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## THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND ITS ENEMIES

### Impressive Address by the Archbishop we have to look to for the success of each such work is not the opinion of the parish, large enough of Dublin.

the Archbishop of Dublin upon the completion of the Church of the Holy Family in that city is at hand, and it should be widely read by the Catholic laity. His Grace said : Busybodies seem never to tire of

affairs that in no way concern them, while they are notoriously, at least some of them, leaving undone, or all hold, in face of ness, business that they are well paid for doing, but that, to judge by results, they seem practically incapable of doing, or even of making any serious practical attempt to do (applause). As I have said, I prefer them to be the very welcome one, of chastising the impertinence of such people. I have never myself referred to the matter, directly or indirectly, before; and if I do so to-day, to speak candidly, it is mainly because in the circumstances in which I have been placed for the last day or two, no other topic has suggested itself to me to speak about, and also, some extent, because a reference to this particular topic was suggested to me this morning by a passage which I had reason to refer for quite a different purpose. The book, which I happen to have with me here, is a volume of lectures by Dr. Newman,

CARDINAL NEWMAN. -his famous lectures-on what he

described when delivering them, 'The Present Position of Catholics in England." The lectures were delivered in Birmingham in the year 1851, at a time of fierce excitement. All and the accused may be heard in his England was then seething with pasown defence." And again, "I wish sion, anti-Catholic, anti-Papal, passion, over the action of the Pope of TURN YOUR EYES UPON LOCAL the day, Pope Pius IX., in appoint ing an Archbishop and a number of Bishops in England,, the country having previously been governed, ecclesiastically, by Bishops no doubt, but by Bishops who, instead of being Bishops in dioceses of their own, were simply Vicars of the Pope, delegates of the Pope, acting exclusively in his name in the ecclesiastical government of the different districts into which England had long previ- not without humor, he went on to ously been divided by Papal autho rity. The absurdity of the commotion that was raised on the occasion has often been commented upon. If there was any very substantial difference between the two methods of exercising the authority of the Catholic Church in England, it is sufficiently obvious that it was into the Queen's speech; it might be ead in "sound and fury, signifying efforts to make the Irish language nothing." Now, what could be more once more the handmaid of religion that Father Moloney will best be remethods of exercising the authority of England, an exercise of Papal aube formally communicated to all the thority such as I have described, an European Courts; the stocks might act by which the Holy See abandon- fall, a stream of visitors set in from ed the system of an ecclesiastical add Russia, Egypt and the United States pal authority exercised through Bishops who were merely vicars or delegates of the Holy See, substituting for it the system which has since then been in operation, and, for years past, in perfectly tranquil operation, in England, as it has for centuries past been in operation in Ireland, the ecclesiastical administration of the country by Bishops, canonically appointed, each of them, as Bishops of a canonically erected diocese. At all

events, all England, all PROTESTANT ENGLAND, WENT SIMPLY MAD

with rage over what the Pope had lone. Mr. Gladstone and a few, very few, other public men, kept their heads. Others so far forgot themselves and what was due to the rebility and the dignity of their Position in the State, that it excitcomparatively little wonder est of the officers of State, the Lord

The text of an address delivered by about the passage in Dr. Newman's the foolish tirades about churchbuilding in Ireland, I have thought it not useless to mention the circumstances in which the lecture was delivered. One of the lectures, the ties of Catholics, the attitude and

but undone, their own proper busi-RAGED AROUND THEM,

lesson that Dr. Newman had to to leave our laymen, who are, in a sense, more directly concerned in the son of manifold application. It has simply this, that it should be the business of Catholics, the Catholics of each particular locality, to let themselves and their works be seen by those about them, to let themselves and their works be known by those about them, and in this way to extort from their prejudiced neighbors the admission that, whatever the Catholics of the country as oody might be, monsters of iniquity, and all the rest of it, as they might be, the Catholics of that particular chanced to meet with in a book to place were a signal exception to the rule, and, somehow or other, were people that one would not wish to harm or annoy. Speaking in Birmingham, as he was, he took case of Birmingham and London. "London," he said, "may declaim about Catholics in general, but Birmingham will put in a claim to judge them in particular, and when Birmingham becomes the judge, London falls into the mere office of accuser you," he said, "to

OPINION, that local opinion which is more healthy than vague popular opinion, for it is an opinion, not of words, but of facts; not of names, but of persons; it is perspicuous, real, and sure." "It is little," he said, "to me, as far as my personal well-being is concerned, what is thought of me by the metropolis, if I know what is thought of me in Birmingham." And say, "a member of Parliament in but it was a most respectable man, London might say I had two heads, and refuse to retract it, though I solumnly denied it; it would not be And thus, he concluded. "the charges believed in Birmingham. All world might believe it; it might be at the news. But it would not be believed in Birmingham; local opinion would carry it hollow against public opinion." And again, as he said. And again, as he 'never mind the London press; never mind Exeter Hall;

NEVER MIND PERAMBULATORY ORATORS OR SOLEMN MEET-

INGS; they do not affect local opinion. They are a blaze amid the stubble; they glare and they expire. . . Look at home. There lies your work. What you have to do, and what you can do, are one and the same." Now you probably can see what it is that I am coming to. You can see why it is that I, for instance, as a Bishop or Father Burke here, as a parish priest, when we have a church to be built, or to be enlarged, why it is that we care so little, or, rather, WHY IT IS THAT WE CARE SIM-

PLY NOTHING AT ALL. for the drivel of the "perambulatory orators" or of the "solemn meet orators' or of the "solemn meet-ings" (applause). They may talk as they will. They may make what speeches, write what books, and pass what resolutions, they will. They may, perhaps, in some vague indeter-minate way, creats a sort of public (hear, hear).

THE LOCAL OPINION OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS PARISH, and of those friends of theirs out-

side who are ready to help them in this work and to contribute to the interfering in our religious affairs, last of the series, was upon the duexpenditure upon it, because, whatever anyone else may think about demeanor which Catholics should that work, they at all events know what that work is. They know that it is not only a useful work, but a much-needed one. They know that the expenditure upon it, heavy as and against them, throughout the that expenditure is, and must be, is length and breadth of England. The in no way, in no sense, extravagant (applause). And knowing all this, teach was a very simple one, almost their support of the work, and of those engaged in it, may be relied upon with the most absolute conmatter, the task, which seems to its application to ourselves. It was fidence. Here is another passage from the same lecture. It is quite in the same sense as those that I have already quoted for you. It keeps to the same typical case of Birmingham and London. "If," he says, "troubled times come on, and the enemy rages, and his many voices go forth from one centre all through England,

threatening and reviling us, . . . why in that case the Birmingham people will say, 'Catholics are, doubtless, an infamous set.' . . for the Times says so, and the Bishops of the Establishment; and such good authorities cannot be wrong: somehow an exception must certainly be made for the Catholics of Birthe mingham. They are not like the mdon, rest: they are indeed a shocking set at Manchester and elsewhere but. however you account for it, they are respectable men here.

> BISHOPS, CATHOLIC BISHOPS, ARE TYRANTS,

but always excepting the Bishop of Birmingham, who affects no state or pomp, is simple and unassuming, and always in his work.' And, he continues, in like manner, the Manchester people will say, 'Oh, certainly, Popery is horrible, and must be kept down. Still, let us give the devil his due. They are a remarkably excellent body of men here. .

. It is very different at Birming ham; there they have a Bishop, and that makes all the difference; he is a Wolsey and all that. . . .

WE DO NOT RECOLLECT WHO AS-CERTAINED THIS.

who was far too conscientious and too charitable to slander anyone.' the against Catholics will become

> foolish outcry that has been got up membered by Gaelic Leaguers. about the building of churches in Aughrim street, or, to put it more generally, here in Dublin, in so far as it concerns this or any other particular parish, no one whose opinion is worth taking count of will believe them, or will pay heed to them in All their ranting will not lessen the contribution of the people of the place by a single pound, or by a single penny (hear, hear). Possibly from want of knowledge of the facts, some one in Dublin may be led to

attach some weight to the VAGUE, WILD STATEMENTS about extravagance in church building elsewhere, in some other diocese in the north, south, east or west of Ireland. Possibly from a similar want of knowledge of the facts, some persons in those other parts of the country may be led to think that the charges so freely made,—charges which they know have no truth whatave something in them as applied to us in Dublin. But out of all this. NO HARM WHATEVER CAN COME. The people elsewhere know their own business. We here know ours. Let that suffice. Our business here, our business to-day, is to stand by

against the carrying on of the works lity of providing this parish with a in which we are engaged. But what suitable church, in other words, with the general public, at least of any for the requirements of the parish, such public as would be influenced by costly, no doubt, but not costly bethose foolish declamations. What we youd what a church, a temple raislook to. here to-day, for instance, is ed to the honor and glory of God, the local opinion of Aughrim street and standing in so prominent a place in our city, ought to be. have no doubt that, as upon all for mer occasions when you were called upon to do your duty in any such work, the result of to-day's meeting will be one that will give a practical and a fitting answer to your wouldbe defamers, the would-be, contemp tible defamers of the Catholic people of Ireland (prolonged applause.)

#### Hely Father's Blessing to Little Children.

The following announcement appears in the June number of The Sentinel of the Blessed Sacrament: The Rev. Father Durand, of the Congregation of the Most Blessed Sacrament, having asked His Holiness Pius X. for a special benediction for the young children who would pray each day for the success of the Eucharistic Congress at Rome, received this charming answer, which the Holy Father deigned to write with his own hand below the petiwrite tion:

"To our dear son, Henry Durand, priest, and to all the little children who, during the days of the Encharistic Congress at Rome, shall pray at least five minutes before the Most Blessed Sacrament, we grant with the Apostolic Benediction one hundred days (100) indulgence.

"PIUS X., Pope.

"The Vatican, April 8, 1905." the Fucharistic Congress opened in Rome on Thursday, June 1, and closed Tuesday, June 6.

#### Death of Father Moloney.

The Gaelic movement has suffered a great many years past Father Moloof the Gaelic League of London, and it is largely owing to his exertions power and widespread influence in wonderful capacity for organization that Father Moloney will best be re-

Here in Irish celebration in Westminster Cathedral this year, Mr. John O'Keane, who was, as Hon. Sec. of the Gaelic League of London, a co-worker with Father Moloney, and in a position to speak with first hand knowledge. says:—"The man who has, as far as I am aware, done most by the best form of precept, example, restore the Irish language into the services of the Church, is Father Moloney, the guiding spirit of this celebration. He has been for years a worker in the London Gaelic League, and is well known at the Oireachtas and other Gaelic gatherings. Feile Padruig, 1901, the Irish reli gious celebration has, owing to his efforts, yearly been held in the Docknead (London) Catholic Church Though of considerable inconvenience to him in many ways, these events were always a source of gratification to London Gaels. were worthy of the ever if applied to themselves or to promoter, and, what he valued more their own part of the country,—may of the occasion itself." It was Fa ther Moloney, too, who organized the series of lectures on Gregorian music delivered in the Belvidere College Dublin, last year, and who organized the summer school for the study of the Solesmes Chant at the Isla of

# opinion, or what seems to them to the a public opinion, against us, and upon their shoulders the responsibilities. THE YEAR IN FRANCE.

[ALVAN 5. SANBORN in The Atlantic Monthly.]

most interesting, the most significant and the most reassuring event of the the French Freemasonry as an agency the robust sense of honor which long was theirs, but which, to put it as mildly as possible, had latterly been badly compromised. This change is an unmistakable symptom of convalescence, if not a proof of complete restoration to health.

The Latin races have always taken exceedingly high ground regarding espionage of every sort except that which is strictly professional. Neither the Latin temperament nor the Latin ethical code based on the Latin temperament admits the right of any man who is not a detective by trade to turn even the worst criminal over to justice. The Latin peoples hold that the role of informer is absolutely incompatible with the character of better than pages of explanation could a gentleman.

A score of years ago a French criminal, Charles Redon, escaped from a French prison and succeeded in his father, by favor of the latter's ent with religion, but loyalty to M. devotion. Arrived at Palencia, they consulted the leading lawyer of the place. The lawyer betrayed their confidence. He had them imprisoned, and steps were being taken toward their extradition, when the 1350 inhabitants of Palencia rose as one man, with the bishop and prefect at their head, demanded their release obtained it, and then drove the treacherous lawyer out of the town with M. Joseph Remach, for instance, imprecations and yells.

More recently, when the notoriou Humberts (who were hiding at Madrid) were turned over to the police heavy blow through the death of by a member of the Spanish Royal Father Moloney, of London. For a Academy, Senor Cotarello, the entire Spanish press denounced his act ney was a member of the Ard Coisde in no measured terms, Nunez de Arce brought the matter to the attention of the Academy, and several members that the League now enjoys such of the Academy threatened to resign. on the ground that they did not wish the English capital. Of a refined, to make a part of the same body gentle disposition, he was not one with M. Cotarello, who, 'being neito force himself into prominence or ther a policeman nor a magistrate," to seek notoriety for himself for the had been "guilty of contemptible good works he performed. He was a conduct." The poor, to whom M. quiet, silent worker, but he had a Cotarello offered the twenty-five thousand francs he was given for his re--for enforcing his own earnest en-velation by the French authorities, thusiasm into others, and there is flatly refused to accept it. France no department of Gaelic League work (where the offering of a reward for in London which has not profited by the apprehension of the Humberts his connection with it. It is for his had been strenuously objected to) and the rest of Latin Europe, were once more the handmaid of religion inexpressibly shocked and disgusted by Senor Cotarello's action. "On this subject," wrote Charles Laurent at Writing in the Freeman's Journal the time, "public opinion will listen to neither raillery nor reason. It is for the skeptic Renan before the Callrish celebration in Westminster Ca. Ireland. For my part, they may say on the 17th March about the great to neither raillery nor reason. It is to attempt to mislead it regarding its own sentiments. Though it may hesitate for a second, it quickly gets its bearings again, and resumes the right path. With us, whoever has played the role of informer is there after condemned to resort to a pseudonym if he wishes to enjoy the fruits of his villainy in peace. And in Italy, in Spain, among all the peoples, even the most remote, who are of Latin origin, it is the same-imperiously." The immediate occasion of the outbreak of the abhorrence of delation noted in the opening paragraph of

this article was the proclamation in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Guyot de Villeneuve (corroboratory documents in hand) of the scandalous extent to which the Minister of War had utilized (with the knowledge, if ing monks of the preaching orders to not the consent of the premier, M. Combes) the highly organized spy system of the Grand Orient of France as a basis for the degradation and promotion of the officers in the army

The documents produced by M. Guyot de Villeneuve were indeed of a arms by non-Catholic of mature to create a sensation. They accessions to their mature to create a sensation. They accessions to their mature to create a sensation and intellectual wealth. cret notes regarding individual army

A vigorous reassertion of the tradi-tional French abhorrence of delation, in a period which had appeared inclined to tolerate it, has been the the Grand Orient specially established and equipped for the purpose, with the help of Freemasons in all secpast year in France, whether the tions of France and in all walks of point of view be that of national life. These notes concerned thempolitics or that of national psycho-selves with the personal habits and logy. The French people have got morals, and even with the thoughts back—thanks to a complete exposure of their subjects. They invaded the sanctity of family life. Starting from of political corruption and intrigue- the false premises that free-thinker and republican are interchangeable terms, and that a person who takes the Sacrament, or even goes to Mass, is necessarily disloyal to the Republic, they blacklisted those officers who profess or practice religion, and

called down condign punishment upon them. They pass belief in their pettiness. M. Combes is said to have deprived of his job a certain riverkeeper for the offense of having transported in his boat a member of a religious fraternity from one bank of the river to the other. The surprising thing is, not that M. Combes. should have punished the offense, but that he should have learned of the offense. Such an incident indicates the perfection of the Masonic spying system, and shows at the same time that the loyalty demanded in reality by M. Combes was not loyalty to the crossing the frontfer into Spain with Republic, which is perfectly consist-Combes, which, it is very true, is

not. A veritable tidal wave of blended indignation and disgust swept over France at M. Guyot de Villeneuve's unsavory revelations, catching up and hurrying along with it hosts of staunch anti-clericals who had hitherto been the warmest supporters of the ministry.

said: "That a government has the right to inform itself, by its own agents (its direct agents responsible to it), regarding the loyalty of army officers, no one under any regime has ever contested. But the loyalty of an officer to the government is guite 'a different thing from his political, philosophical, and religious conscience, which should be an impenetrable domain. Loyalty to the government consists in a respectful attitude toward the constitution and its institutions, and this may very properly be made a matter of discipline. But the right stops there. To go farther is the inquisition."

The country at large had paid relatively little attention to such puerile displays of bigotry and petty spite, to such gratuitous and profitless persecutions, as the removal of religious emblems from the court rooms and of crosses from the cemeteries; the suppression of the Messe Rouge or the Mass of the Holy Ghost for the magistracy; the putting of an embargo, locally, on the wearing of the Sisters of Charity as nurses from the Invalides and from the marine hospitals; the interdiction of religious processions; the forbidding of soldiers to frequent Catholic clubs and recreation rooms; the abolition of the traditional Good Friday rites in the navy; and the substitution of cold and colorless civil festivals for the picturesque pardons of Brittany,

It had shown very few signs of being excited when the right to take vows and live in common was denied to a large class of French citizens; when an Alsatian abbe was expelled from French territory, before he had uttered a word, because it was assumed that he was going to criticize the ministry: when priests and ecclesiastics were disciplined for allowdeliver Lenten sermons in their churches; when schoolmasters encouraged to make their influ not only non-religious, but anti-religious; and when its own monks and nuns, expelled at the point of the bayonet, were welcomed with open arms by non-Catholic countries, as accessions to their material, moral,

(Continued on Page 8.)

makes one observant of the general mannerisms of the travelling public. There is a certain class of man discriminates between the woman of leisure and the woman of business when a crowded car presents the question of offering the common courtesy of a seat (the same man we meet in business offices who neither removes his hat from his head nor his cigar from his mouth while addressing the young woman who happens to wait on him); there is also the one who likes to occupy two seats, while only entitled to one then, again, we meet the party who insists on sitting at the end of the seat and forces everyone to pass, no matter how many parcels one may be burdened with. These may be small thirgs, but the small things tell. With much less selfishness-some times thoughtlessness-and considermore courtesy the old world

> + + + FASHIONS.

would not be such a bad place to

live in.

From tip to toe the summer will be embroidered.

Peacock designs flaunt themselves in the face of superstition Narrow Irish lace vies with Valen-

ciennes for smartness. A white linen perasol bordered with

colored batiste is good. New are the pelts of open eyele

enbroidery over colored linings Serge is pronounced all right the spring walking gown

The new hats are lovely enough to teapt a woman rushing the season a Spats of white linen and pique are

threatened to succeed the cloth ones so much worn Numbers of hats are made of trans parent Neapolitan in black, white

and colors. The woman who can't wear all white fastens, a big red bow to her booice front and wears a twinkling

little pair of red slippers. The prettiest lingerte watst is the "baby" style, buttoned in back, with little round yoke of lace and high

coffs to match Everybody talks about the new ribbons, and in truth they are things to conjure by-whole fields of lovely

flowers caught up and imprisoned in bands of shimmering silk. Youthful and simple is a large ha of white horsehair braid, fashioned

with almost flat crown and wid undulating brim, which is slightly raised at the left side toward the back. Bunches of white and lavende litucs with green leaves interspersed are laid carelessly on the brim, and directly on top of the crown is a many-looped spreading bow of shad ed white and lavender ribbon. Two bunches of the flowers and a smaller bow rest against the slightly flared In one of the delicate colored s'raws this model would be charm ing worn with a gown of a shade to match

A new idea is the wearing of na row lace frills on the upper edge of high neck bands; of course these frills must be very narrow and of the finest lace, or else they will utterly th cat. Not more than half an inch of frilling ought to show above the special care folded neckband, and should be taken that the latter is carefully fitted and invisibly boned.

Canvas will enter very largely into the construction of smart collars and turnovers this season, and many of them will be elaborately embroic ered either in white or in colors. It will further be pressed into the ser vice of the waistcoat, as are linen pique and white duck

Sleeves have reversed the order of from wrist to shoulder, all fulnes oming once more from the armhole while so necessary is width here tha whalebone epaulets are used to sup port the fulness. Elbow sleeves are used for all except tailor-made and the "robe simple."

+ + + TIMELY HINTS.

Wine stains will come out of linen if the stained part is held in boiling milk for a minute or two.

The bluish color on pianos is caused by the action of damp air on the polish. Rub the surface tho-

The daily use of the street cars oil and finish by going over it with the bare hand. No polishing mate rial is equal to the hand for fin

For malaria the Roman cure is pro pared by cutting the rind and pulp of a lemon into a pint of water, then boiling until there is only a half pint One teaspoonful should be taken be fore each meal. This is said to have cured obstinate cases when quinine failed.

Soak lamp wicks in vinegar then dry them thoroughly to keep the lamp from smoking.

A raw egg swallowed immediately will generally carry a bone down that cannot be removed by the ut nest exertion from the throat, and has got out of the reach of the finger For frayed collars and cuffs, tak an ordinary wax candle and well rut edges. Then rub ove with a clean handkerchief, and you will find the collar quite smooth. When soot falls upon the carpet of

rig, never attempt to sweep it once, for the result is sure to be a disfiguring mark. Cover it thick ly with nicely dried salt, which will enable you to sweep it up cleanly so that not the slightest stain or smea will be left.

To clean velvet take pure turpen tine and soft clean cloths and sponge a small spot with the turpentine then wipe with one or more dry cloths. When the entire piece is cleaned, hang in the air and afterward, if possible, in a hot room, and the odor will leave it.

When painted woods of the interior of the house are soiled or spotted get a plate of very good whiting. It will cost only a few cents. Dip a piece of flannel into warm water nearly dry and dip it into squeeze the whiting. Then rub the paint with the whiting and all the and grease will disappear, and the paint will look like new, no matter how delicate.

RECIPES.

Lemon Cheese Cakes-A pound of puff pastry, two stale spongecakes, the grated rind and juice of mons, three tablespoonsful of powdered sugar, two tablespoonsful of butter, two eggs. Method-Grate the spongecakes, add the lemon rind. juice, and sugar, melt the butter in saucepan, add the spongecake mix ture, and stir at the side of the fire until hot through; then let it cool Make some puff pastry and line som patty-pans with it. To the cooled mixture add the eggs well beafen up, fill the patty pans with this, and bake in a moderate oven for about twenty minutes. These can be eater either hot or cold, but are best cold

Strawberry Saracen is a dish which rivals short-cake. Line the bottom of a china dish with slices of this buttered toast. Fill the dish with strawberries, closely packed. Sprinkle sugar generously (about a large cup ful to a quart of berries) over them and set in a slow oven for half am hour. Serve cold, with whipped cieam.

Red Lion Inn Rhubard Pie-Cut, i ather coarse pieces enough pieplant or rhubarb, to fill a cup. Beat one egg, add the pieplant, a cup of sugar, two common crackers rolled fine, and a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt. Mix together thoroughly and turn into a pie tin lined with pastry. Put Add one grating of nutmeg there. and bake as a fart pie. Bands pastry may be laid over the top be fore baking.-Boston Cooking School Magazine

Apple Water Ice-Slice six large juicy apples without peeling; pour over them three quarts of boiling water; cover and set aside until cool Sweeten and flavor with orange extract. When ready to serve add onefourth of shaved ica

Cookies-One and three fourths cup of brown sugar, threefourths of a cup of shortening, one egg, three-fourths of a cup of sweet mi.k, half a teaspoonful of clove, nutmeg, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, a rounding teaspoonful seda, two rounding teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, flour to roll thin :

hot oven Macaroni with Mushrooms-Boil hall a pound of macaroni, drain and keep warm. Put in a saucepan a little parsley, one onion, a tablespoor of vinegar, salt and pepper, with a p.nt of water. Set over then ready to boil put in a quart of mushrooms; let cook ten minutes; heat in four eggs, stir until thick

of mushrooms until the dish is full: stove five minutes.

Asparagus Salad-Boil asparagu in salt water until tender, then drain weter off and arrange tips in a dish with the tips to center; add olive oil inegar and pepper and salt. Cheese Toast-Grate enough ch

to make one cup, add one-quarter level teaspoon each of salt and musard, a few grains of cayenne and rounding teaspoon of butter. the bowl over hot water and enough to form a smooth paste. Cu fingers of thinly sliced bread. but ter them slightly and toast delicate Spread the cheese mixture the toast, set in the oven until the cheese melts, and serve at once. + + +

SECRETS OF THE HAND.

The handshake of some people makes you think of accident and sud Contrast this ill boding hand with the guick, skilful, quiet hand of a nurse whom I remembe with affection because she took the best care of my teacher. I have clasped the hands of some rich people that spin not and toil not ye' are not beautiful. Beneath their soft, smooth roundness what a chaos of undeveloped character! All this is my private science

palmistry, and when I tell your fortune it is by no mysterious intuition of gypsy witchcraft, but by natural explicable, recognition of bessed character in your hand. Not only is the hand as easy to recognize as the face, but it reveals its secret more openly and unconsciously, Paoplo control their countenances, the hand is under no restraint. It re laxes and becomes listless when the spirit is low and dejected, the mus cles tighten when the mind is ex cited or the heart glad, and permanent qualities stand written on it all the time.

As there are many beauties of the face, so the beauties of the hand are many. Touch has its ecstasies. The hands of people of strong individuality and sensitiveness are wonderfullnobile. In a glance of their finger tips they express many shades thought. Now and again I touch a fine, graceful, supple wristed hand the same beauty which spells with and distinction that you must see in the handwriting of some highly cultivated people. I wish you could see how prettily little children spell in my hand. They are wild flowers of their finger motions hunanity and wild flowers of speech.-Helen Keller in Century. + + +

MENDING TABLE LINEN.

One housewife always mends table inen with embroidery cotton of a number to correspond with the quality of the cloth. Under the ragged edges of the tear she bastes a piec of stiff paper, and makes a network of fine stitches back and forth over its edges, carrying the stitches about an inch beyond the edges. Thin places and breaks in linen may run with the flax or embroidery floss and towels should be mended in the same way.

The girls in Switzerland are taught in school to mend table linen according to the weaves in the cloth, but the best that ordinary housekeeper can do is to ravel out the thread rom strips "evened off" from new linen and strengthen the weak place in the old tablecloths before a hole appears. When they get beyond this remedy, they can be cut up into trayc.oths, fruit napkins and bibs. French method that is fold the her backward and stitch "over and over" It is easier than plain hemming and almost invisible when nicely done.

+ + + THE FIRESIDE HER ALTAR.

Rev. Dr. Patrick Farrell, rector of St. John's Cathedral, gave a notable sermon recently or "The Mother's Influence in Home Life." Taking his text from Book of Proverbs, "Who shall find a valiant woman?' he spoke in part as fo'iows:

"For the home life an influence of paramount importance is that of the riother. As we turn the pages of memory's album, the first photo graph is the fairest and the The mother makes the home. The word itself-mother-is sweeter to the heart of man 'than honey and the honeycomb.'

"The has saved souls in the forming character, and the memory of her and a happy home has always exercised a restraining power upon the passions of man. Mother's love brings brightness to the home. Let me analyze that love. It has two elements sacrifice and devotedness. The duties of the Christian mother are solemn She was free in entering into the compact, but once entered upon her roughly with a bit of chamois mois-tend with a drop or two of sweet bottom of a deep dish, then a layer full force of the natural law and its

consequent obligations for the good A CONGREGATIONALIST public order. . .

'Maternal love implies devoted The whole being of the mothe should be wrapped up in the great priestess of the natural order her altar, the family fireside. While of the world, into her hands is com mitted the care of an immortal soul ioned by the hand of God.

"The moral training of her must begin at her own knee must teach tiny feet to walk in the ways of virtue and in the counsels o To do this she must make the home holy. The grace of the sacra matrimony alone will able the Christian mother to accom plish this work. Instst on public order, as you will, and persuade pa rents of their natural duties, and af ter all it is religion that sanctifies the home. And if mothers los sight of the Christian obligation everything pure and holy is lost.

"Women may not be called great deeds in order that they may zens of history are exceptions. Man unknown heroines, pure, sinless, un complaining, are working for glory of God in misery and poverty and they shall obtain their reward.'

+ + + COLORS VIE WITH WHITE.

This is one of the seasons when al white, although still very popular, is not at all the prevailing shade. Ever morning dresses are more prevaler in blue, pink, lavender, green yellow than the simple white which always looks so cool and refreshing on a hot day.

Apart from the regulation shirt vaist and skirt for the golf links and tennis court-which must always be white with a light colored leather or ribbon belt if some foreign note is desired-the prettiest morning dresses are of plain or embroidered linen duck. Pique is also worn, but it is heavier. Embroidered linen gowns have been extremely fashion able for quite a while, so that they are no longer new, but as smart as when first introduced. Although embreidery upon the skirt is effective i is not necessary, and the waist may he quite simply made with merely band of embroidery down the from and back of the waist and on the sleeves. The more elaborate cos tumes are trimmed with lace as as embroidery, and surely there is a certain satisfaction in putting handwork on a colored material which i never to be found when trimming inen and all are of solid white

+ + + FUNNY SAYINGS.

AFFECTING GRATITUDE. (From the New York Sun.)

Dr. Margaret H. Norris, the phy sician in charge of the Sarah Seward Hospital at Allahabad, in India, fur nishes beautiful evidence of the gra titude of the natives among whom she and many other American men are working in a medical way The two letters subjoined are genu ine, and from husbands of women who had been patients of Dr. Norris.

No. 1-Cured.

"Dear She: My wife has returned rom your hospital cured. Provided are allowed as your bungalow n.s.les I would like to do you the honor of presenting myself there this afterncon, but I will not try to repay your vengeance belongeth unto God. Yours noticeably

No. 2-Dead.

much pleasure to inform you that my d-arly unfortunate wife will be longer under your kind treatment she having left this world for other on the night of the 27th ultimo. For your help in this matter I shall ever remain grateful.

Yours reverently,

These testimonials are printed in the India number of Woman's Work for April. We do not know which of the two Babu masterpieces is most affecting

HOW SHE LOST THEM.

A little girl of seven, after much was telling her mother how she had lost her two front teeth which had been loose for some time "Well, it wasn't a very nice way rother. I was biting Nanny."

THE SUMMER MAN

Small Tessie, in the trolley car, sat opposite a dude with fancy es, and shoe strings nearly an inch wide. Tessie ga: d in interes ed wonder at the dude's footgear

neckties on his feet."

ON CHILD TRAINING

Temperance Union in the Court Hou at Binghampton, N.Y., recently, Pro J. Edward Banta, principal of the high school of that city, paid a high tribute to the policy of Catholic Church with regard to the teaching of religious truths to ne I'rofessor Banta is an active mem

of the First Congregational Church, the most prominent society denomination in Binghampton and is a member of several its governing boards. His remarks were delivered during the time allotted to discussions pertaining Some Perplexities Which Confront stated that, being himself a parent, the subject of child's religious training was one in which he was greatly interested, and he felt qualified to speak on the topi then under discussion, as he had giren it deep consideration and beration from the time when oldest boy was able to grasp the reaning of the most trivial things in this life. His remarks were listened to with close attention by those who heard him, and at his conclusion he was loudly applauded. He said, ir part, as follows: "The religious training of a child

is something to which, I fear, we of the Protestant denominations do not give sufficient attention. If we would have Christian men and women, we must not wait until they have arrived at the so-called age of reason That is a grave mistake. We mus begin with the child, and at an early date—at the time when the child's mind is the most susceptible and like iv to grasp things which will leave a lasting impression. The things which a child's mind grasps never leaves it, and in after years, when the grown man or woman looks back on the years gone by, on the years of childhood, the things learned then will be brought back with greater force than the things learned in after . We do not value as we ought the

troths of this fact. What we have learned in our childhood will never become a blank if they have been taught us in any manner which would tend to make even a slight impression on the young mind. It is useless to appeal to the mature mine engrossed with the things of this life, to stop and ponder over reli gion. True, the truths of religion a told to the mature mind will be realized and appreciated, but for a time The sermon on Sunday may be deep, may be full of truth and food for the mind, but the cares life on Monday and the successive

days of the week will obliterate the thoughts caused to enter the mind on Sunday in the quietness of the church, unless, as I hold, the mind has been prepared for it by an early training of the child.

"A lady once asked a celebrated man, it is said, 'I wish to properly educate my child, and came to you to ask when would be the proper time to begin.' The answer she ceived was: 'Madame, you are too late; the education of your child should have commenced a hundred The woman was mystirears ago.' fied at the answer, and asked man what he meant. He replied by stating that the education of a child must be commenced in the parent, and for several generations back; and not only that, but it must be begun in a young mind.

Of course, we cannot go back now, but we can begin now with our young children. I recall a examination held by our church hoard for the purpose of examining candidates for membership in our society. A young girl, of probably 13 years, presented herself as a candidate for admission to our church. 'When did you become a Christian?' she was asked. The ques tion seemed to puzzle her, and faltered an answer: 'I don't know what you mean; I suppose I was always one.

mit that there was something lacking in our system of teaching children reiigion, and I was forced to remembe the words of a Catholic priest with whom I was well acquainted while teaching school in a small town in Connecticut many years ago.

Father Furlong was his name. He and I were intimate friends, and we had many entertaining visits toge -visits which were not only so cial, but were mentally beneficial tather Furlong was a man of kee intellect and a gentleman of sple character. We were speaking of thivery subject one evening, and I ask lic Church held its members and

SURPRISE

me, and I was inclined to think he was joking.

SURPRISE

· Said Father Furlong Give me your children at 7 years and let me keep them for a couple of years and I will make good Catholics of them.' I replied that I could not see how that could be done, and I was forced to think to myself that he was overestimating his abilities in that line, and I determined to question Bishop McMahon, at that time Catholic Bishop at Hartford, with whom I was also well acquainted,

"A short time after that I had occasion to go to Hartford, and remembered the remarks of Father Furlong, and I determined to see the Bishop and ask him the same question and relate my conversation with Father Furlong. I did so. Bishop McMahon did not seem at all surprised, but simply smiled and said . 'What Father Furlong says is Perfectly true, and I will make it still stronger by saying that at 6 years I would take the children and make good Catholics of them in same time.

"I was still more dumbfounded than when I was answered by the priest, and the more I wondered the stronger the truth prevailed upon me that the value of a religious training lies in the fact that it has begun ently. A Catholic can never forget his early training, it seems to me and you will have to agree with me. We see evidences of it every day."

#### A MOTHER'S PRAISE.

In every part of Canada you will find mothers who speak in the highest praise of Baby's Own Tablets Among these is Mrs. Jas. H. Konkle, Ontario, who says: "I Beamsville. have used Baby's Own Tablets for over three years and I would be without them. They have done more for my children than any medicine I have ever used. My little girl, now four years old. was always troubled with indigestion and constipation, and although other medicines helped her temporarily, Baby's Own Tablets were the things needed to cure her. I also gave the tablets to my baby from time to time since she was two days old, and they always worked like a charm. She is two years bealthy child would be hard to find. The Tablets are certainly a life ailments of infants and young children. They contain no poisoning soothing stuff, and there is no danger of giving an over-dose as there with liquid medicine. aruggists, or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Wiliams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TRAINED NURSES. May, at the Foley Guild Hall, Kala-

Michigan, St. Camillus mazco. School for Trained Nurses, under the arspices of Borgess Hospital, graducted a class of lay nurses. excellent programme was presented, and addresses made by several physicians and others. This is the sixth class graduated from Borgess Mospital. The standard of training school is second to none in the country. It is under the direction of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The comse is three years and the gradu-On the evening of the 31st ites become very efficient in Another class is in chosen vocation. process of formation for which appliands will be received. The young lady graduates and the Sisters forts in this noble cause for the bet-terment of humanity.

Dear Boys and Girls: Some of the little folks last two weeks, but I ar petter things. I know i settle down to write in ful weather, for when so must be time for I ever, I hope you are all ing hard, and will receiv kvely prizes. Your loving. AUNT + + + Dear Aunt Becky : I saw no letters in the

Ment Becky, we are busy planting, and I suppose ev boy and girl is busy too. years old. My birthday w of March, Everything los ly now, the frees are all leaf. It is lovely to little birds singing in th there is not one of them we live in a nice place i try, about 300 yards church. It is a lovely s ing, and our parish pri Father Phelan. My broth I ar attending catechism day. We expect to be con summer. I think my lef enough for this time. I again, so good bye, dear A

I thought I would write

THURSDAY, JUNI

OUR

I remain, yours truly JOHAN Sturgeon, P.E.I.

+ + + Dear Aunt Becky: As I have not written y for such a long time, I th would write you one. I

full from the top of a harn ed up all his face. I wil ears old next month. I begaring for my first Co Our priest says I am too I know my catechism. My thers are preparing for th s all for this time. I rem

Your little niece BEAT

Sudbury, Ont., May, 190 + + + Dear Aunt Becky:

as I have not written a a long time I thought I w you one. I have been dov ionto at Easter. I am pre my first communion and I will make it. I got my e and I have been away fr for four months. I got a g'asses and I can see well ought home lots of thing children from Toronto. Th examined us Friday. I ne sent back. I know my cate the time. I liked Toron much. I would like to go Montreal in the summer. I will go and see you. I w years old on the thirteent

This is all for this time, as no more news to tell you. From your little neph

Sudbury, Ont., May, 190 + + + THE BAD BOY. She knelt beside the bed v

the boy Who all the weary day had Tears wet her cheeks, and pr on her lips

The while she drank grief's bitter sips "If you but knew, my boy," How you have hurt me three

livelong day, If you could know the love bears. Or that your name's the b

her prayers." And then she prayed till he back to her

And happy tears replaced th drops' blur; She prayed for patience, pr

light; but more, Prayed for the boy for who love she bore

he prayed that he might che etter part,

And lose the growing hardne hearte She prayed until joy into he

And mother-love through all ing burned.

Now like her God she seem

kneeling there, Her lips attuned to sweet,

e dumbfounded wered by the wondered the vailed upon me igious training it has begun n never forget seems to me, every day.' PRAISE.

nada vou will k in the high-Own Tablets. as. H. Konkle who says: "I Tablets for han any medi-My little girl, ion and conh other medi rarily, Baby's things needed ve the tablets to time since and they alarm. She is and a more hard to find. tainly a life-

RSES.

ld Hall, Kalat. Camillus' ses, under the lospital, granurses. vas presented, several phy-This is the from Borgess lard of nd to none in der the direct. Joseph. The nd the gradue 31st ent in their her class is in

r which appli-The young

Sisters have ud of their ef-

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

BY AUNT BECKY.

Dear Boys and Girls: Some of the little folks have waked up. The corner was very lonely the last two weeks, but I am hoping for petter things. I know it is hard to settle down to write in this delightful weather, for when school is out there must be time for play. However, I hope you are all well, studying hard, and will receive lotos of

k vely prizes. Your loving, AUNT BECKY.

+ + +

Dear Aunt Becky : I saw no letters in the corner so I thought I would write one. Well Ment Becky, we are busy sowing and planting, and I suppose every little boy and girl is busy too. I am 12 years old. My birthday was the 24th of March, Everything looks so lovew now, the frees are all coming out It is lovely to hear title birds singing in the morning; there is not one of them sings alike. We live in a nice place in the country, about 300 yards from the church. It is a lovely stone building, and our parish priest is Rev. Father Phelan. My brother Leo and I al attending catechism every Sunday. We expect to be confirmed this summer. I think my lefter is long enough for this time. I will write again, so good bye, dear Aunt Becky.

> I remain, yours truly, JOHANNAH M.

Sturgeon, P.E.I. + + +

Dear Aunt Becky: As I have not written you a letter for such a long time, I thought I would write you one. My brother fell from the top of a barn and bruis-

ed up all his face. I will be eight ears old next month. I am not preparing for my first Communion. Our priest says I am too young, but I know my catechism. My two brothers are preparing for theirs. This 's all for this time. I remain, Your little niece,

BEATRICE D. Sudbury, Ont., May, 1905. + + +

Dear Aunt Becky:

as I have not written a letter for a long time I thought I would write you one. I have been down to Toonto at Easter. I am preparing for my first communion and I hope I will make it. I got my eyes tested and I have been away from school for four months. I got a pair of g'asses and I can see well now. brought home lots of things for the children from Toronto. The priest examined us Friday. I never got sent back. I know my catechism all the time. I liked Toronto very much. I would like to go down to Montreal in the summer. If I can I will go and see you. I will be ten years old on the thirteenth of June. This is all for this time, as I have no more news to tell you. From your little nephew,

ERNEST D

Sudbury, Ont., May, 1905. \* \* \*

THE BAD BOY.

She knelt beside the bed where lay the boy,

Who all the weary day had been so

while she drank grief's gall bitter sips.

"If you but knew, my boy," I heard her say. 'How you have hurt me through this

livelong day, If you could know the love a mother bears,

Or that your name's the burden of her prayers."

And then she prayed till hope came back to her, And happy tears replaced the grief

She prayed for patience, prayed for light; but more,

Prayed for the boy for whom such love she bore. She prayed that he might choose the better part,

And lose the growing hardness in his

She prayed until joy into her soul returned.

And mother-love through all her being burned.

Now like her God she seemed while kneeling there, Her lips attuned to sweet, unselfia

How like the Christ that nightly over me

Bergs, trusting that my love for Him may be Such that upon the morrow I may go

More meekly on His errands here below Some day that boy must feel love's

thralling thrill-I yet may learn to do my Master's

-Baltimore American.

+++ LIKE OTHER BOYS.

"H'lo, Rusty! Say, can you come fighin' ?'

The speaker, a small boy of about fourteen years, dropped down from the top of the fence which the other boy was busily engaged in painting and deposited himself with great care upon the grass.

"No, I can't go fishin'; got to work," answered the other boy, as an expression of pain or wistfulness rassed over his plain, sunburned facc.

"Got to paint this ole fence; always hev ter work." He rubbed his dingy coatsleeve across his eyes as he spoke, while he unconsciously turned toward an old, yellow farmlouse not far distant.

'Oh! I hate that old fence! Did your Aunt Jane say you'd got to? Well, I'm glad I haven't an Aunt

"'Sh! She'll hear you." Both boys lowered their voices and turned their backs toward the old house as a tall, angular form appeared in the doorway.

"Rastus! Rastus! if I see you a' idling agin to-day, into the house you'll march and you'll not get out agin soon, sir !" Aunt Jane, having eased her ma-

ternal mind, disappeared indoors. 'Didn't I tell you?" said Rastus as his aunt called him, and he applied himself diligently to the work of I sinting the fence.

"She's as cross as she can be. Say, I'm going over to the house to ask her if you can go fishin', and if she makes for me with the broomstick, I'll run home through the woods. It she says you may go, I'll come back and tell you."

"Rusty," or to call him by his p: oper name, Erastus Wheeler, was an orphan boy, his parents having died when he was a mere child. Since his great loss he had been living with a maiden aunt, a most industrious woman, but who knew about as much concerning the tastes and needs of a growing boy as a child knows of the nature of an old man. She was a firm and ardent believer in the wisdom of Solomon, and her conctent complaint was the shiftless way in which the boys of the place were being brought up. She deterlained that at any cost Erastus should be a model to all future gene rations. So it was that he was kept at work almost every minute from morning until night. When out of school there was an abundance of work awaiting him, so he had really ro recreation.

He was rarely allowed to be in crough for you when I get well?" the company of other boys; even on Sundays he had to walk to church with Aunt Jane. True he was there which he was reproved when they were on their way home. His clothes to be too strict with you, Rusty." Teals wet her cheeks, and prayer was der the circumstances. His Sunday were as odd as one might expect unuit, worn at Mass and Benediction, was of a faded blue cloth, made so as to hang loosely on him, and cause him to feel most uncomfortable.

On weekdays when not at school he wore a suit of clothes which could cther boys." haddly be described since it consisted of all the cast-off clothing that Aunt Jane was capable of making over. But, on the whole, the lad did not present an unfavorable appearanca; and any one who saw him on this particular morning, working busily at the fence, his hones face seeming to cast a light over everything near him, would carry away a most pleasant impression o the lad.

When Rusty's companion arrived at the farmhouse door, he knocked timidly. In response to a sharp 'Come in," he opened the door cuutiously peered into the kitcher

from where the voice seemed to come "Well?" said Aunt Jane, as she

wiped her hands on her apron and looked at him suspiciously. "Please, Miss Wheeler, may Rusty go fishin"?" Poor Bob was trembling as he waited for his answer.
"Go a-what? Fishin'? No. can't, and if you have no more

sign that other folks haven't; so run its tail." right home now like a good boy."

Bob, seeing that pleading would cagerly. not avail here, and remembering a certain former occasion when he had was once more safe.

"No, you can't go," he announced sadly, to the eager boy at the fence. Good-bye. I'm sorry, but I'm goin' even if I do have to go alone"; and Bob disappeared.

When at last the fence was finished, Rusty took his pail and went up to the house. Aunt Jane met him their plans. They did not mean to at the door. "Wipe your feet on this be cruel, they were not thinking whemat before you come in, and then, when you've pared the potatoes, you can go to the pantry and get someto eat for yourself."

Rusty's task over, he proceeded to the pantry, and was about to help kimself to some bread and butter, when he unluckily stubbed his foot against a basket on the floor, and and osing his balance, fell forward. Now, pen the window-sill there stood a huge pan of cream, and into this bead foremost went the unfortunate hoy. Aunt Jane, hearing the noise, rushed upon the scene, and beheld her milk all gone, and Rusty in a most ludicrous position.

"Go right upstairs, you miserable boy, and you needn't show your face again down here to-day." Accordingly the boy, miserable indeed, went sauly upstairs.

All the day he stayed in his little attic room, and toward evening fell asleep. He did not usually sleep in the daytime, but it was very warm up there, and except when he saw the boys at play upon a nearby hill, there had been nothing to break the merotony of the scene from the litte window. It was no wonder that he soon tired of looking out and fell asleep.

"Erastus! Erastus! Come down!" It was the fourth time that Aunt Jane had called, and the usually obedient boy had not appeared.

What can ail the boy?" the woman thought, as she mounted the stairs and pushed open Rusty's door. She started back in surprise as she perceived the form of the boy stretched out upon the floor. He was mut te ing incoherently, as she stooped over him, and she could hear words distintly: "Fishing; and I don't ever have time to play."

Hurriedly she sent for the coctor who arrived in less than ten minrites. "A case of typhoid," Fromounced it, brought on by lack of proper food and sufficient rest. I rhaps two weeks might elapse before he would recover, perhaps long-

Through all that long siege, which freved not to be two weeks, but more than two months, Aunt Jane nursed Rusty with the tenderest care. Everything was made to stand still, as it were, on the farm, in order that she might devote all her time to him. He improved at the end of that time so much that one day when the doctor came, he announced the glad tidings that Rusty might up the next day. At the end of that day, as the boy lay so quiet and happy in Aunt Jane's own white bed, he said :

'Aunt Jane, you have been good to me. How can I ever

She was silent for a moment, then she said: "Rusty, you can play all you want to now, and when you get nadel boy at Mass; his only fault well you shall have a dog, and Bob there was an occasional sigh for shall come over to see you whenever shall come over to see you whenever you want him to. I did not mean

The boy did not answer in words, lui he threw his thin arms around her neck and kissed her, as he had never dared to do before. He was full of joy and happiness. How peaceful was his sleep that night; he was kappy now because he could be "like

Aunt Jane had learned her lesson well, and there came to her mind that night, too, a little verse which she had learned when she was a girl Whosoever shall not receive the Kingdom of God as a little child, shall not enter into it.-Mabel A. Farnem in Sunday Companion.

CALLING GOD'S ATTENTION." One bright winter day, a long time

inore than fifty years—ago, two sturdy little boys were trotting along a muddy highway to school, with a books under their well-worn arns and small dinner pails in their hands. Their sunburnt yellow heads vere close together, and you could have told by the glint of their blue eyes that they were up to some mis-

'it looks jes' for all the world like

"I hid it under the osage hedge "I hid it under the osage hedge close to Joe Bell's gate. It's the last!" she said, seating herself become to grief at the hands of this very place. We can stoop down side him. "I have always admired some lady, departed shaking his close to the hedge, and when the litbown fist at the house, when its tle greenie gets jes' opposite, out'll mistress was out of sight, and he dart the snake, right up ag'inst his legs."

Oh, my, won't he holler !" cried Henry, slapping his own legs so viclously that his "Mitchell's geograthy" slipped from under his arm and fell face down in the road.

All the rest of the way the two little chaps were in high glee over ther it was cruel or not, but becaus Joe Bell was a new boy, and smaller than themselves, and very timid besides, these two had been tormenting him every day for a week, and calling it "fun "

But that very morning, directly after school prayers, a sharp-faced little girl held up her hand for permission to speak.

"Well, Mary," said the teacher. "what is it?"

"Miss Lou," said the high, shrill vo.ce, "I saw Joe Bell talking to himself in prayer-time." "What were you doing with you

eyes open in prayer-time, Mary? The child's look fell, and the scho lars giggled. The giggle was quickly checked, however.

"You can stay in at recess, Mary, and say the eighth column of your multiplication table for looking eround in prayer-time, and the ninth column lor tale-bearing."

Mary burst into tears, but let un hope she learned a more important lesson even than the two columns of the multiplication table.

And you must not think Joe Bell was to escape 'Why were you talking in prayer-

time, Joseph?" asked the teacher. 'I wasn't talkin', I was-I was-' "Well, Joseph, what were you do

ing ?" 'I was asking God not to let them two boys tease me so bad," blurted out the new scholar, and instantly there were two boys with red, tell-

tale faces in that school. "He didn't say our names," whispercd Henry, as the tide of children poured out of the little schoolhouse "Come 'long; let's run and hide under the hedge."

But John hung back. His zest for the sport was gone.

'Come 'long, I say,'' urged Henry; nobody'll know where we are

"Maybe not," agreed John, reluctantly; "but you see he's done called God's attention to us!"

John is an old man now, but he has never forgotten how the feeling that God's attention had been called to him held him back many from wrong-doing.-Elizabeth Presfon Allan, in S. S. Times.

## BASHFUL HAWTHORNE.

The habit of seclusion was a distinct trait in the family of Nathaniel Hawthorne. One person, however, writes Mrs. Davis in Bits of Gossip, had no mind to encourage this habit of the great novelist. This was Miss Elizabeth Peabody, Mrs Hawthorne's sister. It was her m ssion, she felt, to bring the great povelist out from solitudes where he wasked apart to the broad ways of rommon sense. Mrs. Davis happened to be present at her grand and last coup to this end and describes it as

One evening I was with Mrs. Hawthorne in the little parlor in Con- had left him with deaf old Martha their father. Suddenly Miss Peabody appeared in the doorway. She lighted the lamp, went out brought in more lamps and then sat Gown and waited, with an air

etern resolution. Presently Mr. Emerson and his high part in life," he thought. daughter appeared, then Louisa Alcott and her father, then two gray old clergymen, who were formally presented to Mr. Hawthorne, wh now looked about him with terrified dismay. We saw other figures appreaching in the road outside.

"What does this mean, Elizabeth?" Mrs. Hawthorne asked in an aside. "I did it. I went around an asked a few people in to meet our friend here. I ordered some cake and lemonade too."

Her blue eyes glittered with tri- left. umoh as Mrs. Hawthorne turned away. "They've been here two years," she whispered, "and nobody has met Mr. Hawthorne. People talk. It's ridiculous! There's reason why Sophia should not go into society, so I just made an into society, so I just made an excuse of your visit to bring them in." old face. "O father! father!" he a live snake," John Hoover was saying. "Jacob, our man, gave it to me; he stuffed the akin himself, and straight to Mr. Hawthorne. I never late. The little room was quite full when cried. But there was no smile on

do Saturday mornings, that's no put a wire all through, clean out to heard her name, but I knew her at sight as the intelligent questioner "Where is it?" asked Henry Blair, who cows you into idiocy by her fuent cleverness.

vour books, Mr. Hawthorne. And how I want you to tell me all about your methods of work. I want to hear all about it."

But at that moment his wife camup and said that he was wanted outside, and he escaped. ments later I heard his steps on the floor overhead and knew that he was safe in the tower for the night

#### Sorrow That Came Too Late,

The old farmer died suddenly; se when Judge Gilroy, his only son, received the telegram, he could do nothing but go to the farm for the func It was difficult to do even that, ral. for the judge was the leading lawyer in X-, and every hour was worth many dollars to him.

As he sat with bent head in the grimy little train which lumbered brough the farms, he could keep the details of his case out of his mind.

He had never given his father heartache, and the old man full of years and virtues, "a shock of corn fully ripe." The phrase pleased

"I wish to tell you," said the docter, gravely, "that your father's thoughts were all of you. He was Il but an hour, but his cry was for

John! John! unceasingly." 'If I could have been with him !" said the Judge.

'He was greatly disappointed that you missed your half yearly visit last spring. Your visits were the event of his life," said the doctor.

'Last spring? Oh, yes; I took my family then to California.'

"I urged him to run down and seyou on your return, but he would not go. No, he never felt at home in the

city. The Judge remembered that he had net asked his father to come down Ted was ashamed of his grandfath er's wide collars, and Jessie, who was a fine musician, scowled when she was asked to sing the "Portu guese Hymn" every night. The Judge humored his children and had ceased to ask his father into his

The farmhouse was in order and scrupulously clean, but its barrenness gave a chill to the Judge, whose own home was luxurious. The deaf old woman who had been his father's servant sat grim and tearless by the

sine of the coffin. "Martha was faithful," whispered the doctor, "but she's deaf. His life was very solitary. The neighbors are young. He belonged to another gereration."

He reverently uncovered the coffin and then with Martha went out and

losed the door. The Judge was alone with his dead. Strangely enough, his thought was till of the cold barrenness of the room. Those backed wooden chairs were there when he was a boy. It would have been so easy for him to have made the house comfortable-to have hung some pictures on the wall! How his father had delighted in his

engravings and pored over them ! Looking now into the kind old face, with the white hair lying motionless on it, he found something in it which he had never taken time to notice-a sagacity, a nature fine and sensitive. He was the friend, the comrade he had needed so often! He

for his sole companion There hung upon the wall the photograph of a young man with an cager, strong face, looking proudly at a chubby boy on his knee. The Jidge saw the strength in the face. 'My father should have played a

"There is more promise in his face than in mine."

In the desk was a bundle of old account books with records of years of hard drudgery on the farm; of | don't they, papa?' working hard winter and summer and often late at night, to pay John's bills and to send him to college. One patch of ground after another was sold while he waited for practice, to give him clothes and luxuries which other young men in town had, until out a meagre portion of the farm was

John Gilroy suddenly closed book. "And this is the end!" he said. "The boy for whom he lived and worked won fortune and position and how did he repay him !" The man knelt on the bare floor the quiet old face. He was too

#### BREAD.

A Simple Study Which Does Not Perplex Us.

"May I have another slice of bread, papa?" asked the boy, as he bent over the kitchen table, on which empty dishes formed the principal icatures.

It was early morning, and the rich, golden sun lighted up the room as it fell through the open door and danced upon the flaxen curls which surrounded the boy's head. There was a humming of insects and a chirping of birds outside, and every now and then a breath of fragrance from the garden flowers was wafted into the kitchen, strangely contrasting richness of nature without, and the poverty of man's abode within.

'May I have another slice of bread ?"

The father started. He had been absorbed in thoughts while watching the child devouring his scanty breakast, he had even anticipated that the very question would come yet, when it did come, it pained him like the sting of some venemous in sect.

'There is no more bread !" "Who is that piece for ?" askled the

"And that ?"

"For your sister !" 'And where is yours, papa ?"

The man did not answer. "Papa," said the boy after a cause, "why are we so poor?" "I don't know, my son. Times

are hard—there is no work." But many men are rich who never work, papa!"

"They become rich by chance." "Will you have a chance some day, apa ?'

"I don't know," said the father: Tvery man does not have a chance." 'It is a shame," said the boy and fell to musing. After a while he looked up and

said: "Papa, does not God love The father was surprised, and he caid: "I do not know, my son. Why

· Because I thought he took care of verybody and all things, and only wned away when he was angry." "Perhaps he is angry," said father, evasively.

"I ask him every morning, as mamma has taught me, 'Give us this day our daily bread,' and yet we scarcey get any.

' Maybe he thinks it is enough, and o ought to be thankful. 'But it is not enough," said the boy, with emphasis, and went once

more into a brown study. "Why don't you ask some rich man for money, papa ?" said he, after a while.

Rich men do not part with their money in that way." "They do, though ! Mamma read from a paper of one of our rich men who gave a hundred dollars to the eer Was not he good ?"

"Very !" "Papa, what do rich men do with their money, when they have more than they need?" "They by nice things-horses, car-

riages, toys for their children, ch thes, shoes !" and he looked down sadly upon the boy before him. · Will I be rich when I grow a big man, or will I be poor like you?" "It is hard to say," answered the father. "I hope you will never be

as poor as I am to-day ! "I hate to be poor," said the boy "I would like to be rich enough to buy the sun "

"To buy the sun !" ejaculated the father. "What would you do with 'I would let it shine day

right-shine in the shade as well as in the light." He paused a moment, then asked: Do you know what mamma says?

"She says that away in the large cities there are many children who

rever see the sun." 'And so they grow up crooked-

"Crooked-?" "Yes, wicked like! It is better to have sunshine than to have bread -is it not, papa "" The man smiled sadly and slowly

shook his head. "I must go !" "Where are you going?" asked the

child

"I don't know-out somewhere to look for work !" And he patted the boy's cheek and went. His head was Liddy, his heart was full of anguish, and he had a gnawing, biting pain within. The sun shone upon carth. The flowers opened. dew that lay like glittering diam rion the leaflets vanished drop drop, and the child played in beautiful hour of the young day.

USE

ong to me: good Catholics e done, and I

acquainted that I had ocks of Father rmined to see him the same y conversation t seem at all y smiled and urlong says is will make it. ng that at 6 e children and f them in the

agree with me

I would not y have done

cure all minor no poisoning e is no danger as there is Sold by all The Dr. Wilrockville, Ont.

other than Ontario repudiate the

emphasizes in London and North Ox

of Commons have formally re-elected

majority control. Mr. Borden owes

his election to the Ontario Conser

vatives, and it is their will be con

siders himself bound to obey. Can

the Quebec Conservatives accept the

same conditions ? Mr. Borden's po-

them. They cannot do otherwise

than resent it. They are forced to

Conservative party in the House of

ship of Mr. R. L. Borden, will speak

and vote only as the Orange Grand

that Mr. Borden insists upon

## The Crue Mitness

And Catholic Chronicle

The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co., 25 St. Antoine Street, Wontreal, Canada. P. O. Box 1138.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1905.

ANTI-CATHOLIC CAMPAIGN IN ONTARIO.

Although Ontario has witnesse and survived many bitter politicoreligious movements instigated by prejudice and bigotry, it is doubtful in point of direct attack the campaign now being waged on the Con servative platforms in North Oxford and London. The Margaret Sheppard incident was too disreputable for public men of prominence to allow their names to be used openly in fortunes of the Opposition. They say connection with it. But it is well the issue of these elections is not as known that politicians standing high between Conservative and Liberal in in the Ontario Conservative organization winked at Margaret Sheppard in her role of a religious reformer and hoped for a popular ovation of the electorate as a consequence thereof. It attested neither for their intelligence nor their notions of public declarations of Mr. R. L. Borden and decency; and they discovered the error of their ways to their loss and only issue of the London and North chagrin all in due time. But they Oxford by-elections is the "coercion" were willing to try it all over again of Alberta and Saskatchewan by the under the auspices of the P. P. A.. school clauses of the Northwest provincial government bills. Mr. Borwhich resulted no more profitably for

shows new features which are well worthy of observation. For the first that the government will be influtime in the history of Ontario, when enced to leave the new provinces abplatform ruffians are appealing to the solutely free to abolish separate lowest passions of the anti-Catholic schools to-morrow or next year if element, the Provincial Conservatives they feel so inclined. are trying to keep out of the progo further. They say the issue is cession, and the Dominion Conservatives leaders are the official spokes-Protestantism or the Pope. 'A vote men of the mob. There is no use for Borden is a vote for Protestantin disguising this fact, and the ism. A vote for Laurier is a vote more frankly it is proclaimed the for the Hierarchy. There is but better for the public welfare of the one canvass being made through Canadian people. Never in the past could it be said that the Dominion Conservative party. It is a straight Conservative party approved of or anti-Catholic canvass. To alarm and participated in periodic spasms of inflame the electors the more, Mr. Ontario bigotry. Sir John Mac- Bennett, who has come out of the donald was too much of a states-West somewhere, has announced the certainty of an armed opposition to man to entertain any sympathy for Catholic schools. He says they mean within his own party; and though he to fight with rifles. had the support of the Orange or- As we have said already, the policy ganization, the Orangemen kept with- of the Conservative party in Quebec in bounds in the political household and the Provinces other than Ontawhich he ruled. Sir John Macdon- rio is not the abolition of Catholic ald and his successors also drew a schools. The original policy of line of demarkation between Federal and provincial issues, and whenever stood apart as disinterested spectar tion that there shall be no let-up in order. Catholics had known it all out of power then and the Dominion Schools throughout Canada have to make common cause with them. To-day, however, the Conservative

party holds office in Onterio, and have adopted the policy which Sir tutional. There is, then, no appre-John Macdonald made his own. Mr. other hand, is willing to wear the cast off clothes of Mr. (now Sir Wil- by the Orange Grand Lodge resoluliam) Meredith. If the local Tories tion. were to join in the anti-Catholic crusade they would split their party in fragments. That is reason enough to account for their role of masterly der of the Conservative party, what

most interesting question that has come before the attention of the Canadian people since Confederation. interpretation of the constitution Mr. Borden is the leader of a federal party. He represents the Conservative electors from the Atlantic to the ford. Quebec will never tolerate such Pacific. Though he may stand for an a leader. The Maritime Provinces Ontario constituency, his official po- will not own him. The Nova Scosition is not affected by his affilia- tians knew what they were about tions with the riding that calls him when they rejected him at the gene its local representative. If Mr. Bor- ral election. But it is a fact that den is the leader of the Conservative the Conservative party in the Hou party he represents Quebec and the Maritime Provinces as well as On- Mr. Borden as leader. That party, tario and the West. But how can he of course, includes the Conservative represent Quebec when he goes into representation from all the province North Oxford and London and des as well as from Ontario. And clares that there shall be no separate that party the Ontario men have the schools in the new provinces, and that it is contrary to the constitution to make provision for them in the autonomy bills. Quebec, as we know, has declared unanimously in favor of separate schools for Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Conserva- | licy is an insult and an offence to tive electors of Quebec, through their representatives in the House of Comnons at Ottawa, have so declared. accept the logic of the situation Nova Scotia, and all the provinces which seems to be that the future other than Ontario, have likewise declared that Catholic rights within the Commons, at least under the leader Constitution shall be respected by the new units of Confederation, the same as by the old. Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster are in

unalterable determination to so

Mr. Borden's platform associates

Lodge of Ontario dictates. Looked at from every point of London and North Oxford to say view this state of things as affecting that the Constitution must be interone of the two great traditional powhether any of them have exceeded preted according to the views of the litical parties of Confederation is anti-Catholic bigots of Ontario. They menacing and disquieting. The logimake no secret of their mission. cal outcome of it would be to con They admit to the electors that the centrate Conservative power in On result of these by-elections cannot tario and to raise a hostile camp in have any effect upon the life of the that province dominated by the present government or upon the dark Orange Grand Lodge against the other members of Confederation. It is the duty of the Quebec Con-Canada, or between government and opposition. They profess that the general policy and record of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government are in no respect under discussion. Accord- his confreres and constituents is to ing to the reiterated and emphatic

servative leader, Mr. F. D. Monk, to bring this grave question before the attention of Parliament and the country at the earliest possible moment. His duty to himself, to state his own position, and to do this must inevitably entail the isola-Mr. George E. Foster, the one and tion of the Quebec wing. It is an intolerable anomaly to have the official leader of a federal party in Parliament flouting the avowed principles of a section of that party for the purpose of working in with the den and Mr. Foster proclaim their prejudices of another element affecting the most vital principle of Conarouse Protestant feeling in Ontario federation.

RREE MASONRY AND THE

In another part of the present issue of the True Witness, we publish an article taken from The Atlantic Monthly, a magazine that is in no way concerned with the interests of the Catholic Church or the defence of those interests against the designs of the Masonic organization. The facts stated in this article are not London and North Oxford by the new. They are the admitted documents and declarations of policy brought out in connection with recent debates in the French Chamber of Deputies. Their value as presented here is in their correct arrangement and the light they shed upon the battle the Church is waging not in France alone, but in other countries as well, against her secret enemies.

It is a somewhat curious fact that Catholics were not disturbed either gun November 13, 1898. A very within or outside France when the full disclosure was made of the seabolishing Catholic schools is the policy of the Orange organization in cret cast iron contract existing beprovincial party went on the Ontario, which at Grand Lodge as- tween the French politicians in high rampage, the Federal Conservatives sembled last week, passed a resolu- places and the heads of the Masonic about two miles, powerful tors. The provincial Tories were the present agitation until Separate full well for years. To know any- ed n.ore than 500 gallons a minute, thing and to be able to prove it Conservatives evinced no disposition been declared unconstitutional. Mr. are sometimes quote different mat-Borden says Catholic schools as pro- ters. When the Masonic conspiracy vided for Alberta and Saskatchewan was rendered susceptible in proof all Catholic France experienced a by the autonomy bills are unconstisense of relief. But it is doubtful that this feeling can last. M. Rou- over \$100,000. ciable distinction between his posi-R. L. Bordon, in opposition, on the tion as leader of the Conservative vier, Combes' successor, has been party and the position as laid down warned by the immediate consequences of exposure, and he hesitates to follow the direct lines of Combes' policy. Meanwhile, lethargy seems of traffic both ways at the same Now, then, comes the consideration that must interest every elector in again to have set in after the popu-Canada. If Mr. R. L. Borden is lealar sensation, and neither France nor the Catholics of the Republic can But why should Mr. R. L. Borden professes to lead? It cannot be the work of the enemies of religion do what he is doing? This is the the Conservative party of Canada, and Christianity may tell next.

because Quebec and the Provinces MR. C. R. DEVLIN PILLORIES SECRETARY LONG.

House of Commons on May 25,

The proceedings from the opening of the sitting were marked by animation. At question time Mr. Long got a rather severe roasting over his cooked returns agrarian "crimes." He also found himself in damaging conflict Mr. Charles Devlin as to the treatment of Mr. Thomas Higgins at Car rowkeel. Mr. Devlin saw Mr. High gins caught by several policemen and lung over a wall. These men, course, deny violence, and Mr. Long accepted their statements. Mr. Balfour has been coaching him, appar ently in the golden rule he followed defending police ruffianism viz., when you state a lie stick to That really was the only kind of strength or consistency that Mr Balfour displayed as Irish adminis trator, but with all kis natural and highly trained gift for prevarication he nevertheless found himself com victed before the House in several instances. Mr. Long may have all the will in the world to mold himself on the Balfourian pattern, but he has already been caught and expose more than once in a few weeks. He is a clumsy sort of trickster, and it is doubtful whether, with his choleri temperament, he can withstand the pressure which the mean and infamous policy of provocation he is not pursuing will subject him at the hands of a vigilant Irish party.

Catholics Celebrate an Achievement.

The great Simplon tunnel was con pleted on Sunday, April 2. It unites Switzerland with Italy in the bonds of steel.

Engineer Brandeau, who had direct ed the work on the tunnel, conducted the Italian train, which part of the way was lighted by miners with lanterns. The train from the Italian end was the first to reach the iron door, but a little later the train from the Swiss side was heard on the other side of the door. There was a brief time spent in communicating through the door by means of hammering, and finally the door was l nocked down amidst frantic applause and cries of "Long live Switzerland" and "Long live Italy."

Bands played the Italian Royal March and the Swiss anthem, the two parties embraced and kissed each other. Engineer Brandau shook hands with Engineer Rosemund, the director of the work on the Swiss side, and the Italian Bishop, Noveara, embraced the Swiss Bishop, The latter then preached short sermon, in the course of which he said: "The Church blesses progress."

In the name of God he then bless

ed the tunnel.

The invited guests, numbering more fhan 200, were met at the entrance of the tunnel at the Iselle station and carried by special train as far into the tunnel as the iron gates erected to keep the overflow of water on the Swiss side, and there the Bishop of Novara celebrated Mass of Thanksgiving, at which all the officials assisted. On the return to Iselle there was a great display of On the following day the Pishop of Novara celebrated a special requiem Mass for the repose the souls of the men who met death in the tunnel in the prosecution of the work.

The length of the Simplon tunnel from Briga in Switzerland to Iselle on the Italian side of the m is about twelve miles. Work was behard formation of rock was encounwhich rendered necessary the struction of special machinery the tunnel work

After the boring had been push springs were met, from which pourand for a time caused a suspension of all work on the Italian side.

Hardly had this difficulty been over come when, about 200 feet farther on, a stratum of shifting material was encountered and the further tunneling of about 150 feet required six months' time and an expenditure of

So soon as the boring is thoroughly completed and the track laid. smeller tunnel is to be constructed Parallel to the large one, which will be increased in size so as to permi In the meantime, a switch station is to be constructed about half way inside the large tunnel so as to allow for the passing of trains.

The piercing of Simplon is regarded as one of the greatest engineering achievements of the age.

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TABLECLOTHS, 20 percent and NAPKINS 20 percen and 33 1-3 percent.

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tavo size, in four grades: IVORY CREAM LAID. CLUB VELLUM WOVE. LIGHT SILURIAN. DARK SILURIAN Regular 20c. Special, 15c. Boxes of Envelopes to match-Re gular, 20c. Special, 15c.

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ODD LINES TUMBLERS, 20 pe

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AUSTRIAN CUT GLASS-Vases Oil Bottles, Cream and Sugar, Nappies, Jugs, etc., etc., 20 per

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BOWLS, NAPPIES, CREAM and SUGAR.

Bon Bon Dishes, Jugs, etc., etc., 10 percent. ENGLISH ROCK CRYSTAL, les

ENTIRE STOCK FROM 20 per ent to 50 percent. Bronze Lamps, Vases, Jardinieres

Paper Umbrellas, Banners, Fans etc., 20 percent. Bamboo and Bead Portieres,

Umbrella Stands, 50 percent. Cloisonne Vases, 20 percent. SPECIAL TABLES of Vases

JARDINIERES, all description 33 1-3 off.

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TRAVELLERS' SAMPLES, Pearl Special for this Week All Framing Orders.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

de Beaupre, under the di the Redemptorist Fathers, place. It will be for ladie ren, to be followed by men on August 12th.

THURSDAY, JUNE

ITEMS OF INT

Next Saturday being i

Pentecost, will be a fast

the Catholic churches of

On July 8th, the

Irish Catholic pilgrimage

plemnly blessed.

water for the year

Next Sunday afternoon rick's and St. Ann's Tot ce and Benefit Societies their regular monthly mee mediately after high Mass day St. Gabriel's T. A. ciety will hold a special The work of building t

in front of St. Church has now begun, a finished will add greatly posing edifice. The fancy fair will be h

spacious lawn near the ch re and Laprairie streets. will be the Festal Day Sup 27th, at 8 o'clock p.m., giv ladies of the parish in hon William. The pastor, F are working zealously to n whole affair a great success 700 tickets have already b for the supper and good Gabriel's will be the scene riment during the last weel

ST. PATRICK'S SACRED Everything is in readiness

excursion of the ladies of th of the Sacred Heart eo Lan June 22nd. The steamer been secured for the and a large number will be dance. Rev. Father Peter 1 has worked zealously for t and feels elated over the sale a large number of tickets.

FELL DEAD IN SCHOOL The Rev. Brother Sylvien, of Chauveau School, on I street, Point St. Charles, d denly about 9 o'clock y morning, while he was teach catechism to a class of boys. W. Collerette. 347 Centre str called, but his services course, of no avail. The sa created some sensation school, which was closed for Brother Sylvien was stationed

FETE DIEU PROCESSIO

The programme and route Fete Dieu procession, which w place on Sunday, June 25, ha definitely fixed. The followin ishes will take part in the ings :-St. Helen, Cathedra Patrick, St. James and Notre The route will be as follows: the Church of Notre Dame D'Armes, St. James street, V Square, Beaver Hall Hill, Dor Cathedral and St. James stree boillez square and Notre Dame

back to the church. PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANN

Next Saturday, June 10th, th lish speaking ladies of the Th der of St. Francis will hold th aval pilgrimage to St. Anne de The boat leaves at 4 p.m. On the return trip a co be made at Cap a la Madeleine solemn Benediction will be helthe return to Montreal, M orning at 5 o'clock, a Mar thanksgiving will be said at th secours Church. Rev. Fathers topher, O.F.M., Ethelbert, C and Wulstan, O.F.M., accompa

pilgrimage. PRESENTATION TO BISHO CICOT

Last Friday the Catholic te of the city met at the Archbi Palace and presented Bishop R with an address and a crayon trait of himself. The address read by A. D. Lacroix, Director ral of the city schools. His ship made a happy reply in French and English. He said e teaching profession was a important one, that the teacher an important task to perform mmunity. He was glad to see unity between the two nations as they were belonging to the society, had the same end in and were members of that great the Catholic Church.

MONTHLY CONCERT. Last Tuesday afternoon the rest the Belmont School held last monthly concert for the school year. Rev. Abbe Luche.

### PHILLIPS SQUARE.

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RTMENT. MMER RE

STEE

SECURE size, regular \$3.25. fc TED CUT

od use. dozen AND DES D FORKS rns Cutlery

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and SUGAR. afes, Vases etc., etc., 10 YSTAL, less

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\$ \$2.50. TE WOOD nail; an as tamped, 50 tment

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ITEMS OF INTEREST

Next Saturday being the vigil of Pentecost, will be a fast day. In all the Catholic churches of the city the holy water for the year will be solemnly blessed.

On July 8th, the 25th annual Irish Catholic pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre, under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers, will take place. It will be for ladies and children, to be followed by another for men on August 12th.

Next Sunday afternoon St. Patrick's and St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Societies will hold their regular monthly meetings. Immediately after high Mass next Sunday St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society will hold a special meeting.

The work of building the stone steps in front of St. Gabriel's Church has now begun, and when finished will add greatly to the im-

The fancy fair will be held in the spacious lawn near the church, Centre and Laprairie streets, on June 26. 27 and 28. The chief attraction will be the Festal Day Supper, June 27th, at 8 o'clock p.m., given by the ladies of the parish in honor of St. William. The pastor, Rev. Wm. O'Meara, and his band of helpers are working zealously to make the whole affair a great success. Over 700 tickets have already been sold for the supper and good old St. Gabriel's will be the scene of merriment during the last week of June.

ST. PATRICK'S SACRED HEART LEAGUE.

Everything is in readiness for the excursion of the ladies of the League of the Sacred Heart eo Lanoraie on The steamer Beaupre has been secured for the occasion. and a large number will be in attendance. Rev. Father Peter Heffernan has worked zealously for the affair and feels elated over the sale of such a large number of tickets.

FELL DEAD IN SCHOOL.

The Rev. Brother Sylvien, Principal of Chauveau School, on Laprairie street, Point St. Charles, died suddenly about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, while he was teaching the catechism to a class of boys. Dr. i). W. Collerette. 347 Centre street, was but his services were, cf course, of no avail. The sad occurrence created some sensation in the school, which was closed for the day. Brother Sylvien was stationed at Hull for some time.

FETE DIEU PROCESSION.

The programme and route of the Fete Dieu procession, which will take place on Sunday, June 25, have been definitely fixed. The following parishes will take part in the proceed ings :-St. Helen, Cathedral, St. Patrick, St. James and Notre Dame. The route will be as follows: From the Church of Notre Dame, Place D'Armes, St. James street, Victoria Square, Beaver Hall Hill, Dorchester, Cathedral and St. James street, Chaboillez square and Notre Dame street back to the church.

PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

Next Saturday, June 10th, the English speaking ladies of the Third Order of St. Francis will hold their annual pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre. The boat leaves at 4 o'clock p.m. On the return trip a call will be made at Cap a la Madeleine, where secours Church, Rev. Fathers Christopher, O.F.M., Ethelbert, O.F.M. and Wulstan, O.F.M., accompany the pilgrimage.

PRESENTATION TO BISHOP RA-CICOT.

Last Friday the Catholic ter of the city met at the Archbishop's Palace and presented Bishop Racicot with an address and a crayon por-trait of himself. The address was read by A. D. Lacroix, Director-General of the city schools. His Lordship made a happy reply in both French and English. He said that the teaching profession was a very important one, that the teacher had an important task to perform to the community. He was glad to see such unity between the two nationalities, as they were belonging to the same society, had the same end in view. and were members of that great body -the Catholic Church.

MONTHLY CONCERT.

Last Tuesday afternoon the pupils of the Belmont School held their last monthly concert for the scholastic year. Rev. Abbe Luche, S.S.,

Notre Dame Church, presided. Several choruses and duets were sung by the school choir under the direction of Prof. J. A. Archambault, with much vim and spirit. At the end of the affair Rev. Abbe Luche warmly congratulated the boys on their success in the musical line. Over three hundred merit cards, besides medals and orizes, were awarded to the pupils by Mr T. V. Desaulniers. Principal of the school.

The distribution of prizes for the year takes place on Friday evening June 23rd, at 8 o'clock,

NEW PARISH FOR HOCHELAGA. On Saturday evening, a delegation of the English-speaking Catholics of Hochelaga, Maisonneuve, Viauville, and Rosemount, waited on Canon Martin at the Archbishop's Palace. The members of the delegation pointed out that there were three hundred English-speaking Catholic families in Hochelaga ward, and many more were taking up their abode there since the locomotive works were started there. Rev. Canon Martin informed the delegation that His Grace had given his approval to the formation of the new parish on the understanding that there were enough Catholic families to support a church.

It was decided to hold a meeting of the ratepayers in the College Hall, Desery street, Sunday afternoon at Laurent College; B. Devlin, S.J., 3 o'clock.

BEAUTIFUL STATUES.

All this week at Carli's sculpture rooms, 1466 Notre Dame street, may be seen five beautiful statues representing the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Our Lady of Mercy, St. Joseph, St. Anthony of Padua and St. Casimir. They are veritable works of art, and will add very materially to the adornment of the church for which they are intended. The colors employed are appropriate and blend in perfect harmony, showing good taste as well as ability and finish.

The statues, which are destined for St. Mary's Church, Orange, Mass., have been purchased here through the untiring efforts of Miss C. J. Brenman, of St. Hypolite street, who, with her friends, is presenting the magnificent statue of the Sacred Heart, the largest of the group, while the lovely statue of St. Joseph comes through the efforts of Miss O'Shaughnessy, of the firm of D. & J. Sadlier. Both ladies deserve great praise for the charitable work. The statues will be on view till Saturday, the 10th inst., inclusive.

PRESENTATION TO MR. PATRICK

BRENNAN. Mr. Patrick Brennan, the wellknown home player of the Shamrock team, was on Monday evening pre sented with a purse of gold to the amount of \$150.

The presentation took place at th Shamrock Club House after the players' practice.

It was made by Rev. Father Killoran, of St. Patrick's Church, who felicitated the recipient on his splendid record as an athlete and extend ed to him the good wishes of the Shamrocks and of himself.

Mr. Brennan replied appropriately and stated that while he proposed to retire from active participation in the game, he would lend the club any assistance he could in the way of coaching.

Other speakers were : Messrs. Thos. Moore, John White, T. Slattery, F Quinn and Emmet Quinn. Mr. Thos. O'Connell presided.

Mr. Brennan was married to Miss McMahon in St. Ann's Church on to spend their honeymoon.

ST. ANTHONY'S LAWN PARTY. St. Anthony's lawn party promises to be a grand success. Several bands have been engaged to discourse music during the afternoons and evenings and nothing will be left undone make those who patronize the affair welcome and happy. The following are the names of the young ladies at

the different booths: Ice-cream-Miss Maloney, Miss Laing, Misses Moriarity, Miss Carey, Miss Perrigo, Miss Proud, Miss McLaughlin, Miss Charlebois Miss McGuire, Miss O'Neill, Missex Meehan, Miss Regan, Miss Hamilton, Miss S. Coughlin, Miss Carry, Miss Hayes, Miss McNamara, Miss Foley, Miss Cooney

Flowers—Miss Margaret Dineen, Misses Hicks, Miss Singleton, Miss

B. Dincen, Miss McCarrey.
Candy—Miss Brown, Miss Stewart,
Miss Madeline Cullen, Miss, Loften,
Miss Moriarity, Miss Kavanagh, Miss

Cigars-Miss Mulcair, Miss E. Bren an, Miss Finn, Miss Molloy, Miss acGee, Miss Mullavey.

Pop-Corn and Pea-nuts—Misses M. Imposing Tridum Ceremonies CHAMPIONSHIP LACROSSE. and E. Mulcair, Miss Hoobin, Miss L. Foley, Miss Mamie Mulcair. Fish Pond-Miss Whitty, Miss Moriarity, Miss Guinan.

Fortune's Tent Miss Doyl, Miss McDonald. Ping-pong Tent-Mrs. T. Kinsella. Refreshments-Mr. James Corco-

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF ST. AGNES CHURCH.

Last Sunday afternoon the corner stone of St. Agnes Church was laid in the presence of a large number of His Lordship Right Rev. Bishop Racicot performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Fathers J. Casey, P.P., St. Agnes; J. E. Don-nelly, P.P., St. Anthony's; J. P. Kiernan, P.P., St. Mi\*hael's; M. Callaghan, P.P., St. Patrick's; J. Belanger, P.P., St. Louis de France; F. Malone, S.J., Loyola College; J. Kavanagh, S.J., St. Mary's College; F. Christopher, O.F.M., and F. Ethelbert, O.F.M., Franciscan Monastery; Canon Lapailleur, P.P. L'Enfant Jesus, Mile End; W. O'Meara, P.P., St. Gabriel's; F. Choquette, St Denis Church; D. Holland, C.SS.R., St. Ann's; R. E. Callahan, St. Michael's; A. Cullinan, St. Mary's P. McDonald, St. Mary's; F. Devine, S. J., St. Mary's College; F. Singleton, St. Agnes; W. H. Condon, C.S.C., St. St. Mary's College.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Wm. O'Meara, P.P., St. Gabriel's. He said that all should understand that the blessing of the stone of which they had just been witnesses should perpetuate the glory of our holy mother the Church. In this Church of St. Agnes, God, the great Master of all, will be honored and glorified. What better proof, added he, do you wish for the perpetuity of the Catholic Church than this. He hoped the event would serve to proclaim to the entire world the generosity and good will and the faith professed by the members of this parish. The church is indeed the house of prayer. It is at the same time the house of God, from Whom flows many and abundant graces. He hoped that the parishioners of St. Agnes would work its erection all would be proud of

After the sermon, the corner stone was laid, and in a short time another beautiful structure will adorning the "Rome of America." The musical portion of the ceremony was under the direction of Prof. J I. McCaffrey, and was well executed

The canonical erection took place on May 1st, 1904, and the first High Mass was celebrated by the pastor, Rev. Father Casey, on May 8th of the same year, in the hall of Olier School, Roy street, which has been used ever since as a chapel awaiting the time when their temple will be ready for occupation. The civil erection of the parish took place on June 4th, and a short time later the first church wardens were elected. These were Messrs. D. Ford, J. F. Quinn, M. Keegan. T. Murphy, Andrew Thompson, Donovan, T. Markey, G. A. Billot. These gentlemen set to work with the pastor, and assisted by the five hundred families of the parish they soon collected together a sufficient sum to justify them in looling around for property oa which to construct their church.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE. St. Gerard Majella. Resolved, that Division No. 1, Buckingham, A.O.H., in regular sesbeloved mother, and it is further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the True Witness for publication.

J. LEWIS O'NEILL President.

JAMES H. FARNAND,

#### Renaming French Holidays.

The approaching separation Church and State in France has dis closed a curious situation, whereby Christmas, Easter and other holi days will be abolished under the se paration bill. This led M. Gerault Pichard to attempt to satisfy public opinion by an amendment continuing the principle holidays under new ames. The amendment, which has been accepted by those in charge of the bill, substitutes Spring Flower Festival for Easter, Harvest Festi al for the Feast of the Assump tion, Memorial Festival for the Fea of All Saints and Family Festival for

A tree with a lofty head has les hade at its foot.—Abbe Roux.

The triduum in honor of St. Gerard Majella, the humble lay brother of the Redemptorist Order, was cele brated with great eclat at St. Ann's Church, McCord street. The high al-Church, McCord street. The high altar and sanctuary were lavishly decorated.

Above the main altar a sale at BRENNAN BROS, St. Catherine street, JOHN T. LYONS Bleury street. life size statue of the Saint has been placed, surrounded with hundreds of colored electric bulbs. At the base of the statue were the words: Gerard, pray for us." Large silk banners, evergreens, flowers and other gorgeous decorations were hung and in the sanctuary, making a scene of dazzling brightness and beauty. On Thursday evening the opening exercises took place. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Strubbe, C.SS.R., It was a vivid picture of the life and great work of the wonder-worker of his time, one though only a simple lay brother of the Congregation, who had risen to great sanctity, and was now raised to the dignity of a saint of God, and worthy of the honors of the altar in every Catholic Church throughout the entire world. It was a fervid discourse, and will long be treasured by the vast congregation who had the happiness of being present on the occasion. Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by Rev. Father Rioux, C.SS.R., after which the relic of the Saint venerated.

On Friday morning solemn high Mass was sung by Rev. Father Rioux P.P., assisted by Rev. Father Trudel as deacon, and Rev. Father Rietvelt as sub-deacon. In the evening Rev Father Cox, S.J., preached the ser mon, which was an eloquent tribute to the life work and glory of Gerard, and the many practical lessons which may be derived from the

Saturday morning solemn high Mass was sung by Rev. Father Fiset, C.SS.R., Rector of Hochelaga Church, assisted by Rev. Fathers Fortier and Trudel as deacon and sub-deacon. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Ethelbert, O.F.M., with one common accord to raise up of the Franciscan Monastery, Dorthis new monument, and that after chester street. In choice diction he portrayed the work of the saints while here below, sanctifying themselves and leading others to sanctity, and dwelt at length on the glorious work of St. Gerard, whom they were now honoring for the first time as one of God's special friends.

On Sunday, Pontifical High Mass was sung by Right Rev. Z. Racicot, Auxiliary Bishop of Montreal, assisted by Rev. Father Rioux as assistant priest, Rev. Father Fiset as deacon, and Rev. Father Rietvelt as sub-deacon. In the sanctuary were Rev. Fathers Fortier, Holland, Strubbe, Trudel and others. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Flynn, C.SS.R., of St. Ann's, and like the previous ones was a fitting tribute of love and praise to the newly canonized saint.

In the evening the sermon was preached by Rev. Gerald McShane, S.S., of Notre Dame Church, who spoke chiefly of the heavenly triumph of the saint, his earthly career and labors having been treated by the speakers on the two previous evenings. The following is a summary of Father McShane's eloquent panegy-

We have now reached the end of these solemn festivities in honor of

For the past three days you have assembled in this sacred edifice, and solemn Benediction will be held. On the return to Mondreal, Monday morning at 5 o'clock, a Mass of tracting parties. Mr. and Mrs. sion assembled, wishes to express its heartfelt sympathy with Bro. H. F. Cosgrove in the time of his deep of joy and thanksgiving, you have offered up your hymns of joy and thanksgiving, you have affliction owing to the loss of his whispered your prayers of love and confidence, and now you have come to-night to sing, as it were, the last solemn notes in this glorious refrain that rises from the hearts of a devout people to the feet of a newly erected throne in the realms of God's invisible kingdom. Gathering daily around this pulpit. you have already heard the touching and eloquent story of the earthly career of this heroic soul-you have step by step followed him along the painful route of this earth's pilgrimage, and now it is our privilege to-night to fol- de Shefford. R. I. r. low him still further, to behold him in the midst of that bright shining halo, in that abode of glory that is | Father Hamel, of the Jesuit order nenceforth his home.

But how are we to contemplate him lege of the Immaculate Concerning to pierce those heavy veils of mystery that are drawn at the portals of the heavenly mansions, beyond which eye hath not seen, nor place this morning at 8 o'clock, as ear heard, what things God hath prepared for them that love Him?

God, in the wise and loving designs

Montreal vs. Shamrock, S. A. A. A. GROUNDS. SATURDAY, June 10, 1905.

W. J. McGEE, Hon. Sec.

is dependent upon the laws of mat-IN THE LACROSSE WORLD. ter, made up of flesh and blood.

Now, he has so arranged his crea

tion that we are led to the spiritual by the sensitive, and that every created thing is a step in that mysterious ladder that leads us to the knowledge, love and enjoyment things invisible, for "the invisible things of Him are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are

made." Imitating the example of her Founder in his various parables, it has been the economy of the Church to point out to us clearly and visibly by the touching spectacle of her ritual, the secrets and mysteries the Hidden Kingdom. Therefore, by the earthly triumph of Holy Gerard may we conceive a faint idea of what his heavenly blessedness must be.

The preacher here invited his hearers to follow him in spirit beneath the great dome of St. Peter's, saluting the venerable basilica in the poet's words:

"Oh! thou of temples old, and al-Standest alone with nothing like to

The ceremony of a canonization was described with vivid detail, after which in a lengthy peroration the blessing of the new Saint was called down upon the entire congregation. Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was imparted by Rev. Father Rioux, assisted by Rev. Fathers Trudel and Fortier. The beautifully illuminated altar and sanctuary, the glistening vestments of the officiat-

ing clergymen, the cultured rendition of several well chosen pieces by the the spectators were heard to remark excellent choir of the church, the large and devout congregation, made a fitting ending of the triduum which brought an abundance of God's grace and mercy to thousands through the intercession of good St. Gerard Mary Majella.

#### OBITUARY. THE LATE PETER DUNN.

Another of the few remaining pioneers of North Shefford has gone to his last reward and joined the silent majority. The late Peter Dunn was born in Marlborough, Queen's Co., Ireland, April 12, 1827, and with his father and mother and two bro thers, which composed the entire family, emigrated to this country in 1847. They landed in Montreal, and subsequently settled in North Sheftord about sixty years ago, and here Mr. Dunn remained engaged in farming. and on March 31, 1856, was married to Elizabeth Moran, stavives him; also his family of nine children, being. Mr. J. C. Dunn, who cupies the homestead; Messrs. P. T. and P. A. Dunn, of Windsor Mills; Mrs. Thos. O'Malley, of Magog, Mrs. Jas. O'Malley, of Miletta; Rev. Sister Mary of the Trinity, of Duck Lake ; Sister M. Winnifred, of Manchester, N II. (both religious of the Presenta-tion of Mary); the Misses Annie, of Shoal Lake, Man., and Addie, of Gil- Next Saturday afternoon the Shamman, Que., also one brother, Mr. rocks and Montreal will cross sticks Francis Dunn, survives him. Mr. before the resplendent image of the saint you have offered up your hynns of joy and thanksgiving, you have whispered your prayers of love and of St. Joachim de Shefford, May 11, team, and considerable interest is and was attended by a very large being shown in the match. A feature concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends of the departed. Solemn high Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Gillett, assisted by full choir. The bearers were two sons and two sons-in-law of deceased, and make punctuality their watchword. the arrangements were well looked after by Mr. Patrick McGuirk of Waterloo. Mr. Dunn's remains were I laced at rest beside those of his father and mother in the family plot play the game all the time. in the burial ground of St. Joachim

#### REV. FATHER HAMEL.

died on Tuesday night, at the Colin this invisible sphere, how are we corner of Papineau road and Rache street. Father Hamel was 74 years of age, and joined the order four years ago. The funeral took place this morning at 8 o'clock, at ception.

Love is the shadow of the morning, of His Providence, has placed in us a twofold element, one, our soul, that is like unto Himself, spiritual, immortal, immaterial. Another, that

Last Saturday afternoon the

Shamrock lacrosse grounds at Mile End presented a busy scene, as well as interesting and lively games of lacrosse replete with scientific play, beautiful combination work and fine stick handling. It was the opening of the intermediate series between Shamrocks and the Points. Upwards of four or five hundred spectators were present, and were delighted with the exhibition of Canada's national game as played by the younger blood. The large attendance speaks well for the interest manifested in the coming lacrosse stars. Point St. Charles, the home of many a noted warrior on the lacrosse field, turned out in strong numbers to cheer their favorites on to victory, and right royally did they do it. For over two hours the battle waged, and it was not until a few minutes before the end did the plucky little Point team score the decisive goal. It was the great work of their home men, all working like clock-work, which won the day. Fearless and courageous, they bore down on the big Shamrock defence and by well directed efforts landed the winning goal (3-2) which sent their sympathizers wild with joy. At the end of the match the Shamrock players cheered lustily for the winners, shook hands, and warmly congratulated the new-comers into the intermediate field on their first and well earned victory. As the twenty-four athletes raced up and down the field, that the youngsters were the nucleus of a great team, and in future years would shine as stars on some of our senior lacrosse teams. Evidently the "boys in green" need not fear for players, with such young players playing the game as they do to-day. The executives of our clubs do not encourage the intermediates or juniors sufficiently. Many a promising player gives up the game in disgust for want of such encouragement. When the intermediate match was finished at 6.30, the St. Patrick's cadets and junior Shamrocks had a

battle royal, but St. Patrick's cadets were too strong for their opponents and won by five goals to none. Want of practice left the Junior Shamrocks in poor condition. At the Montreal lacrosse grounds

Saturday afternoon, a poor exhibition of the game took place between Montreal and Nationals. Too much acrapping marred the afternoon's sport. There is no necessity for pugilistic encounters as such work only disgusts the spectators lowers Canada's manly game in the eyes of the public. The spectators do not want to see gore, but fast, clean and scientific lacrosse. Montreal won by 5 goals to 2.

At Ottawa, the Capitals easily defeated the Cornwalls by 7 goals to

at the Shamrock grounds. The match of the game will be the two centre midgets of the lacrosse men, the world, Nolan and Tracey. The game will start at 3.30 sharp a Shamrock executive are bound The public will see a clean and fast game, as referee Joe Lally, of Cornwall, the excelsior referee in business to-day, will make the boys

The standing of the clubs in the

- Doug ut	o is a	s 10H0	Ma.:	
			Won.	Lost
Shamrock			1	0
Montreal			1	0
Capital			1	1
National			0	î
Cornwall			0	1
CONTROL CONTROL CONTROL	-	CHICAGOSTIC CONTRACTOR		

PERSONAL.

The many friends of Mrs. J. Quinn wife of the present acting Church Warden of St. Agnes parish, will be glad to learn that she is recovering from a very severe attack of illness, from which she had been suffering for the past two weeks.

## FLOWERS, AS FAITH VIEWS THEM.

(By the Rev. Albert Barry, C.SS.R., in Ave Maria.) -----

Flowers have always been emblems | 'these sweet letters of the tongue." of hope and love, of joy and sorrow weet-scented flowers bedeck the cradle of the new-born babe, enwreath the tresses of the bride, and are God, we cull these few : strewn on the casket of the dead.

In Eastern lands they talk in flowers, And they tell in a garland loves and cares; Each blossom that blooms in their

garden bowers

Or its leaves a mystic language

These flowers of dazzling hue and lefreshing odors, clad in richer array than Solomon in all his glory, no only give pleasure to men's hearts, but raise their minds to the surpass ing splendor of the Creator. The represent in some slight degree Leauty of God.

Wonderous and manifold as wonder

God hath written in those stars above;

But not less in the bright flowers un-

Stands the revelation of His love

The simple-minded Christians of the Ages of Faith mingled in their daily thoughts this world and the world to come; and as the pagans o the olden time saw nymphs and fauns and saturs in the flowing streams and forest glades, so ou ingenuous forefathers in Christ beheld everywhere the footprints angels, heard the voice of God in the thunder that shook the mountains and shuddered at His wrath when mighty billows of the ocean crashed against the cliffs at the seacoast. So, too, their heaven-taught lovely legends around every flower and shrub that grew in garden and on hedge row. They carv ed symbolic flowers in stone on rarels and pillars and fretted vaults of nave and aisle in the magnificent cathedrals which they raised aloft to the glory of God; they placed them in profusion on their altars, to breathe forth their fragrance in silent worship before the tabernacle; and they linked their graceful forms and rweet perfumes with memories every mystery of our holy religion.

Those far-off ages, bearing on their brow something of the winning gmile of sinless childhood, poured wealth of religious poetry around these lovely worls of God uplifting them into harmony with the hymns of praise ever ascending to Leaven from human hearts. Unlike His cradle shall with budding flow the heathen-minded men of our dreary and materialistic days, who, beref of their finer feelings and nobler in stincts of humanity, bestow barbarous scientific or purely pagan names on "these pretty daughters of the earth and sun," the children of that happy time christened flowers and shrubs with endearing names of the saints and the festivals of the Church. When the cold blasts of the deep snow which whitened 1 totestantism had blighted merry England, he of Avon wrote:

O Proserpina. For the flowers now that, frighted

thou lett'st fall Drom Dis' waggon ! Daffodils.

That come before the swallow dare

The winds of March with beauty; vio lets dim.

But sweeter than the lids of Juno

Or Cytherea's breath; pale primroses, That die unmarried ere they can be-

hold Bright Phoebus in his strength; Bold oxlips, and the crown imperial

Tilies of all kinds, the flower-de-luce

Of these I lack to make you garlands And the Blind Bard of the golder

age of English literature thus also sang of the fair flowers of spring and

Bring the rathe primrose that for

The tufted crow-toe, and pale jess

The white pink, and the pansy freak ed with jet.

The glowing violet, The musk-rose, and the well-attired

woodbine, With cowslips wan that hang the pensive head.

And every flower that sad embroidery

Rid amaranthus all his beauty shed And daffodillies fill their cups with To strow the laureat hearse when

Tar other were the names which

flowers which their deeply-religious minds and hearts consecrated The Passion flower; the Blood-drops

From the long list

of Christ (the fuchsia); the Scourg of Our Lord, or "Love lies bleeding (amaranthus); Calvary clover; Flower of the Blessed Sacramen (ragged robin); Maidenhair; the Virgin's lily; Our Lady's mantle; Our Lady's mirror (now Venus' lookingglass); Virgin's bower; Mary's cradle resemary (so beloved by the glorious martyr, Sir Thomas More); the tears of Peter; St. John's Saint Columba's wort: Saint Doro thy's roses; Saint Winifred's moss roses; Candlemas (snowdrops); Lenten lilies, Michaelmas daisies; the burning bush (holly)

There is a lovely flower, of orchid family, in the State of Colombia, in Central America, to which the ever-glowing faith of the first Spanish conquerors gave the name of Flower of the Holy Ghost, because in its dazling white cup there seem to be the figure of a dove, with beautifully moulded pinions, and hea hent gently forward.

There is an almost endless variety of such deeply poetic names, which were bestowed upon flowers of every sort by our truly Christian ances Far and wide throughou Christendom, young and old, lettered and unlettered, cherished those levely names of the fair blossom that ever haunted their memories and re:cinded them of Crib and Cross, and of that long succession of sad o ful festivals which beam heavenly sunshine on this vale tears.

The sacred books of the Old and the New Testament are filled splendid imagery taken from the odorous flowers that bloom so brightly in far Eastern climes. The spired writers of Holy Writ call the Son of God the "fairest Flower that ever shone upon the earth"; and the ancient prophets ceased not to cry alcud to God on high to deign let the heavens rain down the Just One, and the earth to bud forth the When the holy Babe of Bethlehem was born into this world of woe and sin, the holy writer sang how the "solitude rejoiced and flow ered like unto Libanus"; and Virgil the pagan poet of Rome, re-echoed his joyful words in these melodious verses :

ers be crowned; The serpent's brood shall die; the sa-

cred ground Shall weeds and noisome plants re

fuse to bear:

Each common bush shall Syrian roses wear.

A charming tradition of the Ages of Faith, founded on this poetic fancy, declares that on Christmas night ground melted away, the trees put forth their leaves, and the fields becare beautiful with gorgeous clusters of the fairest wild flowers.

In the land of the Pharaohs, when noble palaces and temples rose aloft in stately grandeur along the fertile banks of the river Nile, it was cus tomary to lay wreaths and chaplets of flowers upon the altars of pagan gods; the bidden guests, as they reclined at table, plucked flower from the bouquet which they held in their hand, and offered one to the other; and garlands the rarest flowers were placed upo the head of each incoming and outgoing guest. Those gracious cus toms were long continued in the East and were sanctified by religion in the

In England, during the Middle Ages hard by every cathedral and parish church were church-gardens where flowers of every shape and hue were carefully tended for the service the altar; and at the merry Christn.as-time "the burning bush" (holly) the Jesse-tree (mistletoe), the "Ros of the Shepherd Maid," the "Star of Bethlehem." and many another beautecus flower, were laid thereon, types and emblems of the multiple reysteries of that great festival. So too, when Passiontide and the joyous feast of Easter came round, symtolical flowers were culled to adorn the house of God. What a vision of

The story of the rosemary is one of the most beautiful of the charming legends that were repeated every Christmas fireside in the Midlieved that its beauty is owing the fact that the swaddling clothes of

and, knowing that the hem of His ever it had been touched, they firmly held to the belief that, since the first Christmas night, the rosemary has

They, moreover, beheld in its tiny flowerets a memorial of His Passion for, as they fondly believed, ded forth new blossoms on each Good Friday in order to embalm the body of the Lord. This aromatic shrul was interwoven with all the joys and present at their festive scenes, and was always strewn on the coffin of the dead by sorrowing friends as tcken of loving farewell.

The rosemary, or Blessed Virgin," also symbolized to devout souls the affectionate union Letween the Mother and her Son, and on the anniversary of the lefore his fellow countrymen with night when Mary laid her Divine Child in the lowly manger, house of the faithful in Christian lands was made fragrant by incense from its burning wood.

It is told in an ancient legend that a boly hermit, when walking through the forest glades. was wont strike with his staff the wild flowers that bordered the woodland pathway, saying as he did so: "Oh, be silent You call me an ungrateful wretch. You tell me that God has made you from love for me, and yet I do not love Him. But now I understand you, so be silent. Do not upbraid me any more."

knowledge of the Christian language of those fair flowers, which Gcd in His loving bounty has strewn so plentifully far and wide over this gloomy earth, was never before so needful as in these darksome days, when the world seems to be reverting once more to purely pagan ideals

#### RHEUMATIC PAINS

Driven Out of the System by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

'My life was absolutely made mis erable by rheumatism," says Mr. Geo. F. Hilpert, of West River, Sheet Harbor, N.S. "I am employed every spring as a river driver, and in consequence am exposed to all sorts o weather and exposure in the cold water. A few years ago while engaged at my work I was seized with the most acute pains in my back and joints, I became almost a cripple and could scarcely move about. medical aid, but it did not help me. Then I began taking a remedy alleged to be a cure for rheumatism, and I used ten dollars worth, but derived absolutely no benefit. constant suffering I was in began to tell on my hitherto strong constitubecame so badly run down that I despaired of ever being in good health again. Then a friend called my attention to Dr. Williams Pink Pills, and although somewhat skeptical I decided to try them. I had only used a few boxes when legan to feel better, and after I had have selected him as their used something over a dozen boxes I was again in good health. Every twinge of the trouble had left me and although I have been subject to zauch exposure since, I have had a twinge of the old pain. I can honestly say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me after other expensive t eatment had failed.'

Rheumatism was rooted in Mr. Hilpert's blood. The cold, and the wet and the exposure only started the pair going. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured because they drove the poison uric acid out of the blood and filled the veins with that new, rich blood that no disease can resist. These pills actually males new blood, and that is why they cure common ailments like rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, anaemia, indigestion, headaches and backaches, kidney and liver troubles, and nervous troubles such as neuralgia, St. Vitus dance paralysis. And it is this same way that they cure the irregularities and secret troubles of women and grow ing girls. No other medicine can do this, and ailing people will save money and speedily get good health by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at Jurest aspirations of our people. once. But you must get the genuine with the full name. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, on wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers, or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes \$2.50, by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A correspondent sends us the follewing extract from the pious petition of a good old colored brother in a Georgia settlement :

ever' one 'cept one; en dat one is yaller nigger, what boarded de railwhole collection what wuz took ter pay my salary wid! Lawd. please make de train jump de trackthe fact that the swaddling clothes of don't hurt de yuther passengers.

### TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

(Ly Rev. Brother Justin, in St

This is a remarkable man. career is full of striking eventsgood boy, an earnest student, a vi gorous frontiersman, an honest civilservice official, an efficient police com m ssioner, a brave soldier, a tinguished governor and a Presiden whom the people love and have dorsed as the nation's choice; a man of sterling integrity, of true triotism, and virtue-such is Theodore Roosevelt. The breath of scandal has never tar rished his fair name; for from child hood to the White House he stands spotless record.

The name of Theodore Roosevelt will go down the ages as the president who, while faithful to his par ty, has never allowed party conside ration to sway him one iota from the path of rectitude.

Mr. Roosevelt is an American in deed-one who believes that America is and should be "The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave,' is a true Israelite who believes that the cardinal virtues of justice, pru dince, fortitude and should characterize those who ar called to rule.

He believes in God, and his life is it accordance with God's law; he bel'eves in justice to all and favor to none; in a word, he believes in Futherhood of God and the Brother hood of Man. He is said to be rash man and as far as personal safety is considered there is some truth in this-but rash, in the sens of danger to his country, no. He is a man of high and noble impulse, but his impulses are subject to a mature and sound judgment and he examine carefully the questions that combefore him. Nowhere in his caree this more evident that

his manly deference to the Senate in the San Domingo affair His fortitude is seen in the trying circumstances of his eventful He is a stranger to fear and his courage while inborn is matured, enlightened and strengthened by his ex p rience; his temperance is prover hial and had much to do with development and building up of splendid physique

His intellectual equipment is va ried and of a high order-in every way he is possessed of the essentia virtues for the high office to which the suffrages of his fellow-citizens have called him.

Occupying the most important po sition in the natural order of any man on earth to-day, he is a spec tacle of admiration to the lovers of good government anywhere-a love of liberty without license and law without subterfuge-he is honor to humanity, he is a model o rulers and a glory to the people who Magistrate.

There is not an honest, intelligent man to-day in the civilized world who does not know, if he has read the history of Mr. Roosevelt's life, that he is a moral man, faithful ir all the relations of life, private and rublic.

"By their works you shall kn Apply this to the record of Mr. Roosevelt and what does it say? From boyhood's days to rip manhood it says purity of life, up rightness of character, fearlessness the discharge of duty a devoted faithful husband, a kind, firm and good father, a patriot who his country not merely in words but in deeds. In the hour of trial his sword was drawn to vin dicate her honor and his blood was shed in defence of her flag

What are his principles as exp ed in his inaugural address? are plain and clear. They are thy of the man; they reflect his cha racter and they are a guarantee that he will guide the ship of state ing his administration in accordance with the best traditions and

Mr. Roosevelt is a firm believer in Ged, and he is not ashamed to con fess it. He begins by saying, have reason to thank God for Llessings we enjoy which are Hi for gifts and which we should cherish and preserve and defend and transmit in their integrity to posterity. have duties to others and duties to ourselves. We wish peace; but we wish the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness-in other words, we ury to do unto others as we wish others to do unto us. No weak na tion that acts manfully and justly should ever have cause to fear

and no strong power should ever able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggressions. Our relation with other powers are important lations among ourselves.'

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Here in a few words we have the moral law. Mr. Roosevelt is faithful to the law of nature, which is the law of reason. He knows whereof he speaks, and with the freedom and firmness of a man who is conscious to himself of doing what is right; be has a naturalness in his ways and means that wakes a responsive chord in the hearts of the people. The simple, yet touching and beautiful tritute he paid to his wife as he walked down the aisle of the Senate to the President's desk shows the man and his manner. Open, candid, selfpossessed, he gives evidence that he s entirely at home with people whom he respects and whose best interests he will consult and further to the utmost of his ability.

Spring lives in your soul ! Clean away the pile of dead leaves doubts—your dead hopes and per mistic beliefs—and you will find lets beneath.-Angela Morgan.

THE CRUEL EDITOR. Fditor-How much do you wan Artist-Ten dollars Editor-Don't slam the door as yo

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY-Estab lished March 6th, 1856; incorporation ated 1863; revised 1840. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of month. Committee meets last Wed-Officers : Rev. Director. Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P.; President, Mr. F. J. Curran; 1st Vice-President, W. P. Kearney; 2nd Vice, E. J. Quinn; Treasurer, W. Durack; Corresponding Secretary, W. Crowe; Recording Secretary, T. P.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SO. CHETY-Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, at 8.30 p.m. Committee of Manages ment meets in same hall on the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Killoran; President, J. H. Kelly; Rec. Sec., J. D'Arcy Kelly, 13 Valles street.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. established 1868.—Rev. Director Rev. Father McPhail; President, De Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quina, 625 St, Dominique street; treasure er, M. J. Ryan, 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.80 p.m.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCE 26.—Organized 18th Novem 1878.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chancellor, P. J. Darcy; President, W. F. Wall; Recording Secretary, P. C. McDonagh, 189 Visitation street; Financial Secretary, Jas. J. Costigan, 325 St, Urbain street; Treasurer, J. H. Kelly; Medical Advisers, Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Con+ nor and G. H. Merrill.

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FOR INFORMATIONADDRESS:

P. E. EMILE BELANCER,
Supreme Deputy,
Secretary, Québec Grand Council,
55 D'AIGUILLON STREET, QUEBEO

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The very swish of her d

d him on the stairs

THURSDAY, JUNE

throbbing, so th ous of a physical se lief from the support of as he placed his bac against it to make room troubling apparition. Shim with a curt nod-by a they never spoke on the house stairs; and during th when she was preparing to the pavement outside he w every movement, till the c opened sunshade, coinciding disappearance, sounded the ly continue his way up the row stairs, trying to ban rembrance of their last tion and to fix his mind thing unconnected with h generally succeeded in thru image in the background fore his open books, he bu self heart and brain in t which were now nearing t clusion. But there came a he sprang up in despair, sla volume to the floor, and p rily up and down the roon You are not worth mu muttered bitterly to his re the looking glass. "Here

What fiend sent that creat just now-now, when my d hand? I'll never get unable to work. Bother 1 He strode wrathfully to and on opening it became a silvery voice that floated u 'Hark ! By the bird's sor dean the nest," he mutter untarily holding the door the sound of a footstep made him realize his attitu Not that he had re word: it was all a confuse sion of laughter and girls' n.clody of one voice only with him, and his face soft he closed the door. He wa to the table, sat down, cov

as low as any of the bless

around you, that must he

man, foully or fairly, in t

face with his hands. 'I've got to face it !" he "The fact is there. I am master of myself, and there peace for me until this wo has disturbed my life either isto it or goes out of it for

dr-ams of happy bacheloring ended." He remained a long time ing the question in all its and at last burst out passi "Heavens, why should now-now, at the turning pe my career, when my whole at stake, and every power s concentrated in obtaining a

pass? Am I really incapa governing myself?' He sprang up and approach picture on the wall.

strength strength, O Mother !" he wh Remove her image from my don't want to love her !"

The Lady with the crown

whem he addressed seemed down pityingly on her votar; with the contemplation of the tial countenance mental ch rehellion by degrees vanished "I suppose it is provident reflected. "Nobody has his out for him just as he plan And, after all, hers is not a if a disturbing influence. Or is only on serious topics, an aleays touching on religious r he seems to have drifted s among unbelieveres and to lo get back to the staunch eler faith of her childhood." "I have enough to maintain Once my diploma is secured doctors marry-and-if she wi ne"-his pulse began to beat 1/-"if she will have me-"

Somebody knocked at the do

"Are you in, Darrell? as usual." said the visitor. en at it myself; but there time to stop, you know. Al same would you mind giving hint or two? I don't believe litery study, and long to ex noies. Symond's lectures on my are lost on me, I'm afrai The speaker was a little man who had been plucked and was consequently diffident. and made up his mind in a twi "I'll tell you what," he said, lutely, "I'll come to your di every day for the rest of the aniwell work together. This is too-too distracting. There want to keep away all day tome back only at night. Will age.

#### CIETY-Estab 1856; incorpoza 1840. Meets in 92 St. Alexandonday of the meets last Wed-Rev. Director. P.P.; President, 1st Vice-Presi-

7; 2nd Vice, E.

BECTORY.

er, W. Durack; etary, W. J. ecretary, T. P. A. AND B. SOin St. Patrick's nder street, at tee of Manage hall on the y month, at 8 Rev. Jas. Kil-

H. Kelly; Rec.

elly, 13 Valles

B. SOCIETY. Rev. Director. ; President, D. J. F. Quinn, street; treasure S St. Augustin , in St. Ann's and Ottawa

DA, BRANCE h November neets at St. St. Alexander onday of each meetings for business are d 4th Mondays p.m. Spiritual llaghan; Chan-President, W. Secretary, P. C.

sitation street; Jas. J. Com n street; Treadical Advisers, E. J. O'Con-CULAR

pecial Act of the ire, June 9, 1879

ncreasing rapidy ars. 1ber 25th, 1904, tioned by Popel by Cardinals, ral of whom are

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nted and published street. Mentreal street P. & P. Co.

ON THE NINTH DAY. 

The very swish of her dress as she | Furke beamed. him on the stairs sent his passed mm on the stars sent ins . The just heart throbbing, so that he was he answered, heart thropping, the sense of reconscious of a physical sense of re'We'll chum for meals, too," said
lief from the support of the wall
Larrell. "One meets such a lot of troubling apparition. She went by have their - drawbacks. when she was preparing to step onto lose time ? the pavement outside he watched her the pavement, till the click of the every movement, till the click of the and went down on his knees. opened sunshade, coinciding with her "Keep her safe for me, Mother!" row stairs, trying to banish the re- her to thee. Keep her safe for mq!" rembrance of their last conversation and to fix his mind on some thing unconnected with her. He generally succeeded in thrusting that self heart and brain in the studies which were now nearing their conclusion. But there came a day when through but for your help." he sprang up in despair, slammed the volume to the floor, and paced angrily up and down the room.

ou are not worth much," he muttered bitterly to his reflection in the looking glass. "Here you are as low as any of the blessed pack around you, that must have a man, foully or fairly, in their lives. What fiend sent that creature here just now-now, when my diploma is unable to work. Bother her !"

He strode wrathfully to the door, and on opening it became aware of a silvery voice that floated up.

Hark ! By the bird's song ye may lean the nest," he muttered, involuntarily holding the door ajar till the sound of a footstep ascending made him realize his attitude of listener. Not that he had retained a werd; it was all a confused impression of laughter and girls' chat. The nclody of one voice only remained with him, and his face softened as he closed the door. He walked back to the table, sat down, covered his face with his hands.

"I've got to face it !" he thought. The fact is there. I am no longer master of myself, and there is peace for me until this woman who has disturbed my life either comes isto it or goes out of it forever. My drams of happy bachelorhood are restraining hand. ended "

He remained a long time considering the question in all its phases and at last burst out passionately:

"Heavens, why should it come now-now, at the turning point of my career, when my whole future is at stake, and every power should be concentrated in obtaining a brilliant pass? Am I really incapable of governing myself ?"

He sprang up and approaching a picture on the wall.

'Give me strength - give me strength, O Mother !" he whispered. Remove her image from my mind. I don't want to love her !"

The Lady with the crown of stars whem he addressed seemed to look down pityingly on her votary. And with the contemplation of the celestial countenance mental chaos and rehellion by degrees vanished.

"I suppose it is providential," he "Nobody has his life cut out for him just as he planned if. And, after all, hers is not an evil if a disturbing influence. Our talk is only on serious topics, and she is cuswer. always touching on religious matters. She seems to have drifted somehow eres and to long to g unhelian get back to the staunch elementary faith of her childhood." A pause. "I have enough to maintain a wife. Once my diploma is secured-most doctors marry-and-if she will have ne"-his pulse began to beat rapid-

1/-"if she will have me—"
Somebody knocked at the door and

'Are you in, Darrell? Studying as usual," said the visitor. "I've been at it myself; but there is a time to stop, you know. All the same would you mind giving me a hint or two? I don't believe in solitery study, and long to exchange Symond's lectures on anato

my are lost on me, I'm afraid." The speaker was a little nervous man who had been plucked once and was consequently diffident. Dar-rell hailed his arrival as a Godsend and made up his mind in a twinkling

"I'll tell you what," he said, reso bitely, "I'll come to your diggings every day for the rest of the time, and we'll work together. This hours too too distracting. There is plane and and lots of things. vant to keep away all day, a tome back only at night. Will y

"'Tis just what I would wish for,"

he placed his back straight people at breakfast and dinner, and against it to make room for the one must be polite. Boarding houses There! him with a curt nod—by a tacit code thanding him a pile of books and hey never spoke on the boarding they never spoke on the boarding than the boarding that the spoke of the boarding tha se stairs; and during the moments I'll be after you in a moment. Why

discppearance, sounded the knell of he implored. "Thou alone knowest his ephemeral joy. He would slow- my weakness. I must go, because 17 continue his way up the long, nar- she hinders my work; but I confide

+ + +

II.

"That was a good action of yours, generally successed in the background when, be-image in the background when, be-fore his open books. he buried him-to his brother a few weeks later. "And it has brought you lucks Pccr Burke would never have pulled

"It was in my own interest," rethought only of that, I'm sorry to

"How was that?" asked Father Arthur, with a puzzled look,

"Well," said Hugh, after some he sitation, "I wanted to keep clear of Mrs. Moore's. There was a disturbing element."

"Indeed?" said the priest. "Once now-now, when my diploma is hand? I'll never get it. I'm nore 'the glory lay in flying!' Eh?"

"Exactly," declared his brother. O. Arthur, I do envy you-oftenfrom the bottom of my heart !"

" 'Tis not too late to join us, my dear fellow." "No hope of that. Matrimony

claims me. I've found the man." The priest's face grew serious. Af-

ter a moment he asked: 'Who and what is she?"

"My destiny. 'Tis all that mat-ters. To the world she is an art follow a hobby. She is a clever, wellinformed woman, and our views chime on every topic we touch. We were friends long before I discovered that her personal attractions affected ne. I do not know if my feeling is reciprocated, but I'll find out."

He jumped up and began to button his coat. Father Arthur put out a hastened away? He wished to

"I am still dazed," he said. "So tais is no sudden fancy?"

"Not at all! It is a matter of menths. I thought I'd never get a pass, owing to that girl. She haunts There's no fighting against it

and, after all, why should I?" "Why should you, indeed?" echoed the priest, smilingly, as he watched the impetuous wooer striding across the courtyard. "Godspeed you, my boy !" he murmured involuntarily-and then, as an afterthought, 'Lucky girl!"

. . . . . . . "If, as you represent," she said caldly, "your late avoidance and neglect was due to this sentiment

"Do not affect to doubt it," he said, severely. "That is not worthy oi you. I dare say, with your woman's wit, you were aware of my feelings long before I discovered them myself."

A smile that would not be repres

"So," went on Hugh, "if your She also divined that it was anged my avoidance of you during these last weeks, I shall not grumble; for I take it as a sign of your interest in me. May I do so?' The girl flushed and hesitated. She suggled silently between love and wounded pride, reflecting on the misery of the last few weeks, while h fastened his eyes on the sheen of her

hair, waiting for her reply. "Where shall I find courage to bear it if she sends me away?"

thought. He stood up and extended

his hands. "Do not refuse me, Mary !"

said, almost in a whisper. But he had abandoned her for the attainment of a more precious goal his success as a candidate for dical degrees and she must show that she, too, had a character.

"I do not deny that I, too, have a reat sympathy with you." aid, in such calm, measured tones that they took away the value of the declaration. "But whether it is clear with myself about it first."

"How long will it take you ake up your mind?" he asked.

a silence. ing look, although her heart was appeared.

"Nine days! Nine centuries it will ustrade, saw with dismay and disbe to me! A week is ample time Fleasure Hugh Darrell with hat and to know one's own mind. Come, say cane preparing to go out. A wave nine days!"

control. So she assented

"De not misintepret my absence." "What !" she demanded, in surprise and disappointment. "Do you

mean that you will not try to in-

fluence my decision?" "In justice to myself I shall feel bound to keep away," he replied. "I had his hand on the door. have already experienced the dangers of your society and do not wish to siffer any more than I have done. Perides, I have too true an idea of

factor in influencing your decision.' "You are a strange wooer," she said, with vexation.

"At least I am straightforward." he rejoined. "And I appreciate your deliberation. I do not rush at plied Hugh, uneasily, "I really Nether you nor. I, I hope, could be long for an immediate answer in over it, and let your decision be unbiased by the thought of my eager bought at the expense of yours."



For eight long weary days Mary had scarcely glimpsed at Hugh Darrel!. The same unfinished sketch stood on her easel, and she sat before it daily with troubled mind and justice resent that he had taken her a' her word. In this, as in all else, she was forced to admire the conscientious man acting according to his code; impulsive though he was by nature, he would never let himself be student using her private means to led by impulse; nor did he wish his future wife to be swayed by aught but reason guiding inclination. If he considered her as unworthy, he would know how to tear her from his mind and heart; but she-alas! if he had taken her hand at that last interview she would not have resisted. Was it because she felt this that he shield her from herself-he would owe her consent only to her ripened reflection. He did not understand co- He did not start nor turn around him heart and soul long since.

It was his openly professed religious convictions that first drew Mary's attention to this strange man. It was a unique experience to hear him assuring their hostess that she could count on his escort returning from a sermon and late Benediction, as he himself would be present, and their homeward road was identical; and the perfectly natural way which he alluded to his religious obligations, neither hiding them nor pritting them forward, was a source of constant as fonishment to her. she blushed for him, and kept her eyes on the cloth when, after many combinations, he ended up before a tubleful by declaring that he could not manage to be in for the first | D C. football match-"since I have to go A smile that would not be repress-ed lit up the fascinating face, and saw that this explanation was taken for a moment she found nothing to just as well as any other by his comrades of all sects.

over any of the practices of his creed; and, with a sense of shame, she tried to awaken in her own tepid soul the childhood's fervor which in tercourse with the votaries of "Art for Art's sake" had chilled and stiffed. It did her good to meet honest, earnest man, and watch him. keep in hand the impetuous spirit always threatening to break forth. She loved him for his perseverance, his devotion to the task of the hour -his determination to do all things right, at all costs. In their conver sations she had been struck above all with his living faith, his perfect cor fidence in the hand that moulded all

lives. "He would know how to console hin.self if I said 'No,' " she thought. "Not that I mean to say it. Look ing at the matter from a highe standpoint, as he would have me do I believe indeed that it would be to my good in both worlds to live in

daily contact with such a man."
On the morning of the ninth day Mary arose early and dressed her sell with more than usual care. She put a white rose at her throat and adjusted the dainty hat at a becomput a white rose at her throat and adjusted the dainty hat at a becoming angle. She carried her gloves down with her, for she had planned fer two years."—Harper's Weekly.

"Five weeks," she replied prompt- that they would walk out after breakfast. Surely he would be ling-So long had he left her. There was ering in the hall even now, to get a She withstood his plead- hasty word with her before the others

cking.

She heard a step on the dulled flooring, and, leaning over the balof anger swept over her. So She laughed tremulously, and began would not find time for her until the to dread the collapse of her self-late or second breakfast! Decidedly her answer was of secondary "The less we meet till then, the portance. For the past week he had better for me," he said, with a sigh. gone out early every morning, thus missing the few minutes he have had with her before she left for her morning's work at the studio.

MAKING ENGLISH BANK NOTES, take a perfect copy, even if the ca-She ran down to accost him and

take revenge. 'Mr. Darrell !" she called as he

He turned round; his face lit up with joyful anticipation.

"If you have forgotten, I have not, that we were to decide to-day whemy own personal powers of fascina-tion to count on them as a favorable other. I decidedly think not."

his heavily drawn breath. She did

said, almost fiercely. "The day is paper, not over yet, and I shall come again for my answer."

led by momentary passion. You are and, by uncontrollable impulse, folne ghboring church and was lost to view in a side aisle. Her heart the morning worship.

man!" she prayed.

parture. But the church grew empty and still she waited. At last heavy heart. But, she could not in walked slowly toward the spot where kneeling before the statue where she pouring forth his entreaties in earnost whispers before the altar of his patroness.

Mary now understood his demand votion, like many others, had beunfamiliar to her. But it revival it would be, with God's grace! Softly she approached, knelt his two clasped ones. Again the ject in his life was borne upon her. quetry; he was too frank himself to He pressed her hand close between suspect that she really belonged to his own, and bowed his head upon it in mute thanksgiving. Neither her presence nor her consent was a surprise. Outside the portal he turned

to greet her with a radiant smile. "Oh, the serious, serious face?" he laughed. "Come! This has been given to me"'-drawing her arm within her own. "Now you shall walk bacle before the world as the future Mrs. Hugh Darrell !"-Ave Maria.

CANADIAN PATENTS GRANTED

TO FOREIGNERS. Below will be found a list of Canadian patents recently granted to foreigners through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington,

Information regarding any of these will be cheerfully supplied by applying to the above-named firm.

Nos. 93,021-Julius Welter, Malaga,

Spain. Mechanical Multiplication is to be done by each tables 03,118-Christian Esser. Vienna, Austria. Apparatus for treatment of peat fibre for

manufacture of half-stuff. 33.138-Dr. Louis Mary, Fegersheim (Alsace-Lorraine), Germany. Pot-

tery molding machine. 93,158-Prof. Edoardo Maragliano Genoa, Italy. Manufacture of

meat powder. meat powder.
3,208—Henri Iscovesco, Paris, France. Process for treating 93 232-Hector Michel, Bourg (Ain)

France. Railway sleepers. 23,298-Heinrich Beck, Meiningen Germany. Electric arc lights.

AS THE ROCKETS WENT SKY-WARD.

A small child seeing the first exh buton of fireworks turned to its mo ther as the rockets went skyward and said: "Oh, mamma, won t God fie pleased."

A small boy who was brought as witness before an eminent judg? was asked by His Honor if he banew the

wit-a-times ess, skin and kidney diseases. I am taking Fruit-a-tives, and find them all right. The easiest to and the most effective laxative I have ever used." At druggists-50c. a box. Mrs. L. DAVY, Prescott, Ont. Manufactured by FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, Ottawa.

Protection Against Forgery in Printing and Paper.

(London Answers.)

The Bank of England note is the the simplest, consisting as it does of Her heart smote her as she heard hack printing on a write paper. The great safeguard lies in the quality of "This is not your last word," he paper and the quanty of the printing and the watermark on the

To make the actual paper is beyoud the skill of the cleverest forger. She watched him cross the street, It is made at a small town near London, but so well has the secret been quite right to reflect, although I did lowed him. He walked so rapidly guarded that the most skilful note that she had difficulty in keeping Printers in the trade do not underoning here to-day. Think well him in sight; but finally he entered a stand that, though they know most of the other secrets.

Note printing is one of the highly langings. My happiness must not be throubing with emotion and remorse, skilled trades which still is a virtual she endeavored to assist devoutly at memopoly of the city of London. It has always been so, and the great "O God, make me good-good and barks of the world come to the effpicus, less unworthy of this good gravers and printers of London to have their plates made. They turn When Mass was over she waited out the most beautiful printing in near the door to meet him at his de- Lucope. Some of it is of the most she fact lies its great safety.

The steel plate itself is the work When the main design has been dehad also sometimes knelt; and, feels cided upon the parts of the picture ing himself comparatively alone, was have to be given over to several engravers, each of whom is skilled in one branch of his art and could not exchange his part with any of the others. One is an architectural enfor a respite of nine days. This degraver, and with a fine needle he quite a different sort, makes portraits, a third draws scenery, while heside him, and put her hand between a fourth fashions the letters. Still others contrive centre pieces feeling that she was not the first ob- then there is the machine engraver, which is more wonderful still, for the machine does work so fine that no human hand can imitate it.

The complicated work of tracery which you see on the back and from of Scotch and foreign notes is so minute that the camera cannot effectively copy it. To reproduce with photography on zinc it is necessary to employ acid, and the acid would eat away these fine lines. The work is done by a machine which is made side. In these pockets are placed on the principle of the pantograph. It seems to consist of a multitude of wheels and concentrics, and apparatus for guiding and checking the needle and sending it in new directions at all sorts of unexpected an-

gles and curves. After the design has been worked out on the machine in accordance with the secret code, which is kept by the proprietor locked in the safe, the machine does the work itself, if the operator will go on turning the driving crank slowly and steadily. The plan is taken out with numbers which represent the wheel and the code figures, showing the work which it comes into play. But the opera- favorably, but as yet the British War tor cannot know the secret. machine simply goes on its own way, and the least slackening of any of the tation of being the most hide-bound parts will put it all out. A man cannot repair the error, for he does not know the code, and whole work will be spoiled until the master comes along and resets the wheels and other parts in their pro- stage and needs to be weighed careper order.

Only a small part of the design is worked out by this delicate machine -just enough to give a complete representation of the pattern. that portion is stamped on soft steel. which is hardened by another secret process and made into a sort of die which is used to impress other plates of steel, until the full border is thus completed, or a band made to go a ross the whole face or back of the pole.

or four tints are used, and generally you find that one of them is blue. It feties the camera. The different co-

lors are put on with different plates, him with his private signal, and and each one means a separate print-everything he looks at ing. The result is that if you hold to turn yallar." And havin

mera could catch them all, which

No forger can get the tracery done by hand, because no engraver could do it, and he cannot get the machine. If he had the machine it would take years to work out the secret comlination of figures which make any most easily forged of all, for it is larticular design. There are only three or four of these machines in the world. Then for his design, in the shape of portraits and architecture and scenery and lettering, he would want a combination of four or more engravers of high ability and bad character, which would be hard to come by as the machine. It.

cannot be done. But the English note is protected by none of those things. Its lettering and general design can be copied uite easily by the camera, and a good plate reproduced on zinc for printing. It can be photographed on stene, and the printing is ready at once if the forger can get paper of the right sort.

#### Ambulance Dogs in War,

It is well known that dogs, of certain breeds especially, have a considerable amount of intelligenc. As complicated description, and in this the constant companion of man through generations, the brain she had seen him disappear. He was of many hands and many brains. the present time it is probable that this animal can be more easily trained than any other. For something like eighty years the monks of St. Bernard have trained and used dogs to rescue travellers lost in the snow In Europe many of the armies, inspired by this idea, employ to seek out the wounded on the field iabors for weeks in the effort to con- of battle and thus aid in the work vey to the metal a perfect picture of of the ambulance corps. In Germany, would be so no longer. Ah, what a p building. Another, with skill of dogs are attached to the ambulance service in many regiments, and were employed in the Herrero expedition in Africa. In Austria, France, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Russia and America dogs are utilized in ambulance work.

The British Medical Journal of December 10, 1904, contains a special article on the subject and describes the methods pursued in training and using dogs for this purpose. With the object of rendering first aid to those men who are not mortally wounded, the writer says, the dog is equipped with a waterproof canvas saddle, with a pocket at each eight triangular bandages, slung around the dog's neck is a small cask of brandy or rum, and a hell for use after dark. If the wounded man be strong enough he may take the bandages and temporarily his wounds, and he can also himself to stimulants. Supposing him to be too weak to take advantage of his temporary assistance, the dog barks loudly until ne attracts the notice of the search party.

Several officers of the British service have been experimenting with dogs in order to satisfy themselves whether they are calculated to be of value in the role of ambulance istants. These men have re Office has made no move. However, as the British War Office has the repuand conservative of all the notoriously conservative state departments the of that country, this is not to wondered at. As a matter of fact, the scheme is but in its experimental fully before it is adopted on a large scale. Its humanitarian side cannot but appeal to all, and if of dogs is found practicable and of value, it will be another step in the direction of ameliorating the horrors of war.-Medical Record.

"If there is anybody under the canister of heaven that I hold in utter excresence," says Mrs. Partington, "it is the tale-bearer and slanderer, going about like a vile boa-constru for, circulating his camomile anneagst the honest folks. I always know one of his phismahogany. It seems as if Belzabob had stamp one of the notes up to the light you this somewhat elaborate speech, she will find that the lines of the dif- was seized with a violent fit of ferent colors run into and through coughing and called for some "doone another, making it impossible to mulcent drops."

### THE YEAR IN FRANCE

(Alvan S. Sanborn, in The Atlantic Monthly.)

(Continued from Page 1.) It had beheld without waxing exceeding wroth a measure already sufficiently radical, intolerant, and oppressive, fade into insignificance be fore a measure still more radical, intolerant, and oppressive; the law of associations gradually transformed from the instrument of control it was designed to be by its sponsor, Waldeck-Rousseau, into a weapon suppression; the withdrawal of the right to teach from the unauthorized congregations, from the authorized congregations, and from all the congregations successively; and the re-

It had listened almost listlessly to unabashed proclamations from ministry that the political disqualification of Catholics and a monopoly of charity, as well as of education, were a part of its ideal, and to bumptious threats from some of the extremist members of the parliamentary majority that they would blot out churches altogether and set up an irreligion of the state.

sort of the ministry in power to the

paradoxical extreme of violating the

law for the sake of enforcing a law.

It had submitted tamely to the closing of more than fourteen hundred congregational establishments. including those (for which it had well-founded gratitude or affection) of the Carthusians who were engaged in that contributed to its wealth, of the sisterhoods consecrat ed to charity, of the Benedictines de voted to the care of orphans, and of the Christian Brothers, whose technical schools had won the highest awards at the Exposition of 1900, and had been openly approved again and again by the Chamber and the Senate; submitted likewise to the diminution of French diplomatic prestige in the Orient; to the closing of mission chapels: to the proscription ed its triumph. Without Freemason of preaching and teaching the catechism in the Breton tongue; to the breaking of plighted faith; and to the flagrant violation of all the fundamental liberties (except that of the press), and of the Declaration of the Rights of Man, which stipulates distinctly that no person shall be disturbed for his religious opinions.

All these things it had seen and and endured without being greatly disturbed, otherwise than locally, thereby; but it could not stomach delation.

The parties whose names were re vealed as district agents of the Grand Orient's information bureau, and who were members of all the trades and professions, were so ostracized and boycotted, and even mobbed, that they were constrained to change their places of residence and business. Many were forced into duels, and a few committed suicide.

Capitaine Mollin, the go-between for General Andre, the Minister of War, and the Secretary of the Grand Orient, was forced to resign by General Andre, who hoped to make of him a scapegoat.

This hope being deceived, General Andre was forced to resign by the Premier, M. Combes, who hoped to make him a scapegoaf; and this hope being deceived in its turn, M. Combes finding his position absolutely untenable, resigned, to forestall defeat. while he still had a slender majority.

the fribute vice frequently pays to them by adversaries of the establish virtue, by endeavoring to cover up ed order who are ready for all the their wrong-doings. They put forth coups d'etat and all the reactions.

"And it is these men, who ough claimers, mildly decrying delation. to hang their heads for their But inasmuch as they visited no ade- pudent misdeeds, who assume a self- a central treasury in order to conquate punishment on the offenders, and inasmuch as they accompanied their disclaimers, the former with an address to the prefects inculcating espionage under a slightly different form and organizing it into a highly complicated system, and the latter with a statement that many of the army officers were hostile to the Rethe army must be purified and republicanized at all hazards and that no source of information utilized for its purification and republicanization, these disclaimers could not be taken very seriously. To repudiate the notes of delation in on breath, and to assert that they employed them only for the good of the state in another, was a proceeding little calculated to impress the unbiased with their innocence. General Andre portrayed to the Chambe with harrowing details the pathetic plight of the Protestant, Jewish and Freethinking officers under the provious ministries by reason of the social ostracism to which their Catholic fellow officers had subjected them, and announced his determination of

retaliation were a motive for a minister supposed to be a statesman to

avow.
Unlike Combes and Andre, the of ficers of the Grand Orient of France did not beat about the bush. The did not deny the charges brough against them, nor even attempt to palliate them in any way. On the contrary, they proclaimed, with a frankness that would be effrontery if it were not fanaticism, tale-bearing in the interests of the Republic to be a very rare and special brand of virtue, thereby bringing themselves into a discredit with the nation at large from which they will not soon emerge.
M. Lafferre, the Grand Master of

the Grand Orient, defended the notes of delation in the Chamber, and, in a document sent to all the lodges of France by the Supreme Council on the third of November, the following

"There is not one of our lodges there is not one of our brothers, who is not familiar with the fierce paign carried on during the past few days against our order by the entire monarchic, nationalist, and clerical reaction. They have been trying, by resorting to insult and clamor, to distort the acts of which we are justly proud, and thanks to which we have helped in some small measure to rescue the Republic from the un derground manoeuvres of its eternal

"And now, we desire in the nam of the whole Masonic body, to declare boldly that in furnishing to the Minister of War detailed information regarding the faithful servants of the Republic and regarding those who by their incessantly hostile attitude to the Republic have occasioned the most natural anxiety, the Grand Orient of France claims not only to have exercised a legitimate right, but to have accomplished the most important of duties.

"The Republic is our common property. We have purchased it dearly, and Masons, above all others, may claim the honor of having causry the Republic would have disappeared long ago, free-thought would have been definitely stifled by the triumphant congregation, and Pius X. would reign as master over an enslaved France.

"Is it not ridiculous to see enemies treat to-day as contemptible espionage the acts by which we put the administration of the commonwealth on its guard against the trea sons of faithless functionaries, and signalized to them those who were the best fitted to serve them fully? .

terpoise to that of the Catholic clubs . Is the sleeping partner of a great industrial concern a contemptible informer if he signalizes to the manager of the business in which he has invested his fortune the malad ministration of some employees, and the intelligence, honesty, and worthiness of others? Verily, words have changed their meanings in the mouths of the Nationalists, and for them moral laws have lost their force.

"And who are these Nationalists and these clericals who are trying to make it appear a crime for the Grand Orient to have performed loyally its duty?

"They are the very ones who from the foundation of the Republic have by incessant slander and deceit kept away all Republicans from all the administrations, and more especially M. Combes and General Andre paid from the army, and have replaced

> "And it is these men, who ought with disloyalty one of the most loyal, most legitimate, and most republican acts which the Grand Orient of France has performed.

"And it was before the cries outraged modesty of such people as these that so many Republicans in the Chamber (several Masons included) were for an instant disturbed and the liberty so parsimoniously accorddisconcerted; so much disturbed and ed to the monastic associations was able to find at the opportune moment the fitting word, and no one of them was capable of seizing occasion to glorify Masonry, which was being assailed by its eternal adversaries, and to proclaim in the presence of all that it had deserved

well of the Republic. "We call the attention of ou lodges, and of all Masons of the pre sent and of the future, to the votes of weakness, of fear, of cowardice cast by a certain number of Repubit was necessary to present a united front to the unchained reaction, addirreconcilable enemies. They recall, alas, the weakness, the fear, and the giving the Catholic officers their turn at being made uncomfortable,—as if a resort to social ostracism of Boulaugism and of Nationalism.

were a punishable offense, and as it



once more come off victor. Many, w hope, will speedily recover their selflodges will keep an eye upon them.'

L'Action and several other extremist journals, which take their cu from the Grand Orient, adopted a similar audacious attitude and indulged in similar utterances When the writer stated, a year ago

that M. Combes probably had a separation project "up his sleeve," he did not suspect that M. Combes crafty as he was known to be, would be crafty enough to bring about series of totally unnecessary con troversies with Rome, which would culminate in the breaking off of diplomatic relations with the Vatican, and would make separation present itself as the only possible course nor that he would be crafty enough to father a project of separation church and state that would separate the church from the state but would bring the former, on the contrary, more completely under the latter's power. Nevertheless, this i what occurred. M. Combes did all these things.

He contrived to make it appear that Rome had deliberately violated the Concordat,-although he knew perfectly well that what Rome ha violated (if she had violated any thing) was not the Concordat, but the Organic Articles, the force of which she had not only never recog nized, but had always protested against as a gross breach of good faith on the part of Napoleon I,and he even succeeded in getting an overwhelming vote from the Chambe to the effect that this violation of the Concordat by the Vatican France absolutely no choice. Then, when he had wrought the

legislators up to the proper pitch o vindictiveness, he broached a scheme which he called a separation scheme but which was in reality a shrewe device for paying off old grudges, for facilitating the suppression of religi ous education, for making the prac tics of worship as difficult as possible, and for defying the Pope; a de vice, in a word, for establishing a concordatory regime without a Conordat. The measure by which proclaimed his willingness to stand or fall was a bill of persecution and onfiscation, not a measure of liberation, and was well characterized by M. Brunetiere as a measure "not oi separation but of proscription." The liberty it claimed to confer was not liberty, but oppression, like all liberty with which M. Combes eve had anything to do.

Among other things, it made the very existence of individual churches dependent on ministerial caprice, and stipulated that their accounts should be subjected to the Prefect, or his representative, whenever he might call for them. It forbade the holding of religious services in any place not built for the purpose and no authorized by the government, and abolished the right of churches federate, except within the limits of department,-a proceeding more distasteful and more dangerous to Protestants than to Catholics.

"The rich departments," said Desmoulins, apropos of the Combes measure, "will not be authorized to come to the aid of the poor departments, and the churches the most li berally endowed will not be able to turn over their surplus receipts to Combes suppresses the solidarity of Christians. The Freemasons may organize and federate as they will, but the Catholics are denied this privi-

M. Clement, commenting on the same measure, said :

"M. Combes thinks, doubtless, that which were recognized by the law of 1901 would be too great for the churches. He imposes on these last. therefore, extra regulations, and, most curious of all, denies them the right to federate except within the limits of a single department. The consequence of this restriction of the right of association will be to deprive the poor departments of every kind of assistance from adjacent de partments in the maintenance of Catholic worship. Another consequence will be the suppression of the archbishoprics. As to the Protestant and Israelitish churches, this restriction means death, nothing more nor less. Having no more a common organiza tion, being no longer able to unit heir resources and put them under the control of a cenural committee, consistory, or general synod, the Protestant cult and the Israelitish

The John Murphy Grafteny Bustes

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cult are bound to disappear. It is a fresh revocation of the Edict of Nantes with which the Bonaparte who directs the destinies of France strikes them."

These opinions are the opinions of churchmen, it is true, and as such are subject to caution. But M. Cle menceau, who cannot be suspected o tenderness toward the Church, although he has held himself heroically independent of M. Combes's dictation, speaks to the same effect no less emphatically

"M. Combes." he says, "would have it so that he and his successor might hold the clergy by the right they will have to turn over to withhold from said clergy each and every one of the religious edifices The ecclesiastic who shall have dis pleased the ministry will find himpleased the ministry will had self deprived of his episcopal pelace or of his presbytery. The priest who shall have opposed the official candidate in the local elections will

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be sure of his affair. His church will be taken away from him sooner or later."

Many ancient and honored radicals. notably M. Maret and M. Goblet, have indulged in similar utterances While the immediate occasion of the withdrawal of M. Combes was unquestionably the tale-bearing scandals, the underlying cause was the supreme weariness of the community with M. Combes's brutal and intolerant treatment of religion

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Vol. LIV., No. 4

A CATHO

President Roosevel Baltimore, S

Paul Morton has written nation as Secretary of the Charles J. Bonaparte, of Md., will succeed him on Ju Bonaparte is a grandson Bonaparte, King of Westpl brother of Napoleon Bonar is fifty years old, and a lav President Roosevelt hims the announcement of the se Mr. Bonaparte for Secretar Navy. The President said Bonaparte had not only be ed, but the arrangement th to succeed Mr. Morton when it became certain that for was to leave the Cabin UNEARTHED THE GREAT FRAUDS

Mr. Bonaparte two years selected by the President a counsel for the Governmen Holmes Conrad, of New You investigation of the posta The President chose Mr. B because of his implacable ha "grafters." He has had no experience with naval affairs President considers this no d He is not a wealthy man, b moderate fortune.

Several years ago Mr. B was talked of as a candida the Senate. Mr. Wellington presented Maryland in th branch of Congress. Had M parte been chosen instead of Comas there would have beer Senate the namesakes of the commanders on the field of W Mr. Bonaparte was grade Harvard in the class of 1871 the Harvard Law School in Since then he has practiced l tinuously in Baltimore. In was married to Ellen Channin of Newport, R.I.

MR. BONAPARTE ACCEPTS

APPOINTMENT. Baltimore, Md.-Charles J. parte was presiding over a of the Executive Committee of Reform League, of which he i man, when the Associated Pres patch announcing his appointr succeed Paul Morton as Secre

the Navy was shown him. He "The President tendered me position about ten days ago. due reflection I decided it was duty to accept. I had no res think previously that he ha name under consideration for office. It is needless for me t that I appreciated very highly great and unexpected comp implied in his offer. Neverthdid not accept without much tion, for I have always been veluctant to enter public life. The nothing more to be said excep-I will try to do my duty and

to make a creditable record." GRANDSON OF A KING. Charles Joseph Bonaparte grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, of Westphalia, who was a brot oleon I. It does not take a look at his face to see features

recall the familiar pictures of h Persons who have made a stu eredity point to his rise to pr ence as an example of its infi and that his greatness is the ening of a spirit that has been mant in his family for a time. paparte has never been cons about his ancestry, but has a considered himself as an indepe individuality, and he has a post aversion to being compared t

He frowns when asked if he i escendant of the French Imp family, and likes still less to persons just introduced to him per to one another that he much like the great French was and statesman. He is not a dant of Napoleon Bonaparte is a great-grandson of Charles 1 de Bonaparte, who was the faith Napoleon and Jerome Bonapar AMERICAN THROUGH

THROUGH. Mr. Bonaparte is an Ameritary and through and through. He cares lor foreign travel, and the page famous by the deeds of his