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WORTH NOTING.—The architect

The True Witness



Vol. LIV., No. 7 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1904. PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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All Communications should be addressed to the Managing Director, "True Witness" P. & F. Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1138.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.
 "If the English-speaking Catholics in Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the 'True Witness' one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in the country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work."
 —PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

NOTICE.

At a recent meeting of the shareholders of the True Witness Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, it was decided to place its affairs in voluntary liquidation.
 Elsewhere in this issue we publish an advertisement in which the Liquidator asks for tenders for the assets.

TEMPERANCE CAUSE.—The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of the United States held its annual convention in St. Louis, Mo., last week. There were delegates from every state in the Union present.

The President, Rev. Walter Shanley in the course of his inaugural address, pointed out the importance of awakening an interest in the regular meetings of all affiliated societies. He said they ought to be well-springs of energy, inspiring enthusiasm, and clearly defining the lines in which members can display activity. The smallest details of organization should not be disregarded. The most successful organized bodies in all spheres of life, whether commercial or political, scientific or social, are those in which special attention is given to details.

A most commendable feature of detail work is the division of societies into bands of ten or twenty, and the assignment of officials to take charge of the subdivisions, whose duty it shall be to maintain interest, to secure attendance at the meetings, the payment of dues, and to enlist individuals in their charge in practical work.

THE LATE POPE LEO XIII.—His Holiness Pius X. has appointed a Commission composed of Cardinals Agliardi, Ferrata, Rampolla, Sartoli, and Trippi, to undertake the supervision of the erection of the monument of Leo XIII. in the Basilica of the Lateran.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.—Arrangements for a great Irish convention to be held in New York, August 30th and 31st, are now almost completed. It is expected that this convention will be the largest and most representative gathering of the Irish race ever held in America. Carnegie Hall has been taken by the Council of the United Irish League for a grand public demonstration on Sunday evening, August 28th.

Mr. John Redmond, M.P., leader of the Irish party, and two of his colleagues, Captain Donelan and Mr. Patrick O'Brien, sailed yesterday from Liverpool.

EXCURSION BOATS.—In referring to an inspection of an excursion boat plying in the harbor of New York having a license to carry 3700 passengers, which was no doubt brought about through the recent disaster to the excursion boat "Slocum," an exchange says:

"An examination showed that of the 3700 life preservers on board more than 2000 were worthless. A life preserver is required to have sufficient buoyancy to sustain a dead weight of twenty-four pounds. An inspector tied twenty-four pounds of iron to one of these preservers and then threw it overboard. It went to the bottom like a shot. Other so-called life preservers, when subjected to a similar test, acted in the same way. How worthless were many of the so-called life preservers was shown by the fact that their canvas coverings were so rotten that big holes could be torn in them with the thumb nail. From these holes the granulated cork freely streamed out.

WORTH NOTING.—The architect

A SUCCESSFUL EXCURSION.—The parent temperance organization of this city, St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, held its annual excursion down the river on Monday last (Lady Day). It was well patronized by the members and their families and friends. The weather was delightful, and the varied programme of music and song provided by the committee of the Society was very much enjoyed.

A NEW HOUSE.—The Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament on Mount Royal Avenue have erected a new and attractive-looking brick and stone building on the corner of their extensive grounds adjoining their Church. It is intended for a new home for their printing plant used in the publication of their monthly reviews, of which they publish not less than four in the French language, and one of which has the large circulation of 33,000. Those engaged in the establishment are lay brothers of the Order with a few laymen.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Daniel P. McMenamin was one of the callers of the week at the editorial rooms of the "True Witness." Father McMenamin is pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Biddulph, a prosperous farming township within a distance of 13 miles of London, Ont. In his parish there are nearly two hundred families. On one road—known under the name of the "Roman Line," all the farms are owned and occupied by Irish Catholics who are successful and well-to-do. In answer to a question as to the number of parochial societies in existence in his parish, Father McMenamin stated that they had branches of the C.M.B.A., Third Order of St. Francis, The Holy Rosary and League of the Sacred Heart. In connection with the latter there are fifty promoters who represented 750 associates. Asked if the young men remained on the farms, Father McMenamin replied in the affirmative, adding that he advised his parishioners to adopt the idea of "Home Rule" and developing the resources of the locality by remaining at the old homesteads on the farm.

Father McMenamin during his stay in Montreal, was fortunate in securing a relic of Ireland's patron saint, which he intends to have set in an artistic reliquary in much the same style as the one placed in position by the late lamented pastor of St. Patrick's, Rev. John Quinlan, this city, many years ago. In addition to the relic of St. Patrick, Father McMenamin has made arrangements for a number of artistic altar ornaments for the shrine of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception in his parish Church, to the decoration of which he is devoting much attention, in honor of the approaching golden jubilee of the definition of the dogma.

C.M.B.A. CONVENTION.—The delegates of the English-speaking branches of the C.M.B.A. of Canada of this city who will attend the convention to be held in Toronto next Wednesday are: Messrs. Frank J. Curran, B.C.L., Thomas Lynch, Jno. P. Gunning, J. I. McCaffrey, R. Weir, J. Kavanagh, Arthur Jones, and J. Murphy.

In local circles of the Association the special business to be brought before the convention, such as the proposed increase in the rates, is awakening a good deal of discussion. A veteran member of the parent branch of this city informed the "True Witness" that a professional insurance man has been at work on scales of rates for some time, and that some portions of them had been published. He expressed the opinion that the convention of next week would be one of the most important in the history of the Association.

There will be several interesting contests for the chief executive offices. It is said that the genial and eloquent Grand President, Mr. M. F. Hackett, K.C., will be opposed by a member of the judiciary of a well-known name down by the sea.

ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH.—The many friends of St. Michael's parish will have an excellent opportunity of seeing the progress made in the new Church now in course of erection by attending the imposing ceremony of the blessing of a bell which will take

place to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 o'clock. Very Rev. Father Lecoq, superior of St. Sulpice, will officiate, and the sermon will be preached by Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.S.R., St. Ann's parish. The pastor of St. Michael's has issued no special invitations for the ceremony, but now, through the columns of the "True Witness," extends a cordial invitation to all friends. The St. Denis street cars pass in front of the site of the new church.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL.—During several weeks past a number of workmen have been engaged in making alterations and renovating the Catholic High School building on LaGauchetiere street, preparatory to its occupation by Brother Prudent and his able staff of confreres numbering in all eleven. On Monday of this week they took possession and when a representative of the "True Witness" visited the establishment he beheld a scene of animation and enthusiasm which indicates that St. Patrick's School, under its new roof will achieve a triumph unprecedented in its long history. The various classrooms and other apartments in their new dress look neat and cheerful, and as your representative saw them on Tuesday occupied by the friends of Catholic youth of every station of life he realized that an opportunity was about to be afforded to the parishioners of the mother Irish parish church of Montreal to build up an educational establishment which would be a powerful auxiliary in their midst in training the Catholic Irish Canadian youth.

There are many changes in the interior arrangements as your representative saw them a few years ago, and again this week; there are also new features characteristic of the life of religious communities which will afford striking object lessons to youthful minds.

It is the intention to have eight classrooms ready for occupation when the term opens during the first week of September. Of the personnel of the teaching staff much might be written in terms of praise. But it is quite unnecessary more than to mention the fact that they are not excelled by any similar educational establishment in Montreal.

The laity of the old parish now have a school second to none in its appointments and it is for them to show their appreciation of the efforts made in their behalf.

CATHOLIC UNITY.—A distinguished prelate in addressing an association of Catholics in a non-Catholic city, once said:—"I find here a number of large parishes with its priest at its head, and its good and true men as officers and committee, and all banded together in one grand union which will be able to speak and to act with the whole weight of a great Catholic community behind it. Whilst excluding party politics, I find that its objects are briefly, public institutions of education and charity, material help to missions, and fellowship among all Catholics of the city. It is an association which carries with it no menace to anybody. Its members do not want to shirk one single civic duty or to encroach by a hair's breadth on the liberty of a single fellow-citizen."

Such an association is calculated to stimulate a true Catholic sentiment that will command the respect of those outside the Church.

MASS ON SUNDAY.—Why do so many people attend Low Mass on Sunday? Because it does not occupy much of their time. It is giving to God, grudgingly, the least possible service in the forenoon of one day. There was a time when the heads of Catholic households and their children felt it to be their duty to attend High Mass in their parish church.

LATE MRS. A. E. WHITTON
 On Monday last a lady well known and highly esteemed in all circles of Montreal and particularly in our Irish Catholic parishes, Mrs. A. E. Whitton, passed away for her reward after an illness of some duration, in New York. Mrs. Whitton was the daughter of the late Mr. Martin Brennan, and sister of Mr. Patrick J. Brennan, of the Civil Service, Ottawa.

wa, of Mrs. J. J. Hayes and Miss Lizzie Brennan, this city. She was also a niece of Mrs. M. P. Ryan, with whom she resided for many years prior to her marriage. During her residence in Montreal Mrs. Whitton made hosts of friends, and was a prominent figure at all socials and bazaars held in aid of our charitable institutions. She is survived by five sons and two daughters, R.I.P.

IRISH ATHLETES.

John Flanagan, holder of the world's hammer throwing record, added a foot and three inches to the former best figures by hurling the sixteen pound missile an even 173 feet at Celtic Park, New York, on a recent Sunday.

This marvellous performance was accomplished at the games for the benefit of the Christian Brothers' Training College, Clontarf, Dublin, Ireland, and was witnessed by seven thousand persons, attracted by the very cream of metropolitan athletic performers.

Thomas F. Lonergan, a noted athlete in the East, gives an interesting account of athletics, in which he shows that the Celt has long been first in the field.

"For centuries, owing to unceasing warfare, confiscations and penal laws, the Irish Celt had no time or inclination to indulge in athletic sports. But in the early seventies a genuine athletic revival in Ireland began. The Irish Champion Club was established in 1873, which introduced to the public for the first time the Davin brothers of Tipperary. Thomas Davin was the first man in the British Isles to clear six feet in the running high jump, and Maurice Davin in that same year made several records with the fifty-six pound weight and the sixteen-pound hammer, which he held up to a few years ago.

"In 1878 their younger brother Patrick achieved a great feat in the running broad jump, clearing twenty-three feet, which has been the world's record until recently, when Peter O'Connor of Waterford, cleared twenty-four feet, eleven and three-quarter inches—a feat yet to be beaten.

"Daniel Shanahan is now the world's champion and record holder in the running hop, step and jump, of fifty feet one-half inch, which was accomplished a few months ago.

"M. F. Sweeney, who was born in the County Kerry, has maintained the best traditions of a race of jumpers, and holds the world's record in the running high jump of six feet five and a half inches. Sweeney came to this country when a child, and he received his training under the stars and stripes. S. J. Chandler, record holder for the standing three jumps of thirty-eight feet ten inches, is Irish of the Irish.

"One of the most remarkable jumpers that Ireland ever produced is K. J. Newburn, of Dublin, who once cleared twenty-five feet eleven inches in a running broad jump.

"In the nineties an Irishman named Malone is said to have performed a marvellous feat in Australia, by running a quarter of a mile in forty-six seconds, but there is no mention of that performance in the official guide.

"The record holders in the various running distances are nearly all Celts. It is only necessary to mention Thomas Joyce, and last, but greatest of them all, J. T. Conneff, who is a Celt in every fibre of his being, and, like all great athletes, is singularly modest and unassuming.

"In these opening years of the twentieth century, the world's champions in weight throwing and shot putting are three Irish Celts, who first saw the light of day in Munster. John Flanagan, world's champion, is a Limerick man. James S. Mitchell, of Tipperary, has been the record holder for several years of the fifty-six pound hammer (with unlimited run) of thirty-eight feet five inches, and Denis Hogan, the record holder of the sixteen-pound shot, of forty-eight feet two inches, hails from County Cork. It is at present a mooted question whether or not his last record has been recently broken, but the Amateur Athletic Union is the only competent authority to decide.

"By the way, John J. Holloway, the champion pole vaulter, and splendid all-round athlete, is a son of

gallant Tipperary. He crossed the Atlantic to compete for the all-round championship at St. Louis on the Fourth of July and made an excellent record. The Celt has made wonderful records in the all-round championships. Thomas F. Kieley has been the all-round champion of Great Britain and Ireland for several years. He holds eighty championships. He has made forty records, and has won fifteen hundred prizes, and, to cap the climax, he beat all the great American athletes at St. Louis on the Fourth, and is now the world's champion in all-round athletics. Kieley is the athletic marvel of our day and generation. He, too, is a Tipperary man. It seems that the premier county in Ireland, during the past fifty years, has produced as many famous athletes as all the other counties combined. Now, I do not refer to this in any spirit of county pride, because I do not believe in local or geographical distinctions. Every county, yes, every foot of Irish ground, is equally dear to me."

HOME FOR AGED POOR.

A new home for the aged poor was dedicated in San Francisco recently. It will be under the administration of the Little Sisters of the Poor, "The Monitor" of that city, in referring to the event, says:

"The new Home is the munificent gift of Mr. Edward J. Le Breton, who not only gave the five acres of ground which surround the institution but built it in stone and brick and completely equipped it for the accommodation of 250 old people. The Home is a memorial to the parents of Mr. Le Breton.

The Home is three stories high, with a finished attic and basement, making it practically a five-story structure. It has been in course of construction for nearly two years past. The material is brick and the style classic. It has a frontage of two hundred and thirty feet and the depth from the entrance to the rear of the chapel is two hundred and thirty-six feet. Its general design is in the form of two wings with a connecting corridor from which entrance is gained to the chapel. In the northwest wing of the finished basement are the kitchens, refectories, store rooms, sculleries, refrigerators, etc. In the opposite wing are the assembly and smoking rooms. A completely equipped barber shop, a mortuary and an efficient heating plant, in all about twenty rooms. On the main floor in the opposite wings are the men's and women's dining and sitting rooms, two large parlors, priests and doctors' rooms, vestuary community room and oratory. The chapel is cruciform, with a length of one hundred and twelve feet and thirty six feet in width. It has a seating capacity of nearly five hundred and is a beautiful structure.

The second floor is the infirmary, with special dining rooms for men and women and dormitories for the infirm. The northwest wing is devoted to the use of the Sisters' infirmary. The third floor contains dormitories and wards as does the attic. The dormer windows of the latter give it an abundance of light and an extensive view from all sides.

Two brick outbuildings contain the steam laundry plant and the stables. The Home is equipped with its own electrical pumping works and artesian well. The estimated cost of the Home is about \$250,000.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

FOR SALE.

The Assets of the "True Witness" Printing and Publishing Company, Limited.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the machinery, type and other equipment, office furniture, safe, etc., and also for the good will and subscription lists of the "True Witness."

Permits to view the premises and other particulars may be had on application to the undersigned.

C. A. McDONNELL,
 Liquidator,
 180 St. James Street,
 Montreal.

RANDOM NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

THE CHURCH IN JAPAN. - Now that Japan, through the actual war that has held so many surprises for the world, is awakening great interest...

RELIGION AND POLITICS. - The San Francisco Monitor remarks that questions of religion and nationality are losing some of the force that once attached to them in American national politics.

GREGORIAN CHANT. - A summer school in which instruction may be given in Gregorian Plain Chant is being talked of by English Catholics.

SOCIETIES FEDERATE. - A federation of the Catholic societies has been formed in Scranton, with a membership of eight thousand.

HEAD OF DOMINICANS. - It is announced that Very Rev. Hyacinth Cormier, Master General of the Dominican Order, whose headquarters are in Rome, is coming to America early next year to visit and inspect the various houses of the Order.

IN SEARCH OF HEALTH. - An exchange in referring to the throngs of Catholics seeking the intercession of the Blessed Virgin at the famous shrine of Lourdes, remarks:

Considering the present state of affairs in France and the wave of infidelity and persecution which has swept over the country, it is interesting to learn that the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes has never had so many votaries as during the present year.

COSTLY GIFTS TO LABOR. - In the eulogistic obituary notices of the late Waldeck Rousseau, the former Premier of France, and instigator of the infamous law against religious associations...

religious associations, whose death occurred last week, we noticed the following paragraph, which accounts in some measure for his popularity. It is to the following effect:
The story is told that one day when he was Minister of the Interior a number of carpenters called upon him who wished to form an association or guild for mutual benefit...

IRELAND'S CONDITION. - From time to time we are regaled with accounts of the unsafe and unquiet condition of Ireland, the great danger there always lurks of the peace being broken, the terrors due to the fierce character of the people, and a lot more of such like nonsense and invention...

ATHLETIC SPORTS. - To which only a few years ago little attention was paid in Germany, are now being indulged in by very large numbers. Tennis and football are perhaps more popular than in the United States.

THE PARNELL STATUE. - According to a report in the Boston Pilot, Mr. Augustus Saint Gaudens, the eminent sculptor, who is at work on the monument of Charles Stewart Parnell, is making rapid progress with his work.

ANOTHER CENTENARIAN. - Last week we noted the death of an Irish centenarian which occurred at Philadelphia. This week we learn through the columns of one of our exchanges that Mrs. Mary Murphy, of Meadville, Pa., died on August 6, aged nearly 134 years.

A MAGNIFICENT LESSON. - On the occasion of the consecration of the Armagh Cathedral, it is stated the collection amounted to \$30,000. No comment is needed. The sum realized bears eloquent testimony to the fervor and faith of the race.

AN EXAMPLE. - In noting the appointment of Mrs. W. O. H. Keough to the Board of Education of Chicago, the New World of that city says:
Mrs. Keough has displayed marked ability upon many public occasions in this city, and has manifested a strong aptitude in the promotion of philanthropic, religious and social matters.

A PRIEST'S APPOINTMENT. - Rev. Charles Warren Currier, pastor of St. Mary's Church and State Chaplain of the Knights of Columbus for the District of Columbia, was recently appointed one of the representatives of the United States by Secretary of State Hay to the International Congress of Americanists, at Stuttgart, Germany.

that reason we are not able to regard as a thing apart the indecent Declaration which the King is required to make in the presence of Parliament immediately after his accession. We object to it, not merely on the ground of its indecent terms, but on principle. We are therefore out of sympathy with the views expressed by almost all the speakers who debated the matter last week in the House of Lords. They spoke, almost unanimously, in favor of retaining a test; they deprecated the retention of its actual terms...

EDUCATION. - From a paper read by Rev. Lewis Drummond, S.J., before the Dominion Educational Association, we take the following extract:
In all other trades and professions no man attempts to be a teacher unless he has first assimilated the collective wisdom of the ages; no builder of steam engines rejects past principles of his craft unless they have been proved wrong; at least he makes sure that he has tried them all before he adopts new ones...

CHURCH PROPERTY. - The assessors of Rochester have made their annual report. It shows that church property to the value of \$4,841,000 is exempted from taxes according to law. Of this sum Catholics are put down for \$1,836,000.

RATHER SELFISH. - A printing contract given out by the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association is a theme for a number of Catholic American editors, whose establishments were unsuccessful in capturing the prize, which they are writing up with much bitterness.

NOTABLE CONVERTS. - The latest notable converts to the Catholic faith in England are Harold E. T. Gibbs, an authority on church music, and Melton Boyce, son of the Vicar of Echipswell. Both have been received into the Church at Nottingham, and confirmed by Bishop Brindley.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. - In an article detailing some of the features of the work associated with the campaign during the Presidential year in the United States, a writer says:
The first work of the campaign managers is to pick out those of his lieutenants who have not already

A NUN'S EARTHLY CROWN. - When renewing her vows on the occasion of the celebration of her golden jubilee, Mother Superior of Dominick, of the eastern community of the Ursuline Order of the United States, which took place recently at Bedford Park, Cardinal Satolli placed a golden crown upon the head of the jubilarian. High Mass was sung by Mgr. Edwards, Archbishop

been chosen for him, and to place each in charge of a department or bureau. Roughly speaking, there are seven of these, as follows:
Bureau of printing for the regular campaign literature.
Bureau of distribution, for the circulation of the same.
Bureau of translation, where the literature will be put into a dozen or a score of foreign tongues, such as Polish, Hungarian, Yiddish, German, French, Scandinavian, Finnish, Russian, etc.
Bureau of oratory, to train stump speakers.
Bureau of information, to gather inside news from pivotal States.
Bureau of publicity, to furnish the newspapers with all favorable news, and to prevent unfavorable reports from reaching unfriendly journals.
Bureau of general supplies, banners, buttons, portraits, campaign songs, torchlights, etc.
It is little wonder that business men look for a lull in trade during such a period.

CATHOLIC LANDMARK GONE. - A building which had a particular interest to the Catholic community, has just been lost to Glasgow. In the midst of old Calton, with its gable abutting Marshall lane, a narrow thoroughfare joining Glasgow Gate and King street, stood for many years an old erection which served for a considerable period as a Catholic Church and school. The little building was, in fact, the first properly appointed and equipped Catholic Church in Glasgow where Mass was celebrated after the Reformation. Mass was celebrated on the ground floor, while the first floor, reached by an old-fashioned outside stone staircase, was utilized as the school house. As time went on the number of pupils increased and extensions were ultimately necessary, the adjoining building being requisitioned for the purpose. During the demolishing of the structure an interesting relic was discovered, an old brass crucifix being found near the spot where the altar had stood at the east end of the Church.

CONVICT'S LEASE SYSTEM. - A correspondent writing to an American daily newspaper on the negro convict lease system in vogue in the United States, gives, among others, the following descriptions of the cruelties to which unfortunate convicts are subjected. He says:
'I saw a man who had served a term under a convict lease in a brick company's camp, and the condition of that man's hands from handling hot brick and the condition of his back from stripes received were suggestive of the very limit, not only of human cruelty, but limit of human endurance as well. I saw a man returned from the coal mines of Dade county (which, by the way, is a camp which is the dread of all culprits), after a term of four years and the sides of the fellow, his shoulders, hips and the sides of his legs were hard and calloused from lying on his sides in the mine, where the opening was not allowed to be made sufficiently large for comfortable work, and where, he told me, he had often worked far into the night to send up his "stint" before the bucket came down with the order to get in and come up, only to return at sunrise in the morning. Broken in health and spirit, he had been pardoned and sent home to die. It is a custom much practised to release them when no longer fit for duty, and thus relieve the contractor of the responsibility for their support and the state of the odium of a high mortality.'

CATHOLICS OF FRANCE. - It is stated that an address expressing homage to and sympathy with His Holiness the Pope will be put in circulation and when signed will be presented by a deputation of Senators and Deputies.

G.O.F. PREMIUMS. - From a Catholic American journal we clip the following:
At the last meeting of the High Court, Catholic Order of Foresters, State Organizers were dispensed with and the fees paid in future to organizers of courts will be materially increased. Those who organize a court of twenty members will receive \$75; of twenty-five members, \$100; of thirty members, \$125; over thirty members, \$1 for each extra member over that number.

THE BANQUET TO EDWARD. - The banquet given to Edward Blake by the Irish Parliamentary British House of Commons was not only a tribute to the great patriot, but a demonstration of the eyes of the world of the national aspiration.

THE OLD LESSON. - In every pulpit and on every platform the clergy and the laity make appeals for unity. At a recent celebration in London, England, in memory of the late Cardinal Manning, held under the auspices of the League of the Cross, Rev. Father Handley, in the course of a sermon said:
In order that that enthusiasm might be productive of the best results, there must be union between the members of the League of the Cross, and there must be loyalty to the priests. There must be loyalty to the priests first, and there must be cohesion. The strength of the members of the League of the Cross lay in their union. If disunion and petty divisions found their way into the League, they would have a similar effect that rust had upon steel, or an insect had upon fruit. It was union that would bind them together in one great organization; it was mutual help that would make that organization like a strong city and that unity must be accomplished by loyalty to their priests.

A TWO FOLD LESSON. - What good may be achieved by unity and good will is shown by the report of a St. Vincent de Paul Conference of one district in England, which recently celebrated the golden jubilee of its organization. The total sum given in charity, of money and goods during the fifty years of the society's existence amounted to \$25,000. There is also a lesson of economy in this connection.

Farley and more than fifty priests were present in the sanctuary. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Joseph H. Henning, C.S.S.R., of St. Patrick's, Quebec.
A MODEL VILLAGE. - A practical experiment in restrictive liquor legislation is being worked out by the corporation council of Birmingham, Eng., says a temperance journal.
'Ellan', the site of Birmingham's new waterworks, which the King is to open, is said to be the most complete model village in England. It was built ten years ago by the Birmingham Corporation for the accommodation of the navvies engaged on the works, and has been a subject of Utopian government. Its only entrance is over a suspension bridge, and this has been used to prevent the coming of unauthorized and undesirable strangers. Tramps seeking work, for example, are barred out until they have gone a week's quarantine, and then those for whom there are jobs are scourged and cleaned before crossing the municipal rubicon. The one public house is run on unique lines. No spirits are sold, only beer, and that not to women or males under eighteen years of age. The inn is open during week days for only five hours a day—from 12.30 noon to two p.m., and from 5.30 to 9 p.m.'

EDUCATION. - From a paper read by Rev. Lewis Drummond, S.J., before the Dominion Educational Association, we take the following extract:
In all other trades and professions no man attempts to be a teacher unless he has first assimilated the collective wisdom of the ages; no builder of steam engines rejects past principles of his craft unless they have been proved wrong; at least he makes sure that he has tried them all before he adopts new ones, else he will have his fellow craftsmen twist him with ignorance of first principles. But pedagogy of a certain fashionable type dispenses with all such precautions. It rushes in where angels fear to tread. It inaugurates some new fad on the bare word of some plausible promoter who has a pecuniary interest in the success of that fad. It experiments upon the plastic minds of innocent children. Instead of developing the latent powers of the child's mind, which ought to be one of the chief aims of education, this type of teacher wants to cram it with ill-digested erudition. 'Give the pupil facts, broad information, varied instruction,' is his watchword.

CONVICT'S LEASE SYSTEM. - A correspondent writing to an American daily newspaper on the negro convict lease system in vogue in the United States, gives, among others, the following descriptions of the cruelties to which unfortunate convicts are subjected. He says:
'I saw a man who had served a term under a convict lease in a brick company's camp, and the condition of that man's hands from handling hot brick and the condition of his back from stripes received were suggestive of the very limit, not only of human cruelty, but limit of human endurance as well. I saw a man returned from the coal mines of Dade county (which, by the way, is a camp which is the dread of all culprits), after a term of four years and the sides of the fellow, his shoulders, hips and the sides of his legs were hard and calloused from lying on his sides in the mine, where the opening was not allowed to be made sufficiently large for comfortable work, and where, he told me, he had often worked far into the night to send up his "stint" before the bucket came down with the order to get in and come up, only to return at sunrise in the morning. Broken in health and spirit, he had been pardoned and sent home to die. It is a custom much practised to release them when no longer fit for duty, and thus relieve the contractor of the responsibility for their support and the state of the odium of a high mortality.'

CATHOLICS OF FRANCE. - It is stated that an address expressing homage to and sympathy with His Holiness the Pope will be put in circulation and when signed will be presented by a deputation of Senators and Deputies.

G.O.F. PREMIUMS. - From a Catholic American journal we clip the following:
At the last meeting of the High Court, Catholic Order of Foresters, State Organizers were dispensed with and the fees paid in future to organizers of courts will be materially increased. Those who organize a court of twenty members will receive \$75; of twenty-five members, \$100; of thirty members, \$125; over thirty members, \$1 for each extra member over that number.

THE BANQUET TO EDWARD. - The banquet given to Edward Blake by the Irish Parliamentary British House of Commons was not only a tribute to the great patriot, but a demonstration of the eyes of the world of the national aspiration. Of the depth and of these national sentiments indeed be no doubt. They are fanned to flaming gatherings as the one of Blake's honor, and they live in song and story—such as in his politics, in the heart, while political head. The effect of the national poetry upon national life is judged from the poem, "Rosaleen," in which Mangan poured forth his wail—Rosaleen in whom Ireland as he exclaimed:

All day long in unrest, To and fro do I move, The very soul within my breast Is wasted for you, love. The heart in my bosom throbs To think of you, my queen. My life of life, my saint, My own Rosaleen!

BANQUET TO EDWARD BLAKE

(From the Ottawa Free Press.)

The banquet given to the Hon. Edward Blake by the members of the Irish Parliamentary Party in the British House of Commons the other day was not only a magnificent tribute to the great personality that was honored, but a demonstration in the eyes of the world of the vitality of the national aspirations of Ireland.

submit ourselves to a severe discipline, provided by the experience of many years in the struggle in which we are engaged, subjecting all individual opinion to the views of the majority of the party."

Mr. Blake left his hearers in no doubt as to what the work of the future would be—Home Rule. Some people had said it was dead. It could never die—it could never even slumber. It is the hope and promise of the future. It is the work to which he has consecrated his life.

The judgment hour must first be nigh ere you can fade, ere you can die, My dark Rosaleen!

HYMN TO ST. PATRICK.

At the opening of the Armagh Cathedral the other day, was sung the "Hymn to St. Patrick," originally written by the Rev. G. O'Neill, S.J., and translated into Irish by Tadhg O'Donoghue. The Irish words were sung in unison by the choir, the tune being an ancient Irish air which had been adapted to them. The hymn in English is as follows:

Dear Apostle, blessed Patrick, faithful lover of our land; Thou so tender in compassion, in thy fortitude so grand, See thy children gathered round thee, let thy heart be opened wide To the voice of their appealing; be our father and our guide.

At thy words the pagan island, blossomed red and blossomed white, As a garden of God's pleasure, in the dawning of the light; And the evil spirits fleeing from each holy rite and prayer Left to Jesus and to Mary evermore that land so fair.

Blessed Patron, make us faithful, as thy martyr sons of old; Loving still the Church, our Mother, with an ardent love and bold. Make us wise to baffle Satan in his cunning and his might, Give us strength to conquer sorrow, give the scorn of base delight.

O console our drooping courage, as we battle day by day 'Gainst the world and its beguiling and our hearts that still betray; Let thy prayer, on earth so mighty, be our aid till peril cease; Till we had thee in the gladness of the everlasting peace!

ABOUT SERMONS.

A NEGRO'S VIEW.—A non-Catholic bishop of Philadelphia recently told of a young clergyman, whose pastoral charge had fallen to him out in the thinly populated end of a western State. Riding the circuit of his tiny churches, he never imagined that the auditors of one town ever sat under him in another, and so he had been delivering everywhere the same sermon, and it seemed to take well, but just how well that young preacher never guessed, until one Sunday he was stopped at the church door by an old negro.

"Paldon me, sub, fer a moment," he said with a most respectful bow. "I jus' wan' to say that I sutinly have enjyed dat sermon. De fust time I heard it, sub, I liked it, and de secon' time I liked it better, an' as I been follerin' you aroun' hit jus' keep growin' on me like. Now, sub, I see sorter in de preachin' business my own self, an' it jus' occurred to me dat you gwine to wear out dat sermon some fine day, an' den I want to buy it. When you git ready to sell it, sub, I stan' to give you 50 cents."

BIG PRICE FOR A SERMON.—Probably the highest sum ever paid for a sermon goes each year to a lucky German preacher, who receives \$3600 for his effort. In 1690 a wealthy French baron named Favart, who lived in Elberfeld, died and bequeathed his money to the Protestant church there, with the proviso that it should be invested, and the interest given annually to some clergyman, chosen haphazard from those holding the poorest livings in the see, on condition that he preach a short sermon extolling the good deeds of the dead baron. It is generally delivered on the first Sunday in June, after the regular morning service, and being of only half an hour's duration, is paid for at the rate of \$120 a minute.

London has the largest proportion of income of any English city, the number being 861 per 100,000. Nottingham is a close second, with 802 per 100,000.

How a Catholic Boy Won a Scholarship.

(From the Salem News.)

Some days ago I gave some of the questions which were given to the 13-year-old Henry Sullivan, a pupil at St. Mary's parochial school, who was awarded a seven year scholarship in Boston College by finishing second in rank among all the pupils in the parochial schools of the diocese of Boston. Rev. Louis F. Walsh, of Salem, supervisor of all these schools, prepared the examination blanks and 'did the marking.' Herewith are some of the replies of Master Sullivan, showing a remarkable degree of accuracy and grasp of detail remarkable for a college man, and little short of wonderful for a lad of 13.

(a) History is the summary of the principal events in the life of a nation.

(b) Patriotism is love of country. Patriotism is developed at home and in school by parents and teachers, by example of great men and by oppression, as was the case of the colonies in 1775.

To the question, Why is patriotism shown? Because true love of country cannot help showing itself when needed.

To the question, How is it shown? In times of peace, by praising one's country in speeches and writings, in time of war by fighting for it.

The code of laws of the United States; The legislative department is vested in Congress, and it makes the laws. The executive power is vested in the President who enforces the laws.

The judicial department is vested in the courts which expound the laws.

In 1803 Thomas Jefferson purchased the Louisiana territory, mainly to get control of the Mississippi River. By this purchase the country gained control of the great tract of land now comprising 13 States.

The labor question concerns the contest going on between the laborer and his employer, the former seeking shorter hours and more pay and the latter opposing his claims.

The immigration question concerns the limiting of foreign immigration to people who will make good citizens.

The civil service question aims to regulate by means of examinations the system of civil service appointments and promotions.

The States' rights question is the right of each state to make its own laws, subject to the laws of the United States.

By anti-imperialism is meant 'ab aversion to anything that savors of royalty or is contrary to the declaration of independence.

An admirable illustration of imperialism is our effort in the Philippines to govern without the consent of the governed.

The attempt of the French to gain dominion in Mexico, when opposed by our government, is an example of the Monroe doctrine.

The Declaration of Independence: On July 4, 1776 the Declaration of Independence was signed by 54 delegates from the colonies. After the unjust treatment of the colonists by England the people were forced to separate themselves from the mother country. The author of the declaration was Thomas Jefferson. The chief fundamental assertion is that "all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; it is their duty and right to alter or abolish any form of government destructive of these rights. Among the acts of oppression set forth by the signers were the refusal of a trial by jury to Americans, plundering our seas, ravishing our coasts, burning our towns and destroying the lives of our people. Repeated attempts to obtain redress were met by failure, and added injury, until at last the limit of endurance was reached, and the colonies determined that a prince whose every act defined a tyrant, was unfit to be the ruler of a free people, and with an appeal to the Supreme Judge of the Universe for the rectitude of their intentions, and relying on the Divine Providence, they threw off the yoke of Great Britain and

declared themselves free and independent states.

The Massachusetts signers of the declaration were Sigmuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine and Elbridge Gerry.

Physical geography treats of the land and water on the earth, of the atmosphere which surrounds it, and the animals and plants which live on it.

Political geography treats of the division of the earth's surface into regions, classes of society, etc.

Commercial geography treats of the different places on the earth as regards commerce.

The success and growth of a place lies in its situation; of a city on its harbor and railroads; of a country on the richness of its soil; good sea-ports and long, navigable rivers. Boston and New York were once small settlements, but on account of the importance of their situation they have grown into very large cities.

Sullivan's reply to the question relative to the time shown by a man's watch on a vessel bound east across the Atlantic showed that he had sailed 51 minutes and 25 seconds of longitude. The distance in miles could not be computed until the exact course of the ship and the distance north of the equator were known. In this case the question was how far he had sailed when his watch was three hours, 25 minutes and 40 seconds slower or faster than the sun time taken on the ship. Sullivan supplied the figures and replied that the watch was behind time.

The complicated question relative to areas and contents of irregular plots of lands and buildings was answered by young Sullivan, as follows: 748.78 2-9 yards of sidewalk; 474.79 1-3 yards of fence; 254.4696 square feet occupied by the tower; 16,128 feet of soil taken from the cellar; 13069956 square feet of walks, floors and ceiling; 3619.1232 cubic feet of air in the tower; 598 2-5 square feet of plaster.

Now, if anybody thinks these questions are easy, let him get last Saturday's News and start from the beginning to answer the questions.

That a 13 year old boy should have the command of language in which these answers are couched is remarkable in itself, to say nothing of his extraordinary comprehension of the subjects treated. It is fair to assume also, that although Master Sullivan stood pre-eminent in his special examination, there were many others in the same class who passed the required percentage for promotion on the questions he answered so brilliantly. The result achieved in the parochial school which Master Sullivan attended is a crushing reply to those carping critics, both outside and in the Church, who are forever making the bald assertion that Catholic schools teach religion only. This charge has been refuted time and again, but it will not do, especially when it forms the basis of an excuse for a spiteful Catholic in sending his children to a public school in order that he may be looked upon as an "American" by his anti-Catholic neighbors. Whenever and wherever Catholic parochial school students have encountered public school pupils in competitive examinations they have more than held their own. This is a fact of which all Catholics should be proud, considering the many serious disadvantages under which parochial schools are built, equipped and maintained. The tremendous sacrifices Catholics are making for the education of their children according to the teachings of the Church and the results obtained are awakening fair-minded non-Catholics to the dangers of an irreligious education and winning from them a more just view of the Catholic claim for an equitable share of public school moneys. That Catholic schools fulfill all the requirements demanded by the State in the way of purely intellectual development, is a claim that has been substantiated by numerous tests, but as a most convincing individual case in point, we do not have to go beyond the answers of Master Henry Sullivan of Boston.

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Paris has the biggest debt of any city in the world. It amounts to \$400,000,000.

Every member of Boston Electrical Workers' union, No. 108 is to be fined \$1 if any non-union tobacco, cigars or cigarettes are found in his possession.

Catholic Congresses In Italy.

Cardinal Merry del Val has a trying time of it these days. The French troubles of themselves would be quite sufficient to keep him busy and anxious, but in addition to these he has troubles of a very grave kind here in Italy to contend with. The work of Catholic congresses in Italy has so much in common with the Federation of Catholic Societies in the United States that American Catholics may find much food for thought in the complications that have arisen here in Italy. The work of the congresses endeavors to unite all forms of Catholic activity all over Italy. It is divided into several groups, each with its respective President, and it is governed by a body consisting of these Presidents and a Permanent Committee. The chief plank in its platform is to advocate the liberty and independence of the Holy See—a plank which, by the way, ought to be the chief one in every national union of Catholics all over the world. On this head all the leaders of the work of congresses are substantially agreed, but just here the agreement begins and ends. They differ about the attitude Catholics should assume towards unified Italy, they differ as to the methods of Catholic action, they differ as to participation in the politics of the country, they differ as to the amount and the nature of episcopal control over Catholic movements in the different dioceses. Some of them are of the old-fashioned school, who imagine that the world reached the ne plus ultra of perfectibility one or two generations ago; they would like to have back the Bourbons and the petty principalities of other days; they claim that the Pope cannot and will not be satisfied with anything less than the restoration of every square yard of territory wrested from him by the Italian revolution; they refuse to recognize that a great change has taken place in modern times, and that the present situation has created needs that were unknown or unmet half a century ago. These are called the "vecchi" or the "vecchioni," which means the "old party." They are very unreasonable; but they are much more reasonable than the "giovani," or the "young party." Most of the members of this wing of the Catholic movement are young men, priests and laymen; and as the "vecchi" are not satisfied with present conditions and methods because they are different from those in vogue long ago, so the "giovani" are not satisfied because things are not what they ought to be a hundred years hence. To give the "vecchi" their due, they have plenty of good work to their credit, and whatever has been effected by the work of the congresses has been effected under their leadership.

The "giovani" are much better at talking and speculating and writing in the newspapers; they profess a great love for Italy, but the world looks to Anglo-Saxonize the Catholics of Italy (Heaven only knows why); in short they want to reform pretty well everything. The worst of it is that these contending parties are not willing to drop their differences at the threshold of the work of congresses, and work within it unitedly for the Catholic cause. Up to a few years ago the "vecchi" had control of the organization, but at the last General Congress held at Bologna last year, the "giovani" managed very adroitly to get hold of the machine—and to some extent, it must be feared, of the president of the machine. The former president, Count Paganuzzi, a fine type of the old school, was forced to resign owing to the opposition he met with from the young party; Leo XIII. appointed as his successor a man who seemed to unite in himself all the best qualities of a desirable leader. Count Grosoli is first of all a good Christian and devoted heart and soul to the Holy See; he had not been identified with either party, and there was good reason to hope that he might get them both to work in amity; even when he did show a certain predilection for the "giovani" it was generally assumed that he was seeking to moderate their ardor and bringing them as far as possible into harmony with the other side. But the "vecchi" never took kindly to Count Grosoli, while the "giovani" came to look upon him as an exponent of their own particular views. Things came to a crisis, as already described a few weeks ago in the Freeman, at a recent meeting in Bologna, when the leaders of the old school succeeded in passing a motion condemning five propositions supposed to be professed by the young element. The motion was felt by Count Grosoli to reflect on his

leadership, and his first thought was to come to Rome and see the Holy Father, Pius X. received him with the utmost kindness, and expressed his entire confidence in his leadership instructing Cardinal Merry del Val at the same time to write a letter for publication which was to explain that Count Grosoli possessed the confidence of the Holy See, and that with regard to the five points mooted there was really no need for quarrelling over them.

Then the Count made his first real faux pas. He published a circular in an ex-cathedra kind of way, proclaiming what was to be the true spirit and tendency of the work of congresses, and making a liberal use of the Holy Father's name. This circular contained one passage which was well calculated to outrage the feelings of the "vecchi," for it proclaimed that the work of the congresses and all the members of it were expected to look upon the modern political events of Italy as 80 many milestones in the road of progress, and to abandon questions "dead in the national conscience." Naturally enough the Holy Father was greatly surprised and pained on reading this passage, which, besides lending itself to false or doubtful interpretations, was a direct provocation to the old party. He instructed Cardinal Merry del Val to have a note inserted that very evening in the Osservatore Romano denying the approbation of the Holy See to the circular. His Eminence did so, and Count Grosoli resigned.

But where does Cardinal Merry del Val come in here? Well, the "giovani" attribute the whole blame to the Cardinal Secretary of State—he is too young to understand the situation, they say, and besides he is a Spaniard, and cannot take a proper view of the Catholic movement in Italy. The moral of the whole story, for American Catholics, as well as French, or English, or Irish Catholics is that party feelings and private views should be very carefully suppressed in any national movement designed for advancing the general interests of the Church and of Catholics.—Roman Correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal.

A CATHOLIC EDITOR DEAD.

We have often quoted from the "America," the leading German newspaper of St. Louis, which was under the able direction of the learned editor Dr. Edward Preuss. It is our painful duty now to announce the death of that eminent editor, which event took place recently at his residence. He was a convert to the Catholic Church, and like many a zealous convert, was exceedingly anxious for reforms that in his judgment, were needed. He frequently wrote with more vigor than judgment on matters directly affecting the discipline of the Church; but behind it all was a deep-rooted conviction and a real sincerity. He was born in Prussia in 1834, and graduated from the University of Konigsberg in 1853, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The best appreciation of his work as an editor and author is the following, taken from a Catholic American contemporary:

As a writer Dr. Preuss became first known by his book against the Catholic dogma of the Immaculate Conception. It was published in Latin, but at the request of many friends was subsequently translated into German. This book, however, was not received very favorably by the liberal Protestants then prevalent in Germany, nor were his other theological works. This was especially the case with his book on "The Justification of the Sinner before God." In the face of this opposition Dr. Preuss decided to emigrate to America.

Here he became identified with one of the most orthodox Lutheran synods, which readily received him as a professor of theology in a seminary. September 1, 1871, he resigned his professorship, and on December 8th, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, against which dogma he had warred with his pen, he was received into the Catholic Church. In 1879 he published a book of recantation, entitled "In Praise of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by One Who Has Defamed Her." In 1884, when the University of Notre Dame tendered the doctor the Laetare medal, which had never before been bestowed on a German American, notwithstanding the urgent request of many prominent friends, among them the late Bishop Dwyer, of Fort Wayne, Ind., Dr. Preuss modestly declined the honor. His medal is therefore still at Notre Dame.

China holds the world's record in the way of executions. There are at least 12,000 legal executions yearly.

MARK GONE.—A particular in- ical 'community' to Glasgow. In Alton, with its hall lane, a narrow Glasgow street, stood for erection which able period as a school. The in fact, the first equipped Ca- gow where Mas- the Reforma- aborated on the first flaf, shioned outsid utilized as the me went on the reased and exte- bely necessary, g being requisite. During the structure an in- discovered, an -ing found near altar had stood E SYSTEM.— ing to on Ame- r on the negro vogue in the among others, ons of the cru- timate convicts : had served a t lease in a p, and the con- s hands from d the condition s received were y limit, not y, but limit of well. I saw a the coal mines b, by the way, e dread of all of four years e fellow, his the sides of his allowed for the mine, where allowed to be e for comfort- he told me, he into the night " before the o the order to only to return rning. Broken he had been e to die. It is sed to release r for duty, and e support and n of a high

Irish Catholics in Industrial Life.

From time to time we have referred to the spirit of enterprise, perseverance and integrity of the pioneers of Irish Catholic emigration to Montreal. In this regard we have many examples in the golden jubilee celebration of the organization and foundation of one of Canada's foremost industrial establishments, the Canada Sugar Refining Co., of Montreal, which was held on Friday, the 12th inst.

For two generations, and more, Irish Catholics have been employed in the Refinery in large numbers in the various departments. That they have performed their duty loyally to the founder and his successors, Sir George Drummond, the present official head of the undertaking, cheerfully admitted in a reply to an address of congratulation presented to him on the occasion.

For the most part the employees, past and present, have been residents and parishioners of St. Ann's and St. Gabriel's parishes, particularly of the latter. Their industry and thrift is well and practically exemplified in many little monuments that dot the last mentioned parish in the form of homes for their families which have been erected as a result of their toil.

Associated with the celebration of the foundation of the Refinery was another notable feature, the completion by Mr. James McMenamin of his fiftieth year of uninterrupted service in the establishment in various positions of importance. This splendid record of our co-religionist and fellow-countryman was deservedly acknowledged by Sir George Drummond and his associates in the company, at an informal gathering previous to the banquet in commemoration of the principal event of the day, when the esteemed member of the staff and his estimable wife were made the recipients of two valuable gifts, the former a cheque for a substantial amount and a silver vase bearing a suitable inscription, to the latter a cheque and an artistically designed silver tea service.

Sir George Drummond, in making the presentation, congratulated Mr. McMenamin on his long years of service in the company from the day of its foundation. He complimented him for his fidelity, sobriety and uprightness and his valued aid in making the enterprise a success. Sir George made a kindly reference to Mrs. McMenamin, whom he said, had, in no small degree, aided her husband in achieving success.

Mr. McMenamin thanked Sir George Drummond for his great kindness and kindly words of appreciation. He sincerely concurred in the generous references made to his devoted wife who had helped him in every undertaking. "If my record of fifty years in the service of the company has been marked by success and highly appreciated now, it is in a large measure due to the fact that I have always had good, kind and generous superiors, among the number the distinguished chief of the present, Sir George Drummond," said Mr. McMenamin in closing a neat little speech of appreciation of the honor conferred upon Mrs. McMenamin and himself.

After a photographic group of the Directors and officials of the Company and their wives had been taken, the following address was read to Sir George Drummond by Mr. Alexander Bower, chairman of the committee of employees, formed to arrange the details of the celebration.

To the Hon. Sir George Drummond, K.C.M.G. :-
Sir.-On this occasion, the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Canada Sugar Refinery, we, your employees, deem it a fitting and proper time to give expression to the high regard and esteem we entertain towards you, and to congratulate you upon the high honor conferred on you by His Majesty King Edward the Seventh.

We wish also to return our grateful thanks for the generosity and sympathy which you have always shown towards your employees and their families, in time of trouble and distress.

We sincerely trust and hope that you may long be spared with Lady Drummond to enjoy the recent honor conferred upon you.

On behalf of the employees.
(Signed), Alexander Bower, chairman of committee

Montreal, August 12, 1904.

Sir George Drummond, on rising to reply was greeted with cheers. He referred to his long association with the enterprise and the efforts of the founder and those associated with

him in the trying days of the infancy of the undertaking. He dwelt upon the ever-loyal spirit to the interests of the enterprise manifested by the rank and file of the employees throughout the half century of its existence which had just closed and which they were so happily and so harmoniously commemorating. He sketched the changes which had taken place in and around the vicinity of the Refinery, industrial and otherwise, which, he said, were of marked character, and closed with an expression of hope that the cordial relations between the employees and the executive administration would long continue.

Then followed the presentation of an address to Mr. James McMenamin it was as follows:

We, the employees of the Canada Sugar Refining Company, Limited, wish to offer you our hearty congratulations upon this golden anniversary of your connection with this company. Your long and successful services have well merited our highest praise and recognition, and we take the opportunity this celebration presents to beg your acceptance of the accompanying purse of gold in token of our good-will and esteem.

On behalf of the committee.

ALEX. BOWER.

Mr. McMenamin acknowledged the very great compliment from those with whom he had been long associated in a manner which showed he deeply appreciated their kindness and generosity.

Then followed the banquet, which was held in a large hall over the offices, and at which all the directors' office and Refinery staff, to the number of 600, sat down. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting. While the menu was being served an orchestra discoursed various national airs. After full justice had been done to the good things provided, many of the employees contributed songs and recitations which were much enjoyed.

NOTES.—Mr. James McMenamin referred to in the foregoing, is a prominent and well known member of St. Gabriel's parish. He has resided in the district since his arrival in Canada. He is a justice of the peace, and holds the responsible office of manager of the industrial department of the Canada Sugar Refinery. He is to be congratulated upon the marked recognition of his fifty years of faithful service. Mr. McMenamin is the father of Rev. Daniel J. McMenamin, a zealous priest who during the twenty odd years of his ministry has left the impress of his devotion to his holy calling in parishes down by the sea and in the sister province of Ontario, where he now presides over an important parish mainly comprised of well-to-do Irish Catholic farmers.

THE DEDICATED YEAR.

Each one of the twelve months of the year has been dedicated by the Church to a Catholic devotion, and it may be of interest to know what the objects of each month's devotion is. We take them in their order, and our readers might do worse than to clip out this item and paste it in their prayer-books.

January, the month of the Holy Childhood.

February, the month of the Passion.

March, the month of devotion to St. Joseph.

April, the month of the Resurrection.

May, the month of Mary.

June, the month of the Sacred Heart.

July, the month of the Precious Blood.

July, the month of the Precious Mary.

September, the month of the Pilgrim Orders.

October, the month of the Angels and of the Rosary.

November, the month of devotion of the souls in Purgatory.

December, the month of the Nativity of Our Lord.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

In commenting upon a recent gathering of the army in London, Eng., the "Spectator" of that city, a leading secular daily, says:

"It is a show which has some elements of the picturesque in it, mostly of a barbarous and vulgar type, however, and for all we can see it is about on the same level of spirituality as an exhibition by Buffalo Bill."

Non-Catholics did not always hold such views of the Booth institution.

Friendly Hints to Fraternal Associations

THE C.M.B.A.—No subject needs more delicate handling than that of fraternal benefit organizations. These are numerous in our country. They have passed through varied experiences. By most of these organizations, the fatal blunders of early ventures have been avoided, but there still remains, in existing fraternalities, a lurking danger, which it is imperative should be fully considered and if possible warded off. That danger consists in attempting to do business on too cheap a basis, promising beyond the powers of fulfillment, and as a consequence, perhaps, at no distant date, plunging many families into distress. One of the most solid of our fraternal organizations is the C.M.B.A. of Canada. It has secured the patronage of many of the Canadian Archbishops and Bishops, and leading clergymen, of recognized ability, are to be found in its ranks and on its council boards. Since it became an independent organization in 1898, it has paid out to the relatives of deceased members sums running into millions. To-day its membership in the different provinces of the Dominion, numbers 20,000.

Shortly it will hold its grand convention in the city of Toronto, and the programme of subjects open for discussion is important beyond precedent. Looking at the present condition of finances of the Association, with its gradually increasing reserve fund, now amounting to the sum of \$162,000, there is, most assuredly, no cause for a panicky feeling. The rates up to the present time have been, I fear, too low for permanency, although the association might go on for some years at the present charges for insurance. Permanent security is what must be aimed at. To attempt this by the adoption of a radical measure might prove fatal. By all means increase the charges, let those charges be based upon the mortality experience of the past, and let the increase be such as to insure a level rate for the next ten years. Provision should be made that, within such period, the present reserve fund should be doubled. With such a condition financially, at that date, and an increase of membership as in the past, there ought to be no difficulty in then arriving at a moderate level premium for all time.

The membership of the C.M.B.A. has been steadily increasing, not by leaps and bounds, as in many other organizations, but by a steady healthy growth, indicating that those who join do so after mature consideration, and not as the result of fervid appeals. The Association is amongst those that are inspected by the Dominion superintendent of insurance, and it holds a good place in the government report.

Some members are clamoring for a sick benefit fund. Experience teaches that the existence of such a branch has almost always brought ruin upon fraternal organizations, and it is just possible that such a scheme might cause the withdrawal of the recognition given the Association by the department of insurance at Ottawa. The convention may be trusted to place its best men in the different offices of responsibility. They will select those who command confidence by their ability, their experience and their disinterestedness. Ability and integrity are indispensable more especially for the success of this system, properly described as the poor man's insurance.

The C.M.B.A. has its official organ This should not be a charge on the Association. A paper with a circulation of 20,000 amongst the most sober and industrious classes in the country, ought to be self-supporting by its advertising columns. If the C.M.B.A. desires to progress it must seek publicity in the proper quarters, make known its resources, its operations and its prosperity. This can be done, at small cost, by arranging with the Catholic press of the country to publish a statement monthly, giving the condition and working of the Association over the signature of the Grand Secretary-Treasurer. The Association should not hide its light under a bushel, but proclaim its good work in the broad noon-day sunshine. Thus will it attract increased membership and extend the sphere of its usefulness.

Some years ago a member of the higher judiciary in this province advocated the admission of women into the ranks of the C.M.B.A., and gave many forcible arguments in support of this innovation. Recently the matter has been agitated in certain quarters, and no doubt it will be seriously considered by the Associa-

tion. Leaving aside many other considerations in the interest of the institution that might be dealt with in these friendly remarks, I close with an earnest appeal to all concerned to see that officials in charge of such momentous interests be properly paid for their services. Now, always we get nothing for nothing, except what is given for sweet charity's sake. The C.M.B.A. is a benefit but not a charity organization. The officers should be paid for the work done, and then be held to the strictest account of their stewardship.

I hope that those who will meet in Toronto may be inspired to do what is for the best all along the line, and that the C.M.B.A. of Canada may continue to be a credit to the Church from which it takes its name, Catholic, and a source of aid, comfort and consolation to those who look to it when the bread-winnee has been called to the long home.

VIATOR.

LADY DAY.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

There is no more joyous feast in the old time annals than the mid-summer festival in honor of the Blessed Virgin. In Brittany it has been of immemorial tradition; but we find that in Ireland it has occupied a still more prominent place. It falls upon the 15th of August. It is supposed to be the middle of the summer season, though in reality it is nearer to the autumn. It goes back long beyond the date of Christianity in Ireland; and as St. Patrick made use of a great many of the old pagan or Druid feasts, by accommodating them to the requirements of Christianity, so did he turn the feast of Baal, or the summer god, into one of honor to the Holy Mother of the True God. Thus, without breaking away from their traditions and customs, the people of Ireland continued on to celebrate, in a similar manner, that which they had so long been accustomed to keep sacred. The Baal fires were lighted on the hill-tops, and the people came from far and near to watch them and to honor the ancient god. So, in more modern and Christian times, did they light the fires and the merry making was carried on around them. And with such rejoicings the blended deep devotion and sincere religious sentiments. Whenever this period of the year comes around we recall the graphic song of Edward Walsh:

"One mid-summer's eve, when the Baal-fires were lighted, And the bag-piper's tunes called the maidens delighted; I joined a gay group by the Argleen water, And danced till the dawn with O'Donovan's daughter."

There is a charm also in the title given to the feast; it is called Lady Day, in honor of Our Blessed Lady. It is the time of the harvest, when the yellow grain is ripe and sways upon its stalks to the warm breezes of summer; when the harvester goes forth to gather it in, as the fruit of his toil and the gift of God; as the gleaners follow the harvesters and collect the straws and the heads of grain that have fallen from the waggon and gather them as a little revenue to purchase an ornament for the next patron, or a gift for the altar, of Our Lady of the Harvest. What a fund of sweet recollections of innocent and happy customs comes to the memory when such festivals arise on our pathway. In these colder, more formal modern times, we are not so prone to celebrate the happy festivals in which the purest of devotion blends with the rarest of sport and enjoyment. We are satisfied with a passing reminder that such a feast exists, or, perhaps, with the attention of going to a Mass on that day, but the older pastimes seem to be fading into the misty realm of tradition. The more the pity, for a glorious feast is that of Lady Day.

CATHOLIC BOOKS.

Last week we expressed the opinion that Catholic publishers should display more enterprise to reach the masses and sell books at popular prices. A Catholic American exchange remarks:

"There are about ten publishers of Catholic books. How many of them advertise their publications? They appeal by means of circulars to the clergy and the religious orders, but they do not seek custom from the millions of the laity. The people do not know the titles of their books of this year nor even the names and addresses of the Catholic publishers."

EGYPTIAN RELICS.

BY "CRUX."

For many years I have taken a deep interest in Egyptian discoveries. It seems to me that we have ample evidence in the monuments of that country of a buried civilization that surpassed in its stupendous discoveries and in its gigantic problems anything that our modern times have been able to discover or excute. It would be an instructive and amusing study to delve into these hidden treasures that the sands of four thousand years have covered from the human gaze. Meanwhile we can glance over some of the fresh discoveries in the land of the Ptolemys.

RECENT EXCAVATIONS.—The excavations begun in 1902 at Benisan, on the east bank of the Nile, some two hundred miles from Cairo, have been completed. Some 887 tombs, including that of Sobek Hepta, 2800 B.C., were unearthed. Each burial chamber was formed of a recess at the base of a square shaft hewn in solid rock to a depth of some thirty feet. Thus was the body preserved from all danger of disturbance. This type of burial antedates the period of mummification. Each tomb contained a wood sarcophagus, with the lines of religious formulae and text inscribed upon it in the orthodox hieroglyphics and with the head pointing to the north, and the pointed "eyes of Osiris" towards the east. Around this are a number of little wooden models, representing rivers and sailing boats, a granary, a number of persons baking, a man brewing, a man leading an ox, a girl carrying a couple of birds in her hands, and having a basket on her head. This is believed to be four thousand years old, yet these relics are in a remarkable state of preservation. The craftsmen in the galleys leaning upon their oars and the paint still bright and clean show how perfectly the whole was preserved from destruction. The ceremonies accompanying the burial of a woman were slightly dissimilar, the departed lady being provided with a basket of toilet requisites, instead of food, as was the more modern custom. These curious little models were buried in accordance with the ancient Egyptian religious rites, in order to provide the departed one with the necessities for his future life. One interesting discovery was an exact counterpart of the modern weaving reed as used in England, the only difference being the use of cane teeth instead of steel ones.

A LONDON EXHIBIT.—There is a wonderful Egyptian exhibit in the city of London to-day. It consists of curiosities recently discovered in Egypt. The list is most interesting. There is, to begin with, a series of important Greek and Latin papyri ranging from the first to the fifth century of the Christian era, discovered by Dr. Grenfell and Dr. Hunt at Oxyrhynchus; and the declaration of a supposed Christian dating from the persecution of Decius. There are new classical pieces, including fragments of Pindar; Menander's Colax; the argument of the Dionysalexandros one of Cratinus' most famous comedies; a philosophical dialogue attributed to Aristotle; part of the new epitome of several of the lost books of Livy; and a curious farce, in prose and verse, a unique example from the Roman period. Then there are the petitions of an Alexandrian magistrate to the Emperors Severus and Caracalla, and a vast number of official and private documents which have been recovered, showing the wide range of Greek papyri in illustrating life in Egypt under Roman sway. We have objects found in Ehnasya, by Professor Petrie, such as the statuette of Hershaf, the ram-headed god, dedicated by Neterkara Pefudu-bast-mes-bast, of the twenty third dynasty, 900 B.C. In the same case is an octachord of Aralnoe, Queen of Ptolemy II. Then there are numerous lamps of Roman age found at Ehnasya, and the temple sculptures of the sixth and twelfth dynasties. Another object of immense value to the antiquarian is a tetrad of red granite, carved with figures of Ramesses, Ptah and Hershaf. This tetrad is over eleven feet high, and is the largest known. It would be impossible to give a list of the antiquities found by Dr. Naville and Mr. Hall during their excavations at Thebes. But mention must not be omitted of the steles of the temple of Tabutines III., found by Mr. Loat at Guroh, nor of the important series of drawings from tombs at Saggara, made by special permission of the Government Department, by Miss Murray, Miss

Hansard and Miss Motherwell, the accuracy, fine drawing and completeness of these copies making them an important contribution to early archaeology." These are only a few facts quoted to show what a fund of material the scientific researches of to-day are digging up from the debris of the far away past.

CONCLUSION.—The result of these discoveries, to my mind, is simply that we are nearer now to antiquity than ever were the people of any of the ages that intervene between us and that remote past. But when we consider our present-day inventions, the wonderful achievements of people of genius in the present age, we are inclined to believe that we are the discoverers of marvels that have never been revealed to man by science. Yet as we delve further down into the great mine of the past we unearth proof after proof that there is nothing new on earth. We find that the ancient Egyptians, two thousand years before Christ, possessed mechanical contrivances to which our boasted steam engines are but play-toys, and that they had mathematical and other acquirements to which all the works of Euclid, or of Newton, are but the alphabet. When, then, we find vain human beings priding themselves to such an extent on their knowledge, that they can afford to ignore and to deny God and His All-present, all-directing power, we are forced to the conclusion that they are mere children playing with bubbles—and that their bubbles will finally burst, leaving them with mere emptiness in their hands. Instead of combating the researches of science the Church encourages them, for their results are all testimonies to the truth of her immortal teachings.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.

Once the people have learned to sing, the priest will not longer be dependent upon the convenience of good will of a few singers for the music at Benediction, for the evening services, processions, or even Holy Week, writes Right Rev. Abbot Ford in the Catholic Times of Liverpool. It is a common experience with priests to be obliged to wait until the last moment to see if the choir will turn up in sufficient numbers to enable them to give this or that service. Or, just as they are entering the church, the music has to be all re-arranged because some principal singer has not come. . . . Again, where congregational singing is used and the people are taught to understand the words they sing and the services in which they take part, there is always a revival of interest in the services and an increase in the attendance at Church.

Intimately connected with this question is the custom of singing hymns, especially English hymns. I am inclined to lay great stress on the value of hymns when sung by a congregation; when sung by a choir in a gallery they would seem to be of no great use. If the words are carefully chosen, the hymns sung by the congregation provide a store of dogmatic and devotional thoughts in the mind of the people. When these hymns are learnt early in life they influence the habitual attitude of the mind towards religion in a way that no other teaching can. Our hymns cover the whole field of dogma and devotion and the minds of a congregation familiar with such poetry are filled with ideas and beliefs and aspirations to which a preacher can most effectively appeal.

Every priest who has been at the trouble to teach his people to sing their hymns with understanding will know how men as well as women will sing the familiar words in their homes or at their work. A short time ago, in the country, far from a church, I heard a ploughman singing one of our Christmas hymns as he followed his horses.

A NEW CHURCH.

The Polish Catholics of Cahoes have decided to erect a new Church. Generous subscriptions have been received by the pastor appointed by Bishop Burke to take charge of the Northern parish.

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER

We are now past the golden time of spring. The verdant tints of June are gone. Although it is pleasant, and there are delightful weeks ahead of us, we have passed over the hill-crest on the decline of the season that has passed around us indicates the dreary autumn, to be followed by the long cold season I, always feel sad. The memories of the season that has passed add to the anticipations sad that the anticipation season to come. And who that I, too, like the season that like the year, have seen springtime, have watched grow longer, "the nearer of June," have beheld the time of July, and that I to move out of the harvest August, and to enter upon the waning winter, I feel a strange come over me, and even the most pleasant, with the sombreness of that they are but images of hopes, of loves and pleasures buried to never again glance back over my year's vision, along the curbstons miss so many hundreds whose faces, dresses, man and ways I was in the high years that I have been such observations, I feel the memory is uninspiring, gone, with their opportunities, their anticipations, and going to come back—I do not such memories, for they are discourage and disarm of struggle—brief though it remains.

GLAD AND SAD—There are those that are glad and those that are sad, but it seems to me that they are allowed to go with bitterness. The glad so because they bring but that belong to the past cannot be lived over in the sad ones are so because serve to cloud the sunset of and though the clouds may

A PLEA TO YOUNG

In his inaugural address Catholic Young Men's Society, held in England, the Bishop of Achoury said:

Let me, my friends, put a few thoughts in plain, unadorned words, which may prove here to-night. Let me ask consider your position—its promise, pre-eminence—its hold in virtue of your faith and happiness which should be yours, as being Catholics in Catholic land. Disabilities removed; official life has become largely allayed; professional pursuits are unprofitable and art are at a loss; science and research our reach. More, regard a reverence are, if not least recognized towards practice their principles; a real their belief. True, strife and conflict and content there must needs be until But there is a full-in between you and the sons of time in dark and deadly of the sons of the men who fathers on hurdles to Tyburn placed the headsman at To if there be strife, it is the faith and infidelity, the Christianity with Socialism opposition of dogma to uniting a Catholic brings but and happiness, for, my friends hold in your hearts the truth, unfolded by the wondering eyes an the slo far-off Judean hill, committed trusted keeping of the great Twelve; sealed and sanctified Sacrifice on Calvary, provided by the Resurrection dead, promulgated on the desert by the Paraclete of God, in the hands of many martyrs in the caverns of the combats, amidst the desert Northern Africa, amidst

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER ON "MEMORIES"

We are now past the midsummer. The verdant time of spring and its golden suns of June and July are gone. Although it is still warm and pleasant, and there are hope and delightful weeks ahead of us, still we have passed over the hill-crest and are on the decline of the year. The days are growing shorter and all around us indicates the on-coming of the dreary autumn, to be inevitably followed by the long cold winter. At this season I always feel somewhat sad. The memories of the beautiful season that has passed are no less sad than the anticipations of the season to come. And when I reflect that I, too, like the seasons, or rather like the year, have seen my gray springtime, have watched my days grow longer, "the nearer the fullness of June," have beheld the haying time of July, and that I am about to move out of the harvest time of August, and to enter upon the autumn that precedes the long and unending winter, I feel a strange sadness come over me, and memories, even the most pleasant, are tinged with the sombreness of the reality that they are but images of joys and hopes, of loves and pleasures that are buried to never again revive. I glance back over my years of observation, along the curbstons, and I miss so many hundreds of those whose faces, dresses, manners, lives and ways I was in the habit of closely observing. When I look back over the years that I have been recording such observations, I feel keenly that the memory is uninspiring. They are gone, with their opportunities, and their anticipations, and they are not going to come back—I do not care for such memories, for they are liable to discourage and disarm one in the struggle—brief though it be—that remains.

and golden they are none the less the fore-runners of the twilight. What a genius was Moore. On such occasions as the present I recall his wonderful thoughts that he so beautifully expressed in these lines: 'Ne'er tell me of glories serenely adorning. The close of our day the calm eve of our night— Give me back, give me back, the bright freshness of morning. Its clouds and its tears are worth evening's best light.'

CONCLUSION.—These are mere reflections that come to me, suggested by the turning of the year and by my own turning to step down the western declivity of life. I feel, however, that this is the time to turn to the great Guide and Master of all, to gaze upon the Star of Hope that hangs upon the horizon. It is on such occasions and at such times that it is well to be a Catholic. The memories of the past have no depressing influence, for the life of the Catholic is one of the future. No matter what this world has given or retained, there is another one ahead where all that memory points as dear and beloved in our past shall revive and be with us through 'the length of eternity's cycles. I often look back with one great joy, one immense source of happiness: if this were the last line my pen were to trace, and I were perfectly aware of it, I do not think—as far as memory serves me—that there is one word which I ever wrote in all my observations that I would desire to be recalled. I am confident that no personal feelings were ever injured and no personal interests were ever harmed. This is not boastfulness, because the record is there in black and white. It is merely the giving vent to a feeling of legitimate satisfaction. The memories of the past may be fraught with disappointments, misunderstandings and sufferings of various kinds and the anticipations of the future may contain visions of the repetitions of the same, but as long as the heart is young and the soul seeks to keep close to God, there are hidden joys in the memories of yore.

GLAD AND SAD—There are memories that are glad and others that are sad, but it seems to me that all of them are allied to some extent with bitterness. The glad ones are so because they bring back events that belong to the past and that cannot be lived over in the future; the sad ones are so because they serve to cloud the sunset of the day—and though the clouds may be bright

A PLEA TO YOUNG MEN.

In his inaugural address at the Catholic Young Men's Societies' Conference held in England, recently, the Bishop of Achouy said: Let me, my friends, put before you a few thoughts in plain, unvarnished words, which may prove suggestive here to-night. Let me ask you to consider your position—the proud, prominent, pre-eminent position you hold in virtue of your faith—the honor and happiness which should be yours, as being Catholics in this non-Catholic land. Disabilities have been removed; official life has been opened; bigotry is discouraged, prejudice has been largely allayed; professional and mercantile pursuits are unrestricted; literature and art are at your disposal; science and research within our reach. More regard and respect and reverence are, if not rendered, at least recognized towards those who practice their principles and make real their belief. True, there is yet strife and conflict and contention; there must needs be until the end. But there is a lull in the conflict between you and the sons of the victims in dark and deadly days, and the sons of the men who sent your fathers on hurdles to Tyburn and placed the headsman at Tower Hill. If there be strife, it is the fights of faith and infidelity, the conflict of Christianity with Socialism, the opposition of dogma to unbelief. Being a Catholic brings both honor and happiness, for, my friends, you hold in your hearts the treasure of truth, unfolded by the Man-God to wondering eyes on the slopes of a far-off Judean hill, committed to the trusted keeping of the great Jews; Twelve, sealed and sanctified by the Sacrifice on Calvary, proven and ratified by the Resurrection from the dead, promulgated on the first Pentecost by the Paraclete of fires hidden in the hands of martyrs for centuries in the caverns of the Catacombs, amidst the desert sands of Northern Africa, amidst the tangled

forests of Asia Minor, it came forth in God's time, to flourish and fructify, to enlighten the earth, to civilize the nations, to dominate the world. By your Catholicity you are the companions and coheirs of the martyrs who won their palms and gained their crowns. In the dismal interval, between the evening when outcast, outlawed, broken-hearted Wolsey entered Leicester Abbey and laid him down to die, and the summer day when young Victoria, still in her teens, amidst the pomp and pageant and pride of her people ascended the English throne. The history of Catholicity in this country may not be read in open page and acknowledged chronicle. In recent times, when life moves onward as it never moved before, when the old order changeth and giveth place to the new when oftentimes the change is swift and quick and sudden like the gleam of a shooting star; even now, more than ever, is it an honor to be a Catholic. At the period in the century which has passed when this Empire knew little of Catholics and cared less, a movement took place amidst the peaceful cloisters and the old oak trees under the grey turrets of Oxford's towers. It was not sudden; it was the result of gradual growth; quiet, silent, hushed, like the ripening of the corn or the opening of a flower. It widened out, extended far, like the rings which radiate from the stone dropped into the unrippled surface of the unrippled lake or placid pool. Silent first, it was told and talked of and turned into the topic of the times, like the low, deep, solemn rumbling of the organ, which, under the touch of a master's hand, seeps up into magic music, and grows and rises and swells till, with tones inspired, it bursts forth into a grand, glorious diapason of throbbing, thrilling, trembling sound. Men wondered to see the best and noblest and brightest intellects, the leading lights of the great university, giving up all the traditions of the past, the prejudice of centuries, the affection of families, the happiness of home, the good will of friends, high places in

the Establishment; profitable positions in university life, bravely breaking asunder the rusty links of ages, the tenderest ties of love, the promising prospects of promotion, the highest hopes of honors, increasing incomes, increasing wealth and facing poverty, penury, privations, discomfort; a desponding outlook; an uncertain future. Wonder was succeeded by admiration; rankling feelings soon succumbed to respect and reverence; and honor followed men who sacrificed so much for the sake of conscience and the cause of Christ. It is an honor to you who profess this faith to be able to count amongst your members those whose names are held in reverence and linger in lasting love, who by their learning shed a lustre on the land, who by their kindly co-operation have brought comfort to the sons of toil, and who have left behind them lives of usefulness for their Church, their country and their kind. It is an honor to follow, even from afar, and to walk the way marked by the footsteps of Wiseman, Newman, Manning, Vaughan, the Jesuit Coldridge, the Dominican Witherford, the Oratorian Faber, Lord Chief Justice Russell, and the gentle, genial Archbishop Eyre. 'None knew them, but to love them; none taxed them but to praise.'

If our Faith gives great honor, it also brings great duties. I have often said that your society should be the vanguard of the faith; that you should form the leading line in loyalty to the Church; that your place is there, where the fight is fiercest, where the throng of men is thickest, where fall the heaviest blows. You are the sentinels on the Tower of David, with arms grounded, with attention riveted, and gaze intent. You are the watchmen on the walls of Israel waiting to wave a warning and to the danger bell. You are the trustful and trusted guardians of those treasures of the Church—the guiltless and the guileless, the weaklings and the young. Your society does not insinuate that it is constituted exclusively for those whose lives are in their spring; it implies that its work is to mould the minds, to develop the intellects, to form the character, to cultivate the feelings, to confirm the Faith of the young. Thank God there are among you many who are warriors in the warfare, who have borne the brunt of battle and are seared with the scars of strife, who can look back on rigid service rendered, and successful results achieved. Though for you 'life is in its sere, its yellow leaf,' and the snows of time are thickening on their heads, yet they are still the strongholds of your society, guiding it by their wise counsels, and checking it by their tried experience. The future, however, belongs to the young; the older men are passing off the stage, and it becomes your first duty, your constant care, your most important interest to search for and seek out young men just when emerging from playfulness of youth and the buoyancy of boyhood, to enrol them in your ranks, to take them beneath your patronage, to wrap around them your protection, to shield them by your power. Then is the critical point of their career; then is the testing time of life; if they fall then, it may be they fail for ever. Young men are impressionable, impulsive; impetuous, visionary and wavering; they have not the calming influences which maturer years will bring. Seek them, search them out, before their young lives become tainted by the contaminations of the world; while yet the fragrance of innocence is fresh around their hearts.

Thousands of young lives drift daily to destruction borne onward by the tumbling torrent or tossed in the whirlpool of life, because there is no hand raised to rescue them from their doom. Thousands of brave hearts are lost at the very opening of their manhood, because when struck by the tempest of temptation and pressed hard by the peril of swelling waves, there is no voice to shout aloud the word of courage, no light to flash out the gleam of hope. In the midst of all your society, silently, steadily, unobtrusively, unobserved, worked its way, advanced its outposts, invigorating its members, bettering their condition, protecting their interests, and gathering within its ample arms all that was best in Catholic life. It has weathered the tempests of half a century; and it stands proudly in the land to-day, with a past full of history, and a future full of hope. This hope will come true, if the members, like men of principle, be mindful of their membership, and faithful to their first duty, loyal to their first law, and be constant to their Communion on the specified monthly day. This, my friends, is the charter of your security, the sheet-anchor of your ex-

istence, the mainspring of the mechanism, and the mystery of the mechanism. The monthly Communion is the stone on which the stately structure stands; the bed-rock on which the whole fabric rests; the hinge on which the whole society turns; the pivot round which your whole work revolves; it is the centre from which, on the one hand, all your actions radiate, and to which, on the other, all your desires should tend. If this rule be observed, then all things else will follow; your society will flourish like the bay tree by the waters, will dominate your lives like the cedar tree of Lebanon. In another day you go back to the work-a-day world and to the dragging duties of daily life—for, my friends, no matter whence you come, from the counting-house or the factory, from the clerks' office or the directors' board, from the professions or trades, you are not the drones that drivel, but the active bees of the empire; you act on the principle that toil ennobles and labor sanctifies; you have learned the maxim that indolence enervates and idleness wears life away. Bear away from Gateshead to your brothers dispersed through Britain this counsel of an Irish Bishop, who loves his country, men in exile with all the warmth of a Celtic heart; whose soul goes out to your society in full sympathy; whose eyes follow your work with pride; carry to them this counsel, that in good report and in evil report, in shadow and in shine, in tempest and in calm, they be mindful of their monthly duty and cling with Celtic constancy to the Communion when the settled day comes round. 'Esto perpetua'—be ye ever so. May the peace he inspires, and the love look down upon your grand society, overspreading it with his gleaming wings; may the unity he typifies, and the peace he inspires, and the love he brings, settle on you for ever. After the example of the fine old members, who have passed away during the fifty years now gone, so, in the years yet looming and in the days that are to be, prove yourselves a credit to your Creed, the mainstay of your Church, the comfort of your clergy, the vanguard of your people; and realise to the full and recognize in its entirety the honor and happiness of being Catholics in this non-Catholic land. 'Esto perpetua'—be ye ever so.

FRATERNAL WORK.—The annual convention of the Irish National Foresters was held in Cookstown, recently. In the report of the General Secretary it was shown that branches had increased by 30, the membership an increase of 2767, and the funds an increase of \$30,000. The branches number 401, the members number 38,732, and the funds amount to \$342,730. The amount paid in benefits during the year was \$156,740, the total since 1884 being \$1,475,000. The income for the year was \$307,690. There are branches of the organization in South Africa, Australia and in the United States. In connection with the progress made in the latter country the report says: 'There is one feature about the American section of the society that should be noted in countries nearer home, and it is that the female branches threaten not alone to run neck and neck, with the male branches, but probably outstep them in the race. I wish them success, and hope they'll win.'

Features of Irish News

HEAD OF REDEMPTORISTS.—A most enthusiastic reception was accorded to the Very Rev. Mathias Kanis, rector-major of the Redemptorist Order on his arrival in Limerick recently. He was met at the terminus by a large and influential deputation of the clergy and laity and passed through the ranks of 7000 men and boys who were in line along the streets and wore their confraternity medals. The distinguished chief of the great Order was visibly moved by the warmth and enthusiasm of his reception in the historic city.

HOME RULE.—In a letter to the Lord Mayor of Cork, Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., says: 'Everything points to the practical certainty that we are rapidly approaching a time when Home Rule will once again be the foremost political question of the day. Would it not be almost criminal to allow any controversy now to distract our councils or weaken our forces on the eve of such an eventuality. Let us deal with the actual living facts of the present situation, about which there is no doubt, and bend all our ener-

gies to the task of vigorously putting common sense, we will find neither culminated to meet the very grave situation in which we find ourselves. If we take this course, plainly dictated, it seems to me, by wisdom and common sense, we will find neither time nor inclination for going back on old controversies or fighting over again personal differences.'

DIED AT THE ALTAR.—Very Rev. John Corish, parish priest of Ballymore, near Wexford, died suddenly on Sunday, July 31, at the age of 55 years, as he was celebrating Mass. Father Corish had been pastor of Ballymore for some years, and was extremely popular throughout the entire diocese of Ferns. It appears he ascended the altar in apparently his usual health, and after reading the First Gospel he turned around to address his congregation. Just as he had uttered the words 'Dearly beloved,' he was noticed to become faint, and he at once fell on the altar. Dr. Hassett, the local medical officer, who happened to be in the Church, rushed to the altar, and having examined the good priest announced the sad news to those present that their pastor was no more. He attributed Father Corish's death to failure of the heart's action. The congregation left the Church stricken with grief.

THE PAPAL LEGATE.—Cardinal Vannutelli, since his arrival in Ireland to attend the consecration of the Armagh Cathedral, has been the recipient of most enthusiastic receptions in various cities. In expressing his appreciation of the manner in which he had been received, His Eminence is reported to have said that though his body would lie in Rome, his heart would remain in Ireland.

GAELIC WEEK.—A writer in one of our exchanges in the following paragraphs indicates to what extent the Gaelic movement has taken hold of the minds and hearts of the people at home, and those in exile who have sent delegates from far distant places to attend the Ard Fheis held in Dublin recently. He says: 'This is indeed a great Irish week. Members of the Gaelic League from every quarter have concentrated at Dublin, and song and story, oratory and instrumental music—fiddle, pipe and harp—and native drama also, are fascinating and delightful all. On Monday last the great Parliament of the League—the Ard Fheis—opened in the Rotunda, under the presidency of Dr. Douglas Hyde. Delegates from the United States, Argentina, Buenos Ayres, Australia, and also from the great cities and towns of Britain, are daily sitting with their Irish confreres in congress, discussing the best means to be adopted for the propagation and general furtherance of Ireland's ancient language, and the development of a genuine industrial movement.'

A MEMORIAL AND LESSON.—In Newry, recently, the home of the Russell family, a beautiful chapel was dedicated in memory of the late Mother Emanuel, Superior of the Nuns of Mercy of that place. The Bishop of Down presided and there was a large attendance. In noting the laudable and praiseworthy undertaking of erecting a monument to a religious who was distinguished during her long life for her sanctity and devotion, a correspondent points out that with the exception of himself, every member of the family of the late Lord Russell of Killowen, the illustrious Chief Justice of England, entered the religious life. All his sisters became members of the Order of Mercy, and his brother, Rev. Matthew Russell—the gifted writer and editor of the Irish Monthly—entered the Jesuit Order.

MONEY AND POLITICS.

Discussing some phases of the campaign now in progress in the United States, the 'New Freeman,' a Catholic newspaper of St. John, N.B., remarks: 'The voters of to-day, at least a large part of them, want pay for their vote. They are ready to sell their vote just the same as they sell their labor. The millionaire is the big man in politics. In times gone by, a vote was something that was considered sacred, beyond the buying power of money. Which are degenerating—men or politics? It is a sad commentary on the affairs of the United States, as well as of Canada, that money is the first calculation of the politician. He can so use it to influence the masses that the party will triumph. Among the classes, place and position is the dangling bait held before the ambitious eye. The twentieth century is not making progress in the science of politics.'

PASTORAL LETTER.—A pastoral letter from His Grace Mgr. Begin was read in all the city churches on Sunday, promulgating the encyclical of the Holy Father announcing a universal jubilee to celebrate the golden jubilee of the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. The time set apart to complete with the required conditions begins September 7th and will last three months.

NOTES FROM QUEBEC

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

TOOK THEIR VOWS.—Mgr. Marois, V.G., officiated at an imposing ceremony in the Convent of the Sisters of Charity recently, when 17 young ladies took the holy habit, and 25 others took their perpetual vows: There was a large number of priests present in the Sanctuary. A similar ceremony took place last week at the Dominican Convent, at which Mgr. Mathieu officiated, assisted by Rev. Fathers Gagnon and Guimont.

SECOND RETREAT.—The second retreat of the clergy of the Diocese of Quebec commenced on the 15th instant at the Seminary. Rev. Father LeDore is again the preacher. The exercises of the retreat are followed by a great many priests.

A VENERABLE COUPLE.—On Saturday, the 13th instant, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Malley celebrated the 60th anniversary of their marriage. Mr. O'Malley came from Ireland 75 years ago, and for a long period carried on a prosperous business in the dry goods line, being now in his 85th year. He took part in the 1837 rebellion, and can tell many interesting tales of those stirring days. A special Mass of thanksgiving was celebrated in St. Patrick's Church, but Mrs. O'Malley, through indisposition, was unable to attend. Several members of the family outside the city arrived here to attend the celebration. Their numerous friends wish them many more years of happiness.

EXPULSED BROTHERS.—Fifteen Brothers of the Order of St. Joseph de Valier de France have arrived here, having been among those expelled by the Government of that country. Eight of them will take charge of the school at Montmorency Village, while the remainder of them will go to St. Jean Port Joli, where the mother house will be established.

NEW ORGAN.—A new organ is at present being installed in the Basilica from the Casavant factory at St. Hyacinthe. The new organ will cost about \$6000, and will be one of the finest in the city. It will be inaugurated at an early date. The old organ had been in use for almost a century.

OBITUARY.—The many friends and acquaintances of Mr. John Ernest Delany were saddened when it was announced on Thursday morning that his sojourn in this vale of tears was at an end. Deceased was one of the most popular young men of this city, his unassuming manner, genial disposition, warm heart and honest and upright character having made him a favorite with all with whom he came in contact. He was a brother of Messrs. Thomas and Charles Delany, of the firm of T. Delany & Co., and Mr. W. J. Delany, insurance agent. For several years Mr. Delany held the office of Secretary of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, was President of St. Ann's Conference of St. Vincent de Paul Society, Secretary of St. Patrick's Literary Institute, a prominent member of the Young Men's Sodality and also a member of the A.O.H. The deceased had been ailing for a long time, but a short time previous to his death began to fall rapidly, and passed peacefully away on Thursday morning at the early age of 34 years. When his death was announced the flag on Tara Hall was displayed at half mast as a mark of respect to his memory. The funeral, which took place on Sunday afternoon, was the largest seen here for a long time. The various societies with which deceased was connected turned out in full force, the A.O.H. marching in front of the hearse, while the other societies followed the chief mourners. Rev. Father Gagnon officiated at the solemn Libera, assisted by Rev. Fathers Cullen and Delargy as deacon and sub-deacon. The interment took place in the family lot in St. Charles Cemetery. Universal sympathy is felt for the afflicted family in the loss they have sustained by the death of one they loved so dearly, whose entire life was that of a good practical Catholic. R.I.P.

PASTORAL LETTER.—A pastoral letter from His Grace Mgr. Begin was read in all the city churches on Sunday, promulgating the encyclical of the Holy Father announcing a universal jubilee to celebrate the golden jubilee of the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. The time set apart to complete with the required conditions begins September 7th and will last three months.

CATHOLIC AMERICAN FEDERATION CONVENTION.

In our last issue we published the preliminary proceedings of the fourth convention of the National Federation of Catholic Societies in the United States held at Detroit.

An amendment was also adopted permitting officers to hold office for more than two terms. The resolutions open with a renewal of the Federation's declaration of allegiance to the Pope, express satisfaction with the progress made in the past year by Catholic societies in Germany towards the removal of restrictions onerous to Catholics, express indignation at the treaty of the French Government in its recent suppression of religious orders in France, and in impeding free and immediate communication between the Pope and the French Bishops, and falsely accusing him of breaking the Concordat, express pleasure at the improved condition of the Indians and reiterating the Federation's pledge to make the maintenance of Catholic Indian schools its first national issue.

The resolutions commend the efforts of the men and women who are working to educate the negro, and urge generous support of the efforts to spread the light of Catholic truth among these people, and urge further efforts to provide for the Catholic instruction of immigrants arriving in this country from foreign lands.

On the Catholic Indian school question the Federation says: While we express our sense of pleasure at the improved condition of the Indian, the enactment of a more 'wise legislation and the equitable attitude of the Government in protecting his rights, we cannot fail to realize that the ultimate solution of the Indian problem must be on the basis of Christian morality.

We urge every member of the Federation to join the Society for the Preservation of the Faith among Indian children, or the Marquette League. We pledge ourselves, moreover, not to relax our efforts in behalf of the red man until the thousands still in paganism are brought into the Church of God and elevated to the condition of intelligent citizenship.

On the school question the resolution says: In the terms of our resolution of last year, we observe again with deep satisfaction the gradual growth among our non-Catholic fellow citizens of the conviction that religious instruction of some sort in the school is absolutely necessary for the welfare of our country. Witness the discussions of the National Education Association, and of the Religious Education Association, both of which fully justify the position maintained by Catholics for the vast half century. We note with pleasure that while the pupils of our Catholic schools receive a thorough religious training, their proficiency in secular studies is not inferior, but in many cases superior to that of public school children. Convinced that we are not called upon to suggest plans for the various non-Catholic denominations, we propose this solution of the educational problem as far as we are concerned:

- 1st. Let no public moneys be paid out for religious instruction in any school.
2nd. Let the educational per capita tax be disbursed for results in purely secular studies only, in our Catholic schools, our teachers receiving their salaries as other teachers receive theirs.
3rd. To ascertain these results, let our schools be submitted to state or city examinations. Thus will the great principle of our Government, "No public moneys for sectarian purposes," be preserved intact.

Better observance of Sunday as a day of rest and religious exercises is urged, and gratification is expressed at the outcome of the negotiations for the friars lands in the Philippines. On the divorce question the resolutions say:

We rejoice at the public recognition which the Catholic principle regarding marriage and divorce has received in the protests of non-Catholic denominations against the present divorce legislation in the United States, and its wide interpretation, by the courts. As Catholics, we claim that Christian marriage being a divinely instituted sacrament, falls exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Church, and that civil authority

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has no right to legislate regarding the bond of marriage, although it may regulate its civil effects, especially the property rights of the married parties. Yet, in view of the religious condition of our country, and of the fact that the American law claims full jurisdiction in this matter, we call upon our Catholic and non-Catholic fellow-citizens, especially our State Federations, to use all proper necessary influence in the State legislatures to frame such laws as will effectively restrict and reduce the facility of obtaining a divorce, and bring about more uniformity in the marriage and divorce laws of the different States.

Concerning the teachings of Socialism, the resolutions say: We reiterate our urgent recommendations to study the social question, and especially the pastoral letters of Leo XIII, in which the most effective means of remedying the social evils are proposed. We condemn socialism as opposed to natural justice, since its primary object is to deprive man of the lawful possession of staple and permanent private property, which is necessary for the welfare of the individual as well as of the family. Catholics especially should take a firm stand against international socialism, which preaches the gospel of materialism and atheism, repudiates the divinely constituted authority of Church and State, and threatens to undermine family life by advocating free love and secularization of all education. We heartily endorse the endeavor of workmen to better their material condition and to promote their temporal prosperity by the formation of trades unions, but at the same time we exhort our Catholic workmen to form special associations, the object of which is to provide also for their religious and moral wants, and to instruct them properly on the social questions and a practical solution thereof, as it has been proposed by our Holy Father, Leo XIII in his encyclical on the "Conditions of Labor."

Corruption in politics is deplored, and all Catholic citizens are urged to use every legitimate influence to check the evil. Efforts to secure the placing of a proper representation of Catholic books in public libraries are urged, and it is stated that when a librarian is unable to make proper selection of Catholic books the Catholic citizens should demand the appointment of such a person as shall respect the rights of all. The Louisiana delegation succeeded in capturing the convention unanimously for the selection of New Orleans for the next annual meeting. The convention adjourned sine die after electing the following officers: President, T. B. Minahan, of New York; vice-presidents, J. B. Coskiers, of Newark, N.J.; Edward Feeney, of Brooklyn; George W. Steiger, of Minnesota; treasurer, C. H. Schulte, of Detroit; secretary, Anthony Matre, of Cincinnati; executive board, Walter George Smith, chairman, of Philadelphia; Nicholas Conner, of Dubuque, Iowa; Thomas H. Cannon, of Chicago; J. W. Fowler, of Louisville; F. W. Immskue of Pittsburg; Peter Walkrath, of Evansville, Ind.; H. N. Coulton of Louisiana.

IN SOUTHERN COUNTRIES.

There has been so much of slander spread about the people of the Southern countries, especially those that are well known Catholics, that one is always pleased to find a bit of the truth told from time to time. An Englishman, named H. Godding Field, who recently came to the United States from San Domingo, and who is deeply interested in the commercial development of that country, has written the account of a year's travel in the Island Republic. He points out that the great outside world knows very little about San Domingo. As a matter that must deeply interest many of our

readers, we reproduce a couple of passages from that communication. The writer says: "During my travels in San Domingo, unattended for the most part—extending over a period of twelve months, the honesty of the Dominicans strongly impressed me. In this connection the following incident would substantiate these statements. Upon asking a large and prominent merchant of Santiago, an important interior city, the legal process of collecting debts under the Dominican law, he informed me that their statutes provided the means of collecting, as in the United States, but that in his long experience as a merchant he had not found it necessary to use the courts for this purpose; that his credits to Dominicans covered a large area and, in the aggregate, a considerable sum; a certain date was fixed for payment to him of these advances made—usually the payment was promptly made—but, if for any reason a debtor could not then pay, he gave his reasons, which were always satisfactory, and when payment at another date was promised, it was promptly made. I mention this conversation to show the integrity of the average Dominican farmer or laborer."

Then dealing with the religion of the people, which is Catholic, the writer (who is a Protestant) tells what follows: "It has been asserted in the press that the practice of voodooism is rampant in Santo Domingo. I can positively state that there is not a semblance of truth in this statement. The religion of the Dominican people is Roman Catholicism. I have been a witness, on many occasions, to simple acts of devotion in the most unpretentious huts in the interior and other parts of the republic. The moral standpoint of the Dominican is good. They hold as sacred the marriage vow, and from my personal observation, family relationship is everything that could be desired. Every facility and courtesy has been shown me and my associates—all foreigners—in our travels by the officials of the Government, without regard to political distinction, and it is everywhere apparent that the foreigner is accorded privileges in Santo Domingo fully in keeping with the treatment received in other civilized countries, the repeated statements to the contrary notwithstanding. There are to-day in successful operation in Santo Domingo, a number of large enterprises owned exclusively by foreigners, who are, and have been for years, availing themselves of the opportunities presented in that country for the safe investment of capital.

The Dominicans of the better class is cultured, with a charming personality. It has been my privilege to attend many delightful musical and literary evenings with Dominican families, but their apparent reserve to foreigners, in their homes, can be easily attributable to lack of large association with the outside world. The country has been, and is still, a terra incognita, but fair-minded strangers who have visited the republic cannot but admit that the intercourse with the intelligent Dominican, both from a business and social standpoint, is most agreeable.

All that is needed in Santo Domingo is capital and enterprise to develop the immensely valuable natural resources of the country. Labor is cheap—from forty to fifty cents per day, and intelligent labor at that—and it is also abundant. Vast tracts of wonderfully fertile country await merely up-to-date methods of cultivation to convert them into rich producing areas. Water is everywhere plentiful. Railroad facilities are badly needed in Santo Domingo. The present antiquated means of transportation, with few exceptions in the republic, render impossible profitable and extensive development. The present Government, under President Morales—a far-seeing and intelligent and careful administrator—

is fully alive to the fact that desirable immigration is also necessary to bring about any radical change in the present conditions of Santo Domingo. Whatever the policy of the United States Government will be, it can be reasonably supposed that a country of such unsurpassed resources, known even to the Spaniards of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries with such immensely profitable results, can no longer remain a sealed book.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, MUNICIPALITY OF THE Parish of Longue Pointe.

To the Inhabitants of the Aforesaid Municipality: PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Council of the Municipality of the Parish of Longue Pointe, to be held at the ordinary place and hour of the meetings of the Council on the sixth day of September next, instead of the 16th day of August, 1904, a by-law authorizing the company known as "The Suburban Tramway & Power Company," to lay out and construct its railway, on, upon and alongside the public highway of the said municipality from the eastern limits of the town of Maisonneuve to the western limits of lot No. 401 of the cadaster, not including, however, the village of Beauvillage of La Longue Pointe, will be taken into consideration, and that the said Council will hear those who will appear to be heard as to the advisability of passing such by-law. Given this second day of August, 1904. P. Z. GUY, Sec.-Treas.

True Copy. P. Z. GUY, Sec.-Treas.

Business Cards, THE Smith Bros.' Granite Co.

The following was clipped from the "Granite," Boston, Mass.: "Illustrated in the advertisement of E. L. Smith & Co., Barre, Vt., on another page, is practically their complete plant, with the exception of their derricks. This Company was the first of the quarry owners to use compressed air for operating rock drills, and also the first to take up the plug drill. We can say, without exaggeration, that this concern has the best equipped granite quarry in the country."

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Society Directory.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1846. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of each month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P.; President, Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty; 1st Vice, F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Vice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treasurer, Frank J. Green; corresponding Secretary, J. Kahala; Recording Secretary, T. P. Tanney.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SOCIETY.—Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, at 8.30 p.m. Committee of Management meets in same hall on the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Kilmoran; President, W. P. Doyle; Rec. Secy., Jno. P. Gunning, 718 St. Antoine street, St. Henri.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1868.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St. Dominique street, M. J. Ryan, treasurer, 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.30 p.m.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, organized 1885.—Meets in the hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe, C.S.S.R.; President, P. Keenan; Treasurer, Thomas O'Connell; Rec.-Sec., Robt. J. Hart.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—(Organized 13th November, 1873.—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. O. McDonagh, 139 Visitation street; Financial Secretary, Jas. J. Conigan, 825 St. Urban street; Treasurer, J. H. Kelly; Medical Adviser, Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Connor and G. H. Merrill.

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PART SECOND

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued

"You are right, but it is only as women of a religious order are criticized on every side, the greatest prudence, especially public and among strangers, you do not think of applying?"

"I would like to, Sister." "Better not, Cecelia. Remember would not approve it."

"For charity, Sister, do not just. I feel he would speak."

"On the impulse of the moment she was gone, and her own looked sadly after her, filled with misgivings. She knew that girl's motives were good, but could excuse this act of disobedience on the part of a postulant of the habit? And then she thought of the pretty, winning face and voice which was too apt to be the notice of strangers, especially the opposite sex. Cecelia, contrary to her wishes and could only breathe a silent prayer for her."

Another deep, sad groan from the man as Cecelia stood over them as she spoke what was intended as a word of consolation. A he was silent, then quickly he dropped from his face, he turned and springing to his feet, looking straight into her eyes, Sister, fearing that Cecelia, treated a madman, hastened to rescue. Cecelia was spellbound by the man's glance, and there responsive tenderness in her eyes. To the Sister the most stranger he said, sadly and confronted by Allyn St. Urban, he said, sadly, and truthfully:

"Cecelia Daton, how can you before me in your nunish robe try to speak words of consolation after having broken my heart once believed you to be all good and true in woman, but mad love for you I made a mistake. The only woman who true heart was my own mother she is gone now, gone forever my confidence in woman is her grave."

Cecelia dared not speak, but giving into the arms of her companion, she looked into her face as imploring expression, which she take her away. With arms and a hardened face she stood looking after them went to a seat some distance to await for the boarders, who assembled. When they formed line and walked away he left plot where his mother had rested less than a week and followed distance, as if unwilling to look for her whom he still loved, out of the convent closed her.

"Lost, lost forever," he murmured in bitter tones. "It was enough to have my mother away so suddenly (Mrs. St. had been ill but a day, but she spurned my love must come to the detestable robes of a Convent and mock my distress while tending to give sympathy.

For fully half an hour he stood in the corner of the street opposite the convent, then walked up and in front of the building for some time, but for what purpose he did not know. He was fully aware that would be no chance of seeing her, but there seemed to be some comfort in gazing at the building which he knew sheltered her, himself growing faint and for he had taken scarcely any sleep and had been unable to sleep his mother's death. The police on the beat passed him once twice, eyeing him suspiciously, was anything but pleasant to his sensitive nature.

Trembling violently from within he tried to walk to a car, would take him home, but in the corner just in time to see pass, and it would be fully ten minutes before another came, was a large church on the corner and he was about to sit down the steps to wait for the car, he noticed that the door was ajar, thinking that he would draw attention inside, he entered was quiet here and had his mind untroubled he would have

Directory. SOCIETY. - Estab... 1856, incorporated... 1846. Meets in... 92 St. Alexan... Monday of the... meets last Wed... Rev. Director... an, P.P.; President... C. J. Doherty... Devlin, M.D.; Treas... Green; correspond... J. Kahala; Rev... y, T. P. Tansey.

THROUGH THORNY PATHS.

BY MARY ROWENA COTTER.

PART SECOND.

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

"You are right, but it is our duty as women of a religious order who are criticized on every side to use the greatest prudence, especially in public and among strangers. I hope you do not think of approaching him."

making a thorough examination of the interior of the vast edifice and its beautiful works of art. Such things had no charm for him now. All that occupied his mind was a vivid remembrance that the church in the far West where he had once heard Cecelia Daton sing was much like this. Dropping into a seat near the door he sat gazing fixedly on the little lamp which, in the midst of a costly array of cut glass, burned like a bright star before the altar.

once to set his spiritual affairs aright. On learning that he had no religion, the good father did not mention the matter to him again until he was stronger. His rapidly increasing weakness caused his benefactors to fear that he would die, and while the inmates of the house took turns in caring for him, they daily besieged heaven with earnest prayers for his conversion. In even his weakest state the true nobility underlying his manly character had asserted itself, and the aged priest who had taken him in often declared that with the light of the true faith he would possess the power to do much good.

same clearness with which her would-be lover was to tell his story a few days later. "Poor child," he said, "this is a most unfortunate affair, and I am sorry for you. Do you feel that you could care enough for this young man to marry him if you were not here?"

Then when she was induced to go out in company, she knew that she was being stared at by many and pointed out to strangers as one who had left the convent, and she felt it keenly; but this humiliation was nothing compared to the remorse burning in her heart. After spending six months at home, during which she had kept up correspondence with the Sisters, she wrote and begged to be taken back, waiting patiently for the answer, which was long delayed, and when it did come, she was refused admission on the ground that she evidently had no vocation. The letter was kindly written, but very brief and to the point, which was not wholly pleasing to her.

"Now, Cecelia," he said in conclusion, "can you not give me the love for which I have waited so long and promise to become my wife?" "As a friend I have always esteemed and respected you, but I cannot marry you."

CHAPTER IX.

"No more than might have been expected," was the verdict not only of Mrs. Daton, but many of her friends, and Cecelia, who was looked upon as having taken one very foolish step in life, which she had wisely regretted ere it was too late, was gladly welcomed back to her place in society. Many invitations to attend social gatherings poured in upon her as soon as it was known that she was at home to stay, and to please the members of her own household she had to accept them with good grace and go in spite of her own wishes.

It is almost needless to say that Cecelia was far more unhappy now than she had ever been at home before. She fully appreciated the love of her own and all that was done for her, but having tasted the joys of a far purer, holier life which is to the true religious only a beginning of the bliss to be enjoyed throughout a happy eternity, she found it hard to be content with her present life. The first night spent at home a dread homesickness took possession of her, and she would gladly have sacrificed everything the world could have offered her to be back again in the poor little room where there was none of the glitter and luxury that surrounded her here.

"Do you think you can change her?" asked the ardent lover. "I think I can," said Mr. Daton, "for Cecelia has ever been a good and dutiful daughter, and when she knows her father wishes her to marry you I think you will not find her hard to win."

The cheapest municipal tenements are those owned by Dublin where two rooms can be rented for 50 cents a week.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

HER FIRST COMPOSITION. — Susie Smith came home from school one day full of trouble, and she had no sooner entered the sitting-room where her mother was sewing than she burst into tears. "What is the matter, my dear child?" said the kind mother, drawing her little daughter to her side and smoothing away the curls from her forehead. "O mother, matter enough," sobbed Susie, as soon as she could speak. "All of our class must bring in compositions before to-morrow morning, and I never, never can write one in the world. We must write twelve lines at least, and I have tried all the afternoon, and have written only a few words. See," continued she, taking a crumpled, tear-stained paper from her pocket, "what work I have made of it! I'd be real ashamed to show it to anyone but you." Mrs. Smith took the paper and glanced at what Susie had written in her round, careful hand. First she had chosen "Time" for her subject, and upon it she had written, "Time is short. We should all improve our time." Next, "Temperance" was the theme, concerning which she said, "Temperance is a very useful thing," and then she had suddenly ended her remarks. Then came a few lines under the head of "Industry."

AFRICAN MISSIONS.

His Holiness Pope Pius X has just issued an Apostolic Letter in which he most earnestly encourages missionary effort for the conversion of Africa, especially those of the Sodality of St. Peter Claver. This Sodality, which is under the direction of Madame Maria Teresa Ledochowska, aids the African missionaries by means of prayer, contributions of money, and offerings of books, periodicals and newspapers. The Holy Father having been asked to give if a token of his favor, has most willingly done so. He has assigned to it as Heavenly patrons Our Lady of Good Counsel and St. Peter Claver, and has raised their festival to the dignity of a "Double Major" for the churches in the houses of the Sodality throughout the world, directing at the same time that account should be taken of the rubrics. St. Peter Claver, His Holiness observes, devoted himself during life with unwearying Christian charity to redeeming African slaves from misery, so that he was deservedly called "the Apostle of the Blacks." The Holy Father is confident that in continuing his apostolate the Sodality will be blessed by Heaven, and that with the assistance of the prayers of Our Lady of Good Counsel and St. Peter Claver it will receive increased practical sympathy in all parts of Christendom.

RAILROADS.

GRAND TRUNK EXHIBITIONS. TORONTO AND RETURN. Sept. 3 and 5..... \$ 7.00 Sept. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8..... 10.00 Return Limit—Sept. 25, 1904. Train Service—Leave Montreal 9.00 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. daily. 8 p.m. week days. Arrive Toronto 4.30 p.m., 7.15 a.m., 6.35 a.m. SHERBROOKE AND RETURN. Aug. 31 and Sept. 1..... \$2.50 Aug. 27, 28, 29, 30, Sept. 2 and 3, 1904. Return Limit—Sept. 5th, 1904. Train Service—Leave Montreal 8.01 a.m., 4.15 p.m. week days, 8.01 p.m. daily. WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS. Excursion Tickets on Sale daily. CITY TICKET OFFICE: 137 St. James Street, Telephone Main 460 & 461, or Bonaventure Station. CANADIAN PACIFIC Cheap Excursion TO THE Atlantic Ocean St. John, N.B. - \$8.50 Halifax - \$10.00 Going August 18, 19, 20 and 21st. Good to return until Sept. 3rd, 1904. Exhibitions. Toronto and Return. Sept. 3 and 5..... \$ 7.00 Sept. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8..... 10.00 Good to return until Sept. 13, 1904. Sherbrooke and Return. Aug. 31 and Sept. 1..... \$2.50 Aug. 27, 28, 29, 30, Sept. 2 & 3, 1904. Good to return until Sept. 5th, 1904. Ticket Office, 129 St. James street (Next Post Office).

EDUCATIONAL.

LOYOLA. An English Classical College CONDUCTED BY THE JESUIT FATHERS. There is a Preparatory Department for junior boys and a Special English Course. Classes will be resumed THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1904, at 9 a.m. For further particulars apply to The Rev. A. D. Turgeon, S. J., 68 DRUMMOND ST., Montreal. DO NOT BUY TRASHY GOODS AT ANY PRICE. Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate Are the Best. Notice the Name on them the sound of his voice below to the assembled throng. Previous to the preacher's effort, as had been announced for several days in advance, there were tight rope and trapeze performances, and afterwards swimming contests. To ascend to his pulpit (The Devil's Tea Table,) the report states: The sides of the rock and hill are almost perpendicular. To ascend the pulpit the preacher had to wind around the elevation for about a mile, and after he had climbed the rocks almost to the top he had to climb fully 75 feet clinging to a rope which had been thrown over it in order to reach his pulpit. This feat was one of the features of the day. The preacher remained on the rock between the morning and afternoon sermons, eating his solitary lunch so high up in the air that he looked like a midget. In explanation of his methods, which he describes as religious novelties, this minister made the following statement: "I do not advertise these innovations for any purpose other than to attract and entertain a crowd. There are many persons who are not reached by the church, for whom the church offers no attraction. These are the people I want to get at. It is not the good church people who go to the house of God regularly that I am after. The persons I want to reach are the sinners, and some means must be devised to get them into the church. If I can do that I care not what means I shall have employed so long as I save them. I see no harm in trapeze performances or tight-rope walking any more than in golf on Sunday. The people among whom my work lies need amusement and novelty to get them in reach of the word of God, and I believe I am doing a good work in providing these attractions." From this we can easily infer that there is a great field for missionary work in the neighboring Republic, with all its boasted civilization.

S. CARSLY Co. LIMITED

Tremendous Clearing Sale of LADIES' FABRIC BLOUSES. Never before has the New Management offered such a variety of fashionable Blouses at such insignificant prices. On Monday, fully two thousand pretty Blouses will be offered at clearing price figures, and the expectations are that great crowds will throng the Blouse section. In order to make buying easy, special preparations have been made, by dividing this immense stock into three different lots, and the going out of such pretty goods at these prices will be an interesting sight. LOT No. 1—980 LADIES' FINE PERCALE BLOUSES, in odd sizes, of pretty designs of stripes and figures. These are principally composed of blue, gray and champagne colors. Were sold all Summer for 35c, 45c and 50c. The New Management's sale price..... 12c. LOT No. 2—520 LADIES' EXTRA FINE FRENCH PERCALE FIGURED and STRIPED BLOUSES, in blue, gray, gunmetal and champagne colors. In this lot the values are 55c, 60c and 65c; but they must go at clearance sale price..... 16c. LOT No. 3—4,000 LADIES' EXTRA FINE MUSLIN and PERCALE BLOUSES, in odd sizes, beautiful designs of stripes, figures and spots, in pretty colorings—champagne, pink, blue, gunmetal, rose, also black figured and spotted patterns; some are finished with tuckings, others with pleats. The regular prices in this lot were 75c, 85c and 95c, and it is ridiculous, but they must go at The New Management's price..... 29c.

CLEARANCE SALE OF Summer Wash Fabrics. On Monday morning at 8 o'clock there will be a great rush for the Wash Goods Department. The balance of thousands of pieces of stylish Summer Wash Fabrics that have been prepared for that day's selling will eclipse by the immense clearing reductions anything the New Management has ever attempted in bargain giving. The display of Muslins, Prints, Satens, Ginghams, etc., beat all records, and the price story is told in the following items: Organdie Muslin..... 35c Reg. 6c Anderson Shirting..... 38c Mercerized Print..... 25c Voile Muslin..... 30c 9c Fancy Satinette..... 15c English Muslin..... 19c 9c Snowflake Canvas..... 45c Fancy Black Muslin..... 15c 8c French Colored Lawn..... 25c Black Spotted Muslin..... 20c 15c Colored Grenadine..... 50c Insertion Chambray..... 35c 15c Black Grenadine..... 75c English Shirting..... 30c 15c ALL REMNANTS OF WASH FABRICS AT HALF PRICE.

LATEST SILK NEWS BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

The latest Silk news by the New Management tells of marvelous selling in Fine Silks. The interest which began just two weeks ago, instead of abating as times goes on, had increased to great proportions, which is no surprise to the directors of The New Management, as prices are literally cut down. Here are a few items for Monday: NEW PONGE WASH SILKS, pretty colorings. Price for Monday..... 15c NEW FOULARD SILKS, exquisite colors, 24 inches wide. Price for Monday..... 50c NEW PEAU DE SOIE, the queen of French made Silks, soft graceful Silks. Price for Monday..... 55c NEW SURAH SILKS, in a variety of beautiful colors. Price for Monday..... 35c

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THOMAS LIGGET

Headquarters for Carpets, Linoleums, Cork Carpeting, Rugs, Mattings, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Draperies and House Furnishing Goods. Also Brass and Enamel Beds, Bedding, etc. Place your orders now and avoid the usual September rush. Estimates cheerfully given for Public Buildings, Corporations, Clubs, etc. Mail Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention. THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING, 2474 & 2476 St. Catherine St.

The John Murphy Co., OGIIVY'S LIMITED

The Mail Order Store.

NEW GOODS AT TEMPTING FIGURES.

While it is still Summer, the boundary line of a new season is drawing very near, and new goods specially adapted to it are arriving daily from almost every point of the compass. To concentrate attention on these we have decided to offer some choice lines of "first arrivals" at exceptionally tempting figures. The following "examples" will be found on our Dress Goods Floor: BROCADED TAFFETA SILKS, with raised stripe and flowers, in white and helio, white and blue, white and yellow, white and Nile. Regular price \$3.25. Special at..... \$1.50. BRESDEN and PERSIAN SILKS in a large variety of colors. Prices range from \$1.50 to \$2.00. To-morrow you choose at..... \$1.00.

LININGS REDUCED.

BLACK and WHITE PERCALINE LINING. Regular price 25c. Very Special..... 9c. OUR REGULAR 20c VALUE LININGS, in colors pink, pale blue, yellow and dark gray. To-morrow 8c, special at..... 15c. FAST BLACK PERCALINE LINING, makes a very pretty drop skirt. Regular 15c. Special at..... 9c.

SPLENDID RIBBON VALUES.

BLACK VELVET RIBBON, with fancy agglutinating, in white and black, from 1 1/2 in. to 3 in. wide; very pretty for trimming, etc. The regular 50c value. Special at..... 29c. The regular 40c value. Special at..... 29c. The regular 30c value. Special at..... 23c. The regular 25c value. Special at..... 19c.

LADIES' GLOVES REDUCED.

LADIES' SUEDG KID GLOVES, in colors mode, gray and white. The sizes are 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8. Special value at..... 29c. Ladies' Lisle Suedg Gloves, in shades of black, gray, or mode; sizes 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2, 7. Regular price 45c. Special at..... 35c.

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FRANCE AND GERMANY.

President Loubet of France did not send a message of congratulation to the Pope upon the completion of his first year as head of the Church. A most cordial telegram was sent by Emperor William of Germany.

KRUGER'S REMARK.

The late ex-President Kruger was not an eloquent man, but he excelled at brief and pithy sayings, many of which have passed into the language of nations. His answer to a nephew who petitioned for a government appointment has often been quoted: "My dear boy, I can do nothing for you. You are not clever enough for a subordinate position, and all the higher offices are filled."

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Women who are desirous of entering the medical profession encounter a discouraging situation in Germany. An association of physicians has sent to the directors of 513 high schools a circular for distribution among the students in which these are warned against entering the medical profession, which is described as being disastrously overcrowded, the number of physicians being nearly 30,000, or more than double what it was in 1876. The situation is aggravated by the abolition of the law against quacks, and by the insurance clubs which hire doctors at starvation wages.—New York Post.

DISTRUST AND PREJUDICE.

In a recent sermon Auxiliary Bishop Cusack, of New York, said Christians were often compelled to suffer more or less persecution, and especially Catholics. He would not undertake to cast any blame on those who were responsible for such persecution, for they know no better, since they and their ancestors have been taught for something like four hundred years to distrust the Roman Catholic Church. The one thing that he would dwell on was that such distrust existed, and Catholics must expect to suffer a great deal in many ways from the prejudice they were sure to encounter. The Belgians are the greatest potato-eaters in the world, and the Irish come second. In addition to a huge assortment of other wearing apparel, 500 pairs of gloves belonging to the Marquis of Anglesey have been found at Anglesey castle.

REVIVALISTS' TACTICS.

In the search for methods to create sensations there are preachers in non-Catholic ranks whose sole aim in life seems to be devoted to that end. Secular newspapers recently published a long despatch describing the most recent effort of a revivalist to achieve distinction in a sensational way. The place selected was in Pennsylvania, W. Va., and the spot from which he delivered his exhortation is called the "Devil's Tea Table," and is situated at an elevation of about 500 feet on the side of a mountain. It is stated that 5000 people were gathered in a valley at the foot of the mountain, and the orator of the day used a megaphone to carry

NEW CANADIAN PATENTS.

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian Government through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marlon, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. Information regarding any of the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by addressing to the above-named firm. No. 88,108—David Ouimet, Bld St. Denis, Montreal, Que., chimney cleaning apparatus. 88,537.—Messrs. Robichon & Collin, Montreal, Que., flag canes. 88,538—Joseph Belanger, Montmagny, Que., stove pipe elbows. 88,532—Messrs. Benz & Riedle, Winnipeg, Man., Imp. in registering bottles. 88,590—Joseph A. Laperance, Montreal, Que., folding bed. 88,625—Charles Murry, Central Kingsclear, N.B., neck-yoke and hold-back. 88,680—Pierre Trepier, Burlington, Vt., U.S.A., bracelet combing machine. 88,783—Perce H. Eaton, Newcastle, N.B., fire alarm. 88,735—Messrs. S. & I. N. Soly, Montreal, Que., awning machine.



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EPISCOPAL NOTES. "If the English-speaking best interests, they would soon see a powerful Catholic paper in the work."

NOTES

THE WAR.—Port Arthur captured by the Russians despite the fact that the sensational reports of the secular press had been daily for several weeks, its fall was due to the Japanese.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.—The victims were burned upon the spirit in the northern States of the neighborhood which substitutes "public opinion" for the "sanction for legal trial," of San Francisco, says: Two negroes were burned at the stake by a Statesboro, Ga. Tuesday last. Their bodies steeped in kerosene before they were lighted, and the specter witnessed by a holiday throng.

A GENEROUS DONATION.—German millionaire planter Julu has donated \$150,000 for the erection of a Catholic church in that district.

CHILD LABOR.—An organization bearing the name of the Child Labor Committee some time ago in the United States is making good progress. The Christian aspect of the question of child labor in which has long prevailed, is being humanitarily attacked. It seems only natural that the right-minded citizen should be interested with such a movement. National Child Labor Commission aims at giving every child the best possible chance to most of its life.

ACCORDING to our records from Great Britain, described as "religious" districts have been of frequent occurrence. Recently, caused by the taste of a most aggressive invading Catholic districts, attacks on the residents of Catholic Times remarks that pool bids fair to rival Belfast rowdism.

A matter which causes many to our spiritual guides indifference of Catholics who to the financial requirements of parishes. A large proportion contribute very little to the maintenance of the churches. Fewer still rent.

VOCATIONS.—It is a cause for which the number of Irish in this city and surrounding districts who join the ranks of priesthood is so small in years. As we remarked some ago there has never been any vocations in Ireland. There is a noble aim of almost every household, rich and poor alike, to have at least one of its members enter upon a religious career. Sacrifice is considered too great a price for this praiseworthy goal. Many reasons have been advanced for the paucity of vocations, but they do not reach the root of the trouble.

IRELAND AND ROME.—In following extract from the report