, blue, helio, navy, etc., pretty floral effects. Regularly 29c and 49c. July Sale Price A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL SALE OF FOOTWEAR,

Record business in the Shoe Store all this week. Stock righting time, and we're clearing out new end stylish goods at prices that will surprise vou. For instance: LADIES' WHITE CANVAS OXFORD LACED SHOES, hand turned

soles and military heels. Sizes, 21 to 7. Regularly \$1.50. July Sale Price LADIES' CHOCOLATE VICI KID GIBSON TIE OXFORD SHOES,

MEN'S PATENT COLT BLUCHER LACED BOOTS, Goodyear welted soles, dull calf skin tops. Sizes 5½ to 10½. Regularly

THE S. CARSLEY COLIMITED

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

Of Carpets and Every Description of Floor Coverings. Made-up Squares. Etc.

Previous to Stock-Taking, we are offering in all Carpets, Floor Coverings and Curtains Discounts ranging from 15 to 33 1-3 per cent. If you have a single room that needs carpeting, this is a chance that should not be overlooked. Essentials of our business Legitimate Prices, prompt execution of orders, and the largest stock in the city to make your selection from Call and see for yourselves. No trouble to show goods'

THOMAS LIGGET 2474 & 2476 St. Catherine St.

of the principal doctors have what CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB. may be called a tea room attachment. This is a spacious apartment well lighted, frequently ornam with Oriental pottery and pictures, and containing small tables, each with two or three chairs. If the invalid does not wish to take his me-dicine at home, he is unhered into this room, and while scated at one of the tables drinks his prescription as he would a cup of tea or a gla medicine is in liquid form and served-hot in dainty Chinese bowels, for most of it is composed of a decoc-

tion of herbs.

Each table contains a bowl of rai sins, and when the attendant bring in the medicine he also brings in glass of tepid water. If the drink i bitter, as it usually is, the patien can eat some of the raisins to remove the taste, while with the water.

ALL SAILORS WELCOME,

Concert every Wednesday Evening All Local Talent invited. The finest

in the City pay us a visit.

MASS at 9 30 a.m. on Sunday.

Sacred Concert on Sunday even Sacred Concert on Sunday evening Open week days from 9 a.m., to 10

On Sundays from t p.m to 10 p.m-ST- PETER and COMMON STS.

PATENT SOLICITORS





Feb 19 1907

Vol. LV., No. MEMORABLE

Scene in the Hou mons when the ment Was B

describing the scene in Commons after the which resulted in a G

feat, says: It was apparent who filled for the division t Liberal side, although bate was proceeding t usual. As the divis citement, the members returning to their plant House instead of going almost invariably do a division of the night. rial whips came in before of the Irish party, who for the motion for the the Land Commission was instantaneously an cheering on the Opposi but it was as quickly o bers evidently fearing to been too precipitate. But after an Irish member ru the Opposition lobby, si Government is defeated was at once a terrific cl as the tellers advanced to announce the figures e handed the paper to Sir monde, thus denoting the winning teller, the whol and Irish Party rose in and rent the air with a nado of cheering, wavi handkerchiefs and papers Thomas Esmonde, with C. lan by his side, both of cheerfully, stood with th feated and palpably deject rial tellers, waiting for to subside before formal the numbers. There they the members on the benches exhausted thems nifestations of delight, ters, one and all, looking desperately perturbed, sa ed arms, trying to appeared. Mr. Balfour was place, but as the demons tinued he was forced to

coat, and threw himself bench, but the face he tu House was distorted with and anger. Poor Sir Ac sat next him, deeply stu-notice paper, a pathetic f Mr. Arthur Lyttelton and ton Chamberlain, confront possibility of ejection were pitiably overwrough jected. At last there and Sir Thomas Esmonde, steady voice, read out b 199 for the reduction, against—a near thing, b ance was stopped against ernment, which is the cheers, and cries of "Balf four !" "Resign ! resign !" in the midst of the din. four, however, showed lour, nowever, showed the of rising; and Sir H. Can harman, uproariously cheer whether he had any states make in view of what had pened. Mr. Balfour risks in the follower while his followers.

his room, and his appe

the signal for a fresh and

ous burst of cheering, di

pecially at him. He wa

slow, dramatic steps to

carefully arranged the ta

while his followers cheered faint-hearted way, and he s he had any statement to tould not make it on that His followers and his who evidently expected that have stated at once that h to ignore the vote just give ed anxious at this and Redmond then rose—his hoarse after his speech in noon—and at once put the before the House with his

He pointed out that the He had followed almost ter the Prime Minister has summoned his followers then to ensure him against the House of Commons.