

IRELAND'S NATIONAL GAMES.

A REVIEW BY "CRUX"—CONTINUED.

Last week I commented upon the first portion of Michael MacDonagh's "In the Bye-ways of Rural Ireland," which appeared in the August number of the "Nineteenth Century." I may have been a little severe in regard to that writer's selection of Irish ballads; but I am confident that my censure will meet with the approval of every lover of genuine Irish literature. I stated that I read this contribution with mingled feelings of approval and disapproval. I have already marked in no uncertain manner the disapproval of the author's method of presenting the English public with some of the most common and vulgar songs that he could select and leaving the impression that these are fair samples of the best that Irish poetic genius could produce. This week I have to mark my appreciation of what the same author has to say regarding games, sports, or athletic exercises in Ireland. I purpose going more fully into details concerning Mr. MacDonagh's statements about olden traditions and lingering superstitions in the land; for the present I will only call attention to his remarks about hurling and other field sports. He says:—

"The outdoor games of a people afford an insight into their national character and temperament. It may be said as a general truth that all attempts to make cricket, the great national game of England, popular in Ireland have signally failed. The Ireland have signally failed in what youth of Ireland delight in what would call the manner, and others the ruder and rougher, games of hurling and football, in which, with throwing weights, wrestling, jumping, leaping, and running—they excel. This, no doubt, is due to the characteristics of the race. Coolness, patience, and calculation, are essential to success in cricket. But with these qualities the Irish race is not largely endowed, and any out-of-door game which requires the exercise of game has little chance of success among youths, ardent, excitable, and impulsive, like the youths of Ireland. What they want is a game in which the excitable side of the Celtic temperament finds vent, and they get that in the rough and tumble sport of football, and, above all, in the game of hurling, in the mad excitement of the clash of the camans, or the sticks of the rival hurlers, as they meet together in wild rivalry for a puck at the ever flying ball.

"An English writer has called hurling 'the cricket of barbarians.' An Irish writer has styled cricket 'a game fit only for the nursery; a hurling game for men, one which a sluggish or inferior race could never have thought of.'—two opinions which afford an excellent example of how things appear through the mists of national prejudices or predilections. Hurling, anyway, is the grandest of cricket as well as of golf and hockey. It is probably the world's oldest outdoor game. In Ireland it has been the national pastime from the remotest years. The frequent allusions to it in the old bardic romances show that it was in the great game of the heroic period of Irish history. Cuchullin, that mighty demigod who looms so majestically, if vaguely, through the mists of bardic tradition, was a champion hurler of his age. Fighting himself mortally wounded in battle, he bound himself with a girdle to a pillar stone, in order that he might in the face of the enemy die standing. The head of this great hero and hurler was afterwards used as a hurling ball by his enemies—an indignity that led to a long and bloody war, in which the followers of the outraged demigod were ultimately victorious.

"But it is a far cry from a hurling match in the prehistoric time of Cuchullin to a hurling field in the nineteenth century. The field is laid out for a hurling match. The ground, 180 yards long by 120 yards broad, is marked by boundary lines. At each end of the ground are two goal posts—as in football—twenty-one feet apart, and with a cross-bar ten and a half feet from the ground. There are also two upright posts standing in each goal-line, and twenty-one feet from the goal-posts. The rival teams, not less than ten hurlers or more than seventeen players a side in regular matches—are arrayed in cross-barred jerseys, knee-breeches, long stockings, and shoes. Each man has a caman or hurley—a stick, about three feet long, with a bend or curve at the end. The captains of the rival teams toss for the choice of sides, the winner selecting, of course, the side which gives to his men the advantages of sun and wind. The rival hurlers then stand in two lines in the centre of the field, opposite each other, and catch hands, or touch hurleys across, and then separate. The ball, covered with leather, and about five inches in diameter, is thrown by the referee along the ground between the lines of players, and the game begins. The aim of each side is to drive the ball with their hurleys to the goal posts. A goal is won when the ball is sent between the goal posts and under the cross-bar. A point is counted when the ball is sent over the cross-bar. The game lasts an hour, and the players change sides at half-time. The match is decided by the greater number of goals. Where no goals are made, or where the goals are equal, the game goes to the side which has the greater number of points, five of which are equivalent to a goal."

There is a great deal in all this of interest to many of our readers. The days of hurling and football are not over in Ireland, and as to the latter game, it threatens strongly to become the rival of baseball in the United States, and of lacrosse in

Canada. But I notice that Mr. MacDonagh omits a game which was more popular in many parts of Ireland than even the hurling. I refer to hand-ball. In Canada, this game seems to be greatly confined to colleges and schools, where they have hand-ball alleys; but the time was in Ireland—and not many years ago—when every little hamlet had its public hand-ball alley, and when village contended with village, townland with townland, city with city, and even province with province for superiority in hand-ball. There are men still living who can recall the time when "Malta" challenged all Ireland, and was victorious upon every hand-ball alley, from Lough Foyle to Fingert, from the mouth of the Liffey to the mouth of the Shannon, until one day he met defeat at the hands of Michael Daum of Carrick-on-Suir.

This reference to Mr. MacDonagh's comments upon Ireland's games has about as little to do with my review as has his pages on this subject to do with the main object of his article. From ball-playing to fairy land is a quick transition; I will take, however, a week to effect the same.

NOTES OF CATHOLIC NEWS.

BISHOP OF COLUMBUS.—The Rt. Rev. Henry Moeller was consecrated Bishop of Columbus at the Cathedral in Cincinnati on Aug. 25. Archbishop Elder and the Bishops of Indianapolis, Atlanta, Savannah, Grand Rapids, Nashville and other dioceses, together with about 200 priests, participated in the imposing ceremony. The Very Rev. Louis F. Kearney, provincial of the Dominicans at Zanesville, O., preached an eloquent sermon.

REV. CHARLES SCHMIDT DEAD.—Rev. Charles Schmidt, C.S.S.R., of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, at Avenue A and Third St., New York, died Aug. 28, after a lingering illness. He was born in Hudson City, N.J., in 1849, and was ordained a priest in 1876. Father Schmidt was rector of St. Peter's, Philadelphia, from 1890 to 1893.

A PRIEST SAVES LIVES.—Four firemen owe their lives to Father Smith, one of the chaplains of the New York fire department, who found them unconscious and in danger of drowning on the fourth floor of Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Wooster street during a big fire in that city last week.

The water tower and a dozen or more engine companies were pumping thousands of gallons of water into the building. It was five or six inches deep on the floor where the men had fallen when Father Smith, who immediately notified their comrades and they were carried out.

PRIESTS AND LABOR.—At a large enthusiastic meeting of Grain Showers in Buffalo, N.Y., a resolution was adopted in grateful remembrance of Bishop Quigley, the Very Rev. M. P. Connelly, Fathers Cronin, Lanigan, McConnell, Bidon and others, thanking them for their assistance in the great dock strikes.

QUEEN CHRISTINA of Spain, though entitled to \$200,000 a year from the Spanish treasury, has, it is said, never taken anything from it, in consideration of Spain's straitened monetary condition.

REV. JOSEPH GOETZ, the oldest priest in the archdiocese of Cincinnati, passed away last week. Father Goetz was born in Strasbourg, in Alsace, in 1827, and was consequently past 72 years at his death. He was educated at Cincinnati and Mt. St. Mary's Emmetsburg. He completed his studies at the famous San Sulpice, Paris, where he was ordained to the priesthood. He celebrated his first Mass in his native village, coming then to Cincinnati. His first assignment was at Margus, Ohio, now in Columbus diocese, later at Zanesville, and missions in Stark, Tuscarawas and Muskingum and Carroll counties. He was often compelled to make long journeys by horseback and frequently was absent from home for many days on his ministerial trips. For a year he was a professor of French and German and philosophy at Mt. St. Mary's in Cincinnati.

A JESUIT FATHER DEAD.—Rev. D. J. MacGoldrick, of St. Peter's

Cathedral, Scranton, died Wednesday morning in Washington, where he was being treated by a specialist. He was born in Ireland, April 4, 1847. While yet in his youth he came to Boston to reside, and there his young manhood was spent. There also his parents still live. In 1872 he joined the Jesuit Order and made his novitiate in Montreal. After two years spent there he went to England, where he studied English literature for a year. He then went to Louvain, Belgium, where he remained for three years. There he received minor orders from the Right Rev. Bishop of Ghent. He came back in 1880 and continued his studies at the Jesuit novitiate at Woodstock, Maryland, where on May 19, 1884, he was ordained a priest by Cardinal Gibbons.

WHAT OUR EXCHANGES SAY.

ABOUT FEDERATION.—The "Irish American" is practical in its remarks on this subject, when it says:—

There has been considerable agitation of the topic of the Federation of Catholic societies, and its necessity for the protection of Catholic interests. In several cities meetings have been held and a semi-organization of forces made looking to the adoption of the scheme outlined in the original programme. It is evident, therefore, that the idea would have more force if some action followed all the talking.

HIS HOLINESS AND LATE KING.—The following important bit of information is taken from the editorial columns of the "Midland Review":— "The statement may be of much interest generally that, according to the sending of any message, usually considered an able, reliable journal, the Holy Father celebrated no Mass for the repose of the soul of King Humbert when the latter was assassinated. Neither did he send, nor authorize the sending of any message of condolence to the Italian Queen. With regard to the church-burial in the Pantheon he neither granted permission nor refused, when permission was asked. In other words, he neither tolerated nor opposed it; therefore it took place. The prayer of Queen Margherita was not approved by the Holy See, and was regarded an undue interference of the State with the functions of the church. It had despoiled, therefore, it was prohibited for Italian Catholics to use it.

And so ends the matter so far as the Vatican authorities are concerned.

ON THE STUMP.—The elections are now on in the neighboring Republic—or at least the preliminaries—and as was to be expected the workingman is a great object of interest to the leaders of all parties. That such is the case one need only follow the American newspapers to fully realize this fact. Here is a sample item clipped from the "Baltimore Sun":—

Buttress by the gross are being distributed bearing in the centre the noble device of a laborer's dinner pail bearing the words "Four years more of the full dinner pail," and on its outer edge the legend "McKinley and Roosevelt." With a promise that his dinner pail shall be filled it is the belief of Mark Hanna & Co. that the workingman is ready to vote for anything and anybody.

The "full dinner pail" is a booming cry. The seat of the workingman's intelligence is not in his stomach. The Republican party's intimation that it is, and that he is nothing more than a broad-and-cheese hunter, a dinner-pail patriot who votes for victuals only, will be generally and justly resented.

AMERICAN C.M.B.A.—The C.M.B.A., of America, will hold its next convention in Buffalo in October. The "Catholic Mirror and Times" in referring to the event, says:— "Elaborate preparations are being made for the reception and entertainment of delegates to the convention of the Supreme Council of the C.M.B.A. to be held in this city in October. An energetic committee has the matter in charge, and the enthusiasm shown by the membership in general ensures success for the enterprise. Bishop Quigley, himself member of the association, is interested in the preparations for the convention, and will take a prominent part therein.

TEMPERANCE REFORM.—Touching upon the subject of the consumption of alcohol in France which has been going on for some years, the Dublin "Nation" says, it has roused social reformers in that country to a conception of the vital importance of taking steps to curb the practice. A French Anti-Alcohol Society has

spring into existence, which is carrying on an active campaign against strong drink, with results which are regarded as fully justifying the efforts expended. One of the methods adopted by the society consists in displaying upon walls and in other suitable places in Paris small bills, on which are printed short sentences calculated to give pause to bibulous persons. Some of the dicta thus displayed are both striking and impressive, such, for instance, as "Alcohol now-a-days is responsible for more ravages than pestilence, famine, or war" (Gladstone); "Do you know what that man is drinking from the glass which shakes in his trembling hand? He is drinking the tears, and the blood, and the life of his wife and child" (Lamennais); and many others to the same effect. The terms in which the great men whose utterances we quote couched their opinions of the evils which result from intemperance are certainly quite forcible enough to make an impression on the heart of even the most hardened of drunkards.

ABOUT MONEY LENDERS.

SOME WICKED JEWS.—Under the above strange caption—strange because of the peculiar details that follow—the "Boston Pilot" says:—A clerk in the employ of a Jewish New York business house found himself two years ago in straitened circumstances, so that he was obliged to borrow thirty dollars. A firm of benevolent money-lenders, who were not Jews, accommodated him with a loan, nominally for that amount. He gave them his note payable in thirty days, and received \$25.04, the firm explaining that the remainder was deducted for "investigation" interest, etc. At the end of the month the note was renewed, with discounts as before. And so it was renewed twenty times in succession, until the figure out that up to the first of last June he had paid out \$124 and received in actual cash just the above amount, \$25.04. Then, in his despair, he told the story to his employers, who discovered on inquiry that others of their clerks had been accommodated in the same way and on the same costly terms. One had paid \$178.00, in two years, for a nominal loan of \$90; another had been lent the same amount for a shorter period and had paid only \$119.40. Then the firm took legal action against the benevolent money-lenders, whose active members are two brothers. A third who is silent partner, is described by the "Sun" as "the ossified evangelist who caused a series of riots on the lower East side by his efforts to convert the Jews."

We remember hearing of that ardent evangelist some years ago, when the A. P. A. was flourishing, and wondering why he wasted his talents on the Hebrews when there were Catholics to be insulted and outraged; but the gentleman knew his business. Indeed, the poor Shylocks of the Hebrew persuasion might well exclaim as, Mr. Lauterbach did when he saw his brother lawyer, Gentle Joseph Choate, draw from a Jew the corporation a few weeks ago, "Almost thou persuadest me to become a Christian!"

HOW TO BECOME RICH.—Under this heading the Liverpool "Catholic Times" refers to the methods of the note shaver thus:—This is not all as difficult a problem as some people imagine. We live in a glorious country where any man with a hard heart can pile up money by trading on the troubles of those who find themselves financially straitened. Take the case of the late Isaac Gordon. He came to England not many years ago a poor man. He had no poetic dreams; did not give much thought to such things as the Zen of Phidias. His soul's ambition was to make money, and for doing that he found England to be a happy land. He lent money under various aliases, and at enormous rates of interest. At one place he was Elliot, the farmer's friend, and at another Webster, who was ready to accommodate struggling tradesmen on easy terms. The shopkeeper and the trader who were beginning to be involved in debt rushed to him as to the rescuer, with the result that, as a rule, they sank more and more deeply towards insolvency, bankruptcy, and ruin. But Gordon thrived upon his dealings with them. He amassed a vast fortune, and when death rid him off he was one of the wealthiest men in Great Britain. What a scandal it is that men should thus have it in their power to coin gold out of the heart aches of their fellows. Fortunately the judges and the law are doing their best to discourage the practice. At Birmingham Assizes on Monday a claim

COLONIAL HOUSE PHILLIPS SQUARE.

HALF PRICE SALE

Ladies' Colored Cambric and Muslin Waists.

- \$1.25 WAISTS now 63c
 - 1.35 WAISTS now 68c
 - 1.50 WAISTS now 75c
 - \$1.65 WAISTS now 83c
 - 1.75 WAISTS now 88c
 - 2.10 WAISTS now 1.05
 - \$2.25 WAISTS now 1.13
 - 2.50 WAISTS now 1.25
 - 2.75 WAISTS now 1.38
 - \$3.00 WAISTS now 1.50
 - 3.50 WAISTS now 1.75
 - 4.50 WAISTS now 2.25
- ALL LESS 5 PER CENT EXTRA FOR CASH.

LADIES' WHITE MUSLIN WAISTS at 20 per cent discount

..TRIMMED MILLINERY...

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

St. Catherine Street and Phillips Square

by the administrator of Gordon's estate against a farmer for money lent over the lines and has since operated them. The first year's report of municipal operation shows that 6,500,000 more passengers were carried than under private ownership. Fares reduced to 1 cent, wages are raised, hours of labor reduced, and the net earnings are actually greater than under the corporations. Encouraged by this experience, the county council has served notice on the corporation to surrender their franchises, them to be taken over by the county council as fast as they expire, the latest being in 1910. "Public ownership of traction utilities," says the vice chairman of the highway committee of the county council, "is no longer a debatable question in London. The council is firm on one point—never to consider giving another franchise to private interest."

LONDON STREET RAILWAYS.

Municipal ownership and operation of transit facilities are a success in London. A year ago the city took over the lines and has since operated them. The first year's report of municipal operation shows that 6,500,000 more passengers were carried than under private ownership. Fares reduced to 1 cent, wages are raised, hours of labor reduced, and the net earnings are actually greater than under the corporations. Encouraged by this experience, the county council has served notice on the corporation to surrender their franchises, them to be taken over by the county council as fast as they expire, the latest being in 1910. "Public ownership of traction utilities," says the vice chairman of the highway committee of the county council, "is no longer a debatable question in London. The council is firm on one point—never to consider giving another franchise to private interest."

CAPITAL PRIZE.

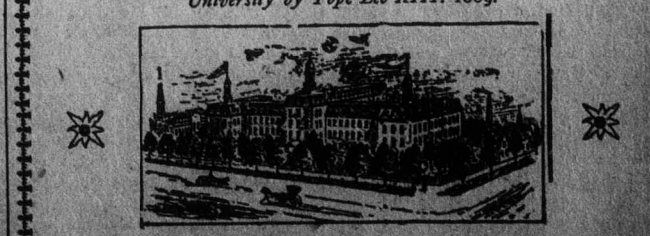
At the drawing of August 29th, of the Society of Arts of Canada, Mr. B. Smith, 645 Sherbrooke street, won a painting worth \$1,500.

Mark—I saw that little boy of yours to-day.

Burroughs—Did you? Think he's like me?
Mark—Very much.
Burroughs—Do you really?
Mark—Yes; he asked me for some money.—Philadelphia Press.

WALTER KENNEDY,
Dentist.
No. 758 PALACE STREET,
Two Doors West of Beaver Hall Hall.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, CANADA.



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.

The Position of the Family Physician

In the household is usually more intimate than that of the most of one's relatives. Everybody in the house has confidence in what he says, and he studies the family's best interests in all matters pertaining to their health. If you are in doubt as to the reliability and general usefulness of **Abbey's Effervescent Salt,** ask your family physician who is acquainted with the action and principles of this delightful and useful preparation. The many recommendations which the proprietors have received from prominent doctors prove that the statements the Company make are correct. A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this fine preparation will be mailed free on application to The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Limited, Montreal. For sale by all druggists, 25c and 50c a bottle.

...a smoker: the... Mr. Editor... him as... right... Why did... I'm not... the editor... on his pass... that that you... TIONS... readers, we... of Canadian... occurred through... Marion & M... Montreal, P... Quebec, P... & Johnston... riding plows... Lachino... man, Vernon... man, St. Jean... umatic straw... Robert, Riviere... Smith, Alberni... Fairville, m boiler fur... St. Guillaume... Borduas, St...

Man... Day... amination... kidneys, are normal, not analyse which these... urifies, vitalise... cures you when seriously... different remedies... Hood's Sarsaparilla... than any other... Mrs. PARSONS... long illness, I... a bad cough, I... different remedies... Hood's Sarsaparilla... able to attend to... Oshano, Ont.

saparilla... the non-irritating and... Hood's Sarsaparilla... isis, and proof... Physicians of... ing... Cocoa... builds up and... it is a perfect... eatures... Commission of... ed Tenders,... sale of \$100,000... at, for 30 years... al and interest in... sion and by the... not engage itself... any of the Ten... 7-3... DLIC... a copy of... 's Manual... Profers... of the Ecclesi... Compiled by a... or the immediate... Rev. H. Rouxel,... of Moral... and Seminary, da... Surgical Prayers, Devotions and... for every oc... all seasons of... full page illus... cloth, round... cents.

ER & CO.,... street, Montreal... NNELL... Liquidator... STREET... bal... sence in connec... of Private... Auditing... Annual Reports... public corpora... on Real Estate... Real Estate, such... of Bonds, and... Life Insurance... Real Estate. Per... to all mat... 1188.

The True Witness and Catholic Chronicle.

Printed and Published by the True Witness P. & F. Co., Limited,
No. 2 Busby Street, Montreal, Canada.

P. O. BOX 1138.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

CITY OF MONTREAL, Delivered, -	\$1.50
OTHER PARTS OF CANADA, -	1.00
UNITED STATES, -	1.00
NEWFOUNDLAND, -	1.00
GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND and FRANCE, -	1.50
BELGIUM, ITALY, GERMANY and AUSTRALIA, -	2.00

All communications should be addressed to the Managing Director
"True Witness" P. & F. 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. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 8, 1900.

Notes of the Week.

BOER NAMES.—It is peculiar how easily people take to names of places with which they suddenly become acquainted; it is like the street-arabs that run about, for a couple of weeks, whistling new tunes, and keeping them up until the novelty wears off. To-day we have thousands talking about Mafeking, Pretoria, Bloemfontaine, and all the other "fountains" in the Transvaal, who, six months ago, had never heard of these places, and who, very probably, did not know that such a race as the Boers existed. Now it is quite fashionable to display a considerable amount of knowledge concerning South Africa, in fact, every person is supposed to know all about that country. When the war first started hundreds of editors dashed off columns, bristling with Boer names, just as if they had been for years acquainted with the subject. Of course, we have no objection to all this; but what we do object to is the introduction into our everyday conversation of words that add nothing to the power of expression that English possesses, but which merely indicate that the persons using them have been reading about the war, and that they wish to make others understand that they have been doing so. Our pasture lands will soon be called veldts, and our hills will be styled kopjes. Recently a lady was heard addressing her little boy, who had carried off a pot of jam, in these words: "Harold, if you commandeer that jam I'll just sjambok you! So the sooner you trek the better!" And this is no exaggeration.

It seems to be the fate of the English language to have every imaginable kind of expression—barbaric or otherwise—cramped into it; and, as a rule, these words eventually become English. No wonder that Byron characterized the English language in the somewhat harsh terms of his familiar quotation: "The mongrel breed of a thousand languages."

ANOTHER PRIEST DEAD.—It seems only the other day that we recorded the sudden death of the late lamented pastor of Lachine—Rev. Mr. Piche; to-day it is our sad duty to inform our readers that Death's Angel has once more appeared in a most unexpected moment and summoned away another of the most beloved priests of this archdiocese, in the person of the Rev. Canon Leclerc, pastor of St. Joseph's parish. On this, as on the former occasion, it was the sympathetic and eloquent voice of our gifted Archbishop that pronounced the funeral oration. For one less versatile, it would be no easy task to say anything new over the remains of Father Leclerc; for all that was said regarding the life, the labors, the virtues of the late Canon Piche, might equally apply in the case of his sacerdotal companion. A very beautiful life—beautiful, above all, in the eyes of God—was that of Canon Leclerc. He was endowed with a multitude of attractive and lovable qualities, and more surpassed his great charity, his intense love of God and of God's creatures. The vast concourse of clergy, on the occasion of his funeral, amply testi-

fied to the love and veneration in which the dead priest was held by his sacerdotal co-workers; the crowds of the faithful that thronged the Church—despite the celebration of Labor Day, that was going on—evidenced a sorrow so universal that it left no exception amongst the numbers who knew and honored the saintly priest.

It is not for us to pronounce the eulogy of such a splendid character. His memory shall long remain green amongst the people he loved and served so well; the institutions which he had been instrumental in founding or in supporting and encouraging, stand to-day, as the grandest monuments that the hands of gratitude could build to his name and fame. But men of Canon Leclerc's calibre sought not the glory of the world, nor the fictitious reward of human praise; such men are ever ready to leave their deeds in the hands of God, assured by a promise that could never fail, of an eternal reward awaiting them beyond the confines of time. May his good soul find unending repose in the prayer of Holy Church, and is the one in which we most heartily join.

LIFE OF LORD RUSSELL.—Barry O'Brien, whose life of Parnell was noticed in these columns and which has been widely read, is writing the life of Lord Chief Justice Russell, of whom he was a lifelong friend.

LABOR DAY.—While the celebration which, according to law, takes place on the first Monday of September, is, in a certain sense, especially belonging to the great labor organizations, it is nevertheless a feast that might be called that of humanity. All can properly participate in the demonstrations of Labor Day. But apart from the individual interest of each worker in the great annual celebration, there is a social aspect to the occasion which commands the world's attention. The two great powers which to-day contend for supremacy are capital and labor. They are both absolute necessities. Capital cannot exist without the presence of labor; its very being would be useless were it not for the presence of labor to impart to it a value. On the other hand, without capital to employ and remunerate, labor would be a mere useless expenditure of vital energies. The two must of necessity go hand in hand; and any action tending to antagonize them is injurious to the cause of both, is an attempt to efface the mutual benefits that should naturally flow from a thorough and sympathetic understanding between these two great factors.

The celebration of Labor Day—its very proclamation as a general holiday—should be considered as one of the healthiest signs of the times. In such a demonstration as we beheld last Monday, the worker has an opportunity of seeing and appreciating his own importance and the importance of his vocation; while, in the same demonstration does capital behold the good it is destined to do and the amount of dependence it is obliged to acknowledge. Nothing but good can result from the observance of such a festival. The very cessation of all species of labor, the mere fact of the vast number of citizens actively participating in the events of the

day, should suffice to show the world how great and indispensable is the part played by labor in the general drama of existence. This year the celebration, in Montreal, was a credit to the organizers, and an honor to the community.

A WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Our remittances, during the past month, from subscribers in certain sections of the country have been up to the standard, but the returns from other districts are very disappointing. We hope this little reminder will have the desired effect. The amount due—\$1.00—is very small to each subscriber, but it amounts, in the aggregate, to a very snug sum, which if within the reach of our treasurer, would be used to good advantage at present.

PANIC IN A CHURCH.—While service was proceeding at the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin at Begona, says the London "Universe," a lighted candle fell and caused an outbreak of fire. In the panic which ensued one woman, a servant, was trampled to death, and another young girl was so seriously injured that her life is despaired of. A large number of the congregation were severely bruised.

HORSE THIEVES.—Montreal's reputation of horse thieves is a warm one as may be seen from the following sentence imposed on William Laroque, one of the most renowned and dangerous horse thieves and all-round crooks. He was sent to St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary on Tuesday, for fourteen years for having stolen two horses from Edward Sampson.

LOST IN THE CATACOMBS.

A short, but very important item of news comes from Rome, to the effect that two young Americans, students at the University of Buchstadt, visited Rome this week, and went to see the catacombs. In some way or other they became separated from their guides and were lost. As yet no news has been received from the wanderers in that subterranean city of the dead. In all probability they will never be heard from again; their fate is indeed a sad one, if it be true that they cannot be found. The imagination can scarcely conceive the terrors that must accompany a death under such circumstances. Although hundreds of strangers visit the catacombs every week, yet few have any idea of the extent of these underground passages. A few of the catacombs have been well excavated, but there are yet miles upon miles of them so encumbered with fallen material that it would need almost as much labor to clear them out as it required originally to make them.

What wonderful workers those early Christians must have been! Driven by a long series of bitter persecutions to seek refuge—like wild animals—in the very bosom of the earth, they lived in comparative safety down under the thronged streets of the Imperial Capital. There they met to consult and to pray; there they rocked the cradle of Christianity; there the holy sacrifice of the Mass was offered up, the Vespers were chanted, the dead were buried, the offices of the Church were recited and the sacraments were administered. No more sacred spot on earth; for these dark caverns resounded with the hymns of saints, their floors drank the blood of martyrs, their walls hold (and still hold in many cases) the mortal remains of the first followers of the crucified.

Out of that vast tomb arose the Church of Christ—even as out of the tomb behind Calvary arose the Son of God. While the catacombs are rich in hallowed memories, in sacred souvenirs, in priceless relics, they are nonetheless the lurking place of terrors that cannot be described. To be lost in the catacombs means certain death; but death preceded by fatigue, worry, hunger, thirst, faintness, terror, agony, despair! There is no outlet, no ray of light from the God of the day, no indication to tell the paths that should be followed; all is darkness, silence, dampness, worms, corruption, even as the tomb into which each must some day descend. It is well to pray for the safe return of the two unhappy students; but, if they have not, by this time, been found, the prayers may be offered for the repose of their souls.

THE SUICIDE UNHONORED.

According to a despatch from Paris, a curious order of the day was issued by Colonel Clamorgan, of the Second Regiment of Marines. The order fully explains itself—

"A soldier of the regiment committed suicide some days ago at Kershon. A sergeant committed suicide this morning in barracks.

"It is better that their names should not be mentioned. These two

deaths are a source of profound regret, as would be the desertion or crime of a comrade.

"Suicide for a soldier is desertion. It is flight towards a country from which nobody returns.

"Suicide for a soldier is desertion. It is abandonment of one's post and flight before the enemy.

"For this reason it is a painful but a just custom that military honors are not rendered to suicides.

"A soldier who believes in God and who loves his country would have no temptation to commit suicide. Let us therefore be true believers and patriots in order that a noble hope may sustain us during life, and that all of us, sons of France, and soldiers first of all, may know how to keep our blood for the defence of our fatherland."

This order is a mere item in the daily routine of a barracks; but it is significant beyond expression. In the first place it leaves us to understand that even if the name of God is ignored by the French Government, we have the evidence that the army and navy still believe in God and publicly acknowledge Him.

But we have here a splendid illustration of the wisdom of the Church in all that she approves and in all that she condemns. It is a well-known fact that when a person deliberately and in sane mind takes his own life, the Church refuses Christian burial to the remains and offers up no prayer for the soul. Possibly there is a difference in the reason for the Church's action from that which actuated the French colonel; but the principle, after all, is the same. The action of suicide is not only cowardly, but criminal in the first degree. The one who ceases to live by any predetermined deed of his own is guilty of usurping the prerogative of God—therefore of sinning against the majesty, the authority, the power, the will, the mercy of the Omnipotent. He takes away that which he cannot restore, and which he does not own. God gave life to man for a fixed purpose; He marked the limits of that life's duration; He regulated every second of that existence in accord with His own Divine Mercy. To frustrate the designs of God is to be guilty of sin in its most terrible aspect. To anticipate, by even a moment, the hour that has been regulated for each to die, is a crime that cannot be pardoned, because it leaves no time for repentance, therefore, no time for the sacraments. It is well that some means should be devised whereby the sin of self-immolation would be punished. The great difficulty lies in the fact that the culprit is the victim; and that his action places him beyond the pale of human retribution.

All that can be done is to prevent light-headed imitators from performing their evil work, by the example of the absence of all honors and respect for the one who has played the coward to such a degree. If Church and State both combine for the chastisement of suicides, it is evident that the numbers of these criminals would soon decrease and eventually disappear.

CATHOLICS REMEMBER THE CHURCH

AT PHILADELPHIA.—The will of the late Michael Corr, of Philadelphia, contains the following bequests for charitable and religious purposes: To the trustees of the Catholic High School, \$10,000; to St. Vincent de Paul Society of St. Michael's Church, \$2,000; to the trustees and rectors of St. Michael's Church, \$3,000 for church improvement; to the Little Sisters of the Poor, Germantown, \$1,000; to the House of the Good Shepherd, Germantown, \$1,000; to St. John's Orphan Asylum, \$5,000; to St. Joseph's Home for Industrious Boys, \$1,000; to the Catholic Home, \$2,000; to St. Vincent's Home, \$2,000; to the Little Sisters of the Poor, Germantown, \$1,000; to the House of the Good Shepherd, Germantown, \$1,000; to St. Vincent's Home, Tacony, \$2,000; to St. Vincent's Home, Philadelphia, \$2,000.

At the death of Patrick Corr and his wife Ellen the principal of \$5,000 is to revert to St. Joseph's Home for Industrious Homeless Boys, and at the death of his sister Catharine, a trust fund of \$5,000 is to be devised to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Westminster avenue.

To Rev. Francis B. Dougherty, of St. Clement's, \$10,000; to Father Fitzmaurice and his three assistants stationed at St. Michael's Church, \$10,000 "to say masses for the repose of my soul." To the parochial school attached to St. Michael's Church, \$2,000; to Archbishop Ryan, \$10,000, to be used by him for charity as he may see fit; to Father J. Fitzmaurice, pastor of St. Michael's Church, \$10,000, to be used by him as he sees fit and proper; to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, \$1,000, and to the Altar Society of St. Michael's Church, \$1,000.

The property, 1500 North Fourth street and household effects and furniture to Mary Corr for life, and after her death to St. Michael's church. The real estate on North Fourth street to the parochial school of St. Michael's Church.

A codicil dated May 23, 1899, provides that \$5,000 shall be given to each of the following institutions: to St. Vincent's Home, \$1,000; to St. Joseph's Home, \$1,000; to St. Mary's hospital, St. Joseph's hospital, and St. Agnes' hospital.

Our sentiments, our thoughts, our words lose rectitude on entering certain minds, as sticks plunged into the water look bent.

VALUE OF A COMMERCIAL TRAINING.

Under the caption of "Commercial Education" the "Catholic Times," of Liverpool, makes the following practical statement. It is well worth a careful perusal. It says—

The letter from Mr. Hemelryk, chairman of the Liverpool School of Commerce, which we publish in our present issue, seems to us to strike a note which deserves to be strongly emphasized. In the days when Mr. Gladstone was fighting stubbornly for Irish land legislation he used to dwell with great earnestness upon the necessity of rooting the Irish people in the soil. If we Catholics are to grow and increase in this country we must become rooted in its business. Let it not be said that there is danger to faith through wealth resulting from business activity. The man who is energetic and upon whose time there are constant demands as far less likely to fall into temptation than the idle man, whether rich or poor, and as a rule, he is a source of benefit to the community in which he lives, helping forward movements aiming at the general welfare. The better business men we turn out from our colleges and schools the more decided will be our success as a religious denomination for our power in connection with the manufacturing, mineral, artistic, and agricultural productions of the country; that is to say, in promoting national weal, will be enlarged. But unfortunately we are not sending as many well-equipped young people as we might send into the ranks of the mercantile and commercial classes. In this respect we are under the influence of a tendency which is not peculiar to Catholics, but affects the whole population. The children of agriculturists, and shopkeepers, and mechanics are not content to work in the same sphere of life as their fathers; they aspire to the professions and the outcome of this crowding in a particular direction is that not a few professional men are starving, and would now be glad had they spent in preparing for a business career the time, money, and efforts required to attain a professional status.

What are our Catholic colleges doing to fit youth for business? is the question which Mr. Hemelryk puts pointedly. There are opportunities for them; are they availing of them? He does not think so; at least he believes they are not doing all that it lies within their province to do in order to enable young men to enter upon the advanced courses of a good commercial school. "They continue their old-fashioned way," observes Mr. Hemelryk, "teaching Latin and Greek to boys intended for business, subjects which are of no value whatever to them in after life—instead of training them in modern languages." As to the usefulness of Latin and Greek in modern cases for young folk who are intended for business careers we entirely agree with Mr. Hemelryk. But let us not be understood to depreciate the study of the ancient classics. Those who have a special aptitude for it, who can devote years to it, or who are in a position to secure a university education will find it an indispensable study. The boys who waste time at it are they who take it up for a few years without any notion of pursuing it later in life and who in fact drop it suddenly when they leave school and rarely or never think of it again. From that day forth their occupations give them a different train of ideas and they derive no advantage from the smattering of classical tongues which they gained from their teachers. "I happen to know many young men," writes Mr. Hemelryk, "who have distinguished themselves at our public schools, who carried away heaps of prizes for Latin and Greek, but who at the age of about twenty have forgotten every word of these; and having never taken the trouble to employ their leisure time in studying modern languages, they are utterly unable to take a superior position in a foreign merchant's office." The truth is that boys who will have to make a living by their knowledge of modern conditions in France or Spain, or Russia, or Africa, or China are often kept too exclusively when at the college to the work of ascertaining the topography and manners of ancient Greece and Italy. How much more to their profit would it have been had they Greek to boys intended for business itable globe and all its products. We do not mean that our colleges should be converted into trade-schools, but it would be well, as Mr. Hemelryk urges, they established, beside their classical schemes, "practical modern courses where boys could be prepared by the study of French, German, or Spanish, geography, chemistry, and especially a thorough grounding in arithmetic, including the decimal and metric systems, to enter at the age of sixteen or seventeen the special courses of a superior commercial school, and there to acquire that familiarity with commercial customs and the languages of our continental neighbors, which would be of incalculable advantage to them in their commercial career." Mr. Hemelryk refers to the argument, often used, that training in the classical languages is particularly beneficial in developing the reasoning powers. Not only is the proper teaching of French and German, as he contends, effective in the same way, but there are ample means for strengthening the mental faculties in such important sciences as geometry, mechanics, and chemistry.

It is said that the chief business of schools and colleges is to teach youth how to learn. Certain it is that it would be difficult to exaggerate the value of early training so far as its effects upon the future are concerned. The teacher often influences the whole career of those who come under his care. But with all our zeal for education it is doubtful whether we pay sufficient attention to its commercial and industrial aspects. Unless we are mistaken the number of successful Catholic merchants in England was at least quite

as large thirty or forty years ago as it is to-day. Every year, however, the need of improved training for people who follow mercantile and commercial callings becomes greater. Formerly the superiority of this country in manufactures was unchallenged, and its command of the leading markets of the world was indisputable. To-day there are competitors in the field, whose intelligence and skill have been cultivated to the highest degree, and who eagerly seize every chance of pushing their own trade and commerce. If we are to hold our own, our systems of education must be thoroughly suited to the end in view.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

A largely attended meeting of the above society took place on Sunday evening, Sept. 4. The committee appointed at a previous meeting made their report. On the revision of the bye-laws, notices of several changes were given. At next meeting (October) the members will discuss the changes, which if satisfactory will be adopted and become part of the new bye-laws. It is to be hoped there will be a large attendance of members, as the meeting is sure to be an interesting one. The success of their recent excursion has been the means of reviving the spirits and energies of the members of the old organization.

ALL MEN GO TO MASS.

M. Jules Lemaitre of the French Academy, who is at present in Switzerland, has evidently been much struck with what he has seen in the Catholic canton of Valais. Writing to the "Echo de Paris" he says: "All the men of the country go to Mass. By the chestnut-fringed waysides are crosses and Calvaries, and little oratories in which through their grilled windows are to be seen between bouquets of artificial flowers, statues of saints and other pious emblems. These little rustic chapels are called 'prie-Dieu,' and the women as they pass them cross themselves and kneel for a moment, while the men raise their hats. And yet these Catholic peasants are staunch Republicans. They never even dreamed of such a thing as a King or an emperor of Switzerland. Their municipal life is full of activity; their rights and liberties are much larger than those of our French peasants, and they exercise them unflinchingly. Meanwhile the peasantry of France, which no longer goes to Mass, stupidly resigns itself to oppression and deception, contenting itself with sending to the Chamber some lying Freemason who only laughs at them, votes for unjust laws and gets what he can out of the squandering of the public money."

ABOUT CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

In a letter to the papers Senator Pessina, professor of jurisprudence, to whose efforts was largely due the abolition of capital punishment in Italy, urges that capital punishment should now be adopted in the case of "political murderers." He observes, "It is bad enough," he observes, "that our land should have acquired the horrible reputation of being the fatherland of brigands; but it is now in still worse repute all over the world as the fatherland of regicides and political murderers. It would seem as if our Italy produced heroes of the dagger and revolver as prolific as export. From Orsini to Passanante, Angiolillo, Caserio, Lucchinetti, Acciarito, and Bresci, all the gross offenders against national and international justice have been Italians." "In the name of universal justice, and the fair fame of Italy before her sister nations," the great jurist demands "the re-erection of the gallows in Italy for regicides."

FOR RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Fifty-one young ladies received the habit of the Sisters of St. Francis at Glen Riddle, Penn., Aug. 21, and fifty-one made their profession, 102 in all, in the presence of nearly 1,000 persons. On Aug. 30, the cornerstone of the new novitiate was laid.

Twenty-seven postulants were received into the Order of School Sisters of Notre Dame, Aug. 22, at the convent of Bancia Maria in Ripa, St. Louis, Mo.

HIGHER EDUCATION.—The Catholic University at Washington is to receive at least \$100,000 by the settlement of the late Archbishop Hennessy's will.

SOUTH BOSTON.—By the will of the late Mrs. Dyer, \$200 is left for the building fund of the new Gate of Heaven Church, South Boston, and \$100 to the Little Sisters of the Poor.

WASHINGTON.—By the will of the late Marie E. Dries, of Washington, \$1,000 is left for the establishment of a scholarship at the Catholic University, for boys of St. Mary's German Church in that city.

ELECTION TALK.—That the general elections for the Dominion must take place inside of a year is a fact that cannot be denied; that they will take place before another session of the House seems to be the impression in certain quarters, judging by the activity being displayed. Both political camps are now busy. The coming week the "Blues" will hold the boards. It is safe to say that the "Reds" will not be far behind. So that Montreal may expect a "write" during the next few weeks.

Loe

A DEER
"her Strub
St. Ann's p
ed to give i
of his pe
and succo
parish, be
tables wa
Strube wa
prise, when
Ann's You
by their p
presented h
of himself.
ors on beb
Ann's work
interesting
dence in t
shown him
the Cathol
surprising
ization of
and spiritu
such an exp
spect and
a worthy a
guide.

SCHOOLS
sides come
openings of
ter the sum
that the at
day surpass
years. This
Irish Catho
same intere
society wou
their success

ST. ANN'S
ric education
over by the
the portals
talented Iri
gone forth t
has undergon
tion during
class rooms
considerably
all modern i
nishings are
tention has
action and s
Everything is
the only thi
ing are the
St. Ann's p
of the finest
The sectio
work being
stium, library
of the St. A
city and the
Cadet corps
ing thorough
buildings wi
Ann's ward,
ment to the
Father Strub

CATHOLIC
"One of the
tution is Br
the opening
close his devo
the work of f
concerns he m
the presence
or distinguish
the concert at
ing, owing to
announced t
Russell, son
Lord Russell,
patrick, wou
short address
Both distin
present, and
the sign "sta
put up at the
the program
Charles Russe
neat speech,
work being a
A well arrang
and instrumen
fully carried
most pleasant
gatherings h
brought to a
chairs of the

PROF. J. A.
known organ
of St. Patrick
is a passenger
S.S. "Vantou
to arrive in
Professor For
months' holi
tives in Eng
Exposition. In
him while in
the pleasure
music in the
the musical
tended while
ter will restu
ately on his r

MORTALITY
times, to voc
melancholy re
contain many
for the past
lows.—For th
25 the total
city was 123,
were Catholics.
Jews. The pri
were: Dipthe
typhoid fever
infantile doli
and other
For the week
the total de
127 were Cat
and 2 Jews. T
were: Infant
sumption; an
23, diphtheri
typhoid fever 5.

A FERROVA
McArran, the
olic booksell
twenty years
No. 3096 Not
found it use
quirements of

Local Notes.

A DESERVED TRIBUTE.—Father Strubbe, the beloved pastor of St. Ann's parish, has been accustomed to give pleasant surprises to many of his parishioners during his long and successful association with the parish, but a few evenings ago the tables were turned, and Father Strubbe was treated to a real surprise, when the members of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, headed by their president, Mr. D. J. O'Neill, presented him with an oil painting of himself. Father Strubbe's endeavors on behalf of the youth of St. Ann's would, if published, be very interesting reading. During his residence in this city he has always shown himself to be a true friend of the Catholic young men. It is not surprising, therefore, that the organization of which he is the founder and spiritual director, should give such an expression of their deep respect and profound regard for such a worthy and enthusiastic spiritual guide.

SCHOOLS OPENED.—From all sides come the reports of successful openings of our Catholic schools after the summer vacation. It is said that the attendance on the opening day surpassed that of all previous years. This is as it should be. If Irish Catholics were to manifest the same interest in all other matters, their success as a section of this community would be assured.

ST. ANN'S SCHOOL.—This historic educational institution, presided over by the Christian Brothers, from the portals of which thousands of talented Irish Catholic boys have gone forth to fight the battle of life has undergone a much needed renovation during the vacation term. The class rooms of the school have been considerably enlarged and fitted with all modern improvements. The furnishings are all new, and special attention has been given to the ventilation and sanitation of the building. Everything in the interior is new and the only thing left of the old building are the outside walls, so that St. Ann's parish will now have one of the finest school buildings in the city. The section of the building in which the meeting rooms, gymnasium, library and other apartments of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society and the drill hall of St. Ann's Cadet corps are situated are also being thoroughly overhauled, and the buildings will be a credit to St. Ann's ward, and stand as a monument to the energy and zeal of Rev. Father Strubbe and the parishioners.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.—One of the best friends of this institution is Mr. F. B. McNamee. From the opening of navigation until its close he devotes his whole time to the work of the club. At the weekly concerts he makes an effort to secure the presence of some leading citizen or distinguished stranger. This week the concert attracted a large gathering, owing to the fact that it was announced that the Hon. Charles Russell, son of the late lamented Lord Russell, and Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, would attend and deliver short addresses.

Both distinguished visitors were present, and as was to be expected the sign "standing room only" was put up at the entrance long before the programme was commenced. Hon. Charles Russell presided, and in a neat speech, referred to the good work being carried on by the club. A well arranged programme of vocal and instrumental music was successfully carried out, and one of the most pleasant and most enthusiastic gatherings held by the club was brought to a close by the hearty cheers of the sailors for their guests.

PROF. J. A. FOWLER, the well-known organist and musical director of St. Patrick's Church, of this city, is a passenger on the Dominion Line S.S. "Vancouver," which is expected to arrive in port on Sunday next. Professor Fowler has enjoyed a two months' holiday, visiting his relatives in England, and also the Paris Exposition. In a letter received from him while in Paris, he states he had the pleasure of hearing some grand music in the leading churches and at the musical congress, which he attended while in Paris. Prof. Fowler will resume his lessons immediately on his return to the city.

MORTALITY RETURNS are at all times, to worldly men and women, melancholy reading. They, however, contain many lessons. The statistics for the past two weeks are as follows:—For the week ending August 25 the total number of deaths in the city was 128. Of this number 112 were Catholics, 9 Protestants and 2 Jews. The principal causes of death were: Diphtheria, 2; scarlet fever, 3; typhoid fever, 3; whooping cough, 4; infantile diphtheria, 5; and consumption and other chest diseases 17. For the week ending September 1, the total deaths were 141. Of these 127 were Catholics, 12 Protestants and 2 Jews. The main causes of death were: Infantile diphtheria, 5; consumption and other chest diseases 23; diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 1; typhoid fever, 5; whooping cough, 3.

A PERSONAL NOTE.—Mr. James McArara, the well-known Irish Catholic bookseller, who has for the past twenty years occupied the premises No. 2099 Notre Dame street, has found it necessary to meet the requirements of his constantly grow-

ing business to remove to more commodious and central quarters in Chabotier Square. We congratulate our fellow-countryman on his success.

LEAVES ST. PATRICK'S.

Last Sunday, Rev. Father Hallissey, who came to St. Patrick's Church about a year ago, preached his farewell sermon to a large congregation. Father Hallissey returns to his former home of labors with the hearty wishes for his future success of the hosts of friends he has made during his all too brief residence in our midst.

C. M. B. A. CONVENTION.

The officers of the Quebec Grand Council and representatives of branches of C.M.B.A., of Montreal, were joined by their brother officers from the city of Quebec, there being some 30 members, and left C.P.R. Windsor Station on Monday evening, 27th August, at 8 p.m., for Farnham, Que., where their triennial convention was held on 28th and 29th August. On arrival there at 9.30 p.m., they were met and received by the membership of Farnham, and escorted to the Balmoral Hotel, the proprietor being a member. After registering names, they were shown

MR. P. F. MCCAFFREY,

President C.M.B.A. Grand Council, Quebec.

to rooms in this spacious and well kept house. On Tuesday morning, after breakfast, all the delegates were taken in charge by Grand Marshal Bro. H. Butler, of Montreal, and marched in procession, preceded by Farnham Branch 7, carrying a large red silk flag, across the suspension bridge to the nice little country church on the other side of the river, to attend at High Mass, as is customary at C.M.B.A. conventions. The visitors were pleased, and at once made happy, when they saw besides the celebrant, in the sanctuary, the Rev. Father Laffamme, representing His Grace Mgr. Begin, of the city of Quebec, and who is Grand Spiritual Adviser of this organization in the Province of Quebec, and Rev. Father Lawrence, P.P., of Sweetsburg, who addressed the Brothers in English and French, in an eloquent and able manner, displaying great interest in, and giving good advice to the Canadian Order. Returning, the body marched to St. Joseph's Hall, where Branch 7 meets also, Grand President Leclerc, of Montreal, at once set to work, and called the meeting to order, and requested Father Laffamme to open the session with prayer. All the delegates were present and answered roll call, and presented their official credentials. At the close of the session, the election of officers took place, and resulted as follows: Grand President, Bro. P. F. McCaffrey, of Montreal; first Grand Vice-President, Bro. Lieut.-Col. Evariste, of Quebec; second Grand Vice-President, Bro. H. Butler, of Montreal; Grand Secretary, Bro. J. B. Drouyn, of Quebec, (re-elected); Grand Treasurer, Bro. A. R. Archambault, of Montreal; Grand Marshal, Bro. T. Mace, of Montreal; Grand Guard, Bro. A. Drouyn, of Quebec; Grand Trustees, Bros. J. O'Farrell, of Montreal; J. D. Quinn, of Quebec; J. P. E. Belanger, of Quebec; J. Meek, of Montreal; J. S. Poulin, of Farnham; Financial Committee, Bros. J. Beauchamp, of Quebec; J. E. Nugent, of Montreal; J. Picard, of Quebec; Laws Committee, Dr. E. Morin, of Quebec; M. Shea, of Montreal; Dr. A. Picard, of Montreal. Representatives to Supreme Council, Bro. C. E. Leclerc, of Montreal; Bro. P. Flannery, of Montreal; Bro. J. E. Martineau, of Quebec. Alternates: Bro. C. Curran, of Montreal; Bro. J. Belanger, of Quebec; A. R. Archambault, of Montreal.

Immediately after the election of officers, the Chancellor's chair was taken by Bro. C. E. Leclerc. Installation of officers was performed by Supreme Deputy P. Flannery, assisted by Chancellor J. D. Quinn. At a subsequent meeting of Trustees, Dr. D'Artois, of Farnham, was again unanimously elected Grand Medical Examiner. After a royal brotherly reception, the visiting brethren, at the close of their sessional labors, were again taken in hand and treated to a surprise not to be forgotten in a hurry. They were ushered into the dining room, near midnight, to sit down to a banquet, which fairly astonished them by the magnificent and bountiful table display placed before them, which was at once acknowledged by some of the senior officers, who had attended on similar occasions elsewhere, to be the "finest they had ever seen." Such grand hospitality was scarcely to be expected. At a table placed across the dining room, and overlooking the happy gathering at the tables adjoining, were seated President Poulin, of Branch 7, Farn-

ham, presiding; Rev. Father Laffamme, representing Mgr. Begin, of Quebec; Rev. Father Lawrence, P.P., of Sweetsburg; ex-Grand President Leclerc, of Montreal; Lt.-Col. Evariste, of Montreal; Grand Vice-President, of Quebec, and others. In due time Chairman Poulin opened the programme of toasts: "Le Pape," "La Reine," "Le President," "Grand Council Provincial," "Succursales Soeurs," all of which were duly honored. Some strange thinking people would have been well surprised had they seen a respectable large company, composed of French and English-speaking Catholics from different places, standing up and singing, right royally, the British National Anthem, in response to the toast—"La Reine." This closed a most happy convention of the Quebec C.M.B.A. The next triennial meeting will be held in the city of Quebec in August, 1903. After brotherly handshaking, the visitors took the morning train for home.

F. C. L.,

Rep. of Branch 1.

ECHOES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

BURIED IN BLANKETS.—Some of the terrible features of war are outlined in the following words of Rev. Father Morley, who says the "Missionary Record," after thirteen years in the Diamond Fields, is in London as we write these words. He returned from South Africa as chaplain on one of the troopships bringing home invalided soldiers. Father Morley was in Kimberley all through the siege. He had just put on his alp one morning for Mass when an explosion outside the church brought him out after the priest's visit the patients were calmer, and the temperature lower. This was so, even after "the Holy Oils," though Irish custom is too prone to regard Exorcism as meaning the very end. Father Morley often had to say to a man that there were so many other cases to be visited (as indeed there were) that it might be better to anoint him also, now that he was with him.

PRAISE FOR NUNS.—The following letter appears in the "Times" this week. It is written by Inspector J. H. W. Ascough, from Mafeking, on June 26:—

"As a member of the B.S.A. Police unit of the garrison of Mafeking during the late siege, I should be glad if you will allow me to express through the medium of your paper, our deep thanks and gratitude to the Rev. Mother Superior and Sisters of Mercy who have so nobly attended to the sick and wounded here at night and day for the last eight months. It is impossible, sir, to say too much for these beloved women."

WHAT IRELAND WANTS.

At a monster meeting of the United Irish League, held at Arva, County Cavan, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., made the following striking remarks about the present condition of affairs in Ireland. He said:—

Now, what are our aims? Get the first place we want to get the control of—rule—the regulation of the destinies of the people of Ireland into the hands of the representatives of Ireland, sitting in an Irish Parliament on Irish soil and in the Irish capital. We are convinced, and each generation of Irish men and women are more convinced than that which preceded it, that the only way and the only method by which our people can be properly governed is to be governed not by the stranger in the Parliament of the stranger, but by themselves in their own Parliament, and if we require proof of the truth of that proposition, we have only to look around at these beautiful and fertile fields which but a generation or two ago were studded, almost every acre of them, by the cottages of the industrious farmers of families, and which to-day are almost desolate in many parts of the country, including some areas of this county, as if they had never been trod by the foot of civilized men.

Ireland has lost nearly 500,000 men and women in ten years by famine and emigration. I called attention to that great and magnificent convention held in Dublin a few weeks ago to the fact that this drain of the best blood of Ireland, this departure from her soil of men and women in their youth and in their strength, in the bloom of their manhood and their womanhood, instead of coming to an end, was going on almost as fast as ever, and that in the last ten years of division and disunion and weakness, as a result of that division and disunion, in that period we had lost nearly 500,000 men and women, or about one-ninth of the small population lost to Ireland by famine and emigration, and I suppose there is not a man or woman in this great gathering which I am addressing that has not a relative in America, driven to America not by any weakness of their devotion for Ireland, not by any desire to leave the house and the old home

of their fathers and mothers, their brothers and sisters, but driven there by the system of landlordism and by alien rule. I know something from personal experience, not merely of the fact which you all know, that our people are fleeing from our shores, but of the sadder and more tragic facts that many of them leave home in the hope of bettering themselves, but really to find themselves in the land of the stranger, without home, without friends, without assistance, and in the cities of Scotland and England and Wales, where I spend a good deal of my time among our fellow-countrymen, they are a source of tragic suffering, and sometimes of degradation, that makes me feel that the Irishman or woman leaving Ireland ought to be filled with misgiving as to whether they may not be better off driven from their bosom into other lands.

We want to stop emigration, to make the land of Ireland welcome and hospitable to its own people; so that they may no longer be driven from their bosom into other lands.

HEALTH SUGGESTIONS FOR SCHOOLS.

The Michigan State Board of Health makes the following recommendations: That the regular care of school rooms includes sprinkling the floor before sweeping, dusting the desks or wiping them with a clean, damp cloth, and the thorough airing of the room before using. That the interchange of books be allowed only under such conditions as to render the transmission of disease impossible. That the use of slates be discontinued. That persons known to be affected with tuberculosis, or with a persistently cough and expectoration, be denied the privileges of such room, either as teacher or pupil. That all spitting upon the floor by any person be strictly forbidden. That at least once a year the room and contents be thoroughly disinfected, the floorboards and floor washed with an antiseptic solution, the walls whitewashed, and the plumbing and ventilating inspected.

CATHOLIC CHURCH MUSIC.

The official confirmation of the appointment of Cardinal Steinhuber as prefect in Rome of the Congregation of the Index was received at Washington last week, says an exchange. It is understood, says the authority of the report, that Cardinal Steinhuber has some decided views on the adoption of a better standard of church music than now prevails in this country. With his appointment as head of this congregation he will have direct control of the St. Cecilia's Society and other organizations looking to the betterment of church music in the United States. The operatic airs which are now generally sung by the choirs here are obnoxious, it is said, to the spirit of the Catholic Church, which for centuries has recognized no other form of ecclesiastical music than the Gregorian chant. The despatch concludes that the authorities at Rome are determined to support societies like that of St. Cecilia, whose purpose is gradually to eliminate what is considered baneful in church music.

ADVANTAGE OF RICHES.

C. P. Huntington, the millionaire, deceased, will have a \$300,000 mausoleum. "It crowns a crest of a new overlooking the Bronx valley," says a New York exchange. "This is nice. An Emerald islander said of an Irish lord who had had a marble coffin built for himself: 'Isn't it a fine thing to be rich? Sure, that'd last a man his lifetime.'"—Intermunicipal Catholic.

A MOUNTAINEER'S RELIGION.

Last summer Right Rev. Thomas U. Dudley, Episcopal Bishop of Kentucky, thought he would make a journey through the mountains of Eastern Kentucky and look up the scattered members of his flock and endeavor to get a foothold for his church among the mountaineers. But as he journeyed from settlement to settlement without meeting a man who had ever heard of the Episcopal church, he grew somewhat discouraged. At last he came to a village where, upon inquiry, he was told that there was "an Episcopal" in the neighborhood, and so the good Bishop proceeded to look him up. After introducing himself and disclosing the object of his visit, Bishop Dudley asked the mountaineer if it were a fact that he was an Episcopalian. "Oh, yes," replied he. "I'm an Episcopalian." "Where were you confirmed?" inquired the Bishop. The poor man had never heard the word. "Where, then, were you baptized?" "I know all about that," replied he, "though precious few folks are baptized in these parts, but I don't know whether I was ever baptized or not." "Then, why do you call yourself an Episcopalian?" continued the Bishop. "Well, now, stranger, I'll tell ye," said he. "Some five or six years ago I was summoned down to Louisville as a witness in one of these 'moonshine' cases, you know. Well, we was kept over Sunday, and after breakfast I knowed nobody that and nobody knowed me, so I walk down the street, from my lodgin's, and directly I saw everybody goin' into a great big fine church, and sez I to myself, 'I'll go, too.' So I went in and sat down, and in a little while the bell it stopped ringing, there was some kind of big music rolled around, and then it stopped, too, and a feller in a long white gown he got up at the other end of the room from me and said something or other I couldn't hear, and then every man, woman and child in that room got down on their knees and sez they: 'Oh, Lord, we've done the things we erin't to ha' done, and we ain't dun the things we erter to ha' dun,' and sez I to myself, that's

NEW SEASON'S CATCH HERRINGS AND LING.

500 Kegs Finest East Coast of Scotland Full White Herrings (With Ross and Milt), \$1.75 per keg. Our advices from Leith are to the effect that the East Coast fishing is again almost a total failure. Prices are therefore correspondingly high, but the quality we guarantee to be the finest packed. Also, FINNISH EXPORT SHETLAND LING FISH, 12½ cents per pound. FRASER, VIGER & CO., Importers. Italian Warehouse, - - 207, 209, 211, St. James Street.

me. I'm one of them very kind of fellers, and when we all cum out I asked a feller what kind of a church that thar wuz, and sed he, 'It's an Episcopal church,' and so, stranger, I've called myself an Episcopalian ever since that trip to Louisville.—Catholic Standard.

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY OF THE SEA

(North Sydney Herald.)

In some parts of the western shore of Newfoundland storms cause the sand to drift in ranks in forty-eight hours as high as fifteen and twenty feet. At some place, these sand drifts reach to a height of thirty-five feet. At one place between Port-a-Basque and Codroy the moving sands are very troublesome to the railway officials so much so that a board fence had to be constructed to protect the railway track.

Within the past week a representative of the "Herald" visited the Codroy district and while there saw some human bones, which is about all that is visible of what must have been one of most sad tragedies which has occurred on the rugged western coast of Newfoundland in by-gone days. Near the entrance of the Codroy from the sea was a sand drift some thirty feet in height. Some few years ago a heavy wind storm cut a channel through the drift, revealing to view a large boat some thirty or thirty-five feet in length. The boat lay in the sand bottom up and when it was turned over, to the amazement of those who discovered it, were the skeletons of twenty-four persons. The supposition of those who discovered the boat and the gruesome sight which it covered, was that some steamer met with disaster outside many years ago, and her passengers and crew took to boats, and the one found in the sand drift river with her human freight. Find C.M.B.A. convention last week from the elements the ship-wrecked occupants on the bleak shore turned their big boat bottom up, took shelter beneath and then perished from exposure or would it be possible that during the storm while they lay under the boat they became covered by the sand drift. The particulars of this sad tragedy of the sea have never been published so far as we can learn. There was no name on the boat to identify the vessel or steamer to which it belonged, neither was there any article that could identify those who met such a terrible fate. In all probability the craft which met with disaster was either coming down or going up the St. Lawrence when disaster overtook her. The human bones which the North Sydney "Herald" representative saw were picked up near the spot, none of them being buried by those who discovered them. Many of them are now no doubt covered by the sand drift. The particulars of this sad catastrophe will likely remain among the many mysterious tragedies of the sea.

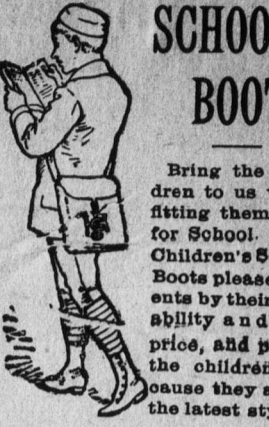
DEATH IN THE COBWEB.

Beware of the cobweb! It contains a deadly microbe. A woman in Washington, D.C., fell some time ago and cut her head. Neighbors rushed to pick her up and found the blood spurting from a deep gash. Instantly she was taken to a hospital, where it was suggested and a hasty search produced a handful, which was instantly applied to the wound. The bleeding stopped quickly, but some days later the woman went down with tetanus, the "lockjaw." Fortunately her constitution was strong, and, barring the wound, she was in excellent health, so she is now recovering.

"There is no doubt the woman was given the lockjaw by the germs in the cobwebs," said an amateur scientist of skill and repute, who made the examination. "Cobwebs stop bleeding because they are soft and permit the blood to coagulate about them, but their use is dangerous, as attested by this instance. Several days ago I had occasion to look into the matter of cobwebs and went to my stable, where I procured a handful. In those cobwebs I found 61 different disease germs, among them being a large number of the germs of tetanus. Placing those cobwebs on a cut would be almost a guarantee that the patient would develop lockjaw. This is natural, for cobwebs usually form in cellars or stables, or dark and dirty places, where disease germs are plentiful. They are light and filmy and they catch the light spores of the disease germs while floating in the air and hold them. Then when the webs are placed on a wound the germs enter right into the blood."

Surface manners are like cut flowers stuck in a shallow glass, with just enough water to keep them fresh an hour or so; but the courtesy that has its growth in the heart is like the rose bush in the garden that no inclement season can kill, and no dark day fore to forego the unfolding of a bud.

Love is a great thing, yes, a great and thorough good. Nothing is sweeter than love, nothing more courageous, nothing higher, nothing wider, nothing more pleasant, nothing fuller nor better in Heaven and earth; because love is born of God, and can rest but in God above all created things.



SCHOOL BOOTS. Bring the children to us when fitting them out for school. Our Children's School Boots please parents by their durability and low price, and please the children because they are of the latest style.

RONAYNE BROS. 2027 Notre Dame St. et. Corner Chabotier Square.

THE SUN

Never sets on the KARN Piano. It is used in every clime. You find it in the leading homes of the land, in the leading Conservatories and Convents.

KARN pianos have been supplied to some of the BEST families of this city.

Fine stock of these celebrated instruments, in various woods, now on hand. We have several second-hand Upright and Square pianos, in first-class condition, ranging in price from \$50.00 up.

The D. W. KARN CO., Limited Karn Hall Building, ST. CATHERINE STREET.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM SEASIDE RESORTS.

Portland AND RETURN \$10.50 Old Orchard AND RETURN \$11.00 Montreal, Portland and Old Orchard Service. Leave Montreal..... 8.00 a.m. and 9.45 p.m. Arrive Portland..... 3.45 p.m. and 7.40 a.m. Arrive Old Orchard..... 6.45 p.m. and 7.35 a.m. Leave Old Orchard..... 7.45 a.m. and 9.00 p.m. Arrive Montreal..... 3.15 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. *Denotes daily. All other trains run daily except Sundays.

IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE

---BETWEEN--- MONTREAL AND OTTAWA. Ly Montreal 7.45 a.m. Ar Ottawa 11.30 a.m. " " 11.00 p.m. " " 1.25 p.m. " " 7.40 p.m. " " 7.35 p.m. " " 7.50 p.m. " " 10.15 p.m. " Ottawa 10.10 a.m. Montreal 1.30 a.m. " " 14.30 p.m. " " 1.40 p.m. " " 17.00 p.m. " " 10.10 p.m. Note:—Daily except Sunday. \$Sunday only. City Ticket Office, 157 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

TO LET.

Centrally located tenements in recently remodelled Brick Building corner St. Maurice and O'Connell streets; 4, 5 and 6 room dwellings, newly painted and tinted; sanitary plumbing; new W.C.'s; cemented basements; ready for occupation. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to M. BURKE, 275 Mountain Street.

NOTICE.

Wanted for the Municipality of East Leeds, a Roman Catholic School Teacher, holding Elementary Diploma in French and English. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. JOHN F. SCALLON, Secretary-Treasurer, West Brroughton, P.Q.

THE WHELAN MONUMENT FUND.

(From the Charlotetown Herald.)

The demonstration in aid of the Whelan monument fund, held at the Athletic grounds on Monday last, was eminently successful.

The most important feature of the proceedings was the oration by Mr. McInerney. His reputation as an orator preceded him, but it is safe to say he surpassed all expectations.

Mr. McInerney's address lasted about an hour, during which time he held the rapt attention of his audience. He began by pointing out that in all periods of the world's history the living went to perpetuate by noble monuments, the memories of the illustrious dead.

GOVERNMENTS MOVE SLOWLY.

If a person were thoroughly acquainted with the methods that obtain in almost all Government offices, he would cease to wonder at Dickens' "Circumlocution Office."

Red-Tape plays a very important part in the Government of a country. We have a certain amount of the same material on hand in Canada.

Even to our Department of Militia, there are so many orders that have to be given, so many questions to be asked and to be taken into consideration, that the wonder is how that branch of the administration has ever been able to cope with any matter.

It is the final "red-tape" which the war office is to have as soon as the Transvaal campaign is over there will be a good deal of red-tape to burn.

Obsolete muzzle-loading guns supplied to the army which is sent to fight our battles, the discourteous treatment meted out to the colonel of the Sheffield Volunteer Artillery when he offered to provide at his own cost, about £4,000, four modern quick-firing field-guns by Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. Company for the equipment of a battery of volunteer artillery from Sheffield, the defective

When you are feeling tired and out of sorts you will find Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you wonderful good. Be sure to GET HOOD'S.

like other regiments, the victims of red-tape. After passing the prescribed tests, the Essex men expected the order to proceed to the depot at Warley. Their patience was sorely tried, however, for the order was long, long in coming. The reason of the delay afterwards leaked out. It was all a question of the color of a tunic.

The 2nd Volunteer Battalion wear a black uniform with green facings, while the 1st Essex, which is at the front, ordinarily wear the scarlet tunic of the line regiments. The aesthetic, it is asserted, made it a condition that before the Essex Volunteers went to the depot at Warley for training they should be dressed in the complete home service uniform of the territorial regiment. Consequently they had to wait till their corps was able to procure their scarlet coats, pipe-dyed belts, etc.

People look round at a nice head of hair on the street, so rare has that beautiful ornament become at the present day. Why is this? It certainly is not LUBY'S Parisian Hair Renewer, which is an almost infallible remedy against premature grey hair. Only 50-cents a bottle.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION. Cardinal Gibbons, in his third article on "Christian Education" in the Baltimore "Catholic Mirror," says: "The religious and secular education of children cannot be divorced from each other without inflicting a fatal wound upon the soul."

Guizot, an eminent Protestant writer of France, expresses himself so clearly and forcibly on this point that I cannot forbear quoting his words. "In order," he says, "to make popular education truly good and socially useful, it must be essentially religious."

The catechetical instructions given once a week in our Sunday schools, though productive of very beneficial results, are insufficient to supply the religious wants of our children. They should, as far as possible, every day breathe a healthy religious atmosphere in those schools where not only their minds are enlightened, but where the seeds of faith, piety and sound morality are nourished and invigorated.

IN CASE OF DROWNING. A guest at my summer place a few miles from Pablo, says a writer in the Jacksonville "Metropolis," while bathing was carried out to sea, and when almost out of sight and all hope had fled, to our surprise was suddenly seen his body impelled forcibly toward us.

ARE THE children growing nicely? Stronger each month? A trifle heavier? Or is one of them growing the other way? Growing weaker, growing thinner, growing paler? If so, you should try Scott's Emulsion. It's both food and medicine. It corrects disease. It makes delicate children grow in the right way—taller, stronger, heavier, healthier.

to be estimated by the widespread diffusion of a purely secular knowledge. When the Roman empire had reached the highest degree of mental culture it was sunk in the lowest depths of vice and corruption. The Persian empire, according to the testimony of Plato, perished on account of the vicious education of its princes. While their minds were filled with knowledge they were guided by no religious influences.

It does not appear that vice recedes in the United States in proportion as public education advances. Statistics, I fear, would go far to prove the contrary fact. The newspapers published in our large cities are filled every day with startling accounts of deep laid schemes of burglary, bank defalcations, premeditated murders and acts of refined licentiousness. These enormities are perpetrated for the most part by unlettered criminals, but by individuals of consummate address and skill that betray a well disciplined mind.

HISTORIC ARMAQH. The new Cathedral at Armagh is indeed well worthy a visit. This noble structure was begun sixty years ago, and the different Primates who have ruled in the See of Armagh have all contributed towards its completion. The present Primate, His Eminence Michael Cardinal Logue, well deserving its consecration. On Saturday last a grand bazaar in aid of the Cathedral was brought to a successful close. I was told that £27,000, or \$135,000, were realized. In order to accomplish this wonderful result no part of the civilized world was overlooked.

Long ago, Mr. Cupples set out from Pennsylvania to make his home and fortune in the then new West. Year by year his fortune grew and year by year his position in the public mind advanced in security. Then there came to him a young man from Maryland, Robert Brookings.

Mr. Brookings next took an interest in one of the big libraries of the city. He found that it was not in a good way financially, and putting his shoulder to the wheel he placed the enterprise on a good footing. Then he built what is one of the greatest office-buildings in St. Louis. His friends tried to have it named after him, but he shook his head and another name went over the marble doorway.

ABOUT THIS TIME Mr. Brookings was elected to the directory of Washington University. Just how much money, in all, he has given to this old institution of learning is not known, but it was not possible for Mr. Brookings and his old friend Mr. Cupples to keep secret the fact of their huge gift of \$5,000,000. Even then Mr. Brookings would not talk about it. He told the town when the news got out and went on a vacation.

That Snowy Whiteness can come to your linens and cottons only by the use of SURPRISE Soap which has peculiar and remarkable qualities for washing clothes. SURPRISE is a pure hand Soap.

CHURCH BELLS. Church Bells, Chimes and Peals of Bells. HUCKEY'S BELLEFONDREY 118 E. S. VANDEUSE CO. Cleveland O.

assertion and the upward pressure of the water upon the abdomen diminishing the space and impeding the action of the heart. By turning over on the back this pressure is removed, the back being almost entirely a strong wall of bone and muscle. Air so, when on the back, the entire body is nearer the surface and the surface waves tend toward the shore, the undercurrent out to sea, even the legs, when upon the back, being less exposed to the current that tends toward the sea. By floating gently upon the back the heart, relieved of its pressure, becomes calm and quiet, and the swimmer can regain his strength and float for hours. The bather whose heart is weak should always present, when standing erect, the right side of the body to the waves, and thus avoid the Sullivan-like blows of the incoming waves upon a crippled heart. In every bath-house should be posted the injunction: "In case of exhaustion or accident, turn upon the back."

TALKS TO BUSINESS MEN. The Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post" publishes the following story of the success achieved by two non-Catholic business men in the neighboring Republic. It is a short sketch, but it contains many lessons of value to Catholic business men, young and old. It runs thus:— "Two Western men recently gave \$5,000,000 to a Western university. The quiet giving of this great sum and the simplicity of the whole transaction were of marked interest.

The money was given to Washington University, St. Louis, by Samuel Cupples and Robert Brookings, two citizens of that city. Both men are merchants, the one, Mr. Cupples, well known in years, and the other, Mr. Brookings, in the very prime of life. The younger man had previously given nearly a million dollars to the same university.

Then Mr. Brookings began to suggest ideas for the development of a variety of interests outside of the boundaries of the business. The most important idea was that of building a great public freight station. The plan was laughed at by almost all St. Louis, but was carried out, and what is probably the greatest union freight station in the world is now the trade centre of the city.

Mr. Brookings next took an interest in one of the big libraries of the city. He found that it was not in a good way financially, and putting his shoulder to the wheel he placed the enterprise on a good footing. Then he built what is one of the greatest office-buildings in St. Louis. His friends tried to have it named after him, but he shook his head and another name went over the marble doorway.

ABOUT THIS TIME Mr. Brookings was elected to the directory of Washington University. Just how much money, in all, he has given to this old institution of learning is not known, but it was not possible for Mr. Brookings and his old friend Mr. Cupples to keep secret the fact of their huge gift of \$5,000,000. Even then Mr. Brookings would not talk about it. He told the town when the news got out and went on a vacation.

That Snowy Whiteness can come to your linens and cottons only by the use of SURPRISE Soap which has peculiar and remarkable qualities for washing clothes. SURPRISE is a pure hand Soap.

CHURCH BELLS. Church Bells, Chimes and Peals of Bells. HUCKEY'S BELLEFONDREY 118 E. S. VANDEUSE CO. Cleveland O.

ASSOCIATION OF OUR LADY OF PITY.

Founded to assist and protect the poor Homeless Boys of Cincinnati. National only 2 cents yearly. The spiritual benefits are very great. On application, each member receives gratis a Canon, Greater Blessing with 500 4432 in-illustrations, also indulgenced Cross, Address, "The Bells" House, 236 Broadway St., Cincinnati, O.

New Publications.

FOR SALE BY B. HERDER, 17 S. 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.

BELLORE, RT. REV. JAMES, D.D.—Tritular Bishop of Melevis, Vicar-Apostolic of Gibraltar. Outlines of Meditations. Extracted from the Meditations of Dr. John Michael Krout, S.J., 18 mo. 1¢ and 180 pages. Cloth—40 net.

KUEMMEL KONRAD.—In the Turkish Camp and Other Stories. From the German by Mary Richards. Gray, 12mo. 136 pages. Cloth, special cover design—50.

HAMON, E. S.J., BEYOND THE GRAVE.—From the French. By Anna T. Sadler. With the "Imprematur" of the Rt. Rev. John Joseph Kain, Archbishop of St. Louis, 12mo. (310 pages) Fine cloth, with title on cover and back, net \$1.

General Agent for the Dominion: L. A. BERWARD, 1892 St. Catherine Street, Montreal, United States: G. L. DE MARVOY, Drugist, Manchester, N.H.

A Blessing to the Fair Sex!

PERFECT BUSTS by the use of ORIENTAL Powder, the only Powder that assures perfect development of the bust without three months, and cures Pimples and Liver Complaint.

General Agent for the Dominion: L. A. BERWARD, 1892 St. Catherine Street, Montreal, United States: G. L. DE MARVOY, Drugist, Manchester, N.H.

CRITICS OF THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

(From the San Francisco Monitor.) One of the most frequent criticisms passed upon the Catholic paper by alleged Catholics, is that it is "too religious." There is a numerous class of our brethren who maintain that they imbibe "all the religion they need" from an occasional spiritual discourse or brief instruction at an early Sunday morning Mass. For them, the religious journal is a whole superfluous quantity. Naturally, this species of Catholic doesn't ordinarily subscribe for Catholic publications of any kind. It sometimes happens that he allows his name to be taken by the canvasser of a Catholic paper, for reasons inexplicable. But he rarely or ever reads the journal, and usually cancels his subscription without much delay. When he speaks slightly of the Catholic press, therefore, he does not speak from personal knowledge. The defects, which he deprecates under the vague generalization of "too much religion," exist mainly in his imagination. To this class, the religious press, as an institution, does not appeal. They have no communications about calling into question both the utility and influence. From this type of pretentious, knowing, liberal, easily-surfurited Catholic, is evolved the "hickory" kind and the poor creature who, lacking the courage to openly foreswear the faith, basely turns his back upon it in practice.

At long intervals, a subscriber is encountered who complains that his Catholic paper is "not religious enough." He is a rare bird. He objects to the burdening of the columns of the religious press with matter not strictly germane to questions of faith and morals. He is particularly severe on editorial expressions with themes doctrinal and exclusively religious. Discussion of topics of general public interest, but lying beyond the confines of polemics, he deems outside the scope and province of religious journalism. He looks to his secular publications for that sort of thing, he tells you.

Between the two sets of opinions as to his office and functions the average Catholic editor would have a sad time of it, were he unduly sensitive to criticism. Fortunately, experience teaches him the impossibility of pleasing everybody. He does not aspire to win for himself the approbation and admiration of opposing factions whose views with regard to what he should do or should not do, are utterly divergent and irreconcilable. He simply contents himself with the next best thing. That is to exercise his own judgment as to the wisest and most useful policy to be pursued in the conduct of a publication intended primarily to serve the cause of religion, and then to uphold and defend the rights of the Church and Catholic body at large, and to promote the interests of both in its own community in particular.

HOW THIN YOU LOOK.

Do you like to hear it? If not, take Scott's Emulsion. 'Twill fill out your sunken eyes, hollow cheeks and thin hands. Why not have a plump figure? Don't let disease steal a march on you.

When I am... "Til give you... A cough like you... And he gently... With a hand... "But, oh! my... "Whether sha... For then I can... I want to gi... "You'll always... said, "That which... "Love is bette... Better than c... "Why, I can't... "To you who... I'll be too bi... For you to ki... She strained... breast, "Tears started... Ned's brows m... plexed, "I guess, when... Why, you'll b... "And I can do... "You'll sit up... And I will call... Now, mamma... That when I g... My little girl... "When I am gr... "I'll give you... A coat, like qu... And he beautif... And he gently... With a hand...

STARTING A... The good old so... with us. The f... finished, and... rooming the int... departments... would advise a... be punctual a... ance each day... tion to their... should be no h... regard, pitch ri... an energy and... your efforts, re... larly and punc... physical or bod... tion is the pe... the soul, and at... is present body...

BRIGHT HEA... souls in the wo... of finding joy... leaving it behin... Joy gushes from... like jets of light... and energy and... heart. It seems... God's own gi... them. They giv... ing to shine. T... have a great w...

THE BELLS... trading sea stor... tice that the o... o'clock it is? T... always recorded... and "bells" do... either as a goo... pose. For inst... does "five bells... On ship board... half hour. The... midnight, is divi... of four hours, e... four to eight p... into two dog w... thus consists of... its progress is... of strokes on a... beginning at mi... watch, the bell... half-past twelve... o'clock is two... o'clock is three... four bells, three... four o'clock is... so on.

The bells, exce... struck in pairs... are struck clun... bells are struck... clang. "It is a plea... board to hear th...

PRACTICAL S... cooking teacher... using a meringue... used instead of... Put the meringue... harden to prevent... These are the... are a common... night-foot-bath... mon washing so... let to tender s... cles will be do... You are probab... you particularly... powder your ha... fullers' earth o... powder. On the... fingers will not... follow this plan... To peel tons... that there are... and efficient w... boiling water fo... lay them in col... cold, and the s... without difficul... knots unbroken... were before the... Southern be... It is better to...

GOOD NE... who take i... scrofula, dyspe... Reports agree th...

Our Boys and Girls.

CHANGING PLACES.
By Goodloe Harper.

"When I am grown," said Ned,
"I'll give you a red silk gown,
A coat like queens in pictures wear,
And a beautiful golden crown."
"You'll always give me," mamma
said, "with a hand as soft as down."

"But, oh! mamma, if I don't get
rich—
Whatever shall I do?
For then I cannot buy the things
I want to give to you."
"You'll always give me," mamma
said, "that which is best and true."

"Love is better than royal robes,
Better than crowns of gold."
"Why, I can't give that," said little
Ned.
"To you when I am old;
I'll be too big, you know, mamma,
For you to kiss and hold."

She strained him closer to her
breast,
Tears started to her eyes;
Ned's brows met in a thought per-
plexed.
"Then looked he wondrous wise,
"I guess, when I'm big and old,
Why, you'll be undersize."

"And I can do the holding, then;
You'll sit upon my knee,
And I will call you 'pretty names.'
Now, mamma, don't you see
That when I am a great big man,
My little girl you'll be."

"When I am grown," insisted Ned,
"I'll give you a red silk gown,
A coat like queens in pictures wear,
And a beautiful golden crown."
"And he gently stroked his mamma's
cheek
With a hand as soft as down."

STARTING AT SCHOOL AGAIN.—
The good old school days are again
with us. The busy vacation time is
finished, and work in the class-
rooms—the intellectual development
departments—is in full swing. We
would advise all the young folks to
be punctual and regular in attend-
ance each day, and give all their at-
tention to their school work. There
should be no half-heartedness in this
regard, pitch right into it with vim
and energy and success will crown
your efforts, remembering that regu-
larity and punctuality refer to the
physical or bodily presence, but at-
tention is the presence of the mind,
the soul, the will. A regular, punctu-
al and attentive scholar, therefore,
is present body and soul.

BRIGHT HEARTS.—There are
souls in the world who have the gift
of finding joy everywhere, and of
leaving it behind them when they go.
Joy gushes from under their fingers
like jets of light. Their influence is
an inevitable gladdening of the
heart. It seems as if a shadow of
God's own gift had passed upon
them. They give light without mean-
ing to shine. These bright hearts
have a great work to do for God.

THE 'BELLS' OF SAILORS.—In
reading sea stories did you ever no-
tice that they never say what
o'clock it is? The time of the day is
always recorded by so many 'bells,'
and 'bells' does not mean 'o'clock,'
either as a good many people sup-
pose. For instance, "eight bells,"
does not mean eight o'clock, nor
does "five bells" mean five o'clock.

On ship board a bell is struck every
half hour. The day beginning at
midnight, is divided into two watches
of four hours, except the watch from
four to eight p.m., which is divided
into two dog watches. A full watch
thus consists of eight half hours and
its progress is noted by the number
of strokes of the bell. For instance,
beginning at midnight, the end of a
watch, the bell is struck eight times;
half-past twelve is one bell, one
o'clock is two bells, half-past one
o'clock is three bells, two o'clock is
four bells, three o'clock is six bells,
four o'clock is eight bells again, and
so on.

The bells, except the odd bells, are
struck in pairs, thus: Three bells
are struck clang-clang, clang. Four
bells are struck, clang-clang, clang-
clang.

It is a pleasant diversion on ship
board to hear the officer of the watch
tell it is about half done, and then to
slice from it what is wanted for
broiling or frying to serve with eggs.
A trick of Southern smokehouses is
to rub hams or strips of bacon that
are to be kept on hand during sum-
mer with a thin coating of ashes
from a stick of hickory. This will
prevent mould or rust.

ABOUT PICKLES.—Thoughtful
housewives are now stocking their
closets with preserves and relishes of
all kinds. This is the time to make
pickles.

Ripe cucumber or watermelon rind
make an acceptable relish served with
either hot or cold meats. Cut the
pared rind into thick slices. Boil one
ounce of alum into one gallon of
water, pour it on the rinds, and let
them stand in it several hours on the
back of the stove. Take out into
cold water, and when cold boil them
half an hour in a syrup made of four
pounds of light-brown sugar, one
quart of vinegar, one cup of mixed
whole spices, stick cinnamon, cassia,
bala, allspice and cloves.

Chow-Chow.—Cut into pieces one-
half peck of green tomatoes, two
large cabbages, sliced onions, twenty-
five cucumbers. Mix them together
and pack them in layers with salt
let them stand for twelve hours, then

drain off the brine and cover them
with vinegar and water, and let
them stand another twelve hours.
Drain off the vinegar and cover them
with one and a half gallons of seald-
ing hot vinegar which has been boil-
ed a few minutes with one pint of
grated horse-radish, one-half pound
of mustard seed, one ounce of celery
seed, one-half cup of ground pepper,
one-half cup of turmeric, one-half cup
of cinnamon and four pounds of su-
gar. Let them stand until perfectly
cold, then add one cupful of salad oil
and one-half pound of ground must-
ard. Mix them all thoroughly to-
gether and place in jars.

Stuffed Peppers.—Select the large
bell peppers. Cut around the stem,
remove it and take out all the seeds.
For the stuffing use two quarts of
chopped cabbage, a cupful of white
mustard seed, three tablespoonfuls of
celery seed, two tablespoonfuls of salt,
half a cupful of grated horse-radish.
Fill each pepper with part of this
mixture, and into each one put a
small onion and a little cucumber.
Tie the stem on again, put the pepper
in a jar and cover with cold
vinegar. A little sugar may be added
if desired.

Pickled Cauliflower.—Take two cau-
liflowers, cut up; one pint of small
onions, three medium-sized red pep-
pers. Dissolve half a pint of salt in
water enough to cover the vegeta-
bles and let them stand overnight.
In the morning drain them. Heat two
quarts of vinegar with four table-
spoonfuls of mustard until it boils.
Add the vegetables and boil for about
fifteen minutes, or until a fork can
be thrust through the cauliflower.

GOOD APPLE JELLY.—Apple
jelly equal to the finest quince, cur-
rant and crab-apple jelly is made in
the following manner: Take apples,
wipe and slice them, use seeds, skins
and all; add sufficient water to cover
and cook until soft; strain through
a cloth, taking care not to squeeze.
To every pint of juice allow half the
juice of a lemon and a pound of sug-
ar. Boil the liquid thirty-five min-
utes over a quick fire before adding
the sugar. Allow all to come to the
boil again, then remove. The pulp
remaining in the cloth may be squeezed
through it, and with lemon and
sugar added in the same proportion
as in the jelly makes a most excel-
lent marmalade.

SOMETHING FOR MOTHERS.—
To bring up a child in the way he
should go, travel that way yourself.
Stories first heard at a mother's
knee are never wholly forgotten, a
little spring that never dries up in
our journey through scorching years.
The sooner you get a child to be a
law unto himself, the sooner you will
make a man of him.

Children need models more than cri-
tiques.
We can never check what is evil in
the young unless we cherish what is
good in them.
Line upon line, precept upon pre-
cept we must have in a home. But
we must also have serenity, peace
and the absence of petty faultfinding,
if home is to be a nursery fit for
heaven's growing plants.
"Free" men or women, however
poor they may be, but have it
in their power by the grace of God,
to leave behind them the grandest
thing on earth, character; and their
children might rise up after them
and thank God that their mother was
a pious woman, or their father a
pious man.

PHYSICAL HEALTH.—As the boys
grow up make companions of them,
then they will not seek companionship
elsewhere. Respect their little se-
cretions; if they have concealments,
worrying them will not make them
tell, and patience will probably do
the work. Remember that without
physical health mental attainment is
worthless; let them lead free, happy
lives, which will strengthen both
mind and body.

TRICKS WITH FIGURES.—A very
interesting and profitable evening
can be spent in conjuring with fig-
ures. An old saying was that, sta-
tistics never lied, but men could
make them lie. So it is with figures;
the funniest and most impossible re-
sults can be obtained with them. Ask
somebody to put down three figures,
such, for instance, as 345, and then
change them about in reverse order,
that is, 543. Now ask him to sub-
tract the lesser from the greater,
which in this case will make 198.
Then if the person doing the sum in
subtraction will tell you the first
figure of the answer you can give
the full result of the subtraction.
The peculiarity of this is that the
middle figure will always be 9, and
the sum of the first and last will
make 9. Thus, if the first figure must
be 8, and if the first was 3 the last
would be 6, and the middle one
always be 9. This result is always
to be depended upon, and to the per-
son suggesting the figures and doing
the sum it will seem little short of
the marvelous.

UNKIND WORDS.—You have no
idea what a wound an unkind word
will sometimes inflict. If you were
aware of the great sorrow so often
occasioned by a petulant answer or a
snappish question, you would be
careful in the choice of your speech.
There is no dart capable of inflicting
a deeper wound to the heart than an
unkind word, and all the repentance
will not serve to erase the scarring.
Be careful, therefore, and shun un-
kind words, always.

A LOVING SON.—One day a col-
onel showed his officers, who were
dining with him, as they sat at a
table, a new and handsome gold snuff
box. After a while he wanted to
take a pinch of snuff, tried in all his
pockets, and said, with surprise,
"Where is my box? Try, gentlemen, I
beg of you, if any of you may not
have put it into his pocket without
thinking of it."
They all stood up immediately, and
turned their pockets inside out, with-
out the snuff box being discovered.
The ensign only remained sitting, in
evident embarrassment. "I cannot
submit," said he, in a decided tone.
To turn my pockets out. My word
of honor that I have not got the
box must be sufficient."
A short while after the officers sepa-
rated, shaking their heads; and each
looked upon the ensign as the thief.

The following day the colonel sent
for him. "The box has been found,"
said he; "there was a hole in my
pocket, and it got entangled in the
lining. But, now, tell me why you
refused to show your pockets, as all
the rest of the officers did."
"To you alone, colonel," said the
ensign, "would I consent to tell it.
My parents are poor; I therefore give
them half my pay, and always con-
tent myself with a cold dinner. When
I was invited by you, I had already
got my dinner in my pocket; and I
should have felt ashamed in presence
of these gentlemen if, in turning out
my pockets, a slice of bread and a
piece of sausage had fallen out."
"The colonel was deeply moved.
"You are a very good son," said he;
"and in order that you may support
your parents more easily, you shall
dine at my table every day."
He then invited all the officers to a
festive banquet, assured them all of
the ensign's innocence, and, in token
of his esteem, handed him the gold
snuff box, on which he had had en-
graved the following:
"Heaven's choicest blessings wait on
filial love;
Wise men respect, and even fools ap-
prove."

TABLE MANNERS.—Children
should early be taught to use their
napkins properly, to lay them on the
table, without folding them when
they are dining out, and to use them
only as a means of protection to the
clothing, and to wipe the mouth
and fingers. To handle forks nicely,
to use the knife when necessary, to
take small mouthfuls of everything,
especially bread, which should be
broken into small pieces and not bit-
ten, to eat soup with little or no
noise, and to leave the plate tidy
with knife and fork lying parallel to
each other are a few of the nice
things that really ought to be
taught. And then when the boy or
girl grows up and meets persons of
refinement there will be no regrets
that the dear mother at home had
not been as careful about the bring-
ing up as she might have been.

BABY'S EARS.—Few mothers and
fathers notice how they lay their
baby down whether the soft little
ear is crumpled under or lying close
back to the head, and they rarely
take the trouble when they hold a
baby to see that its ears are in a nat-
ural position, but they should be
the longest time with the head press-
ed against their bosom and the ear
turned forward instead of back. "As
the twig is bent the tree is inclined,"
applies with as much force to the
physical as to the moral growth of a
child.

SOMETHING ABOUT PRAYER.—
There is something in prayer that
harmonizes beautifully with the
sweet impressions of a hidden life—
that life of the soul which holds its
deep communion apart from the busy
maze of the world. It is as if we
were a chain binding hearts together,
ever drawing them upward to Him who
said, "Ask and ye shall receive."
This is the promise indelibly stamp-
ed on the soul of the Catholic that
through every danger, every grief,
bring the light of courage to his de-
spending spirit and whispers "Hope
—hope on, thou trusting soul, for
even beyond the grave our prayer has
power untold." How often in the
peaceful evening of life do we, look-
ing back through the shadows, find
perchance a light cast about us by
the remembrance of our childhood
days, when in the twilight hour we
kneel at mother's knee, our hands
folded in earnest, simple prayer that
God might lead us safely to the
threshold of life, or to moments in
his rosy morn when we began alone
to brave the storms of this world's
care, influenced by a spirit of
prayer, which ever gloved in our
hearts, and radiated therefrom over
every circumstance of our fears.

EDUCATION ON THE FARM.—
The charge has been often made that
graduates of agricultural colleges
were adopting other professions and
not returning to farm life. This was
a hasty assumption. It has been
common in the past to discredit the
practical influence of these institu-
tions. It was an exhibition of impa-
tience, perhaps characteristically Amer-
ican, which expects instant results.
The machinery and methods of it had
to be created, its teachers taught,
and its spirit called into active ex-
istence. Thirty years ago it was plain
to me that agricultural college pro-
fessors must grow up in these institu-
tions, and be graduated from them,
before positive and striking re-
sults would be manifested. Now
every year discloses new evidences of
their influence on agriculture, and in
nothing more than their uplifting of
farm labor. Their students are gen-
erally returning to farm life or agri-
cultural teaching, and their influence
is helpful and inspiring, teaching bet-
ter methods and securing higher re-
sults of labor.

The pioneer institution, the Michi-
gan Agricultural College, has sent
out 3,000 persons to the College of
Agriculture at Cornell, nine-tenths
are now interested in agriculture, as
teachers or farmers, and that fully
three-fourths are actually engaged in
farming, and that generally they are
centers of a new activity, almost of
a new agriculture, where farms are
conducted better than ever before,
serving as an incentive to improve-
ment of neighboring farmers.

The Wisconsin Agricultural College
is sending to the farms many trained
men. Its short course of two winters
reaches large numbers of young men
from farms, who study during the
first winter, work on farms in sum-
mer in places secured by the college
authorities, and go back to complete
the course in the following winter.
Professors Henry is enthusiastic over
the practical and beneficial results of
this branch of college work. The Min-
nesota college has a similar work in
active operation, with similar results
directly affecting and transforming
the agriculture of that region. In
less than a dozen years it has had
about 3,200 students in its regular
course, in addition to those in spe-
cial courses.

The Iowa College is rapidly increas-
ing its output of farm managers, ex-
perts in stock-raising and dairying,
and in other lines, where their ser-
vices are appreciated and their pay
liberal, while their influence and ex-
ample affect favorably farm hands of
every grade coming under their di-
rection or in contact with them.

Professor Davenport says of the
agricultural students of Illinois that
they are all going upon farms. Their
graduates are all interested in agri-
culture, though some temporarily en-
gaged as teachers.

Professor Hunt of the college con-
nected with the Ohio University re-
pels the insinuation that the gradu-
ates and ex-students decline practical
agriculture, and attempts to trace
the agricultural life of his graduates.
In finding 300 of 337 that have gone
out of whom 137 are farmers, rear-
deners, and dairymen, 41 are cream-
ery operators or cheese-makers, 18
are professors in agriculture colleges
and experiment stations, 14 are farm
superintendents or employees, 15 are
in other colleges, 25 are women, and
only 46 are found in other occupa-
tions, or about 15 per cent.

POTATO BLIGHT.—In answer
to a correspondent "The Country
Gentleman" has this to say on the
subject:
It is very doubtful if spraying po-
tatoes after they have been struck
with the blight will be of material
benefit. Spraying is a preventive and
not a cure of the blight. The time to
spray is when the vines are strong,
healthy and show no signs of the
blight. After the effects of the blight
are seen on the vines, the mycelium
has already penetrated the tissues of
plant, and cannot be reached by the
spray.

It is sometimes difficult to distin-
guish between the blight and the
scald, as "leaf scald" of the potato
is due to a specific disease, and the
"scald" is physiological, and is
caused by the hot sun.
We use on our potatoes two bar-
rels, or 80 gallons, per acre at each
spraying, and have sprayed four
times. If a heavy shower follows
spraying before the spray has become
thoroughly dry, it will be washed
off. But if the spray has had time to
dry, it will require a prolonged rain
to wash the Bordeaux mixture from
the plants. It is doubtful if spraying
again will be of material benefit.
They should have been sprayed ear-
lier and more freely. It is a principle
in potato-growing that, if potatoes
are to be sprayed, they should be
sprayed while healthy and vigorous.

EATING AND SLEEPING.
Food supplies the substance for re-
pairing the wastes of the body, and
gives strength. Sleep affords the op-
portunity for these repairs to be
made. Both are necessary to health.
If you can't eat and sleep, take
Hood's Sarsaparilla. It creates a
good appetite and tones the digestive
organs, and it gives the sweet, rest-
ful sleep of childhood. Be sure to get
Hood's.

Biliousness is cured by Hood's Pills.
25c.

NOTES FOR THE FARMER.

EDUCATION ON THE FARM.—
The charge has been often made that
graduates of agricultural colleges
were adopting other professions and
not returning to farm life. This was
a hasty assumption. It has been
common in the past to discredit the
practical influence of these institu-
tions. It was an exhibition of impa-
tience, perhaps characteristically Amer-
ican, which expects instant results.
The machinery and methods of it had
to be created, its teachers taught,
and its spirit called into active ex-
istence. Thirty years ago it was plain
to me that agricultural college pro-
fessors must grow up in these institu-
tions, and be graduated from them,
before positive and striking re-
sults would be manifested. Now
every year discloses new evidences of
their influence on agriculture, and in
nothing more than their uplifting of
farm labor. Their students are gen-
erally returning to farm life or agri-
cultural teaching, and their influence
is helpful and inspiring, teaching bet-
ter methods and securing higher re-
sults of labor.

The pioneer institution, the Michi-
gan Agricultural College, has sent
out 3,000 persons to the College of
Agriculture at Cornell, nine-tenths
are now interested in agriculture, as
teachers or farmers, and that fully
three-fourths are actually engaged in
farming, and that generally they are
centers of a new activity, almost of
a new agriculture, where farms are
conducted better than ever before,
serving as an incentive to improve-
ment of neighboring farmers.

The Wisconsin Agricultural College
is sending to the farms many trained
men. Its short course of two winters
reaches large numbers of young men
from farms, who study during the
first winter, work on farms in sum-
mer in places secured by the college
authorities, and go back to complete
the course in the following winter.
Professors Henry is enthusiastic over
the practical and beneficial results of
this branch of college work. The Min-
nesota college has a similar work in
active operation, with similar results
directly affecting and transforming
the agriculture of that region. In
less than a dozen years it has had
about 3,200 students in its regular
course, in addition to those in spe-
cial courses.

The Iowa College is rapidly increas-
ing its output of farm managers, ex-
perts in stock-raising and dairying,
and in other lines, where their ser-
vices are appreciated and their pay
liberal, while their influence and ex-
ample affect favorably farm hands of
every grade coming under their di-
rection or in contact with them.

Professor Davenport says of the
agricultural students of Illinois that
they are all going upon farms. Their
graduates are all interested in agri-
culture, though some temporarily en-
gaged as teachers.

Professor Hunt of the college con-
nected with the Ohio University re-
pels the insinuation that the gradu-
ates and ex-students decline practical
agriculture, and attempts to trace
the agricultural life of his graduates.
In finding 300 of 337 that have gone
out of whom 137 are farmers, rear-
deners, and dairymen, 41 are cream-
ery operators or cheese-makers, 18
are professors in agriculture colleges
and experiment stations, 14 are farm
superintendents or employees, 15 are
in other colleges, 25 are women, and
only 46 are found in other occupa-
tions, or about 15 per cent.

POTATO BLIGHT.—In answer
to a correspondent "The Country
Gentleman" has this to say on the
subject:
It is very doubtful if spraying po-
tatoes after they have been struck
with the blight will be of material
benefit. Spraying is a preventive and
not a cure of the blight. The time to
spray is when the vines are strong,
healthy and show no signs of the
blight. After the effects of the blight
are seen on the vines, the mycelium
has already penetrated the tissues of
plant, and cannot be reached by the
spray.

It is sometimes difficult to distin-
guish between the blight and the
scald, as "leaf scald" of the potato
is due to a specific disease, and the
"scald" is physiological, and is
caused by the hot sun.
We use on our potatoes two bar-
rels, or 80 gallons, per acre at each
spraying, and have sprayed four
times. If a heavy shower follows
spraying before the spray has become
thoroughly dry, it will be washed
off. But if the spray has had time to
dry, it will require a prolonged rain
to wash the Bordeaux mixture from
the plants. It is doubtful if spraying
again will be of material benefit.
They should have been sprayed ear-
lier and more freely. It is a principle
in potato-growing that, if potatoes
are to be sprayed, they should be
sprayed while healthy and vigorous.

EATING AND SLEEPING.
Food supplies the substance for re-
pairing the wastes of the body, and
gives strength. Sleep affords the op-
portunity for these repairs to be
made. Both are necessary to health.
If you can't eat and sleep, take
Hood's Sarsaparilla. It creates a
good appetite and tones the digestive
organs, and it gives the sweet, rest-
ful sleep of childhood. Be sure to get
Hood's.

Biliousness is cured by Hood's Pills.
25c.

Professional Caras.

JUDGE M. DOHERTY
CONSULTING COUNSEL.
No. 8 Savings Bank Chambers
150 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,
150 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

Business Cards.

THE STANDARD ROOFING CO.
Gravel and Cement Roofing.
Cellar Work a Specialty,
Concrete and Asphalt.
Repairs promptly attended to.
OFFICE: 189 McCord Street

M. SHARKEY,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent.
Valuations made of Real Estate. Per-
sonal supervision given to all business.
1340 and 1725 Notre Dame street. Tele-
phone Main 771.

LAWRENCE RILEY,
PLASTERER.
Successor to John Riley. Established 1800.
Plain and Ornamental Plastering. Repairs of
all kinds promptly attended to. Estimates
furnished. Postal orders attended to. 15 Paris
Street, Point St. Charles.

TEL. MAIN 3090.

T. F. TRIHEY,
REAL ESTATE.
Money to Lend on City Property and Improved
Farms. VALUATIONS.
Room 33, Imperial Building,
107 ST. JAMES STREET.

WM. P. STANTON & CO.
7, 9, 11, St. John Street,
Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers,
Church Pews and School Desks
a Specialty.

Also Store and Office Fixings, Counters, Shal-
lows, Partitions, Tables, Desks, Office Stools and
Hand Counters, Partitions, Tables, Desks, etc.,
Sought, Sold and Exchanged. New and Second-
Hand Desks always on hand. Terms: CASH.
Telephone 2566.

Office, 143 St. James. Tel. Main 644.
Residence, Telephone East 445.

JOHN P. O'LEARY,
(Late Building Inspector C.P.R.)
Contractor and Builder,
RESIDENCE: 3 Prince Arthur St.,
MONTREAL.
Estimates given and Valuations Made

J. P. CONROY
(Late with Paddon & Nicholson)
228 Centre Street,
Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL BELLS Etc.
.....Telephone, Main, 3353.....

ESTABLISHED 1864.
C. O'BRIEN
House, Sign and Decorative Painter.
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGER
Washing and Tinting. Orders promptly
attended to. Terms moderate.
Residence 68, Office 67, Dorchester street,
east of Bligny street, Montreal.

CARROLL BROS.,
Registered Practical Sanitarians,
PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL
AND SLATE ROOFERS,
705 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine
Drainage and Ventilation a specialty
Charges moderate. Telephone 1531

THOMAS O'CONNELL
DEALER IN GENERAL HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE, PAINTS
AND OILS.
137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
GAS, STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTER.
SUTLAND BUILDING, 2725 ANY STOVE,
GUELPH.
Orders promptly attended to. Moderate
charges. — A trial solicited.

DANIEL FURLONG,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, Pork
54 Prince Arthur Street,
GUELPH.
Special Notes for
Charitable Institutions
Telephone, East 47 U-G 47

Society Directory.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Estab-
lished March 6th, 1856, incorporat-
ed 1863, revised 1864. Meets in
St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexan-
der street, first Monday of the
month. Committee meets last Wed-
nesday. Officers: Rev. Director,
Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.P. President,
Wm. E. Doran, 1st Vice, P. C.
Shannon, 2nd Vice, T. J. O'Neill;
Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corres-
ponding-Secretary, F. J. Curran,
B.C.L.; Recording-Secretary, S.
Cross, residence 55 Cathcart street.

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the As-
sistant 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, Stacia Mack; Financial
Secretary, Mary McMahan; treasur-
er, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secre-
tary, Lizzy Howlitt, 883 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 Secre-
tary, Thomas Donohue, 313
Hibernian street.—to whom all
communications should be address-
ed; Peter Doyle, financial Secre-
tary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer. Del-
egates 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. 1868 Notre
Dame street, near McGill College;
Ald. D. Gallery, president; T. Mc-
Carthy, vice-president; E. J. Devlin,
Recording-Secretary, 1635 Ontario
street; John Hughes, financial sec-
retary; L. Brophy, treasurer; M.
Fennel, chairman of Standing Com-
mittee; marshal, M. Stafford.

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

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.

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

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26,
—(Organized, 13th November,
1883).—Branch 26 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 one desirous
of information regarding the Branch
may communicate with the follow-
ing officers:—Jas. J. Costigan,
President; P. J. McDonagh, Record-
ing Secretary; Robt. Warren, Finan-
cial Secretary; Jas. H. Maiden,
Treasurer.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. AS-
SOCIATION, organized April 1874.
Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular
monthly meeting held in its hall,
119 Dupe 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'Lough-
lin. All communications to be ad-
dressed to the Hall. Delegates to
St. Patrick's League, W. J. Him-
bly, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, es-
tablished 1863.—Rev. Director,
Rev. Father Flynn, President, John
Killfeather; Secretary, James Bro-
dy, No. 97 Royal

