

CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN CHINA.

FROM THE "MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART"

Regarding the recent trouble in China, the daily press has given utterance to certain mysterious hints...

The Imperial Government having for a long time authorized the propagation of the Catholic religion, and Catholic churches having, in consequence, been established in all the provinces of China...

1st. In the ecclesiastical hierarchy, bishops shall be entitled to the same rank and dignity as viceroys and governors...

2nd. Bishops shall make a list of the priests appointed to take charge of affairs and interview the authorities...

3rd. It would be useless for bishops living away from cities to visit the provincial capital for the purpose of being received by the viceroy or the governor...

4th. If any grave or important matter concerning a mission in any province should arise, the bishop and missionaries in office shall appeal to the minister of the interior...

5th. As occasions arise, the local authorities shall counsel the people, exhorting them to unite with the Christians...

6th. Bishops and priests shall likewise exhort all Christians to strive earnestly toward maintaining the good repute of the Catholic religion...

7th. In any suit between the people and the Christians, the local authorities shall judge and rule with equity...

8th. Clearly the purpose of the decree is to give the Catholic missionaries an official standing, enabling them to deal 'privately' with viceroys and mandarins in local questions touching religious matters...

HOW IRISH NAMES HAVE CHANGED.

There are thousands of persons who think doubtless they are of Anglo-Saxon descent because of the English look and sound of their names...

was formerly denied them, all representations having to be made through the consuls or ministers of the different foreign governments.

The early Irish never took their names from places, but gave their own names to the territories they inhabited. Teutonic titles are taken from the land, as in the case of the Germans and English.

An ancient branch of the O'Connors was named Shinnick, and they changed it to Fox, which is a literal translation of the Irish name, Kearney also signifies Fox.

It was not English influence which converted Murrage into Murphy, or Donahue into Dunphy, but such changes, nevertheless, took place in Wexford, owing doubtless to an instinctive preference of the population for the labial consonant instead of the guttural or aspirate.

Some changes in Irish surnames are of the most ludicrous character. A fine northern name was McGill Mary, meaning the son of the disciple of Mary, but it is not grotesque, in an extreme degree, that this, after changing into Mary's-maid, should finally subside into Merriman?

That this present outbreak of hostilities cannot with any show of justice be attributed to the imperial decree of March, 1897, is further evident from the significant fact that the Catholics are in some respects suffering less now than they suffered during the two preceding years.

Recently His Lordship Bishop McEvay addressed a congregation at Windsor, Ont., and insisted upon the existence of a Catholic school in the parish, stating that if steps were not taken the day after tomorrow he would build a school himself.

In giving this information to its readers, the "Globe" sees fit to thus comment upon it: "If the Bishop means that he will build a school out of his own funds, or out of the funds of his church, nobody has a right to interfere."

In the first place, the Bishop "trying to coerce his people into attending separate schools against their will" is all so much jingoism.

There is no more coercion on the part of the Bishop in this case, than there would be in that of a Protestant minister insisting on the members of his congregation attending church— that would not be considered as an act of coercion.

Finally, the generous spirit of the "Globe," which has so often been manifested towards Catholics, dictates a course that must surely be applauded—the permitting Catholics to spend all their own funds in securing proper education for their children.

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"Why it is perfectly obvious, said Miss Blank in a superior way. 'But it isn't obvious to me, said I, and it is not worth discussing with either of you. I never had an experience of this sort before and I did not know that such people as you are existed in New York. It would be a waste of time, however, to prolong this discussion or to tell you what I think of you.'

"I left the house, and I really felt as if these two women thought that I had contaminated it. I have engaged servants from all sorts of missions before and I never had such question raised. I do not know whether this rule is that of this downtown Methodist mission or whether it was prepared by these two women in accordance with their own narrow prejudice."

PROTESTANT PREJUDICE IS STRONG.

There is a valuable lesson for Catholic men and women in the following incident, but the chances are that one out of every hundred of Catholic readers will not take the time to learn it.

"Cook hunting, at its best, is not pleasant work," said a New Rochelle woman to a New York "Sun" reporter, "and the more I have thought of a recent experience of mine the more it seemed best to have it published. I did not believe that such a thing could occur in New York. Possibly my publication may save some other housekeeper from the annoyance which I experienced."

"A Methodist mission in the lower part of New York had been recommended to me as a place where I might secure a cook, and three weeks ago I went there. I asked for Miss Blank, the matron, and a woman of uncertain age and very positive features appeared and said: 'Miss Blank is out just now, but am Mrs. So-and-So, and anything that Miss Blank can do for you I can do.'

"It does not matter who does it," said I, "I came here looking for a cook."

"We have only one girl just at present and she is now talking with a woman who may engage her. If this woman does not engage her you may see her."

"Miss So-and-So was certainly not prepossessing and her manner was pert. I waited until the woman found that the girl would not work for the wages which she was willing to pay and she withdrew in my favor. Miss So-and-So ordered the girl to go upstairs and then she began to cross-examine me."

"This cook," she said, "will not work for \$16 a month. Are you willing to pay \$18?"

"Yes," I answered, "and more if the girl will work for it."

"Where do you live?"

"In New Rochelle."

"How many servants do you employ?"

"I answered that question and half a dozen others, all the time waiting patiently to see the girl, when Miss So-and-So suddenly asked: 'What is your religion?'

"I am a Roman Catholic," said I, thinking that she was merely anxious to know the name of the church going to a good home. Miss So-and-So's severe countenance became actually frosty."

"A Roman Catholic!" she exclaimed, in much the same way as she might have addressed me if I were a Chinese Boxer; and you come here for a servant?"

"Certainly," said I, in surprise, "and why not?"

"Why didn't you go to your priest?" she asked. "Don't you know that we never send our girls into Catholic families? We never do such a thing."

"Why not?" I asked, still somewhat puzzled.

"Catholics abuse Protestant girls. I know the Catholics thoroughly because I was once a missionary among them. They are bigots and they will not treat our girls decently."

"If the woman had told me that I was afflicted with smallpox she could not have shown more horror. I told her that we did not mind Methodist missionaries in the least, and that I had never heard of such narrowness. I told her some other things which occurred to me at the time, but I was too disgusted and angry to do the subject justice. Just as I was finishing my comments in came Miss Blank, who was the head of the mission."

"This lady," said Miss So-and-So, pointing to the woman who had called, "is a Roman Catholic, and she cannot understand why you should be so prejudiced."

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Tired Feeling.—"Was all run down and had no appetite. Was tired all the time. Hood's Sarsaparilla was suggested, and a trial benefited me so much that now I would not be without the medicine." Mrs. G. D. BURWELL, Central Norton, N. B.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills cure liver, the non-drying and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

we will not permit our Methodist girls to go to Catholic families. 'Why it is perfectly obvious, said Miss Blank in a superior way. 'But it isn't obvious to me, said I, and it is not worth discussing with either of you. I never had an experience of this sort before and I did not know that such people as you are existed in New York. It would be a waste of time, however, to prolong this discussion or to tell you what I think of you.'

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Various Notes.

CONDEMN USE OF ALUM.—The committee on manufactures of the United States Senate were some time ago directed to investigate food adulterations, and accumulated a volume of testimony upon the subject from the best informed parties and highest scientific authorities in the country.

One of the greatest sources of danger to foods, the committee state in their report, exists in alum baking powders. The committee found, in their testimony, they saw, overwhelmingly condemnatory of the use of alum in baking powders, and recommended that such use be prohibited by law.

Senator Mason, discussing in the Senate the report of the committee and the several bills introduced to carry the recommendations of the committee into effect, said: "When we made this report we made it based on the evidence before us, and the evidence is simply overwhelming. I do not care how big a lobby there may be here for the alum baking powder, I do not care how many memorials they publish, there is no place in the human economy of human food for this thing called alum. The overwhelming evidence of the leading physicians and scientists of this country is that it will do more harm to the human system than any other food, and that in many cases—if the gentleman will read the evidence, some of the physicians say they can trace cases in their own practice—there are diseases of the kidney due to the perpetual use of alum in their daily bread."

NUNS AS AGENTS.—A certain Catholic publishing house has recently sent out a circular in which it invites school Sisters to become its agents for the spread of a magazine, which it is getting out for young people. The Sisters are offered cash rewards for procuring new subscribers. We do not know how many of the school Sisters will accept, but it would seem that for Catholic Sisters to make themselves the paid agents of any publication, would be a degradation of their station and a lowering of the high standards to which religious should aspire.—A.P. St. Louis Review.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.—The Hon. Jack Montgomery in his address on "The Sphere of the Catholic Layman" to which reference was made in our last issue, said: "The radical reformation of our public school system, so as to place it in harmony with the God-ordained rights and duties of parents and children, presents to-day to the Catholic layman and to the non-Catholic layman of this country, one of the grandest, richest and most promising fields for a harvest, both of human and of divine good, and everlasting happiness in the world to come, that ever stimulated the human ambition of the patriot or fired the religious zeal of the saint. This, too, is a work that belongs peculiarly to laymen, and not to the clergy. It is a work that can only be accomplished through the ballot box and in the halls of legislation."

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY.—Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., leader of the Irish Party, contributes a very interesting article to an American magazine entitled "The Present Position of the Irish Question," in which he thus summarizes the Catholic University question: "This problem is probably little known in America, and it may be of interest to explain it in a few words. The British Government, in the days of Elizabeth, founded and endowed the University of Dublin as an exclusively Protestant institution for the purpose of planting the Protestant religion in Ireland. It remained exclusively Protestant for two hundred years, and, notwithstanding some efforts made within the last fifty years to extend the benefits of the education given there to other denominations, it remains practically a Protestant institution at the present day. The governing body is entirely Protestant; the teaching body is entirely Protestant, and its traditions are entirely Protestant. It has a Protestant divinity school within its walls, a Protestant chapel, a Protestant service and Protestant preachers."

"Under the circumstances Catholic parents do not send their children to the Dublin university. No one wants to tamper with existing endowments. What is asked is simply equality: The demand is based upon the fact that Catholics pay taxes as well as Protestants, that they are equally anxious to get university education and equally fit to profit by it. This claim is now supported by leading men on both sides of the House of Commons, and its triumph is inevitable."

DRUNKARDS IN DENMARK.—When the police in Denmark find a man helplessly drunk in the streets they drive the patient in a cab to the station, where he sobers off; then they take him home. The cabman makes his charge, the police doctor makes his, the agents make their claim for special duty, and this bill

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is presented to the landlord of the establishment where the drunkard took the last glass that did the business.

HIGH LANGUAGE.—The best part of Ireland's history, the really Irish part, cannot be read at all without a knowledge of Gaelic, says Father Reilly, of the diocese of Tuam. The right and genuine idea of Ireland, the true discernment of Irish affairs, of those lofty spirits who discuss them to our people abroad, can never be grasped through the medium of the English tongue. History written by Keating is intrinsically a different thing from history written by Macgeoghegan, or Joyce. Keating's mind was Irish of the soul of Erin. His language was the Gaelic of his native hills. The choice of his matter, the shape of his thought, the strain of his style, the incidents, the anecdotes he narrated, all of a radically different fountain, of a essentially atmosphere from anything attempted, or attemptable, in the same line in English. In the days of the supremacy of our national tongue we fascinated and absorbed the enemy and the stranger. We charmed the foreigner into complete assimilation with the life and aspirations of our country. We converted his nature into ours; we made him more Irish than ourselves.

CAN YOU TELL WHY You have constant headaches, are nervous and sleepless at night and feel tired in the morning? Your blood isn't carrying the right materials to your nerves and other organs. Begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood enricher, and you will soon realize a change. You will feel better and stronger, will relish your food and enjoy refreshing sleep.

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PRIESTS AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN IRELAND.

In our last issue we made an editorial reference to a magnificent and timely address delivered, a couple of weeks ago, at a meeting of the Mayo...

"To use a homely phrase, Ireland is finding her feet. Her history for some years does not show this on the surface, but the truth obtrudes itself here and there. Unreality and sham meet us at every turn: men shout at the street corners shibboleths that have no meaning; words are confounded with ideas; the cudged takes the place of logical argument; the opinions of the educated are ignored; unrest and helplessness have eaten into the hearts of many of our race. Distrustful age and foolish youth, bad farmers, unskilled artisans, few industries, uncultivated land, a neglected language, a decaying nationality, at first sight epitomize the Ireland of to-day."

Now we come to the real pith of the address, the all important question of the priest's position in regard to the industrial revolution. We allow Father O'Donovan to proceed uninterruptedly:— "The scope of this paper allows me to deal only with one phase of the great national renaissance—the industrial Ireland of the future. It may be asked what has the priest to do with industries? Has he not enough to do to guard his children in the faith in these perilous times? These questions may be answered by an assertion. For good or ill the Irish priest is a social factor second to none even outside the sphere of his spiritual duties. A result that has followed from the union of priests with the people for centuries. The priest's heart always went out in sympathy with the people when evil fell upon them, physical or social, as well as moral. He was their father in their temporal as well as in their spiritual needs, and it has yet to be proved that in helping the people socially the priest neglected his strictly professional work. The history of Ireland, with all its disasters, is brightened by the union of priests and people. To go back no further than the land struggle, no one strove harder than the priest to fix the farmer in the soil and to give him the independence he possesses to-day. To accomplish this the priest had to be a politician, for in political agitation alone lay the solution of the problem. Perhaps it should be said that the priest worked side by side with the politician in what was a moral agitation rather than a political one, for the agitation in which the priests of Ireland worked with the people in the past was not guided by tactics, but by natural justice. It was an effort to get legal recognition of the right of the tenant to some of the fruits of his unceasing labor. The issues were simple. The position of the farmer was manifestly unjust. Practically the whole industrial population of the country was subject to capricious and irresponsible eviction. This state of things necessitated the so-called political priest who was a necessity of his time, forced by the peculiar circumstances of the country to take a stand at the head of the people to enforce natural right. But now things have changed. The land question is not what it was. Politics and tactics have become convertible terms, and there is a shrinking from the mere thought of priests as tacticians. Public questions have become curiously complex. In the hands of men whose zeal outruns their knowledge the political test has been applied to economics, to literature, to nationality, even to morality and religion. Political methods, manifestly ill-considered and unwise, are loudly advocated. Men are divided as to what is best for this unfortunate country. There are numberless organizations, each in the eyes of its opponents, a sham. No matter how the expression of criticism is stifled with loud talk and personal abuse, there is no denying the fact that difference in purely political questions exist in Ireland even amongst Nationalists. Now, the priest must be all things to all men. His first duty is his spiritual duty to his flock, and it is hard to see how Irish priests can take part in modern tactics and not have their influence with at least a portion of their flocks lessened. This may not be a popular view; truth is often unpopular. Let me not be understood as agreeing with the "no priest in politics" cry; the priest, as a citizen, ought to have all of a citizen's rights, and ought to be allowed the unlettered

exercise of them, subject to no restraint beyond his own discretion. Of late years there has been a tendency with priests to aloofness in party politics. And rightly, for politicians are not remarkable for strikingly with gloved hands, and it ill befits one clothed with the reverence attaching to the Irish priesthood, unless forced by grave moral issues, to expose himself to the blows and the mud of later-day politics."

Regarding the past, the lecturer said:— "In the past economic development was impossible in Ireland. Successive Governments crushed all our industries. A vicious system of land tenure was the gravest of Irish agricultural. But with the tenant part owner of the soil, in many instances sole owner, with a Government willing to repair past injustice with help liberally, if still inadequately, given to revive Irish industry, a new era has come, and the economic building up of Ireland has become at once a possibility and an immediate necessity."

Passing over the references to the Land Acts and their workings, the Rev. gentleman comes to the industrial interests, and says:— "Apart from political considerations, the urgency of the industrial question cannot be denied. Every day our railway stations are crowded with youth of the country going off to build up wealthy nations beyond the sea, instead of staying at home to add to the wealth of their own land by productive trade. It is no longer to the point to say we have no trades. Perhaps in the past it was, but we should try to forget the past with all its memories of injustice, and with the help now held out to us by the Government, build up our ancient trades anew. Ireland was once a comparatively industrial country. Glass, paper, flour, leather, iron, and all classes of woollen goods were among the products of this country in the last century. These trades and others have almost disappeared. With the exception of linen, agriculture is the sole Irish industry. In agriculture methods we are hopelessly behind the age. But, bacon, and eggs are our staple products. We market our goods in England, but are easily beaten by foreign competitors, owing to the superiority of their products. We have all the natural advantages—proximity to market, superiority in soil and climate, but we lack organization and technical knowledge."

For nearly a column the lecture describes the industrial progress of Denmark, Belgium and other continental countries. He points out the dangers arising from State control, and he thus speaks of the subject in Ireland:— "The one force in Ireland to bridge the difficult is the priest. The ties binding him to the people are old and long, and have but strengthened with time. He has the confidence of the people to an extent that cannot be reached by politician or Government official. When the matter at issue is one of the welfare of the people, and can lead to nothing but their improvement, the priest can count on their unswerving support. If he uses his power wisely in the coming crisis he will once again prove his title to the people's gratitude, already owing to him for help in many past difficulties. The first duty of the priest will be to help in the organization of the people into societies for agricultural and industrial purposes. Much has already been done in this direction by the philanthropic body known as the Irish Agricultural Organization Society. But the recent establishment of the Department of Agriculture calls for immediate organization of the whole country. Personally I look on co-operative societies as most likely to be permanently beneficial, but if the unjust prejudice which has hitherto existed against this form of industrial development has not yet finally disappeared, societies of farmers, artisans, or others who stand in need of State instruction ought to be at once formed on any approved basis. Without some such organization agricultural teaching cannot be effective, as experience abroad has proved the impossibility of reaching individuals. The priest is peculiarly the man to help in this organizing work. He lives in a circumscribed district, knows the people and their needs, and can move the people to reasonable action if he is only earnest, energetic, and persevering. All over Belgium the priest is head of the parish co-operative society."

The closing paragraph and the picture of the ideal priest must not escape our attention. The speaker said:— "I think I have already indicated my ideal priest. He must be a man of faith and a man of action, uniting all the best qualities of those living types Father Sheehan has given us in that remarkable book which is itself full of the spirit of the new time, a combination of Father Dan and Father Letheby, strengthened by the experience of failure, but having a more exact knowledge of industrial methods. He must have a care for the people's bodies as well as for their souls. He must be fearless of criticism while he stands fast in the truth. He must have a large faith in the future, that no measure of belittling, or sneering, or attribution of false motives can weaken. After all who has the priest to work for but his people? The future of this country, materially, certainly, and perhaps, morally and intellectually, is dependent upon her industrial advancement. This has to be fought for, and if the priests of Ireland stand the heat and labor of the day against tremendous odds, when the

end comes and success has been reached, not only will the personal and social ties which bind priest and people be more secure, but the Church at Cliff Haven. They manifested not only a powerful love for music, but also a keen perception of its uses and its possibilities.

TERRIBLE TORTURE IN CHINA.

Very Rev. Dr. Magnien, president of St. Mary's Seminary, of Baltimore, and director-general of the Association for the Propagation of the Faith in the United States, has received from Mr. Favier, in charge of the Catholic missions in Northern China, letters relating the terrible persecution and torture of Catholic converts by the Chinese.

According to these advices Father Taine, in the district of Kien-tung, Tschang, was compelled to see eleven of his Christians imprisoned under false pretences and tortured in the most horrible manner. For a month the mandarin wreaked his hatred against missionaries on these victims; to force them into a confession of being infidels he scourged and tortured them and suspended them by the thumbs and hair. A Franciscan missionary writes from Shanghai:

Three hundred and fifty stations have been destroyed. The death of the catechist Nan-Kuensis, of the village of Mantchouan, was edifying. Seized at Ma-Kia-Cha-Wol, he was stripped of his clothes, beaten and bound. He was then questioned: "Are you a Christian?" "Yes, I am."

At this reply one ear was cut off. "Are you still a Christian?" "Yes, I am a follower of Christ." The other ear was then severed. The victim's third declaration of his Christianity was his death sentence. A stroke of the sword, severing his head from his body, placed him in the ranks of the martyrs.

Mgr. Raynaud, Vicar-Apostolic of Tche-Kien, writes from Peking: "In Tai-Theou we have lost fourteen stations along the way of the Cross. More than fourteen hundred families have been robbed."

A young Christian has been horribly killed. The executioner tore out his eyes and cut the muscles of his feet. He lives only to suffer. Another poor, sick man, unable to flee, was brutally taken from his bed, dragged to the mountain and buried alive. To deprive him of any possible assistance, the horrible precaution was taken of closing his mouth, eyes and ears with mud.

The last victim of hatred was a catechist, 20 years old. Three different times he escaped death. One day, however, he was sold by a miserable wretch; covered with blows, he won the crown of martyrdom by a stroke of the sword. These painful incidents should discourage our benefactors no more than they do the missionaries. China is passing through a crisis in her history, and we see beyond, through tears and trials, her triumph of the Cross.

CHAMPLAIN SUMMER SCHOOL.

CLIFF HAVEN, N.Y., July 16th, 1900. SECOND WEEK. — A person present at Cliff Haven in early July, in 1890 and 1900, cannot but marvel at the difference in attendance. In fact, present appearances are similar to those of much later periods of former sessions. Seemingly but one deduction can be made from these signs, and that is, that the percentage of increase in attendance this year will probably reach a far higher point than in any previous year.

Sunday, July 8th, was a day worthy of note in the history of the session, because it marked the beginning of a period when the Catholic Summer School is able to hold all its services on its own grounds. There was no High Mass on that day on account of the unfinished state of the new addition to the chapel. Pontifical High Mass, however, was first celebrated on the grounds on Sunday, July 15th, when Rt. Rev. T. A. Burke, of Albany, officiated. The sermon was preached by Rt. Rev. Mgr. Jas. F. Loughlin, of Philadelphia.

During the second week also began the courses in Shakespeare and in Dante, which have been provided by the Alumnae Auxiliary Association. The study class in Shakespeare was held each morning at half-past nine, under the direction of Dr. James J. Walsh, A.M., Ph.D., of New York. An hour later the same professor delivered a course of lectures on biology. The large attendance at both hours particularly at the earlier class, evidenced the high esteem in which this lecturer is held. The first thing which the student recognized in attending these courses was the marvelous versatility of the man. The possession of the scientific mind and the scientific spirit, did not, debar him from a deep appreciation of the artistic, in all its forms. His studies in science and in literature were of greater interest and of more permanent value because of his broad knowledge in various lines. The study of Dante, during this week and the succeeding week is presented under the instruction of Rev. Dr. P. J. Mahoney, of St. Charles Borromeo's Church, New York. The difficulties which bestrew the path of the student of Dante have been carefully and intelligently unravelled by Dr. Mahoney, thus making his lectures extremely valuable to those wishing to know more of the great Catholic poet. The evening lectures of the week were in two courses, of two lectures each: one by Thomas Gaffney Tasse, A.M., of New York, on "Early English Comedy," and the other by Prof. Wm. L. Tomlins, the famous choral instructor on music. A feature of the first course was the reading by Mr. Tasse, each night, of several scenes from "The Stoops to Conquer" and "The Rivals." The virility and the simplicity of Mr. Tasse's work in this line are especially worthy of note be-

cause of the infrequent evidence of these qualities in the efforts of many well known professional readers.

The lectures by Prof. Tomlins afforded great pleasure to the students at Cliff Haven. They manifested not only a powerful love for music, but also a keen perception of its uses and its possibilities.

The social gatherings of the week have been quite as charming as ever. A musicale at the Curtis Pine Villa, a reception at the Philadelphia, and a hop at the Champlain Club have drawn great numbers to participate in their pleasures.

The younger people at Cliff Haven have shown deep interest in the athletic contests this week. Aquatic, track and field sports have fully occupied their afternoons. To the successful athletes, medals of silver and bronze have been awarded. On the whole, the second week of 1900, judged from every point of view, may safely be claimed to be one of the most successful in the history of the school.

The study class work in Dante and in Shakespeare will be continued during the third week under the present instructors. Dr. G. M. Bollmer, of the Catholic University, will deliver the morning lectures on "The Study of Languages." Hon. H. M. Glynn, member of Congress from Albany, and Prof. Tomlins will each speak two evenings, the former on "Stray Impressions," and the latter on some great works of music.

BEQUESTS FOR CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Catholic charitable and educational interests benefit handsomely under the will of Miss Elizabeth R. Blight, of this city, says the Catholic "Standard and Times," of Philadelphia, who died in the early part of last week at Atlantic City. The document, which was admitted to probate on Tuesday, after providing for a number of specific bequests, reads:

In view of the fact that under my father's will generous provision was made for my relatives, I feel justified in devoting a large share of my own property to charities of my own choice.

The specific bequests include the following: \$5,000 each to Archb. Hopwood, Bishop Horstmann, of Cleveland; Sisters of Notre Dame, West Rittenhouse Square; Catholic University, Washington; Trinity College for Women, Washington; for Masses for herself, parents and other deceased relatives. One thousand dollars is left to the Association of Perpetual Adoration and Work for Poor Churches. The income of five thousand dollars is left to two friends for life, the principal to revert to the American Catholic Historical Society. In case private bequests of twenty thousand dollars and of ten thousand dollars and of ten thousand dollars to the Episcopal Hospital made in her father's will should fail, she as legatee makes them good.

All the residue of her estate is divided as follows: One-third to St. Vincent's Home, Eighteenth street, and St. Vincent's Home and Maternity Hospital; one-third to St. John's Orphan Asylum and the other third to the Catholic Protectorate. A codicil provides that her executors shall purchase from the estate of her father the eastern portion of the farm in the Thirty-ninth Ward, and containing ten acres, which shall be transferred to Archbishop Ryan, who shall hold the property until it becomes more valuable, and then to sell it and use the proceeds for such object or objects as may in his judgment be most necessary for the diocese.

Miss Blight resided for a number of years at 1500 Pine street, and was a member of one of Philadelphia's best families. She formerly belonged to St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church, but became a convert to the faith many years ago. She was actively identified with the Association of the Perpetual Adoration and Work for Poor Churches, of which she was vice-president for a period of years. She was also prominent in the American Catholic Historical Society, St. Vincent's Home Aid Association and other Catholic societies.

ANOTHER USE FOR IRISH NAMES.

A man was arrested in New York the other day for malicious mischief and gave his name as Philp Schlichting. It was under this name that an Irish name that the incident was reported in the papers. When brought up for trial and placed under oath, the fellow swore his right name was Dittmar Schlichting!—think of that for an Irishman! There is in this city a young Italian pugilist who has adopted a name he disgraces—Tommy McCarthy. Another Buffalonian who follows the same delectable occupation is a Hebrew named Silverman, who saves his race the odium his occupation bears by using the name of Callahan. The great duke pugilist of Syracuse known as Tommy Ryan is in reality named Youngs, and has no Irish blood in him. How many more of those gentry have stolen Irish names I know not, but no doubt there are not a few. When a raid is made on questionable resorts, almost invariably well-known "men-about-town," pugilists, gamblers, City Hall men, etc., are in the lurch. A member of the detective force tells me that a large percentage of these men give Irish names, although many other nationalities would be shown were the right names given.

I believe I remarked once before that if I had my way, I'd take every one of these fellows who use Irish names to escape the disgrace of occupation or wrong-doing and—well, no matter what I'd do, but it would be something that would soon bring them to realize that they'd better quit sailing under false colors.—Correspondence Catholic Union and Times.

By merely knowing enough to refrain from braying at the wrong time many asses have had statues erected in their honor.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. Our July Clearing Sale

has so far proved an immense success. Such a chance to buy CHEAP and to buy WELL, is every day being taken full advantage of by hundreds who know what an exceptional opportunity it is to buy for future use. In every department will be found THE BEST GOODS AT CLEARING PRICES.

MUSLIN SPECIALS.

The finest Imported French Organ-die Muslins! All imported for this season's trade. The latest novelties produced. All our stock reduced for this sale. Fine Fancy Dress Muslins, worth 20c to 25c, 50 patterns to select from, choice for 10c per yard. Choice of the Finest Organ-die Muslins, Black and White. White and Black, and all the latest colors at a Special Discount.

20 PER CENT OFF. White Swiss Spot Dress Muslins, all sizes of spots in stock, prices from 13c to 75c per yard. Plain White Organ-die Muslins, in single and double width, all prices from 30c per yard. White Bedford Cords and Piques, all sizes of cords. Prices from 25c per yard.

DRESS GOODS.

Remember our bargains in Dress Goods! Silk and Wool Dress Goods at 25c per yard. Worth 3 times the price.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. 2313 St. Catherine Street, corner of Metcalfe Street. TERMS CASH. Telephone U-983

WALTER KENNEDY, DENTAL SURGEON, REMOVED TO 768 PALACE STREET Two Doors West of Beaver Hall Hill.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM INTERNATIONAL LIMITED. MONTREAL to CHICAGO. Leaves Montreal daily at 9 a.m., arrives Chicago...

Montreal, Portland and O'd Orchard Service. Leave Montreal 8:00 a.m. and 9:45 p.m. Arrive Portland 6:45 p.m. and 6:40 a.m.

IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE MONTREAL and OTTAWA. Ly Montreal 17:45 a.m. Ar Ottawa 11:30 a.m. Ly Ottawa 11:30 a.m. Ar Montreal 17:45 a.m.

New Publications. FOR SALE BY B. HERDER, 17 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

BECKER, REV. WM. S.J.—Christian Education, or the Duties of Parents. Rendered from the German into English by a Priest of the Diocese of Cleveland, 12mo. 424 pages, cloth, \$1.25 net.

BELLORD, R. REV. JAMES, D.D.—Liturgy of Bishop of Melevus, Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar. Outlines of Meditations. Extracted from the Meditations of Dr. John Michael Kroust, S.J., 18mo. 1c and 180 pages, cloth—40 net.

KUFMEL, KONRAD—In the Turkish Camp and Other Stories. From the German by Mary Richards Gray. 18mo. 136 pages. Cloth, special cover design—50.

HAMON, E. S.J., BEYOND THE GRAVE.—From the French. By Anna T. Sadler. With the "Impri-matur" of the Rt. Rev. John Joseph Kain, Archbishop of St. Louis, 12mo. (310 pages) Fine cloth, with title on cover and back, net \$1.00. This book is a treasure of spiritual truths—the most consoling ones. A few moments given to the reading of the work would lighten our crosses considerably. (The Carmelite Review, Niagara Falls, Ont., 1898, No. 6.)

EVERY CATHOLIC YOUNG MAN should possess a copy of "The Catholic Student's Manual Of Instructions and Prayers."

For all seasons of the Ecclesiastical Year. Compiled by a Religious, under the immediate supervision of Rev. H. Rouxel, P.S.S., Professor of Moral Theology, Grand Seminary, Montreal, Canada. It contains Liturgical Prayers, Indulgences, Devotions and Pious Exercises for every occasion, and for all seasons of the Ecclesiastical Year. 718 pages, 4 full page illustrations, flexible cloth, round corners, price 75 cents. Published by D. & J. SADLER & CO., 166 Notre Dame Str et, Montreal

After a thorough analysis, and proof of its purity, the leading Physicians of Canada are recommending

COWAN'S Hygienic Cocoa

to their patients. It builds up and strengthens the system. It is a perfect food as well as drink.

ARCHBISHOP FECHAN AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From Chicago comes the report that Archbishop Fechan notified Mayor Harrison recently, through Father Barry, Chancellor of the archdiocese, that the Catholic Church did not desire the appointment of one of its clergy as a member of the Board of Education. The Mayor had decided to name the Rev. Father McGuire, pastor of St. James' Church, as a trustee.

The Archbishop's reason for his stand is based on the fact that the Catholics of Chicago already have a school system, and they do not wish to assume the responsibility of the management of a board by having a priest on the Board of Education.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, CANADA. Established 1848. State University 1866. Created a Catholic University by Pope Leo XIII. 1889. Degrees in Arts, Philosophy and Theology. PREPARATORY CLASSICAL COURSE FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS. COMPLETE COMMERCIAL COURSE. Private Rooms for Senior Students. Fully Equipped Laboratories. Practical Business Department. Terms: \$160 per Year. Send for Calendar.

THIS HOT, SULTRY WEATHER SUGGESTS COOL SHOES. We have the COOL SHOES, and they are all right For Style, Quality and Price. RONAYNE BROS., 2027 Notre Dame St. - - Chaboulliez Square.

The True Witness and Catholic Chronicle

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

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country.

J. PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY JULY 21, 1900.

Notes of the Week.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S POLICY. Many of the German papers are accusing the Emperor of Germany of being an anti-Semite. There is evidently no reason for any such charge.

LANGUAGE AND NATIONALITY. We need not be surprised if our French-Canadian friends are so anxious to preserve and perpetuate the French language in Canada.

STRANGE LANGUAGE. There is such a thing as journalistic courtesy in the world, and it is always painful for one who belongs to the journalistic profession to note its absence in organs that should be above vulgarity.

A CRUSADE OF VENGEANCE. Such would be the fitting title of the war in China if carried on according to the dictates of American yellow journalism.

OUR LADY AND THE SAINTS. It is thus the Liverpool "Catholic Times" comments on the language of Lord Halifax.

PERSONAL NOTE.—Miss Gertrude O'Leary, daughter of J. R. O'Leary, contractor, who graduated from Hochelaga Convent last June, has left for an extended trip through the U. S. to visit the different convents of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Mary and Jesus and former pupils of Hochelaga Convent.

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with what is written by Catholic authors. A healthy appetite for sound Catholic literature once acquired will result in untold good to Catholics themselves and to the public generally.

This is excellent advice; but, after all, of what practical benefit is it? Who is going to move in the direction indicated? What means have we for instilling into our people that which the "Universes" so aptly points out? The fact is that we are not properly equipped for the struggle today; we lack the arms that our adversaries possess.

It is, then, no wonder that we should find such remarks published as the following from the "Freeman" of St. John, N.B.: "One of the regrettable features that mark the intercourse of Catholics with their fellow-citizens of other denominations is their aloofness in matters affecting the general good."

The Catholics have not the same social standing as the Protestants, because they will not unite in forming a social sphere of their own, and they are not wanted in any other one. Even in the simple matter of the press they play the mendicant at the door of the secular non-Catholic journal.

Such would be the fitting title of the war in China if carried on according to the dictates of American yellow journalism. Here is the mandate of such an organ as the New York "Journal": "It is too late now to save the innocent lives sacrificed by the criminal dilatoriness of the civilized world, but it is not too late to avenge them."

It is very hard to realize that the spiritual-minded peer remains outside the Church. His language on matters of doctrine sounds unequivocally Catholic. Read his address to the members of the E.C.U. last week.

It appears unhappily at this moment that the worst accounts from China are likely to prove true. A great calamity has befallen mankind. Now hell breaks loose! Pekin must be razed as an act of vengeance!

INSULAR RELIGION.—One of the English High Church organs says: "Englishmen we are, and we desire to be nothing else; but we have had enough of religion which is English and nothing more."

A VERY UNIQUE CENTENARY.—One hundred years ago Count Frederick Leopold Stolberg became a convert to the Catholic Church, and now the family, the Bishop, the local clergy and the Westphalian nobility have been celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the event.

THE IMPORTANCE of a single conversion is indicated by the fact that no fewer than a hundred and twenty-two direct descendants of the Count were present at the fetes. But the influence of Stolberg's conversion had a far wider range than his family circle.

THE SAD DEATH of Mr. George C. Dwyane, son of our esteemed fellow-countryman, Mr. Thomas Dwyane, which occurred a few days ago by drowning in the dangerous currents of the Back River, is recorded in the daily press.

breasts on all occasions — from a prize-fight to a war in China. We cannot be accused of any extra love, or admiration for Goldwin Smith; but he, like other great men, has his hours of siesta when he becomes rational, forgets that he is a professor and does not ponder too long over his most polished English.

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Local Notes.

DIVISION NO. 2, A.O.H., at its regular meeting on Friday last, passed a series of resolutions of condolence to the family of the late Mr. Edward Colfer.

A LARGE PILGRIMAGE.—On Monday evening 4,000 American Catholics arrived in this city, on their way to St. Anne de Beaupre. Archbishop Beugin and Archbishop Bruchesi will receive the pilgrims at the shrine at St. Anne.

DIVISION NO. 3 will hold its annual excursion to Lake St. Peter on Aug. 22. The commodious and reliable steamer "Three Rivers" has been chartered for the occasion, and the committee in charge of the affair are making every preparation for the comfort of their patrons.

PICTORIAL ADVERTISING.—Mr. Harry R. Charlton, the able chief of the advertising department of the Grand Trunk Company, has completed arrangements for securing a new series of moving pictures along the line of their double track system between Montreal and Hamilton and in the Muskoka district.

G. T. R.—The earnings of the G. T. R. from July 8 to July 14, have just been published as follows: 1900 \$416,693; 1899 389,576; Increase \$17,117. Chicago and Grand Trunk earnings omitted.

BROTHER PRUDENT, director of St. Ann's School, left for New York on Tuesday evening, from which place he will sail for Paris, France, on business in connection with the Order. It is the intention of Brother Prudent to visit the principal cities in Ireland before he returns to Montreal. Bon voyage.

A GOLDEN JUBILEE.—A very interesting and impressive religious ceremony took place on Tuesday morning last, the occasion being the celebration of the golden jubilee of the profession of Sister Hebert, Mgr. Racicot, V.G., officiated at High Mass, and Rev. Abbe Daniel, P. S., who presided on the occasion when Sister Hebert took the Holy Habit, more than fifty years ago, was the preacher.

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REV. BROTHER ALDERIC, of the Order of the Holy Cross, died on Tuesday at the Cote des Neiges College, at the age of 73 years. Deceased was the last survivor of the ex-members of his order who came from France fifty-three years ago, at the request of the late Bishop Bourget, to found the St. Laurent College. Brother Alderic was a teacher for many years, and afterwards became provincial secretary of his order, a position which he held at the time of his death.

A SAD ACCIDENT occurred on Saturday evening to one of the sailors from the "Lake Huron". A young seaman, named Thomas Russell, a native of Liverpool, went to take a bath in the river, and being seized with cramps, sank to the bottom. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon from the club, and was largely attended. The captain, officers and seamen from the "Lake Huron" assisted in a body in order to pay their last respects to their dead comrade. Mr. F. B. McNamee, caretaker Ayres of the Club, and Mr. R. Bell, of the Sailors' Institute, also assisted. Rev. Father Donnelly, of St. Anthony's, performed the last sad rites at the grave. The captain and officers of the steamship were kindly given a spin on the Incline Railway on their return to the city.

PILGRIMAGE FOR MEN.—The annual pilgrimage for men of the various Irish parishes of this city will be held on Saturday, the 28th inst., under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's parish. This is an opportunity to visit the great shrine, which should be taken advantage of by our men, young and old. The example shown by thousands of French-Canadian Catholics coming from long distances to visit St. Anne de Beaupre, should be emulated. The arrangements have been made to suit the convenience of all classes. The steamer "Three Rivers" will leave at 6.30 p.m., returning Monday at 6 a.m. It has also been arranged to stop at Cotton Mills Wharf for a few minutes on return trip for the convenience of those wishing to disembark there. Tickets and storerooms may be secured at St. Ann's presbytery, Basile street, up to 9 p.m. every day.

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OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER ON OBLIVION.

Last week I "observed" that I was never likely to become famous, having never done anything to gain fame, but if ever I had wild dreams of immortality after death...

easy distance of us. The press of the times is daily filled with the names of men who occupy leading positions in either party. Take, for example, Laurier and Tupper, in every issue of the daily papers these two names...

number of citizens, and a very large number of sailors. Hon. Geo. W. Stephens occupied the chair. In his address he laid particular stress on the citizens sending any magazines, periodicals, etc., in order to furnish reading matter to the sailors.

the garden of earth slips away from him, its flowers wither under the scorching rays of a terrible reality, and the music and perfume are no longer able to affect his ears...

Under Direction of Redemptorist Fathers of Montreal. MEN'S PILGRIMAGE. To ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE, SATURDAY, JULY 28th, 1900. By Steamer "Three Rivers."

Notes and Comments.

A BRUTAL SCENE. — On Monday evening, says a local journal of New York, 14,000 persons witnessed a prize-fight in the Madison Square Garden.

McGovern soon had Erne in trouble again, as he floored him once with a blow on the jaw and left over the heart. Erne got up on his knees and rested on his right hand.

ACTION REQUIRED. — An exchange remarks that if we had twenty men in Congress like Mr. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, Catholic interests in this country could not be insulted with impunity.

A COUNT'S WHIM. — We quote a communication dated Paris, June 30, to an American publication. We give the full text and reserve comment for the close.

Count de Castellane excelled himself in the gentle craft of the man-milliner when he designed a "flower ball" with which he and his American wife dazzled Paris the other night.

HIBERNIANS AT KINGSTON. The "Canadian Freeman" in referring to the biennial convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of the Province of Ontario, which opened on Wednesday in Kingston, says:

This is decidedly one of the best illustrations we could have of the following term of existence as reached. Above all do we find in this report a powerful text for endless commentary upon the use and abuse of wealth.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING. Vennacher, Ont., July 17. — On Wednesday last, during a heavy electrical storm, Andrew McGoun, of Denbigh township, was killed by lightning.

KILLED BY A BULL. Mr. Antoine Poisy, a farmer, residing at St. Charles de Richelieu, was killed on Sunday morning by a savage bull which attacked him while he was crossing his pasture.

IRISH PRIESTS. — During the past weeks we have chronicled the return of some young Irish priests. This week we have to add with much pleasure to the list of names the Rev. Fathers Cullinan and Daly.

BUSINESS AS A VOCATION.

In our last issue we gave several extracts from the splendid article by T. B. Fitzpatrick, in Donahoe's magazine, on the subject of "Business as a Vocation." In what we quoted it will be remembered that the writer dwelt specially upon the necessity of youths being as matured and as fully educated as possible, before entering on a business career.

perate and industrious habits before starting in. "The experienced merchant who intuitively judges of character and fitness, quickly disposes of the greater number of these applications. He appreciates the aptness of the man, and his aim is to select a boy of such promise and capability, as will improve with his opportunities, and who will finally become a successful business man.

...JULY SALE... Pianos and Organs By the LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO. All Warranted Bargains. \$35—Payable \$2 Monthly for small, sweet toned organ by Bell Co., stool included.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO., 2366 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

COLONIAL HOUSE PHILLIPS SQUARE. Store Closes at 1 p.m. Saturdays, during July and August.

DISCOUNTS IN MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, FOR JULY. Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, 50 per cent off. Untrimmed Shapes, 50 per cent off.

NEW LINES PLACED IN STOCK... Ladies' Muslin Dressing Sacques. Colors: White, Light Blue, Pink and Fancy, from \$1.25 upwards.

NOTICE For the convenience of customers residing at the Lake Shore, all goods purchased during the week, and up to Friday night, will be forwarded on Saturday, by our own delivery waggons.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION. HENRY MORGAN & CO. Phillips Square, Montreal.

Science and Industry

ANTQUITY OF THE PLANE.—A very interesting discovery has been made at the Roman city of Silchester. The excavators came across a dry well, which, on being explored, proved quite a little museum of antiquities. Some fifteen feet down, a corruspondent and the diggers found an urn-shaped pottery vase, about a foot in length, quite intact, and, curiously enough, protected by lumps of chalk built around it. The vase, which probably originally contained some precious substance, was, however, quite empty. Above it were deposited a great number of iron implements, most of which were in a wonderful state of preservation. They seem to have been the tools of a carpenter and a cooper, or silversmith, with some miscellaneous objects of blacksmith's work thrown in. The principal specimen is a carpenter's plane of quite modern type, although unquestionably more than 1,500 years old; three or four axes, retaining their fine cutting edges and still quite serviceable; a number of chisels and gouges of all shapes and sizes, hammers, adzes, saws, files, etc. In the smith's department may be specified a brazier for burning charcoal, quite complete, two or three anvils of different sizes and shapes, a fine pair of tongs, adapted for lifting crucibles, a curious tripod candelabrum lamp or candlesticks, and several other curious objects, the precise uses of which have not yet been determined. In addition, there are several large bars of iron, a couple of ploughshares, and a broken sword. Probably more will be found deeper down in the well. This is undoubtedly the most important find at Silchester since the discovery of the

bronze Roman eagle, now at Strathfieldsaye, some years ago. Bishop McGolrick, in a letter to Rev. Father White, P.P., of Menagh, thus refers to the find: "There is to push on the new movement inaugurated in Ireland for technical training. His Lordship says:— For over thirty years I have seen how our Irish artisans have been handicapped for want of accurate technical knowledge. Side by side, at the same bench, two carpenters are working—one Irish, the other Norwegian. In the course of a few years, you can find the Norwegian an employer, a "boss," as they say, and laying out work for his Irish fellow workman. The Norwegian knows the mathematics of his work; can take a contract, draw a plan and make his details. The Irishman, a better practical carpenter, knows nothing of these matters, and is, therefore, deprived of splendid opportunities for advancement. This is not an instance, among the many, of the injury done to our people by defective education. Thank God, this whole system of education is to be, I hope, radically changed. I confess, it gives me much hope for the future in Ireland. While the Government has been slow, to adopt any plan for the benefit of the country,—often of set purpose, reducing people to beggary rather than encourage honest industry,—at last, there is the dawning of a happier day. What is particularly happy is to notice how the Irish priesthood, the true friends of the people, have hastened at once to identify themselves with this technical project.

seed corn, which the instructors in the Agricultural College say is unknown to many farmers of years of experience. The experiment as outlined in the course adopted for the schools is as follows:— Take five kernels from each of twenty ears. Fill a common plate with soil and cover with three or four thicknesses of coarse cloth. Moisten the cloth and the soil well. Lay the hundred kernels on the cloth, cover with another plate turned bottom side up to keep in the moisture, and set in a warm place. Examine every day and keep moist. At the end of six days count the kernels that have sprouted and estimate the per cent. of seed that will grow. In the same way test the vitality of cold seeds collected in the fall. In connection with the crop studies daily weather observations will be made designed to draw attention to the climatic changes from day to day. The record will be kept in a special book, using one page for each month.

As if by magic, after a few applications, every gray hair in head was changed to its natural color by using LUBY'S Parisian Hair. Re new. I now use it when I require to oil my hair. Try it and see for yourself. 50c a bottle.

NOTES OF NATURALISTS.

MULE SENSE.—The mule is thought to be an exceedingly dull and unappreciative beast, but there is one in Chicago that is neither dull nor unappreciative. His driver belabored him unmercifully for not pulling a load that was heavy enough for two mules to haul. The man pounded and swore and pounded again; but, do his best, the mule would not do from the careless way in which the driver attempted to see what the next form of punishment would be, but subsequent events showed that his muleish mind was figuring on revenge against the driver. Doubtless he got the idea of what he would do from the careless way in which the driver fooled about his hind legs. But anyway his muleishness seemed very much pleased when he found he was to be released from the wagon, even if it was to give the driver a freer hand with his club. In a few minutes the mule found himself tied to one of the wheels of the wagon and felt the heavy blows of the club, but he took things philosophically and kept one eye on the driver. Presently the driver got in the position that the mule was waiting for, when, like a flash of lightning, two heels struck the driver, and when they picked him up it was found an ambulance would be needed to take him home. The mule seemed to glory in his work, or kick, rather, and perhaps the bystander who laughed to see the driver punished for his brutal treatment of the mule only imagined it, but he felt sure the mule joined in the laugh, for his eyes seemed to say that he was immensely pleased over the play he had made with his heels.

But, be that as it may, when the bystander approached the mule he was met with marked demonstrations of friendship, the mule going so far as to try to rub his nose against the bystander's face. When the ambulance came the mule watched them put his driver into it, and as it drove away he raised his voice in a deafening bray and pranced about as if too happy to enjoy even a good meal of oats, corn, and hay. The bystander went away firmly of the belief that mules know a whole lot.

THE FARMER AND THE BEE.—Every farmer should have an orchard, to furnish fruit for the home consumption, at least. There should not be an orchard without its bees. The more thought and observation made concerning the relation of the bee and blossom, the more apparent it becomes that the blossom, to bear fruit, depends as much upon the bee as the bee depends upon the blossom. There must be some carrying medium between the blossoms to take the fertilizing pollen from one to the other. The chance of the wind carrying the pollen in sufficient quantities to fertilize a blossom is small in comparison to the bee that visits hundreds of flowers in his daily rounds. A few years ago there was almost an entire failure of the apple crop in a certain district. During the blossoming season there was an almost incessant cold, damp and blowing from the northeast—always cloudy, misty, and raining. The owners of the orchards laid the failure to the cold, damp weather "chilling" the fruit. But it was rather that the weather chilled the bees. One farmer was more fortunate than his neighbors that year, having more fruit on his trees than any other orchard for miles around. He attributed this to his bees, a number of stands being in the orchard, where they could take full advantage of all favorable moments. Bees are comparatively little trouble to keep. They require a little attention, to be sure, but here are few things that bring pleasure or profit in this world that do not require attention. Compared to the cost of raising, there are few things about a farm that will bring greater reward than bees, leaving out the question of their benefit to the unfertile blossoms. Honey is a luxury within the reach of all. It is too, a source of revenue, as it always finds a ready market. The farmer or orchard owner who has not already a dozen stands of bees should get them as soon as possible and set them among his trees. A couple of stands will increase to this number in two or three seasons. Bees are not so difficult to handle. Self-confidence, a little nerve, and a knowledge easily gained through some work on bees, or better by conversing with some apiarist, and anyone can successfully handle them. Bees are one of the too much neglected items that the successful farmer of the future will pay more attention to.

A STORM IS BREWING.—Your old rheumatism tells you so. Better get rid of it and trust to the weather reports. Scott's Emulsion is the best remedy for chronic rheumatism. It often makes a complete cure. Life is passing, youth goes, strength decays, but duty performed, work done for God—this abides for ever, this alone is imperishable.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

The domestic service problem is always with us. Recently some experiments were made in Boston under the direction of the Women's Industrial and Educational Union, which began four years ago to investigate the reasons for the evident preference of girls for every other sort of occupation rather than housework. Hundreds of working girls in city stores and town factories were asked why they would rather do what they were doing than go into household service. A variety of answers were returned, some bearing upon the social inequalities of employer and employee, others on the matter of loneliness, etc., but all had the one objection to doing housework, that it deprived them of their freedom. Money, comfort, no other consideration weighed in comparison with that. The committee in charge of the investigation decided that servants and mistresses needed training to make the conditions of housekeeping more satisfactory. The mistresses even more than the maids. Accordingly the Boston School of Housekeeping came into existence. Girls were induced by the prospect of a free training which would fit them for better positions to enter the school. They were encouraged, instructed in plain sewing and other resources for passing the hours which belong to themselves pleasantly and profitably developed. Neatness and economy were emphasized equally with proficiency in the care and cooking of food. Every effort was made to place these girls in homes where they would receive considerate treatment. In the training school for employees many rich women were among the pupils. They were asked

to do different kinds of work, which they never had done and never expected to have to do at home, that they might be able to appreciate better the time and work that would be required of a servant performing the same task. What to buy, when to buy it, and how to cook or serve it to get the greatest amount of food value for the money was studied thoroughly. Each woman was compelled to make out menus for the week according to the sum she had to expend for each person, from 15 to 70 cents a person for each meal, and then to put them into effect at home. Sometimes a meal that looks well on paper and is scientifically and economically correct will not be appetizing or for some other reason will not work out well in practice. Getting the most for your money is the keynote of the instruction to the housekeepers of limited incomes. To prove that two persons can live well on \$10 a week the officers of the school for six months received that sum from a young married couple, who had only that amount to live on, and spent it in such a way as to arouse astonishment and gratitude in the beneficiaries. Make housekeeping a profession and service a business is the advice of the School of Housekeeping for those who want their domestic machinery to run smoothly. As far as possible keep to regular hours and let your employee use her time outside of those hours, as she pleases, as long as her efficiency is not interfered with by the idleness of her service. This, it is believed, is to do away with many of the difficulties that fret the household to-day and keep maid and mistress antagonistic.

WITH THE FARMER.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.—Elementary courses in agriculture will be introduced into the public schools of Illinois with the beginning of the next school year, to rank with other studies now pursued. With the primary purpose of interesting country boys in what probably will be their work in future, the course will be adapted especially to the country schools, but they will be introduced into town and city classes also in an elementary way. The greatest success for the new course is expected in the country and smaller towns. A result of the introduction of agriculture as a study is expected to be that the tide of migration of country boys from farm lands into cities will be stemmed. The aim of the course will be to make work interesting to the boy who is to be a farmer and to give him a knowledge of surroundings which will remove his labor from the commonplace and open up to him possibilities for great development as can be found in a city. In this hope the State Board of Agriculture has voted the new study into the State course of instruction. The course in agriculture which has been adopted by the Board was prepared by Dean Davenport, of the Department of Agriculture in the University of Illinois, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture in the University of Illinois, and Superintendent G. W. Shawhan, of the Champaign County schools. It will be of an elementary character at first. None of the topics considered will be beyond the comprehension of any boy or girl in primary observation. Its greatest difficulties are expected in the towns and cities, though even there the Board of Education is confident that the larger part of the work can be done. Following are some of the questions from text for the second month: KEEP your blood pure and your stomach and digestive organs in a healthy condition by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will be WELL.

of study, which indicate the character of the study as it will be introduced into the schools:— How many rows are on an ear of corn? Is the number odd or even? About how many kernels are there on a medium ear? What is the color of the cob in white corn? In yellow corn? How many ears of corn in a bushel? What is the legal weight of a bushel of ear corn? Of shelled corn? How many kernels are usually planted in a hill? How many stalks do you find in a hundred hills? How many of these are barren? What varieties of corn are found in your neighborhood? As time advances the scope of the study will be broadened, so that finally the public schools of the State will offer almost as good a course in agriculture as the short courses in farming at the State University. The study during the late months is to be much more difficult than that given in the spring. In all instances, however, the course is to be eminently practical. There will be few questions asked which do not have a direct bearing upon farm work, and few which will not mean dollars and cents to the boy who takes the course. The course of one month requires the pupil to make a list of all insects injurious to crops, and to describe the damage and extent of loss occasioned by their ravages. He is required to find how much a horse will eat in a month, and the cost of keeping for a year. He is directed to ascertain the color of a "bunch" of sheep, what the cattle will eat in a day, and which ones fatten most rapidly. The matter of term life is brought to his attention by the simple experiment of sticking a pin in a rotten apple, and then into a sound one, and watching results. For the spring months a number of experiments have been devised. Among them is one to test the vitality of

To the Heads of the House. The responsibilities of the household, the care of children and the preservation of an even temper all come easier to the heads of the household when good health is theirs. Healthy people have healthy children. Healthy people are not usually crusty and irritable. We may all make mistakes, but with good health as our share we are liable to make less of them. Bear in mind always that THE DAILY USE OF ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT WILL KEEP YOU IN GOOD HEALTH. Millions of people in Great Britain, Europe, India, Canada and the United States know that this marvelous English remedy, made from the salts extracted from the juices of Fresh Fruits, is a positive preventive of Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Sick or Nervous Headaches, Flatulency, and all the ailments caused by these primary causes of disease. There is nothing else like it as good in the world. Your physician will tell you this. Here is what one of thousands of them says: "I prescribe Abbey's Salt and think it should be better known. It is very pleasant to take, and I have recommended it to adults and children who have sluggish livers and constipated bowels." Dr. S. Matthews, N. Y. All druggists, etc., and 60c.

For torpid Liver, A Poor Digestion, Flatulence, Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Head-Ache. TAKE BRISTOL'S PILLS They are Safe, Mild, Quick-acting, Painless, do not weaken, And always give satisfaction. They are the most reliable Household Medicine known, and can be taken at any season by Adults or Children. ALL THE LEADING DRUGGISTS SELL BRISTOL'S PILLS.

Professional Cards.

JUDGE M. DOHERTY CONSULTING COUNSEL, No. 8 Savings Bank Chambers 180 ST. JAMES STREET.

J. A. KARCH, Architect, MEMBER P.Q.A.A., No. 3, Place d'Armes Hill.

FRANK J. CURRAN, B.A., B.C.L. ADVOCATE, SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS, 180 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Business Cards.

M. SHARKEY, Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent. Valuations made of Real Estate. Personal supervision given to all business. 1340 and 1723 Notre Dame street. Telephone Main 771.

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O. O'BRIEN, House, Sign and Decorative Painter. PLAIN and DECORATIVE PAPER HANGER. Whitewashing and Tinting. Orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence 645, Office 547, Dorchester street east of Bleury street. Montreal.

CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians, PLUMBING, STEAM FITTERS, METAL AND SLATE ROOFERS. 785 CRAIG STREET - near St. Antoine. Drainage and Ventilation a specialty. Charcoal moderate. Telephone 1254.

THOMAS O'CONNELL, Dealer in General Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. 137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa. PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER. BUTLAND LINDING, FITS ANY STOVE, CHIMNEY.

DANIEL FURLONG, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, Pork 54 Prince Arthur Street. Special Rates for Charitable Institutions. Telephone, R. 242 11-9-08.

The honeymoon was over, and the husband, returning from business, was grieved to find his little wife crying bitterly. "Oh, George," she sobbed, "such a dreadful thing has happened! I had made you a beautiful pie all by myself, and Eldo went and ate it!" "Well, never mind, my dear," he said, cheerfully, "we can easily buy another dog."

Society Directory.

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.—Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month. President Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Stasia Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McMahon; Treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howlett, 383 Wellington street.—Application forms can be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.—Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, Michael Lynch; Recording Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 812 Hibernian street.—to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Brophy, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A. O. H., DIVISION NO. 3.—Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 243 St. Anne's street, near McGill. Officers: Ald. D. Gallery, president; T. McCarty, vice-president; F. J. Devlin, recording-secretary; 1635 Ontario street; John Hughes, financial-secretary; L. Brophy, treasurer; M. Fennel, chairman of Standing Committee; marshal, M. Stafford.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.—President, Wm. J. Clarke, 208 St. Antoine street; Rec-Secretary, Jno. F. Hogan, 86 St. George street, (to whom all communications should be addressed); Fin-Secretary, J. Doyle, 12 Mount St. Mary Ave.; Treasurer, A. J. Hanley, 796 Palace street; Chairman of Standing Committee, R. Diamond; Sentinel, M. Clarke; Marshal, J. Tynan. Division meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month, in the York Chambers, 2444 St. Catherine street, at 8 p.m.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 96.—(Organized, 13th November, 1883).—Lunch meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any other desiderata of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:—Jas. J. Costigan, President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jas. H. Malden, Treasurer.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. S. C. Hallissey, Rev. President; James J. Costigan, 1st Vice-President; W. P. Doyle, Secretary, 220 St. Martin street.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe C.S.S.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION, organized April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 19 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month, at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, Hugh O'Connor; Secretary, Jas. O'Loughlin. All communications to be addressed to the Hall, Delegates to St. Patrick's League: W. J. Hinchey, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, President, John Killfeather; Secretary, James Brady, No. 97 Rose Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

ST. PATRICK'S COURT, NO. 95 C.O.F.—Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Ranger, James F. Fosbre, Recording Secretary, Alex. Patterson, 197 Ottawa street.

CHURCH BELLS. Church Bells, Chimes and Pells of Best Quality. Address: BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY THE E. W. VANOUZEN CO., Cincinnati, O. Largest Foundry on Earth making CHURCH BELLS, CHIMES & PELS. Purest copper and tin only. Terms, etc., free. BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md.

MANBELY BELL COMPANY, TROY, N. Y., and Manufacture Superior Church Bells. Fuddy: "I see that you still have that maid at your house. Fuddy: "Yes, she's a sharp cove! When she came to us she had the drollest stories to tell. She's a born story-teller. That's why we keep her. We are afraid if she goes away we shall be the subject of her new edition of domestic tales."

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Continued from Page One.

which have so long paralyzed our National strength in Parliament and in the country. We make no doubt that the general election fund demanded by the Convention will be cheerfully and promptly supplied.

It seems likely that the General Election will overtake us in the approaching autumn, and the bare payment of the Sheriff's expenses in the case of contested elections will require a considerable sum if Nationalist constituencies are not to be left derelict, and if the prospect of all the rich reforms which can be obtained by a faithful, vigilant, and united representation of the people is not to be sacrificed. We are confident that there is no necessity for putting the patriotism and commonsense of the country on its guard against the possibility of such a calamity. All that is necessary to ensure an adequate response to the call of the National Convention is organized action to enable the masses of our countrymen, with the kind co-operation of the clergy, to make the contributions in their own parishes by such means and at such dates as may be found locally most convenient. We understand that the Provisional Directory of the United Irish League, as constituted by the National Convention, will take measures to put the branches in motion for a general organization of parochial collections throughout the country, and that public meetings in all the great centres of National influence are also in course of organization, with the object of impressing upon the public mind the urgency of this momentous National duty. In the meantime the trustees will be happy to receive subscriptions at the offices, 48 Upper O'Connell street, Dublin.

The terms of our trust will be sufficient assurance that the sum so subscribed will be dispensed in no partisan spirit, and with the sole object of placing at the service of the country in the new Parliament a body of representatives as single minded, vigorous, and disciplined as ever won the confidence and affection of our country.

FITZHARRIS AND MULLETT.—Jas. Fitzharris and Joe Mullett arrived at Queenstown, says an Irish exchange. During a chat the sole object of their coming to the Queen when on board the Cunarder when going to New York was wrong. It was a deliberate falsehood. The delegates representing Irish bodies such as Hibernians and Clan na Gael, visited them and urged them to give them leave to hold indignation meetings, but they would not consent to such a course. They did not blame America, but they did blame American laws. The Irish press was far different from that in America, which would publish anything. Fitzharris and Mullett were eagerly scanned by detectives on coming on shore. They state they intend to remain in Ireland for the present, and took train for home.

DESERTS THE SHIP.—The Earl of Creve is the latest Liberal to go wrong on Home Rule, says the "Irish News." His Lordship was never an enthusiastic Home Ruler at best. The peg on which he hangs his recantation is formed by "certain wild statements indulged in at the beginning of the war by certain members of the Irish section against the Government, and which was more to be regretted, against the soldiers who were serving their country." Some of these statements referred to were absurd, but to hold the Irish people responsible for every wild word of a minor politician is more absurd. If the ex-Viceroy were a candidate for a constituency, and asked to give a pledge to support Home Rule, should such a measure be brought in, he says he should certainly decline. Lord Creve's secession is an unpleasant symptom of the decadence of Gladstone's ideals in the Liberals of to-day, but happily Home Rule is too robust a plant to be affected by English breezes of opinion.

ABOUT MONEY-LENDING.

One of our American exchanges recently published an admirable article upon the "Money-Lending Game," in which the vile methods of men who pretend to lend, on personal security, and at the legal rate of interest, are exposed. In all probability each one who reads these lines has a very fair idea of the plans, schemes, and means employed by these heartless, grasping men, in order to escape the hand of the law and at the same time to virtually rob the unfortunate needy one, who is forced by circumstances to have recourse to them. With that portion—the principal part—of the article we need have little to say; but, incidentally, as it were, there are a few remarks, by way of introduction to the subject, which have a very general application, and which may prove of benefit to any of our young friends who are tempted, as many are at times, to place themselves under obligations to kindly disposed friends by borrowing their money.

Referring to the little cards which money-lenders send out and scatter on all sides announcing that they will let almost any one—without endorsement or even security—have money, charging 10 per cent. per annum only, as the law allows, the article says:

"The cold type on the little cards preach little sermons, telling how wrong it is to lend money because there is little chance of getting it back. 'You not only lose your money,' the card tells you, 'but if the money has been advanced to a friend, you lose him, too, making you a double loser.' Then there is also a little sermon for the borrower. 'Why, oh why,' asks the little card, 'do you go to your friends and

ask them for money? By doing so you let them know your financial condition. You are broke. You squander your substance, and the friend to whom you made the request carries the story to some other friend. At first you are credited with having lost the money, then it was stolen from you, then you spent part of it for rum, then it goes to the races, finally to the gambling den, and, after that, God alone knows what cause may be assigned for your being in need. You lose the respect of your friends, and then, if misfortune overtakes you, where are you?—without friends and without money. Some of the scandalous stories which have grown from the time you first made the request have reached the ears of your employers. They decide you are either gambling or extravagant, and that they have no room for you. And all this comes from asking a friend for a loan."

"This and much more some of the cards tell you, and unless you are sensible you shudder and think what a narrow escape you have had, if it has been your intention to ask a loan of a friend. But, then as you read on in the circular or card you learn that you can get any sum you want up to \$100 at the legal rate of interest (6 per cent. a year) and that the transaction is strictly confidential. 'No publicity about it,' the circular tells you, and you thank your stars that a hand has been extended to save you before you made the fatal mistake of going to your friends for the required money."

MARKET REPORT.

GRAIN.—The market continues dull, on account of buyers holding off for lower prices. Manitoba wheat is steadier at 82c for No. 1 hard about Fort William. Quotations about Montreal are as follows: Peas, 65½c to 70c; oats, 31c to 31½c; barley, 50c to 51c; buckwheat, 57c; rye, 65c to 65½c.

Special telegraphic and cable communications to Bradstreet's, New York, show the following changes in available supplies as compared with the last account: Wheat, U. S. and Canada, east of Rockies, decrease, 821,000 bushels; alfalfa for and in Europe, decrease 2,100,000 bushels; total supplies, decrease 2,921,000 bushels. Corn, U. S. and Canada, east of Rockies, decrease 171,000 bushels; oats, U. S. and Canada, east of Rockies, decrease 485,000 bushels.

FLOUR AND FEED.—Market quiet. Quotations are as follows: Manitoba patents, \$5; strong bakers, \$4.60 to \$4.70; Ontario patents, \$4.10 to \$4.50; straight rollers, \$3.75 to \$3.90, and \$1.75 to \$1.85 in bags; Manitoba bran, at \$15 to \$15.50 in bags, and Ontario bran at \$14 to \$14.50 in bulk; shorts, \$16.50 to \$17, and moultrie, \$18 to \$28 in bags.

PROVISIONS.—Values are steady

Make One Dollar

By buying your Footwear at MANSFIELD'S. Third annual Sample Shoe Sale. All new goods, new styles and new shapes, at manufacturer's cost. Come at once and have your choice.

- Ladies' Fine Kid Boots, regular \$1.00..... for \$1.50
- Ladies' Extra Fine Kid Boots, regular \$1.50..... for \$2.25
- Ladies' Chocolate Kid Boots, regular \$2.00..... for \$3.35
- Men's Fine Willow Calf or Kid in Black or Tan Boots, regular \$4.00..... for \$2.75
- Men's Chocolate and Black Vici Kid Boots, Goodyear Welted, regular \$3.50..... for \$2.45
- Boys' Box Calf Boots, regular \$2.00..... for \$1.50

All White Canvas Goods Reduced to Cost.

E. MANSFIELD, 124 St. Lawrence st., Corner Leguachiere Phone Main 849.

and packers report a good local business, especially in smoked meats. Quotations are as follows: Hams, 11½c to 13c, and bacon, 12c to 12½c. Lard is steady at 9c to 9½c for pure Canadian, 7½c to 7¾c for compound refined, and kettle rendered at 10c to 11c per lb. Barred pork is quiet, but values are firm. Canada short cut is quoted at \$18 to \$18.50 per barrel.

EGGS.—The situation is unchanged, and only a fair local trade is doing. Small lots of best eggs are quoted at 12½c to 13c; large lots, 11½c to 12c. No. 2, in small lots, 11c, culls, 9c to 10c.

CHEESE.—The market is steady, but trade is rather quiet on account of holders asking more money. 10c being the price at which western colored are now held. White are offered at 9½c to 9¾c, and eastern at 9½c to 9¾c.

BUTTER.—There is a better demand, and receipts being light, the market is firm. Holders of fancy are asking 20c, while the limit of shippers appears to be 19½c. Any good butter offering at 19c to 19½c meets with a ready sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Beans quiet; hand picked, \$1.70; prime, \$1.60.

Honey dull; combs, 13c to 15c; white extract, 8½c to 9c; dark, 7½c to 8c. Hay, easy, with fair demand; No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$8; clover, \$7. Maple syrup, no enquiry; 7c to 7½c asked; sugar, 9c to 10c.

Take Baby Out.

It is not giving a baby rosy cheeks to keep it in the house. Get a good Baby Carriage or Go-Cart and you'll soon save its cost in doctor's bills. We are giving discounts of

20 and 25 p c. Off every Baby Carriage and Go-Cart in our stores. Don't miss this chance.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 652 Craig Street, 2442 St. Catherine St.

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Moving Rapidly Under the Pressure of Steady Demand.

CURTAINS, - RUGS - and - DRAPES.

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THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.

SATURDAY, July 21.

July Cheap Sale.

1,000 PIECES HIGH-CLASS WASH FABRICS At July Sale Prices.

There are about 1,000 pieces of High Class Wash Fabrics in the very latest designs and colorings marked at less than they can be bought for regular from the manufacturer. One can hardly realize the great saving that this store's methods bring you until you have seen these very special values.

REDUCED PRICES OF WASH FABRICS.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS. Several pieces of Scotch crinkles in some pretty and stylish coloring effects, 28 inches wide, worth 40c July sale price, yard 28c.

BRITISH GINGHAMS. In a variety of pretty, bright colors and colored stripes, with very stylish for full dresses, worth 55c. July sale price, a yard 38c.

BEIGIAN GINGHAM. Neat Boule Striped Belgian Gingham, satin finish, all stylish colorings, 28 inches wide. Regular 60c kind. July sale price, a yard 38c.

SWISS GINGHAM. In novel patterns, cream grounds with handsome Roman stripes, rich effect, worth 48c. July sale price, a yard 38c.

LADIES' SAILORS REDUCED. Ladies' Fine straw Sailor Hats, black and fancy silk bands, some with quills, regular 75c kind. July sale price, each, 50c.

LADIES' BATHING SUITS. Ladies' Navy Flannel Bathing Suits, combination drawers and waist and separate skirt, \$3.25 kind. July sale price \$2.34.

Ladies' Blue Flannel Bathing Dresses, combination bloomers and waist, separate skirt, deep sailor collar, short sleeves, trimmed with July sale price \$3.72.

A bigger demand every day for these Straw Sailors. Price has a lot to do with it.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS SALE.

Lots of people have already received benefits by trying these bargains. The buyer was right when he said they would be drawing cards. It will pay you to examine these Dress Goods Bargains, and if you study economy can now secure two dresses for the price of one. Now is your opportunity.

NO. 1 LOT. There is only about 35 pieces in this lot, they are plain colors and fancy stripes, all good shades and patterns. Regular prices were 12½c to 25c. Your choice to-morrow 19c.

NO. 2 LOT. This lot contains about 59 pieces of assorted Dress Goods, in small and large figures and plain greys and fawns. Regular prices were 20 to 40c yard. Your choice to-morrow, a yard 15c.

NO. 3 LOT. There are only 10 pieces in this lot, French Corduroys, double width and in good shades. Regular, 50c kind. To-morrow, a yard 30c.

NO. 4 LOT. 75 pieces assorted Weave Goods, mixed and fancy Dress Materials, some shot effects, all good colors. Regular price values 25c to 50c. Your choice to-morrow, a yard 19c.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

JULY Clearing Sale Reductions.

Still giving special reductions in all departments. We mean to make this month a record one. If low prices will effect speedy sales we are sure to make it so.

- Ladies' Colored Blouses 25 per cent. off.
- Misses' Colored and White Blouses, 25 per cent. off.
- Ladies' Imported Bathing Suits, 33 1-3 per cent. off.
- Ladies' and Children's Sailors, half price.
- Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed Millinery, 50 per cent. off.
- Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Skirts, reduced prices.
- Ladies' Summer Costumes all reduced.
- Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Muslin Dresses all reduced.
- Ladies' Capes and Jackets, Special July Prices.
- Boys' Clothing, Special July Reductions.
- Hosiery and Underwear, Special Offerings.
- Gloves 25 per cent. off. Fabric Gloves.
- Carpets, purchased this month, made, lined and laid free of charge. Dress Goods reduction 25 to 50 per cent. off.
- Washing Silks, 75c quality, 24 inch for 35c yard.
- Dimities that were 25c for 19c yard.
- Men's Laundered White Shirts, sold at 50c each.
- Ribbons at greatly reduced prices.
- Are examples of what our Departments are offering during the great Money-Saving July Clearing Sale at

OGILVY'S

Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain Sts.

SAVE YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Users of BRODIE'S "XXX" Self-Raising Flour who preserve the empty bags will receive the following premiums: For 12 six pound bags a beautiful colored picture in splendid gilt frame, 12 inches x 16 inches. For 24 six pound bags a large picture in fine gilt frame 18 inches x 24 inches. Two three pound bags may be sent in place of one six pound bag. **BRODIE'S MARBLE, 10 & 15 Bleury St., Montreal.**

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. J. Quinlan, P.P. President, Wm. E. Moran; 1st Vice, P. C. Shannon; 2nd Vice, T. J. O'Neill; Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corresponding Secretary, F. J. Curran; Recording Secretary, B.C.L.; Cross, residence 55 Oathart street.

BERNIER & WEST,

Corner St. Catherine and University Streets.

Montreal's Greatest July Sale!

NO SALE IN MONTREAL WILL EQUAL PRICES OFFERED BY US NEXT WEEK.

Commencing Monday morning at 8.30, we will offer the following Bargains, together with Hundreds of others not mentioned here.

BLOUSES.

LOT 1.
Special line of Muslin Blouses, cheap at 50c.

LOT 2.
Extra special line of Muslin Blouses, with white yoke, cheap at \$1.25. To clear 59c.

LOT 3.
Regular \$1.25 Blouse, in white and colored, while they last 70c.
Silk Blouses from \$2.98 up to \$15.00.

LINENS.

33 1-3 PER CENT.
Thirty-three per cent. discount of all Linens, including Towels, Towelling, Table Linens, Glass Cloths, Napkins, Doilies, etc.

DRESS GOODS.

33 1-3 PER CENT.
Thirty-three per cent. discount off all Dress Goods, in black and colored, including Henriettas, Lustras, Alpaca, Serges, Costume Cloths, Cashmeres, etc.

HOSIERY

We keep the largest stock of Hosiery in Canada.
Special line of Children's Black Rib Hose, worth 15c, to clear 9c.
Special line of Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, worth 20c pair to clear 12½c.
Special line of Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, worth 25c, to clear 15c.

MUSLINS.

25 PER CENT.
Twenty-five per cent. discount off all our Muslins, Gingham, Piques, Crash and Wash Goods.
Special Line of Muslin Dresses, worth from \$8.00 to \$12.00 each. To clear \$2.99.

MILLINERY.

LOT 1.
New shades in Roses, Poppies and Lilies, worth \$3 per doz. to clear 10c.

LOT 2.
Fine line of Silk Flowers, worth from 50c to 75c each. To clear 15c.

LOT 3.
Extra Special Line Silk Flowers, worth from 75c to \$1.00. To clear 25c.

LOT 4.
Black and Colored Hats and Shapes, worth from 50 to 60c. To clear 10c.

LOT 5.
Black and Colored Hats and Sailors, worth 75c. To clear 15c.

LOT 6.
Black and Colored Straw Hats, cheap at from \$1 to \$2.50 each. To clear 25c.
Babies' Hoods' newest styles, from 15c to \$2.00.

CORSETS.

Special Line of Ladies' Summer Corsets, worth 35c. To clear 21c pr.

P. & S. BOLS.

Every Fancy Parasol in this store reduced to from ½ to 2-3 their regular value.

COSTUMES.

2 SNAPS.
100 Duck, Pique and Crash Costumes, worth from \$3.50 to \$6.00 a suit, to clear \$1.59.

300 Imported American Suits, latest styles, Fton Jackets, Bell sleeves, new skirt, worth from \$6.00 to \$9.00 suit, to clear \$2.99.

SILKS.

LOT 1.
Special line of Fancy Silks, worth from 65c to \$1.00 per yard, to clear 25c.

LOT 2.
Extra line of new Fancy Blouse Silks in checks and figures, worth from \$1.00 to \$1.25, to clear 39c.

LOT 3.
Fancy Silks in all colors, latest and newest goods imported this year, worth from \$1.25 to \$1.50, to clear 49c.

LOT 4.
Open work Silk the latest designs, cheap at \$2.00 per yard, while they last 98c.

SKIRTS.

10 p.c. discount off all plain Black and Colored Silks.
Over 1,000 Skirts to choose from, Pique, Duck and Linen Skirts, all this year's goods, worth from \$1.00 to \$5.00. To clear at 33 1-3 per cent. discount.
Ladies' Black, Plain and Figured Lustré Skirts, worth from \$4.00 to \$5.00 each. To clear \$2.49.

50 Per Cent Discount off all Trimmed Millinery. . . Reductions in every Department.

.....STORE OPEN SATURDAY TILL 10 P.M.....

BERNIER & WEST, Corner St. Catherine and University Sts.

Vol. I

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