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88.

Stylish Dress Muslins in various colors and designs... Muslins in various colors and designs...

ORATION.

Stylish Dress Muslins in various colors and designs... Muslins in various colors and designs...

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Stylish Dress Muslins in various colors and designs... Muslins in various colors and designs...

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UNITED IRISH LEAGUE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The annual meeting of the United Irish League of Great Britain was held at the day after the close of the Irish National Convention in the Rotunda, Dublin, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., occupied the chair, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed during the meeting.

Table with financial data for the United Irish League of Great Britain, including Members' Cards, Registration, Meetings, and various funds.

In opening the proceedings the President said it would not be necessary for him to detain them at any length. The first business was the proposal to change the name of the organization, which had come from several different branches and from different parts of the country.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY question was a subject which aroused considerable discussion. Mr. W. Sullivan (Bradford) moved that a rule be added for the guidance of branches to the effect that only Parliamentary candidates, pledging themselves to vote for Home Rule for Ireland and an Irish Catholic University, shall receive the votes and support of the members of the organization, and failing to obtain such a candidate, to refer the matter of choice of candidates to the Executive for direction.

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at that Convention. He thought they should resort to the old Parnellite policy of being guided by the relations between the parties as a whole.

Mr. Murphy (Glasgow) said it ought to go forth from that Convention that Gladstonian Liberals would be supported by the Irish Nationalists in Great Britain against men who were anti-Home Rulers, no matter how the latter felt on the Catholic University question.

Dr. Mulvany (Portsmouth) said that the League ought to stick to the old flag of putting Home Rule in the forefront all the time.

Mr. Boland (London) said it would not help the organization in England to adopt this resolution.

Mr. O'Sullivan (Bradford) — We have provided for that by appealing to the executive.

Mr. Hanna (Burnley) spoke against the resolution.

Mr. O'Sullivan then, by the leave of the Convention, withdrew the motion.

THE REASON OF SPAIN'S DECADENCE. In reply to the statement that the decaying condition of Spain is due to the influence of the Catholic Hierarchy, and that all the present trouble came from that, Cardinal Moran, of Sydney, said: "As a matter of fact, the decay of that wonderful power of Spain dates from the decline of its religious spirit. The height of Spain's glory was in the days of Charles V., when it was the most Catholic power in the world, but from the year 1700 up to the present, internal dissension and warring against the Church may be said to have been the distinctive feature of Spanish government."

that is meant for use, he writes. For various reasons of one sort or another I am afraid it is only too true that as a body we are too apt to neglect our privileges, we refuse too often to exercise our power, and because we act thus we have too often to sue for our own negligence and want of spirit. It would not be difficult to show from the history of other religious bodies how much we have lost and how much they have gained because they have known how to use the franchise well while we have taken but little trouble about it.

It is of the utmost importance that those who are chosen to take part in ruling should be men of high character and principle, fair-minded and just, sincerely desirous of promoting the good and welfare of the State and the community in which they live.

A FRANCO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE. A despatch from Paris says: There is every indication that the French Government feels that it is a matter of paramount importance to secure the good will of America and to lay the foundation for a more intimate understanding than ever before existed between the two republics.

The Situation in South Africa. The British success at Beth'chen, which was taken by them on July 7, has considerably improved prospects for the Government.

THE WAR IN CHINA. Despatches from London say: Shanghai to-day repeats the statement that both the Emperor and Dowager Empress are alive, and telegrams from Chinese officials again testify to the safety of the legations.

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THE PROCESS OF CANONIZATION.

As not a few non-Catholics are under the very false impression that the canonization of a saint, by the Church, is a matter of sudden decision, or is regulated by the whim of circumstances, and as a goodly number of Catholics have not the faintest idea of the length of time it takes and all the procedure that must be observed before one of the departed can be raised to our altars, we will translate for the general benefit and instruction of our readers — a very concise, clear and exact account of the canonization forms and proceedings, as described in a recent issue of "La Semaine Religieuse." This explicit article reads thus: —

When the Congregation considers itself fully enlightened on the subject, it comes to two more detailed proceedings: at this point, at least fifty years must have elapsed since the death of the saint; only in the cases of martyrs are there sometimes certain relaxings of these rigorous rules.

He secures the assistance of two persons, before the Congregation of Rites, a representative, generally an ecclesiastic, who is to superintend and to push forward the process; and a lawyer, often a layman, who is to draw up the various documents necessary for the different phases of the procedure.

The first of these proceedings has reference to the virtues; their degree of heroism is examined. The other deals with the two miracles which the Congregation of Rites deems necessary for a beatification; their authenticity, reality, and effect are criticized. The insistence of the promoter of the Faith may cause the rigor of these examinations to be modified, or even to stop them.

By a first, or preliminary decree, authorizes the opening of the sealed package sent by the Bishop. The first thing done is to make a copy of the record, translated into Italian. The lawyer then takes the first step; he writes out a life of the saintly personage in question, a summary of his (or her) virtues, and a synopsis of the episcopal inquiry; he gathers together all the letters that ask for the canonization. This work, which generally forms a large volume, is handed over to the promoter of the faith.

These three congregations follow each other in the same order regarding the miracles; and the Pope, if deemed proper, crowns them with a decree affirming that the two miracles testify to the power of God's servants.

The latter fulfils the duties of public minister—or as we would call him crown attorney; with the assistance of a sub-promoter, he carefully and minutely sifts the synopsis given him by the lawyer, he criticizes the virtues of the personage in question, and contests their exeuntional eminence. This plea, or reply, in its turn constitutes a large volume. The lawyer responds, defends the virtues thus attacked, denies the force of the arguments advanced; some cases give rise to historical litigation. The promoter of the Faith may reply again; but if he deems it unnecessary, the preparatory part of the process is ended.

On the day fixed for the ceremony, in the loggia over the facade of St. Peter's, all the Congregation of Rites assembles. Before the Mass, the secretary of the Congregation reads the Pontifical decree. Immediately above the altar, the portrait of the saint, so far hidden by a veil, is exhibited; and the newly beatified appears with a halo. In the afternoon the Pope goes to the loggia to officially venerate him (or her). These ceremonies take place at St. Peter's.

To a representative of the Associated Press, M. Gerville-Beache said: "A certain number of Senators, Deputies and members of the literary world have discussed the matter, and they deem the present an opportune moment to open a propaganda, with a view of forming a Franco-American association on the lines of entente cordiale which was recently founded among Frenchmen and Englishmen."

After the beatification should the "postulator" learn of a miracle, he at once demands that the Congregation again take up the matter. The lawyer and the promoter of the Faith make a study of these miracles. If the former wins, the Pope, on a report of the Congregation of Rites, declares, by a decree, that there is reason for carrying the case to canonization.

The collapse of the forces of Gen. De Wet is expected daily. The Boers here say that the men have taken a solemn oath never personally to surrender, but that they are beginning to see the unfairness of sacrificing life to personal wishes.

Washington, July 11.—The following cable dispatch was received to-day at the Navy Department, from Rear-Admiral Meyer: "Chefoo, July 10. "Secretary Navy, Washington. "Arrived yesterday. Two battalions Ninth Infantry and one battalion marine, Col. Meade, landed to-day to proceed to Tien Tsin. Allied forces at Tien Tsin engaged in maintaining their defenses. Ordered So-lace here to take sick and wounded to Yokohama hospital. Oregon proceeded soon to dock at Kure, towed by chartered steamer and conveyed by Nashville.

CAPE TOWN, July 11.—The Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Norfolk, Lady Sarah Wilson, and Dr. Conan Doyle sailed for England to-day.

Berlin, July 11.—The German Consul at Chefoo telegraphs the same information sent by Mr. Goodnow.

WEN REQUIRED IN CIVIC AFFAIRS.

A contributor to a contemporary paper on the duties of Catholic citizens thus deals with one important phase. It is a privilege to be able to vote, but it is a privilege

Looking back on the humble one, indeed, that I have never doubtly to win me fame...

The other day a remark was made to me that the first I felt inclined to point out, but on grave...

Have we degenerated events of to-day we believe so. We of this...

BUSINESS

This title seems and practical, and the pages of "Donah and over an article...

Church in waiting, in cruel suspense, to know the fate of his brave children and of the magnificent...

Our only regret is that the Catholic editor or publisher is generally fated to suffer exactly what has thus been described...

PROMOTERS OF DISCORD IN IRISH RANKS. (From an occasional correspondent.) Ottawa, July 9.

I have frequently, and not without reason, complained of the unfair and ungenerous methods employed by certain sections of the community...

Division No. 3, A.O.H., will hold a very important meeting on Wednesday, June 18. It is expected that all the members will be present.

"Winter Finds Out What Summer Lays By." Be it spring, summer, autumn or winter, someone in the family is "under the weather" from trouble...

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-bristling and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Professional Cards. JUDGE M. DOHERTY CONSULTING COUNSEL, No. 8 Savings Bank Chambers, 126 ST. JAMES STREET.

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her see his paper deserted by its last subscriber, his business broken up, and himself reduced to the most abject poverty...

They make no secret at the Japanese embassy, here of the fact that as far back as June 19 Japan announced her readiness to land within one week...

No one doubts why Russia suffers such treatment as Russia, France and Germany meted out to her in 1895. England standing by when they deprived her of all the fruits of her victory over China...

THE CATHOLIC LAYMAN'S SPHERE. The San Francisco "Monitor" has published the text of an address recently delivered in Los Angeles...

According to American exchanges, Bishop Phelan has summoned an ecclesiastical court to meet in Pittsburgh to inquire into and adjudicate certain positions and articles that have been proposed for the beatification and canonization of Rev. Francis Xavier Seelos...

BEATIFICATION OF A REDEMPTORIST. According to American exchanges, Bishop Phelan has summoned an ecclesiastical court to meet in Pittsburgh...

THE VATICAN AND CHINA. It may be safely asserted that in no Imperial palace, in no Prime Minister's sanctum, nor even in the homes of those whose dear ones are facing death in the Far East...

horrible carnage has not destroyed the thousand Europeans crowded in to the British legation in Peking. The horror is increased by the knowledge that this carnage need not have been had the Powers, whose hand-grabbing lies at the root of the whole trouble...

The four Boers struck me as good, honest, simple-minded men. They had no idea whatever of the causes of the war, the principles involved or the relative strength of the two sides...

FAMINE IN INDIA.

A correspondent in the Brooklyn "Eagle," in referring to the famine in India, thus portrays the terrible scenes that he witnessed during his travels in that country. He says:— In the hospital wards the scenes might have presented to the fancy of Dante in the Inferno...

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ern veils, forming one big household for their women folk, and knew nothing of the year until the order came to turn out for active service. Of course, they belonged to the local command, or militia department, for that section but it was not a regularly disciplined organization...

There are other objections which gather round the method of cremation. Burial unquestionably has its possible dangers in connection with forms of burial which are called suspended life, but nevertheless gives some slight chance, very slight, for re-animation, especially in connection with vaults in which the dead are placed awaiting burial...

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water, the purification being provided for by settling reservoirs and filter beds, the whole supply being drawn from some pure source or sources far from the haunts of crowded life and the impurities which graves or ghettos may gather about them.

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A PROTESTANT MINISTER ON CREMATION.

Sir William Macdonald, the great tobacco manufacturer of Montreal who with a few other citizens, are striving to introduce the heathenish custom of Cremation in Montreal, have received a set back from a quarter that, possibly, they least suspected. Dean Carmichael, a leading Protestant, minister of this city, recently delivered a sermon on this subject in St. George's Church, in which he put himself on record against such a practice. Dean Carmichael said in part:—

Three methods of disposing of the dead have held their own from time immemorial—embalming, burning and burial. Embalming was meant to preserve bodies from putrefaction, but could never have become a widespread custom, because it required in connection with it certain climatic conditions such as were found in Egypt, where embalming was the rule.

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FOUR GENERATIONS FOUGHT. "I don't know of any better illustration of the way the Boer famines have gone into the field," said one of the officers of the transport Milwaukee to a New Orleans "Times-Democrat" reporter, "than the fact that we had four generations in a single group among the prisoners we took with Cronje to St. Helena."

Then the whole question of water supply has changed. Cities, towns and villages as a rule possess their scientific system of water works, the object of which works being for the collection, storage, purification and distribution of

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER

DISCUSSES THE QUESTION OF SELF-RELIANCE.

Looking back over my life, a very humble one, indeed, I regret to find that I have never done anything likely to win me fame, or even notoriety. All of us, at some time during life, are under the impression that the world deals harshly and unjustly with us; but if we go down into the recesses of our natures, we discover that, very often, it is we who treat the world unfairly, by expecting it to overlook all our follies and to accord us great compensation for the very little good we sometimes do. What is true of individuals is equally true of peoples—a dualism is merely an aggregate of individual dualisms. Possibly the only faculty of any worth that I have developed by dint of practice, is that of observation. I have always been more or less inclined to note the peculiarities of people and to draw my own conclusions from them. That by this observation has been of little practical benefit to me; but it has become a kind of hobby—and who but loves to straddle his hobby-horse at times?

The other day a Quebec gentleman remarked to me that we Irish Catholics are not an observant people. At first I felt inclined to dispute the point; but, on graver consideration, I found that he was right, and what is more, that we all suffer considerably in consequence. What is still worse—by observation and character study—I have found that we are neither observant, nor self-reliant, nor original. Of course, there are exceptions; but, as a rule, this is too truly the case.

It was otherwise with the pioneer generation of Irish Catholics. The men of half a century ago; the men who have nearly all passed away from the scenes of life; the men, even of thirty years since, the men who came here as emigrants with no prospects beyond those afforded by the illimitable opportunities that a young land presented, and no fortune but their robust constitutions and strong hearts; these men noted down what had taken place in other communities, amongst other sections of the population, and as a consequence, they relied upon their own exertions and performed prodigies. They organized settlements, they built churches, they erected schools, and they left to their sons a magnificent heritage, which in many cases, has been ignored, or squandered, or otherwise lost. They knew the necessity of religion and of education. Their experience had taught them that a people without a practical faith could never be of any moment in the world; and their observation impressed upon them the necessity of educating their off-spring.

Have we degenerated? At least evidences of to-day would lead one to believe so. We of the present generation do not appear to have the same zeal for our faith that our fathers possessed; nor are we sufficiently devoted to the grand work of education. We are content to allow others to do our thinking and merely to follow along drifting with the current of events; we boast a great deal about our strength of character yet we do practically nothing to build up an influence for ourselves in this Dominion. We are not original; if you broach any subject of vital interest to the Irish Catholic element, not one in twenty will add to the matter the benefits of his experience; but nineteen in every twenty have some fault to find, some sharp criticism to make, some obstacle to raise.

We play into the hands of the very element that seeks in every way to divide us. We leave to our clergy the whole onus of church work; we neglect to continue in life the education which our sons have received in our schools; we subsidize, as it were, by our encouragement a press that is radically hostile to our interests, and we neglect in a most shameful manner anything that pretends to be a religious or national organ; our parables are strewn with trash literature calculated to impart evil principles to our boys and girls, while a Catholic publication, an Irish magazine, or newspaper, is never placed under their notice. I might go on thus for columns pointing out examples of how unobservant, unself-reliant, and unproductive we are rapidly becoming. It is the very truth of what I here advance that lends a special and serious aspect to the position.

What I have specially observed is that we Irish Catholics lose half our opportunities through general patriotism and special antagonism. I wish for the benefit of my own people that I write. Whenever there is a question of general patriotic character no man in the world is more enthusiastic than an Irish Catholic. He loves the faith of his fathers, he loves the land of his ancestors, he would be ready to sacrifice his life for either the one or the other. So long as it remains a general matter of church and country he is heart and soul devoted to the cause, has only words of praise to pronounce, and is as steadfast as the needle to the pole. But once we leave the domain of the theory and sentiment, and come down to the practical and effective sphere of action, at once he becomes an obstructionist. He criticizes every one and everything; he finds faults with the very men of his race and creed who are being honored by all classes of the community. Make a practical suggestion, and he at once delves down into his own nature to find some ground for opposition; mention the name of any representative man, and our patriot is sure to find some flaw in him, some reason for being opposed to him; speak of our national motto, and he is sure to belittle, ridicule, or condemn the same. Yet the same man thinks himself to be a model Catholic and a staunch Irishman.

I know one man, a gentleman of considerable means, and one who would be glad if he were considered a representative Irish Catholic, who makes it a point whenever he finds anything insulting or injurious, in our regard, in the secular press, to go purchase a copy of the "True Witness" to see how the matter has been treated. He thus buys about six copies in the year of this paper; during the other forty-six weeks he never sees the paper, but confines his reading and his purchases to the Protestant press. He never yet subscribed for the Irish Catholic organ, and his excuse is a queer one. He says that he does not need the paper, except when our people are unjustly attacked, and then he can buy a copy. Yet this gentleman would feel highly offended if told that he was indifferent to a Catholic and unpatriotic as an Irishman. However, the scriptural text stands good in secular life, as well as in religion: "Whosoever is not for me is against me."

BUSINESS AS A VOCATION.

This title seems both attractive and practical, and coming to us on the pages of the "Donahoe's Magazine," and over an article from the pen of T. B. Fitzpatrick, we necessarily consider it deserving of more than a mere passing reference. Without stopping to consider Mr. Fitzpatrick's elaborate and instructive definitions and explanations of the nature of a vocation,—all of which applies generally to all vocations in life—we will come at once to his views concerning the entering of young men, or boys, into the great business, or commercial sphere. By what we quote it will be seen that he insists, in the first place, upon the importance of a youth securing all the education possible before going into the employ of a business house; also, upon the necessity for parents to carefully consider a boy's qualifications and aptitudes, as well as his inclinations or any certain vocation. He shows how business men to-day seek, in preference, the youth of higher educational acquirements, and how miniature boys frequently squander their youth, and destroy their lives by being bound at an early age to a business firm.

Not the least important part of this article will be found to be Mr. Fitzpatrick's assertions regarding the duties of employers towards young employees. We give the following extracts, and reserve for next week a still more important section of this treatise, upon which we will fully comment. Mr. Fitzpatrick's views may be found pretty fully expressed in these extracts:—"What then does it require? It requires more than anything else—good common sense and industry. Industry, it may be said, is the motive power which develops and utilizes nearly every quality of mind and body. The opportunities which genius discovers, industry applies; and this constant harmony of the initiative mind unfolding the duties of the present hour to willing hands, is a characteristic of strength and success by whomsoever possessed. Business employers would vastly

prefer boys of ordinary natural ability and a great deal of industry, than boys of marked genius, but lazy. It is the worker who wins, whether in business, in law, in medicine, in mechanics, or on the farm. Success is more than half won by him who knows how to think and act, and utilize time. If this quality of industry is shown in the school boy, it is one of his strongest recommendations for a business position. Merchants are finding it to their advantage to seek graduates of the High School when in need of boys to learn the mercantile business. And why graduates of High Schools? Let me explain, for I know there are many to whom this appears an inconsistent view.

"I know it to be true that many able and successful business men never attended high school, and I do not represent it by any means as a necessity to-day. It is true, however, that if these same successful men in years gone by were favored with such opportunities as are everywhere afforded to the young men of the present day, they would undoubtedly in the main be the first and most earnest to avail themselves of such helps for their future progress. I think you will agree with me that it is a serious undertaking to learn any kind of a business, trade, or profession. To plan one's life work intelligently can hardly be regarded as the province of a boy fourteen, fifteen, or sixteen years of age. There is such a thing as elective studies in High School and College, and many a boy is puzzled to know what to elect. When it comes, however, to the more difficult problem of applying the elective principle to the adoption of a particular pursuit for life, it calls for more serious thought and judgment. The average boy, fourteen or fifteen years of age, can hardly be expected to possess this.

"To take him from school during these years, and place him with an employer at any permanent occupation, is, I believe, in the greater number of instances, a cruel wrong and a grievous misfortune. These are

the years when he should be at his books and at his play, developing himself by the agencies of a healthy home and school environment. They are the years which God evidently intended as the Holiday of a boy's or girl's lifetime,—years for joy, and games, and freedom from care. Do not then stifle the boy's growth,—moral, physical and intellectual,—and dwarf his future possibilities by putting him in the harness too young, and shutting out from his youth forever a chapter in his life which God and Nature intended should brighten and ennoble the years of his manhood. I do not wish it understood that the spirit of this recommendation is observed by the parent, who, while encouraging his boy to attend school or college, yet is indifferent or hopeless in the moral training of the boy, allowing him the society of the street for his entertainment, rather than wedding him to the atmosphere of the enlightened Christian home. Proper home influence and training have, I believe, more to do with the development of a boy's character and success in life than all other agencies combined. Although church and school are powerful factors to supplement home influence and training, yet parents deceive themselves and victimize their children by believing that either or both of these great agencies can apply to the boy or girl what belongs to the function of the parent home to give.

"I believe, therefore, that a boy who intends to learn a business, should be first of all, of a sufficiently serious age to warrant serious application. This should be about his eighteenth or nineteenth year, or the age when a boy usually gets through the High School. Aside from being the proper age to commence the routine of business life, employers reason that a boy, who has the ambition to get an education and compete for an honorable place in the class room, is made of the fibre that usually develops into the successful book-keeper, salesman, buyer or manager of a department. If he possess the qualifications that will insure to him any of these positions, he will necessarily come in contact with merchants, manufacturers, bankers and others in good social and commercial standing. In these relations he should be so equipped as to do credit alike to his own mind and to the firm he represents. To do this properly, he should have as a basis, at least, a High School education.

"Let me present another forcible reason why it is injudicious to send boys of a premature age to learn business. We will assume that a parent, after his fifteen-year-old boy graduates from the grammar school, seeks to get him into a mercantile house to learn the business. Finding an opening, the boy starts in at the stereotyped salary of two or three dollars per week for the first year. He sweeps, dusts, runs errands, assists in opening bundles and cases of merchandise and placing the goods in stock. He helps to care for this open stock, and is frequently called upon to assist salesmen with their customers. If he remains, this is the routine work for at least three years, and he averages boy does it in a most mechanical manner. So mechanical in fact, that he learns but little about the business way of doing business things. As I stated before, he starts in too young to be serious, and does not make the progress that he would if he had a well-trained, logical mind. Each year for the first five or six years he receives from one or two dollars a week advance in pay. Thus he will earn nine or ten dollars per week when he is twenty or twenty-one years of age, but here his salary is likely to remain stationary for a longer time than usual. The fact of the matter is, that neither his age nor his capabilities entitle him to other than very moderate pay.

"Another young man who entered the employ of the firm at the same time, but who had the advantage in point of age and educational equipment, is far less likely to have any such drawback to his position or salary. Here it may be proper to say that there is unquestionably very great injustice done boys by many business employers, in the class of work they are required to do. For instance, it was the custom for many years, by the wholesale dry goods trade, to oblige boys who entered to learn the business, to work a year or more in the packing room, to carry heavy bundles and to do other manual labor, and all this for two dollars a week pay. This is not boys' work; it is men's work, and should command pay accordingly.

"The boy who engages to learn a business—wholesale or retail—should be dealt with in good faith by the firm employing him, and the firm should honor its part of the contract, by giving the boy the opportunity to accomplish the purpose mutually understood at the time of the engagement. He works for small wages, not enough to pay for his dinner and car fare, and therefore, at the end of the month or year, unless he has gained something in actual business knowledge, he has absolutely nothing to show for the investment of his time.

"Proprietors and department managers have in this connection a very serious responsibility, and boys have a right to expect and demand of their reasonable instruction in the classes and qualities of goods they handle, and in business methods as well.

"In the great department store of to-day, this personal supervision and direction of employees by the proprietor is very much less than it was in the comparatively small store of twenty years ago. Consequently under these changed conditions the responsibility of instructing and directing help naturally falls to the manager of the department. It is fortunate for those under him, if he properly appreciates this responsibility.

"The department store, as its name

implies, is substantially a great trading mart, made up of many departments, each one complete in itself. It emphasizes the fact that this is an age of specialties; not only in business, but in the professions and mechanical pursuits as well. It is not therefore the versatile man who is in demand to-day; it is the man who concentrates his energies upon one line of work, and does this well."

WHAT HAS BECOME OF HELL?

In the "North American" for June, Rev. Dr. Shinn discusses this question in a manner that has called forth some very strong and favorable criticism. We are in perfect accord with the Providence "Visitor," when it says:—

Dr. Shinn is to be commended for speaking thus frankly on a subject so utterly distasteful to his co-religionists. We hope his deacons or elders or vestrymen will appreciate his zeal in the cause of truth—that they will not be scandalized by his assertion that ceasing to believe in hell does not abolish hell. For the rest we submit that had he more knowledge he would have made a more telling article. The argument from the visible law of retribution is good as far as it goes, but there are others far more cogent, which can readily be found in any treatise on Catholic doctrine. Why men of his stamp can content themselves with groping in the dusk of half-knowledge when the light is at hand, is one of the things which we have never been able to understand.

Dr. Shinn's article has special reference to the various Protestant denominations, and its purpose is to show that they seem to have, of late, practically discarded the idea of Hell—as a place of eternal punishment. While he does not deal with the subject as affecting Catholics, still it seems to us that there is room for another strong article, upon the same subject, from a Catholic standpoint. Leaving such able men as the eminent writer above mentioned to deal with Protestantism, we consider it timely to have our own say concerning Catholics. Of course, we cannot take the matter up from the same point as does Dr. Shinn; he has to do with Protestantism as much as with Catholics; we have to do more with individual Catholics than with the Church. He notes the great decline, as far as Protestant teaching and preaching go, of the belief in a real Hell. The Catholic Church can be subjected to no such criticism. She maintains as strongly as ever, and as constantly preaches the doctrine

of Hell. Nor do we believe that any true Catholic conceives a single doubt in regard to the great truth thus discussed. The trouble with us, is that Catholics like to lull ourselves into a kind of imaginary security, and purposely seek to deceive ourselves on the question of such an eternal punishment as that of Hell. We do not like the idea; it is repulsive to our nature; it is distasteful even for a short meditation. We would be glad were we able to show that the idea of Hell is baseless, and that the Church's teachings are mere exaggerations. In our anxiety to do away with the uncomfortable dogma of a Hell, we use every imaginable excuse for our own sin, and we convince ourselves that there is really no such place as the unending Hell of the Scriptures. Many, who will not go so far as to positively deny that dogma, actually live in complete oblivion of the fact that such a place of punishment awaits all who die in mortal enmity with God. And some cry to persuade themselves that the state of punishment is more a figurative than a real one. This is certainly foolish in the extreme, yet it is nonetheless a fact. The sin of those Catholics is one of presumption. They presume too much on God's mercy, and they allow golden opportunities of salvation to slip past unheeded and unemployed.

As a rule, the Catholics to whom we specially refer have a great distaste for this subject. They do not want to read about it; they avoid all conversation upon it; they feel shocked and worried if the priest preaches that doctrine at High Mass; they do not relish missions, because Hell is invariably one of the topics upon which the preacher of the mission must dwell; they grow to consider it almost an impertinence on the part of a clergyman to preach such an uncomfortable doctrine. The result is that they grow lax in their religious duties; they avoid Sunday Masses at which sermons are preached; they find excuses for prolonged absence whenever a mission is announced; they shun the confessional; they neglect their very prayers, and they wind up by taking the direct road to Hell while most anxious to obliterate the place of their almost certain destination. For many Hell is a source of salvation, for truly is the "fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom," and the fear of Hell is the wisest sentiment they could ever entertain.

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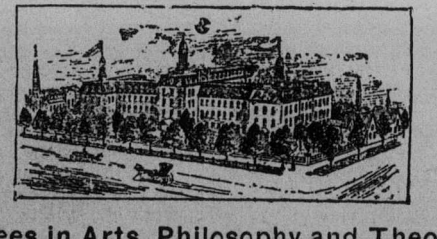
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PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY JULY 14, 1900.

Notes of the Week.

SOMETIMES GOOD.—There are few Catholics but have need of the friendly pen at some period of their lives. Many subscribers elbly make the remark about Catholic newspapers that they are "no good." We have in mind, as we pen these lines, one or two instances of recent date when two of this class would have paid many years' subscription if the "no good" Catholic newspapers would only publish the kindly word. There is far too much free advertisement in the columns of Catholic newspapers.

A TIMELY TOPIC.—Elsewhere in this issue our well informed weekly contributor "Curstone Observer," deals with the subject of self-reliance in a fearless and convincing manner. There is no doubt whatever that it is such, our people are subjected in public affairs and in trade and commerce, may be easily traced to their own lack of self-reliance and a full appreciation of the auxiliaries they now possess or that their numbers, if united, could secure for them in secular matters. There is need for a campaign of education in this matter.

OUR CIVIC AFFAIRS.—The conviction of Tessier, the ex-market Clerk, has revealed a condition of affairs in the City Hall, which shows how faulty is the system in some of the departments of collecting the city revenue. Why should there be any bonuses paid when market stalls are to be leased? It is simply ridiculous to allow such loose methods to be carried on. When stalls are vacant, they should be rented in the regular way.

THE FLOW OF IMMIGRATION to the Northwest still goes on, and slowly but imperceptibly, in consequence, the forces that will yet cause much commotion in Canada are being concentrated in that land.

From the Manchester "Guardian" just to hand it is learned that another very large body of Icelanders are about to leave Liverpool for Manitoba, says a non-Catholic Western exchange. It appears that of late the export of live stock from the island to Britain has ceased, and the Icelanders have been hardly put to it to make a living. They used to send their lean sheep to the North of England and to Scotland, where the animals were put out to fatten and then sold. Now this has stopped, the Icelanders have only fishing to fall back upon as a means of livelihood, which is not much for a population of 80,000 souls.

Then our Protestant contemporary goes on to say in its usual enthusiastic pen swiping style, "Young Iceland" is the Canadian settlement, is a healthy and prosperous community, and we can welcome all the northerners who may come. The public knows from successive reports of the Department of the Interior how honest and industrious the Icelanders are and what excellent

settlers they make. It is to be hoped that they will be followed by the Finlanders.

WEAK-KNEED POLITICIANS.—Politicians of all parties in this country have a holy horror of discussing questions upon which there is a serious division of opinion in their ranks. They like power and ministerial easy chairs too well. The Manitoba school question is a notable case in point. When Mr. Lariviere at a recent sitting of the House read the memorial adopted by a mass meeting of Catholics in Winnipeg on May 27th, the full text of which was published in a recent issue of the "True Witness," the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, made the following weak-kneed reply:

After acknowledging the fact that the memorial had been received, he said that he understood the city authorities of Winnipeg had been approached weeks ago to have the separate schools brought under the public school board's control. The negotiations had not succeeded for the time, though it was his hope that they would yet be brought to a happy conclusion, as had been done in the case of 80 or 100 schools in other parts of the province. If efforts in this direction proved futile and the Catholics were found to be still dissatisfied, they could still address the local legislature.

This in the face of the memorial. Such a display of weakness is sad indeed.

SUMMER ACCIDENTS.—The season for yachting and canoeing parties is at hand. Every season brings its list of victims, but the warnings of previous years are unheeded. A despatch from Cleveland, O., a few days ago, gives the following details of the sad results of a yachting party:

"During a fierce squall the yacht Idler, owned by John and James Corrigan, was capsized and sunk six miles off this port, and six lives were lost. Following are the names of those drowned: Mrs. James Corrigan, wife of the well-known vessel owner; Miss Ida Corrigan, Miss Jane Corrigan, Mrs. James Riley, all daughters of James Corrigan. Miss Etta Corrigan, daughter of Captain John Corrigan. An infant daughter of Mrs. Riley. The only survivor of the passengers is Mrs. John Corrigan. She and six of the crew were picked up by a fish tug, and brought to the harbor.

MR. BLAKE AT THE LEAGUE.—In this issue we publish a lengthy account of the proceedings in connection with the recent annual meeting of the United League of Great Britain. One of the questions which came up for discussion was that of the Catholic University. The resolution introducing the subject to the meeting was couched in spirited yet reasonable terms for such a meeting, but the Hon. Edward Blake, than whom, generally speaking, there is no more fair-minded man, took exception to its tone. It may be said that Mr. Blake was animated by the highest motives in adopting such a course, because he feared the cause of Home Rule would suffer. To our view both issues are inseparable.

The man who will not support one cannot be relied upon in the other.

At the recent general meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, held at Maynooth, this matter was discussed, and the following resolution was adopted:—

"1. In view of the general elections which are believed to be imminent, we deem it our duty to express our earnest hope that Catholic electors will not expressly pledge himself in his election address to use his best exertions for the establishment of a University to which the Catholics of Ireland can repair without sacrifice of their religious convictions.

"2. As certain English politicians and religious bodies are said to be already adopting means to oppose the granting of our legitimate demands in this matter of University education, we appeal to our fellow-countrymen, to our co-religionists, and to all fair-minded men in England to use their influence in counteracting this movement, made in opposition to the just claims of Irish Catholics.

"3. Furthermore, seeing that Irish Catholics are practically excluded from higher Government appointments on the plea of their want of University education, we trust that the various public bodies in Ireland will do their part towards remedying this injustice, so long as it continues, by giving the appointments in their gift to properly qualified candidates from amongst those who suffer so great a wrong from their loyal adherence to their religious principles."

THE DUTIES OF VOTERS.—Rev. Father Barrett, Cork, read a paper on "The Duties of Voters," at the annual meeting of the Maynooth Union, held recently, in the course of which he said:—

"The importance of the subject was admitted in past times, and if the duty of voting was important in past times, how much more important was it now when every house had its vote, and when by the issue of the elections would be determined not merely those who were to make laws for the people, but also those who had to strike rates and appoint the collectors, to maintain the roads and streets, to administer the poor-laws and the sanitary laws, to appoint dispensary doctors, and to manage schools and asylums—in a word, when the franchise had a direct influence upon the most important interests of our people?"

In referring to corrupt practices at elections, he said:—

He did not mean to suggest that bribery was resorted to universally or even extensively, but on the other hand anyone whose eyes and ears had been fairly open during the last couple of years could not but be aware that corrupt practices had prevailed in some places not merely in the Local Government elections, but in the elections of dispensary doctors, etc. The law courts had told a tale, and they might be sure that every case of corrupt practices did not find their way into the courts. One specially mean and insulting practice was that of treating people to free drinks in the hopes of securing their votes, and the man who stooped to such an electioneering method was a fit representative of those whose votes were so basely secured.

ABOUT BANKS.—The Provincial Bank of Canada is the title under which the old Banque Jacques Cartier with a new combination of directors has opened its doors. It has always been a cause for surprise to many people why our Canadian citizens who number 7/8ths of the population of this province have not ere this day succeeded in establishing a banking institution only second to that of the Bank of Montreal. The new bank starts out with a big flourish of trumpets. The names of its directors are those of men well known in Montreal in professional and commercial circles. What its success may be time will tell.

CATHOLIC JOURNALISM.—The "Catholic Register" has had to come down to the dollar subscription at last. The question of the hour, and we may add the question of the future is not so much the price of subscription, as the quantity of news, views, and other features which must be supplied to readers of Catholic newspapers. We have no hesitation in saying that the days of the eight page weekly are numbered, and ere the coming century has gone far in its first decade there will be but few of 19th century eight page chronicles in circulation. This idea is not of recent formation, it is the result of several years' experience in turning over the pages of exchanges.

THE NICOLET CATHEDRAL.—Our readers will remember the reports we published some months ago

of the case between the church wardens of Nicolet Cathedral and the contractors who built the edifice. The Court of Arbitration consisted of Their Graces the Archbishops of Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec. In order to avoid greater costs and more trouble, this court, with the consent of both parties, heard all the evidence regarding the defectiveness of the work and the damages for the falling of the edifice. We learn with pleasure that the contractors have accepted the decision of the arbitrators, which had been ratified by a judgment of the Superior Court of the district of St. Hyacinthe. On his side, Mgr. Gravel, recognizing that the contractors are incapable of financially satisfying the judgment in full, has accepted as a final settlement the sum of \$2,000 and costs. This action of the Bishop was based on a formal resolution of his chapter of canons.

BOOKS, NOT MEDALS.—Father McSweeney, of St. Mary's College, Maryland, has raised his voice in opposition to the practise, in our Catholic educational establishments, of substituting medals for books as prizes. He believes in the old plan of book-prizes exclusively. Many a layman, many a priest and bishop, many a nun, he declares, owe their first knowledge and introduction to Catholic literature to the prizes they got in the parochial schools. "I would rather see Mrs. Sadler's works in the hands of a graduate than all the 'solid gold' medals in the universe; and what a great piece of missionary work is done by the college that scatters a thousand volumes of Catholic literature through its pupils every year!"

REV. FATHER O'DONOVAN.—Loughrea, Ireland, recently delivered a remarkable address, in which he pointed out with much force and clearness some of the means that should be taken to develop the industries of Ireland. In our next issue we hope to publish the full text of the address. For the present we give one striking paragraph of Father O'Donovan's deliverance, because to some extent, it touches a question that in our opinion has been much abused by public men in this country.

Our people have been led to believe that they are the finest people on earth, says Father O'Donovan. So they are in some respects. But it is time to give up flattering our national vanity at the expense of our commonsense. The thing to realize at present is that while we are an agricultural, and ought to be an industrial, people, we are years behind the times in almost everything relating to agriculture and industry. Efforts have been made for ten years or more to bring home to the minds of the people the necessity for a complete change of front to meet the economic demand, but it has been only a more or less unsuccessful struggle against immense odds. There is an apathy and inertness in the Irish people that is almost inexplicable. Not that they are lazy, but the spirit of enterprise seems to have been deadened in them, and they are conservative of habits and methods of work that are hopelessly antiquated. They are distrustful and suspicious of novelty, and seem unable to understand that anyone does an act without some motive of self-interest. It is this vis inertia added to distrust, especially of anything coming from the Government, that will make industrial development difficult in this country.

Notes and Comments.

THE BOILERMAKERS' STRIKE is now on in this city. All the men in the railway shops of the G.T.R. and C.P.R. have quit work, and the strike is extending to private establishments. The men have made a demand for an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages. One feature of the strike is that the men are keeping their own counsel and avoiding publicity ventilating their opinions in the press. Workmen have made much progress in organizing themselves for their own protection during recent years in Canada, and there is no reason why they should not continue doing so until such time as they can make their influence felt just in the same manner as the members of professions and the various branches of trade. The recent legislation at Ottawa is significant.

MOUNT ST. LOUIS.—This splendid educational establishment, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian schools is doing noble work in a most unostentatious way for our Catholic youth, both French and English. Recently two young students in passing through its classes and won honors which will, we feel sure, be a passport to them for other honors in the practical walks of life. The first, Mr. John Stevens, won a bronze medal for literature. He is a young man full of promise, and there is need just now for such talent. Mr. Smith has left on a visit to the Old Land with his mother. The other student is Mr. Frank O'Callaghan, winner of the Governor-General's silver medal for honors in the commercial classes. There is also pressing

need for clever and well trained youths of our religion and nationality in the commercial life of Montreal. We have many drones and but few enterprising, self-reliant, energetic and industrious young men, who will not be satisfied with a position as a servant of others, but strive and strive until they can attain the means of putting up their names over some establishment that they can call their own. The hope of the future of our race in Montreal is not in the liberal professions, but in training up a sturdy set of young Irish Catholic business men of pluck and enterprise. If Mount St. Louis, the Catholic High School, and kindred institutions can bring this about they will render a lasting service to our race, and make the name of Irish Catholic in the busy marts of trade and commerce of Montreal and throughout this province one to be proud of.

AMERICAN POLITICS.—Now that the two great parties in the United States have nominated their candidates for the two principal executive offices the American daily press may be relied upon to furnish many sensational stories regarding the chances of the two great political armies. One journal has begun the work by publishing the following:—

Four to one are the prevailing odds in the betting on the presidential outcome. Jacob Field bet \$20,000 on McKinley at these figures yesterday, Charles A. Starbuck, president of the New York Air Brake Company, taking the Bryan end for \$5,000. Mr. Starbuck is said to have suggested the odds and Mr. Field to have replied that he was satisfied with the figures, and would lay \$80,000 at that quotation.

Though both gentlemen declare no wager was laid, the terms were arranged at the Waldorf, it is said, and certified checks are up with Bell & Co., the Tammany brokers. Many small bets have been made in Wall Street.

Joseph M. Gilbert laid \$2,000 against Henry M. Steele's \$500 that McKinley would be elected.

A Democratic banker, whose office is within a stone's throw of the Sub-Treasury, said to-day that he is willing to wager that Bryan would not receive 4,000,000 votes this year as against 6,500,000 in 1896. He says the feeling against Bryan because of his insistence on 16 to 1 is so great in the financial district that he can find no takers.

At the Hotel Metropole a Republican district leader has \$10,000 that he is willing to lay at 3 to 1 against Bryan's chances. He can find no takers.

CHINESE TACT.—That John Chinaman is very cute we have had abundant proofs in Montreal, both from a religious standpoint and otherwise. The Boston "Post" in this connection humorously remarks: "The 'Boxers' evidently aren't regarded with favor by the inhabitants of Boston's Chinatown. At least the average Celestial on Harrison avenue is very loth to be heard speaking a good word for them. The fact is, 'John' is better satisfied with a steady income than he is working in the rice fields for a cent a day; and so long as he is left alone he will care little what happens in the old country. A trip through Chinatown recently failed to reveal a single 'Boxer' or 'Boxer' sympathizer. That may have been due, however, to the fact that 'John' knows when to keep his mouth closed, as well as when to open it."

OUR TRAMWAY SERVICE is going from bad to worse. On many of the routes the cars now running are in a dilapidated state. The racking noise which they make in going through our streets, is abominable. Those who are responsible for the monopoly have much to answer for. Then, again there are those jumbo combinations that run on Bleury street and Park Avenue to connect with the service of the Park and Island Company, they make enough racket at night to arouse the dead in the cemeteries. Will Alderman Hart, or Alderman Smith oblige long suffering fellow-citizens and bring this matter of running flat-wheeled and shaky-bolt cars on our streets to the attention of the proper authorities.

ANOTHER STRIKE.—It is not only the workman who is striving to secure a fair wage. In the House of Commons it is said there is a strike impending unless some effort is made by the Government to increase the sessional allowance from \$1,000 to \$1,500. This is a demand not of ten per cent., but of fifty per cent.

CATHOLIC PAPERS AND POLITICS.—The "Catholic Journal" is right in the political swim. Under the caption "Some reasons why the Democratic National Party will be victorious," it says:—

Such influential men and papers as Patrick Ford and the Irish "World,"

Ex-Congressman John Finery of the Chicago "Citizen," lifelong Republicans, are now the most ardent advocates of the Democratic party because they have been forced to leave the Republicans by the un-American attitude of McKinley and his pro-British administration.

It follows that the "Irish World" and the "Catholic Citizen" are also in the swim.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

China is the Celestial Empire, according to the axiom of that strange race of beings, decidedly the authorities over there take every means to make the rest of the world feel that it is an Infernal Empire for strangers to live in. We would be glad to comment upon the recent events that have crowded upon each other in such blackness and confusion around Peking, Tien-Tsin and other Chinese centres; but the blackness is at present almost impenetrable and the confusion of reports becomes daily worse and worse. One day we have an account of the wholesale massacre of all Europeans; the next we learn that this is an exaggeration; the Emperor and Emperor are poisoned by Prince Tuan on Monday, and on Tuesday they are gathering forces around them to meet the Boxer element; it is not possible to place any reliance upon such details.

But what we cannot ignore is the fact that China is now rocked by a revolution that must be terrific in its effects upon the whole country, its government, its sovereign, and its constitution. The laws of Confucius may date back four thousand years, but the Boxers have apparently little respect for the antiquity of such legislation and purpose wiping out the institutions based upon it. Japan is evidently eager to have a hand in the fray, but Japan wants to do all the work alone—giving as a reason that it takes Oriental to fight Oriental, and barbarian to crush barbarian.

There is certainly a day of reckoning at hand; but the difficult problem is in regard to the European powers. When Boxers are annihilated, China pacified, authority re-established, peace restored, security for Europeans obtained, what will England, Russia, France, Germany and the United States do? They each and all want a section of China, and each and all of them look on like condors in the blue sky, awaiting the safe moment to pounce upon the prey. Will a general war be the result? Will we behold, all on account of that Celestial Kingdom, the realization of the vision of St. John at Patmos, when the fiery horseman proclaimed universal war amongst the peoples of earth?

The first hours of the new century will make answer; meanwhile, the press of the world will be furnished with subject-matter for sensational reports during the coming weeks and possibly the coming months.

MR. FOY REFUSES A JUDGESHIP.

When we went to press last week we were under the impression that Mr. Foy would accept the judgeship which was offered to him by the Dominion Government. Mr. Foy, however, evidently considered that he could not do so consistently with his duty to his party, and those whom he represents in the Legislature. He therefore declined. The offer of such a position to a political opponent speaks volumes for his standing in the community. His refusal of it proclaims still more loudly his own sturdy independence and fidelity to principle and duty.—Irish Canadian.

THE RACE QUESTION.

Sentiment in New Orleans as to separate street car accommodations for the races, proposed in a bill before the Legislature, is divided, says the New York "Post." Many arguments against the law are offered. If the cars are to be partitioned there will be less ventilation, and as the negroes would, of course, occupy the rear section, ladies would be required to walk through the negro compartments on entering or leaving a car; while, if separate cars should be adopted, the whites, to use the language of the New Orleans "Picayune," will be inconvenienced by standing in the sun or rain, waiting for negro cars to pass. White conductors and motemen on negro cars would necessarily be subject to the orders of negro passengers; serious blunders might be made in assigning dark-complexioned people who are not negroes to negro cars; white ladies would be deprived of the assistance of negro servants in carrying market baskets; and negro letter carriers would claim the right to ride in any car. But the more important consideration, again to quote the "Picayune," is that "white men going to their business or otherwise will not endure the delay of waiting for a white car. They do not object to riding with negroes, and they will as readily take a negro car as one for whites. That was the experience in this city years ago, when separate cars were the rule. White men could not be kept out of the negro cars, and that will be the case again. The "Picayune" would gladly join in giving relief to the many ladies who have addressed it on the subject, but it appears that they must be put aside in the interest of the men of business."

Local

Mrs. John P. Kane are spending a holiday.

The League of St. Patrick's annual pilgrimage.

Rev. Father Quinn a short vacation.

Mr. P. J. Ryan, the "True Witness" from St. Agathe, despite the severe illness he has passed during the month.

Alderman Frank Gallant struggle for City Council. Informed he is also Ald. C. F. Smith, Ald. Gallant.

Reverend Father confined to the hospital, is now convalescing. It is said to return to his former.

Rev. Fathers Strickland and Ouellette have been named by the clergy of the Irish Board of Governor's High School for the coming year.

Mr. J. A. Karch, architect of Montreal, recently superintending the much admired Anthony's parish, present engaged in alterations in St. County Vaudreuil.

Mr. "Jack" Roch and popular sports "Gazette," who has his room with a pneumonia is, we announce, recovering. Come news to many the "boys in green."

Rev. Gerald McSherry Ouellette has Patrick's this week from the Eternal City associated with the coming year. The known in Montreal, of the Hon. James.

Mr. John Fallon, Water Committee, succeeded at a meeting, in indicating to his action in the "This will be good for the hosts of friends" Witness' heartily Fallon on his triumph.

A.O.H.—On Monday No. 4, A.O.H. reports were received officers, and officers were elected for the follows: President, financial-secretary, corresponding-secretary; sentinel, R. J. maining officers will meet on the 23rd.

President McLaughlin says the S.A. be victorious this year. There is no team. There is no very much, and to play the game of football. The number of coin the ticket boxes.

Mrs. James McCarr street West, is recent tulations of her many count of the mrae one of her sons for ady which had been and which had defied cal skill in Montreal, accompanied by her days at the famous Anne de Beaurpe, d a novenna was made that the united p and son were heard of the school being present government, conditions. A large was also left in the commissioners, and do all in their power views of the petition. The decision of the derstood, is to take school; but it is stated not interfere with St. Mary's, as the e it is against the law stitution to be man than by the board.

THE A.O.H.

The report of the held on the beautiful Shamrock A.A.A., were received to la issue.

The attendance was a financial games were very cr out. Following is the "Boys' race, 8 years. Yards.—J. W. Lukem pin, 3 W. Noonan. Girls' race, 8 year

Local Notes.

Mrs. John P. Kavanagh and family are spending a holiday at Old Orchard.

The League of the Sacred Heart of St. Patrick's parish will hold its annual pilgrimage next month.

Rev. Father Quinnlivan is spending a short vacation at Caledonia Springs. Reports say that he has improved very much in health.

Mr. P. J. Ryan, office manager of the "True Witness," has returned from St. Agathe. He looks well, despite the severe illness through which he has passed during a period of several months.

Alderman Frank Hart is making a gallant struggle for reform in the City Council. In this work we are informed he is ably supported by Ald. G. F. Smith, Ald. Tansey and Ald. Gaffney.

Reverend Father Driscoll, who is confined to the Royal Victoria Hospital, is now convalescent, and it is expected he will shortly leave the hospital. It is next that he will return to his former diocese.

Rev. Fathers Strubbe and O'Meara have been named by Archbishop Brochezi as the representatives of the clergy at the Provincial Council of the Board of Governors of the Catholic High School for the coming year.

Mr. J. A. Karch, the well known architect of Montreal, who has recently superintended the erection of the much admired presbytery in St. Anthony's parish, Montreal, is at present engaged in making extensive alterations in St. Lazare Church, County Vaudeuil.

Mr. "Jack" Roche, the well known and popular sporting editor of the "Gazette," who has been confined to his room with a severe attack of pneumonia, is, we are glad to announce, recovered. This will be welcome news to many of the friends of the "boys in green."

Rev. Gerald McShane and Rev. Father Ouellette have arrived at St. Patrick's this week. They have come from the Eternal City, and will be associated with the parish during the coming year. The former is well known in Montreal. He is a nephew of the Hon. James McShane.

Mr. John Fallon, who had been unfairly treated at a meeting of the Water Committee some weeks ago, succeeded at a meeting, held on Tuesday, in vindicating himself in regard to his action in the Laforest matter. This will be good news for Mr. Fallon's hosts of friends. The "True Witness" heartily congratulates Mr. Fallon on his triumph.

A.O.H.—On Monday evening Division No. 4, A.O.H., met at their rooms, 1242e Notre Dame street. Reports were received from the various officers, and officers for the division were elected for the ensuing year, as follows: President, J. A. Heffernan; financial-secretary, D. W. Mitchell; corresponding-secretary, J. P. Burcell; sentinel, R. J. Scullion. The remaining officers will be elected at the meeting on the 23rd instant.

President McLaughlin of the Shamrocks, says the S.A.A.A. colors will be victorious this afternoon in the match with the now famous Toronto team. There is no doubt whatever that the home team has improved, very much, and in consequence, will play the game of their lives to defend their reputation on their own grounds. If the weather is favorable, Mr. Lunny, the secretary-treasurer, will be in good humor, as it will mean good news for the Shamrocks and son were heard. This instance is but one of many evidences of the powerful results of the intercession of Good St. Anne.

A deputation of the parishioners of St. Mary's, headed by their enthusiastic and devoted pastor, Father O'Donnell, waited upon the Board of Catholic School Commissioners a few evenings ago, regarding their parish school for boys. Father O'Donnell and others spoke in favor of the school being left under its present government, and under existing conditions. A largely signed petition was also left in the hands of the commissioners, and they promised to do all in their power to meet the views of the petitioners.

The decision of the board, it is understood, is to take charge of the school; it is stated that this will not interfere with the teaching in St. Mary's, as the commissioners say it is against the law to allow the institution to be managed otherwise than by the board.

THE A.O.H. GAMES. The report of the A.O.H. games, held on the beautiful grounds of the Shamrock A.A.A., on Dominion Day, were received too late for our last issue.

The attendance was not as large as it should have been. Nevertheless, it was a financial success, and the games were very creditably carried out. Following is the result:— Boys' race, 8 years and under, 75 yards.—W. Luskman, 3 John Halls, 3 W. Noonan. Girls' race, 8 years and under, 75

yards.—1 Mamie Casey, 2 Maggie O'Donnell, 3 Katie O'Keefe. Boys' race, 14 years and under, 75 yards.—1 E. Carbray, 2 C. Luskman, 3 Norman Butler, 4 J. Mullin. Girls' race, 14 years and under, 75 yards.—1 Josephine Fitzgerald, 2 Lizzie Sullivan, 3 Mamie Gleeson.

Young ladies' race, 100 yards.—1 Miss Stafford, 2 Miss D. Curran, 3 Miss Curran. 220 yards (open)—1 E. Gillard, 2 W. Creamer, 3 D. Brown.

Married members' race, 40 yards and over.—1 John Hughes, 2 J. O'Halloran, 3 P. O'Brien. Married members' race, 100 yards.—1 J. Mallette, Div. No. 8, 2 W. Hickey, Div. No. 8, 3 P. Whalen, Div. No. 7.

Single members' race, 120 yards.—1 W. Creamer, Div. No. 5, 2 J. W. Turner, Div. No. 6, 3 J. Donahue, Div. No. 8.

Running long jump.—1 E. Gillard, 2 P. Doyle, 3 T. McBride. Hop-step and jump.—1 T. McBride, 2 W. Creamer, 3 W. Hickey. Quarter mile, open.—1 R. H. O'Berne, 2 D. Brown, 3 T. McBride.

Ladies' Auxiliary race, 75 yards.—1 Miss R. Arkinson, Div. No. 1, 2 Miss A. Arkinson, Div. No. 1, 3 Miss N. Connolly, Div. No. 1. Hibernian Knights' race.—1 W. Hickey, 2 P. Whalen, 3 Lieut. Doyle, 4 P. Barry.

Committee race, 100 yards.—1 P. Whalen, 2 Ald. D. Tansey, 3 J. W. Turner, 4 J. Hughes, 5 J. Byrne, 6 H. McMorrow. Consolation race.—1 M. Donahue, 2 T. Neville, 3 M. O'Donnell, 4 Jno. Coffey.

Lacrosse match between Divisions No. 2 and 7 was a draw. Many old timers took part in it. The referee was Mr. John Dunn, and the umpires Lieut. John O'Donnell and John Keegan.

The hurling match was between teams captained by Mr. Jas. O'Donnell and M. Bermingham, the former winning by one goal. Mr. Hugh McMorrow was referee, and M. J. Brogan and Lieut. O'Donnell, umpires.

The quoit match was won by ex-Ald. Connaughton, with Mr. B. Feeny a good second. The Irish jig, always more or less difficult to decide, was won by Mr. T. Sullivan. Mr. Michael Frawley was the referee, and showed, by his judgment, he had not forgotten the grand old dances of long ago in "Sweet Adare."

The prize waltz, was won by Mr. and Mrs. B. Ward, with Mr. M. J. and Mrs. Doyle a good second. The judges were Messrs. Toolev, Ryan and Brogan.

Some of the events were not completed, and the only regrettable feature of the day was the small attendance.

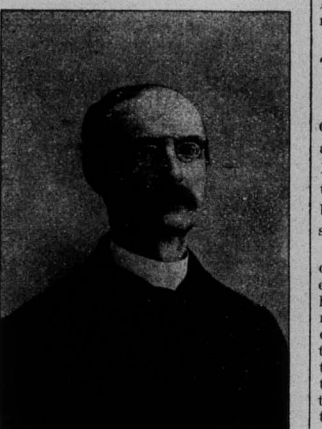
OBITUARY. REV. BROTHER FREDERICK. — On Sunday, July 8th, there passed to his eternal reward, an noble character in the person of Rev. Brother Frederick (William Gettings) a member of the Christian Brothers. The deceased was born in Montreal, 6th March, 1864. He attended St. Ann's School in his boyhood days. As he grew older he evinced a calling for the religious life, and entered the novitiate of the Christian Brothers at Cote street. After finishing his novitiate, he was sent to Longueuil, where he commenced his mission, the instruction of youth. Afterwards he was called to Kingstons, where he was stationed for six years. His work in this place bore good fruit, notwithstanding his delicate constitution, and the Sanatorium Society and choir were the special objects of his care. He was a beautiful singer, and did much to improve the youth in the singing of church music. From Kingstons he was sent to Ottawa, where, for two years, he labored successfully. In 1894, his superior sent him to Baltimore district, where he entered with the same zeal and vigor into his arduous and laborious work, teaching at Philadelphia, Washington, Rock Hill College, Baltimore, and Ammenale. In June he was forced to rest, and retired for that purpose to the Ammenale Infirmary. For a time he improved, but his condition became weaker, notwithstanding the great care bestowed on him. Permission was granted him to visit his mother, who was residing in Boston, but the fatigues of the long journey told on the already wasted constitution. On arriving home the sight of his good and tender mother, and loving sisters, cheered him up, but only for a few days, and he gradually sank until Sunday morning, when surrounded with all the consolations of our holy religion, he peacefully gave his soul into the hands of his Creator. In his last moments he was visited by Rev. Fathers McCarty and Harrigan, and several of the Brothers of Charity. His death was a beautiful one. He sang in a clear voice a beautiful hymn, and kissing the crucifix, which he had received when he made his profession vows in the order, this life had been left behind, and he entered the life beyond the grave. The remains arrived by 8.10 train, Tuesday morning, and were immediately taken to his brother's residence, Mr. John J. Gettings, 18 Porranne street. In the afternoon the funeral took place to the Mother House, Maisonnewe, where some 400 of the Christian Brothers received the body, and after the usual prayers, it was laid to rest with the other pioneers and educators, the sons of St. De La Salle, in the beautiful burying ground. To the sorrowing relatives the "True Witness" extends its sympathy.

COST OF WAR. If we were asked to guess what it costs the Government to send a horse to Cape Town we should not think \$35 or \$40 a low estimate. It happens, however, to be very much under the mark. The average charge paid for the transport of horses to the Cape by the slow lines is \$102, but for those dispatched by the Union Castle line the sum per head is \$175. Who would imagine that the expense of landing horses in South Africa could be so enormous?

Add the amount for which the animal was purchased to the cost of shipping him to the seat of war and we get an idea of what 100,000 horses would cost the country. Taking a moderate average of \$350 per horse (price and freight), we find that 100,000 would cost \$35,000,000. From overwork and disease horses died at the rate of over 5,000 a month. Though this mortality did not represent the entire waste of equine life it meant a loss of \$1,750,000 a month. A more destructive war has hardly ever been waged by this country. What it has cost in bright red gold we shall know only too soon, although we shall not be furnished with the full account at once. At the present moment a true bill of the expenses would not be under \$500,000,000. — London Univers.

MR. FRANCIS D DALY.

We are very glad to hear that our old friend, Prof. Daly, is quite recovered from his recent severe illness. His loss to our Irish community would be seriously felt. For the last twenty-nine years he has conducted schools in Ontario and Quebec. He has been constantly employed in the Montreal schools during twenty years, and it is a well known fact that many of our prominent business and professional men owe a good deal to his professional energy and love of his work. Mr. Francis D. Daly was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1846. He is



MR. FRANCIS D. DALY.

the eldest surviving son of the late Professor Daly, who was a member of an old County Galway family, the Dalys of Castle Daly.

Mr. Francis D. Daly was educated under the supervision of his father, until he entered Clougroves Wood College, from which he graduated at the age of seventeen, winning the Carlyle bronze medal for history and Belles Lettres.

Later he entered the Glasnevin Training School on special classes and after completing his course entered the civil service by gaining fourth place in fifty-two competitors. After one year's service as excise officer, he emigrated to America in 1870, and entered the United States Naval Service as schoolmaster instructor on board the U.S.S. "Richmond," Admiral Worden, South Pacific Squadron. During his three years varied experience, he visited various places in South Africa, Australia, Japan, Philippines, China, and Corca. After discharge he came to Canada and followed the practice of his profession in Ontario, up to 1880. Since then, with exception of two years in the Royal Insurance and one year in Stores Department Canadian Pacific Railway, he has taught in the various schools of the city. In 1881, he married Letitia, daughter of Lieut. Harris, late of the 100th Canadian Regiment. He has five sons and one daughter. He is still hale and hearty and feels a just pride in being styled an old veteran Irish teacher.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT.

The New York "Evening World," in giving such details as are known of the plot to assassinate the President, says:

A group of Spaniards and Cubans, thinking the President a personal bar to the independence of Cuba, organized themselves into an association with the avowed purpose of removing him. They met in the rear room of a cigar store on Broadway. One of the conspirators, whose name cannot be learned, had a revolver of the made or a particular time fixed, and divulged the plot in a letter to Secretary Charles Dick of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Dick immediately conferred with the Republican State chairman, B. B. Odell, and detectives were hired to investigate. They reported that they had located the writer of the letter at the address on Broadway, and learned that there had been a plot to do the President harm.

Within a few hours the President, Senator Mark Hanna and the President's official household had been informed of the scheme. To begin with, the President's guards were doubled and access to him made more difficult. Extra detectives surrounded him at all times, and when he went to Canton they were on different parts of the train.

At Canton to-day a number of them are near him all the time. No one not vowed for beyond all doubt can approach him.

Chairman Odell was greatly surprised to know that the story had leaked out. When asked about the plot, he started back—and appeared greatly agitated.

"Yes, it is true," he admitted, "but I regret exceedingly that the matter has become public." That is all he would say. Neither he nor any other prominent Republican would utter a word. One of them intimated that the investigation into the conspiracy is still going on, and de-

finite information would handicap the detectives.

The greatest precautions are taken to prevent the name of the informer from becoming public. He is said to have written in his letter to Mr. Dick that his life would not be worth anything if it should become known he had revealed the conspiracy.

Like most men in very high official positions, President McKinley has always received his full share of crank letters and visits. He has always been well guarded. Secret service men always accompany him and surround him in Washington and when he travels. In this city the force is added to by Central Officers Henry P. Foye and William H. Funston, a cousin of General Fred Funston.

These two men are said to know every dangerous crank in the country. For years they have been detailed to that work and have guarded every public man to visit this city. They guarded Li Hung Chang all the Presidents since Cleveland.

Admiral Dreyfus, the royalty, Lord Foye and Funston never leave the President when he is here. They are outside his door, and when he goes for a drive one of them is on the other side of the coachman. The other follows behind in a cab.

The story is said to have leaked out in a conversation of a relative of the President in Canton yesterday.

Havana, July 11.—The Discussion, referring to the report of a plot to assassinate President McKinley, says: "No Cuban would attempt to injure McKinley, whatever his purpose with regard to Cuba may be, for McKinley helped Cuba in her hour of need."

THE YOUNG MAN IN TRADE.

Under the caption "Tales of the Credit Man," Mr. H. N. Higginbotham, in the Philadelphia "Saturday Post," gives the following picture of how young men succeed in building up a business for themselves:

The type of man on whom the credit man is disposed to take the greatest chances is the young fellow who has entered the country store as a mere boy when just able to drive the delivery wagon and do the lighter tasks. He develops an ambition to trade, becomes thoroughly and practically familiar with every detail of the business, and is finally promoted to the position of head clerk, in which capacity he is intrusted with the responsibility of buying from traveling salesman and occasionally visiting the wholesale house in the city for the purchase of special and more expensive invoices. Finally he reaches the point where his employer determines to advance his salary to a higher figure and the young man experiences an increasing dissatisfaction with the pay he is receiving. Then comes the temptation to branch out into business for himself, and he at last determines to risk the money which has been carefully put away from his income.

This is the kind of tradesman who at once appeals to the confidence of the maker of credits, and for the best of reasons. More than once I have seen a young man of this kind start in with a capital of not more than \$1,500, and buying from hand to mouth, change places, in the course of a very few years, with the older merchant having a capital of \$15,000 and the indifference and tactfulness independence so frequently inspired by the possession of property. The young man was taciturn, alert, energetic, and bent on pleasing every customer who came to him, inside his store. The public, quick to appreciate this attitude, yielded to the common human instinct of a desire to "help the boy along."

As a result, the inattentive and unyielding veteran who drew me up to find that his agile and obliging young competitor had captured the patronage of the community and no longer needed to buy from hand to mouth, as he did when fresh from his clerkship.

The credit man was able to foresee that this result was inevitable from the beginning and to govern himself accordingly, giving the limit of credit to the man who had youth, energy, tact and a future on his side—all because the young clerk offered the greatest inducement to him, the assurance that by reason of the fact that he promised to remain for years a safe, growing and profitable customer, whereas the venerable competitor could only continue in business a few years at best, and that with a constantly contracting trade.

CRONJE IN EXILE.

Six hundred Boer prisoners are now quartered here, says a correspondent from St. Helena. Cronje and his wife are housed on the hill back of Jamestown, while Schiel and the others, including old men of sixty and boys of fourteen are encamped in tents at Deadwood on fine grass land at an altitude of more than 1,700 feet, and half a mile in front of Longwood, the famous house in which Napoleon died. While Jamestown is at this time of the year a veritable steppe, made the hotter and more uncomfortable by the heat reflected by the steep, dull red, volcanic rock on three sides, Deadwood is fresh and cool.

Kent Cottage, which is the present home of Cronje and his small retinue, is pleasantly situated. It is just such a cottage as may be seen on the outskirts of many an English village.

On the stoop and beneath the veranda for the best part of the day sits General Cronje, dark of visage, somewhat long-bearded, and with hair turning gray. Piet Cronje can speak English almost as well as any Transvaaler of Dutch extraction, but you may ply him in vain with questions in English. He positively refuses to speak anything but his native "taal," and even then his replies are little more than monosyllables. He has little to say about anything. Of course, he feels his position. You may see that written

THE "SCHLITZ" MALT EXTRACT.

The Best on the Market.

"SCHLITZ" makes the best Lager Beer in America, the "Beer that made Milwaukee Famous," and "Schlitz" also makes the "best" Malt Extract in the world. We except none.

SCHLITZ MALT EXTRACT is a Food, a Tonic and an Invigorator. Only the choicest selections of Barley Malt used in its manufacture. It is an absolutely pure and unadulterated extract.

No household should be without it. It builds up and strengthens the system of the weak and debilitated. It aids and hastens the recovery of the sick and convalescent. It is especially recommended to sufferers from Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

We guarantee the "SCHLITZ" MALT EXTRACT to be the "Best" Tonic on the market to-day. Ask for

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IN MEMORIAM.

McGOLDRICK.—An Anniversary Requiem Mass, for the repose of the soul of the late Patrick McGoldrick, who died in this city on July 20th, 1899, will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Church, on Friday morning, July 20th, 1900, at 7.30 o'clock. Friends and acquaintance are invited to attend.

Various Notes.

ABOUT TRAMPS.—A correspondent to an American journal says:—"Why do we never see a tramp in Germany?"

There are poor people enough and many must be out of a job now and then. Yet Germany is a nation without tramps. Is America a poorer country, that we count our tramps by the tens of thousands?

I once visited a so-called "Tramp Colony" near Bielefeld, Westphalia, guided by an expert in such matters, Dr. Hinzpeter, who was for many years tutor to the Emperor. Here I was told the secret of tramp extermination. Germany allows no man to prowl about the country without giving an account of himself. If he is looking for work he must make it clear that he has means of support during his search. If he has no means of support the Government offers him these means, but on the important condition that he works in return. The Government thus relieves the tramp, but sees to it that that particular individual does a job by way of equivalent.

FACING DEATH.—Which sex is braver in the face of death is the theme of an article in an American journal from the pen of Dr. L. E. Bryson, M.D. It is treated from a purely secular standpoint. The closing paragraph of the article is as follows:

The question of bravery depends upon the age of the person and the manner of dying. Those who are for a time ill in bed, with lowered vitality and all the processes of life tend toward extinction, gradually become willing to go and die bravely. When well, strong and walking about it is not so easy.

As to which sex is braver when facing sudden and unwelcome death, our decision must always remain in doubt. There is no sex in courage.

IN AMERICAN PRISONS.—Over eighty thousand men are to-day in the State prisons in the United States, writes a well known contributor. They are practically hopeless concerning themselves. Many things combine to bring them to a most despondent and reckless frame of mind. What they have been in the past casts its wretched gloom of ill-omen over what they might do in the future, blighting and spoiling any aspiration that might germinate during their imprisonment. The world's estimate of them is well known within the prison walls. They know that because they have been in prison one will think of them as anything but criminals. They have heard it said that a man having once been in prison is sure to return there, and they look forward with dread to the suspicion and the criticisms and the harsh dealings of an unfriendly world. The knowledge that the means of again gaining an honest livelihood has been practically removed by their sentence to State prison makes them look with gloomy despair on the future. Careful investigation of their life history would prove that a large percentage of our habitual criminals to-day are what they are because it was impossible for them to find honest employment.

WHEN IS A PRIEST TOO OLD?—Some time ago one of the secular magazines had an article on the "Prophet of the ministerial profession," in which the writer among other things showed what little regard the average congregation had for a minister who was no longer youthful. The "Rosary Magazine" in its comment says:—

This speaks very bad for protestantism. It is one of those evident marks of decay which for decades past have been appearing on its face, presaging approaching utter dissolution. What a contrast does not the lot of Catholic priest oppose to this sad picture. As his years increase, respect and love for him grow apace, until old age finds him at the zenith of his power over the hearts and esteem of the faithful. Catholics love their priests not for the young face, the erect figure, the spirited delivery and the vivacious thought of a boy; but simply because he is Christ's ambassador. His are the words of wisdom and truth, which grow sweeter and more valuable as they are tempered by years and experience. His services and his position in the Church are appreciated accordingly. With him the "ministerial dead-line" is the grave.

EARLY EDUCATION.—A writer in the "Journal of Education," says the New York "Sunday Democrat" contends that children are usually sent to school at too early an age. "Little children of four or five years should be out of doors nearly all their waking hours, developing strong bodies, sturdy constitutions and, incidentally, brain power, so

WHEN THEY ENTER THE SCHOOLROOM.

their will have gained power to learn easily, which is reached only after the child has arrived at a certain stage of its development." In the opinion of the writer, if laws were framed so that the child could not enter school until seven to complete could easily be done in six years with less effort, less fatigue and a better grasp of the subject. A real mental gain and a race decidedly stronger physically would be the result. In proof of this assertion it is pointed out that in many cities where pupils are not considered of school age until six years old the course of study is but eight years, and the child graduates from the High School at as early an age as in other places where the children enter at the age of five and the course is one year longer, although covering the same ground.

A QUEER CASE.—A Connecticut Catholic congregation has got into all sorts of hot water on account of the priest's housekeeper. The pastor is taking a vacation and during his absence, the housekeeper arrogated to herself the management of the parish business, in addition to her routine duties as autocrat of the rectory kitchen. This did not please the pastor, ten, and the congregation, and their attempts to oust the officious and offensive servant culminated in a public row. Like some others of her calling, this obstreperous genius of the parochial pantry evidently believes there is an irremovable housekeepership, as well as irremovable retorsions, and that she holds it. It is not unusual to find among persons occupying this position of responsibility, an aggressive conviction that members of a congregation have no rights which the parish housekeeper is bound to respect.—San Francisco Monitor.

TOO MUCH UNREST.

There are a great many types of men moving about on the surface of this little earth of ours, says the Dublin "Nation." There is the steady-at-home farmer attending to his farm year in and year out, visiting the town only when necessity compels, and working hard to bring up his family in decency and comfort. Then there is the adventurous farmer, who thinks he can succeed only by emigrating and obtaining land in the Far West, but who instead may settle down at all. Once the passion for change and adventure seizes a man he cannot remain quiet for any length of time in one place. The consequence is that he hardly ever improves his condition. There is the mechanic whose mind is always filled with inventions and projects for improving machinery. And so on, now, if each of these was placed in a position to utilize his natural talents, we should have a model community.

SMILES.

"What is your idea of a silent partner?" was asked of the secular oracle on the Board of Trade. "He's the fellow that puts his money into a firm and keeps his mouth shut while it is being spent."

"I understand you were well off before you married," said the lawyer. "Yes," replied the witness, "but, like a fool, I didn't know it."

Young Mother: "What ought the baby's food to be, Dr. Charem?" Doctor: "Nothing but the milk from one cow." Young Mother: "And I believe you said that I ought to take four or five fresh eggs every day?" Doctor: "Yes." Young Mother: "Well, doctor, should they be eggs from one hen?"

"Women are an ungrateful lot." "Anything special?" "Yes, my wife urged me to go into politics, and ever since I didn't get nominated she has talked about what a lot of new furniture she could have bought with the money I spent."

Next to the lightest heart, the heaviest is apt to be most playful.

Without trial there is no opportunity of discipline, restraint, or resignation—things to be learned only by practice.

Sense shines with a double lustre when it is set in humility. An able yet humble man is a jewel worth a kingdom.

As empty vessels make the greatest sound, so they that have the least wisdom are the greatest babblers.

THE FEDERATION PROJECT IN THE UNITED STATES.

In order that our readers may be familiar with some of the details of the movement for a federation of Catholic societies, now in progress in the neighboring Republic, we publish the following extract from leading articles and correspondence from our exchanges:

SOCIETIES FEDERATE.—A great step forward was taken in Columbus last Sunday, when the Catholic societies of the city and county joined their forces in federation, says the "Catholic Columbian." Every society in the county was represented with three exceptions and two of these had appointed delegates to the conference. The gathering was in every sense a representative one and although the discussion was at times spirited not a discordant note marred the harmony of the meeting. Columbus has done itself proud by so promptly and effectively taking up the cause. The movement should extend to every diocese, yes, to every town where there are two or more organizations.

We should know one another and be in touch with one another, first, for the good of ourselves as individuals socially and in business, for our prosperity is apt to be promoted if our acquaintances among practical Catholics be extensive; secondly, for the good of the societies that will find benefits in combination by mutual encouragement; by reaping the profit of others' experience, by receiving the help that comes from union, for instance, in the building of halls, in the relief of the sick, etc.; thirdly, for the welfare of religion, by making the societies quicker to respond to all pastoral appeals for co-operation in good works; and fourthly, to vindicate our civic rights—to prevent intolerance, to keep secularism out of public institutions, to stop the purchase of anti-Catholic books for libraries maintained by general taxation, to oppose the malicious "patriotic" societies, etc.

If Catholic citizens generally would organize and act, practicing their religion more fervently, aiding one another more fraternally, and quietly and persistently insisting on having their rights, following up every politician not in favor of civil and religious liberty, they would soon prove a mighty influence for good throughout the land.

As we are one in the unity of the Faith so may the dawn of the 20th century see the Catholics of the Republic joined in one grand federation!

NOTES THAT COUNT.—The "Philadelpia Standard and Times," of Philadelphia, refers to the question of a Federation of Catholic societies thus:—

The letter from Bishop McFaul which we publish in another column is a reminder that the present is not a time for irresolution. It is not enough that Catholics consider their position, pass resolutions and speak through the newspapers. They have voices and votes. These they must use with the earnestness of men who know what they are about and determined to carry their resolve. They are American citizens, and have the same rights under the Constitution as all other classes of citizens.

When they see other citizens banding together for the purpose of making an attack on Catholic institutions and Catholic principles and Catholic property, they should not reserve the name of American citizenship to stand idly by while such an outrage on the Constitution was being contrived.

There is confiscation in the air. Many portents point to an assault upon the property of the religious orders in the Philippines, in breach of the treaty with Spain.

CATHOLICS, BUT CITIZENS.—The following is the letter above referred to:—

Allow me to thank you most cordially for the editorial in your last issue. You have stated my position correctly. No Catholic political party is intended, neither are we to act as Catholics in obtaining our rights, but as American citizens—and employ the means guaranteed to citizens.

Our people are asked to imitate representative non-Catholic laymen, who go before local boards, State Legislatures and the National Congress in behalf of their rights as citizens or for the redress of grievances. We are not looking for favors or privileges, but for what every right-minded non-Catholic will acknowledge should be theirs, and I believe will assist us in obtaining. This is a campaign of education—not only for Catholics, but for non-Catholics as well. Bigots have too long dragged our religion into politics for their own selfish ends. We propose to put a stop to this mixing of our religion with politics, and to prevent discrimination against us as American citizens simply because we are Catholics.

It cannot be doubted that the grievances we are suffering at home and in our new possessions would never have occurred had we not been made known our sentiments in legitimate channels with that strength of purpose which would have made an impression upon those in authority. Very faithfully yours,

JAMES A. MCFAL, Bishop of Trenton.

SPIRITED REMARKS.—In the course of a letter to the "Sacred Heart Review," Rev. J. T. O'Reilly, O.S.A., of Lawrence, Mass., says:—

"Our national societies, our temperance organizations, our fraternal and benevolent societies have no religious character beyond the ornamental figurehead of a spiritual director, who, ordinarily, has about as much influence in the affairs of the societies as the weather bureau in Washington has on the weather. He is allowed the honor or privilege of attending conventions in which no religious question is ever allowed to be discussed. In fact, it too often happens that the possession of a spiritual director is but a protection against ecclesiastical censure, and a mask under which to parade as Catholic when there is no more Catholicity in the society than in a purely labor or political organization.

No; not one of the present so-called Catholic organizations, or as has been lately suggested by the Right Rev. Bishop of Trenton, not even an aggregation of all of them, can fill the bill.

"Why? Because of the very nature of things. Each one of these societies has been formed for a specific object, and yet they may all practically be reduced to the level of beneficent societies. Men will naturally devote their attention to that in which they have the greatest interest. Most men are induced to join these societies, not for the sake of religious object, on account of the benefits promised, but after attending a meeting or two, their membership is practically reduced to paying their monthly dues, and there their interest ceases. Only a few parliamentarians and aspirants for political preferment attend the meetings, and so the interests of the many are cared for by the few, and the principles of the society are completely lost sight of. As a consequence, our strong men are not brought to the front under present conditions."

"Another real danger that would attend the amalgamation of all our societies of Catholic membership would be to give a tremendously compromising power into the hands of one organization, that to-day seeks to monopolize the offices in all the Irish fraternal organizations."

CRUELTY OF THE CHINESE.

What will add particular horror to a war with China, as it already has added horror to the story of the fate of the Envoys and their guards, is the fact that of all nations and tribes and races on the face of the earth to-day the Chinese are the most cruel, the most devoted to fearful torture of those in their power, and the most adept in devising ever new forms of martyrdom for the objects of their hatred.

A correspondent says: In their almost simple cruelty they are lower than the animals. If they merely delight in torturing, one might say it was a perversion. But they do not merely delight in it. They torture living creatures, from rats to man, as a simple matter of course, and the native victims accept it equally as a matter of course. There is something supremely terrible in the matter-of-fact stolid way in which they subject a prisoner to denunciate pain. Of all punishments that involve crucifixion, however, the one that delights the official Chinese heart the most is Ling-Chee. Ling-Chee is such a brilliant result of ingenious thought that the executioners rarely nail the man who is to suffer this form of punishment to the cross. They fear that the pain from that might interfere with his enjoyment. Of the real performance, which is nothing less than slitting him to death with a diabolical knife. Therefore the man who is to suffer Ling-Chee generally is bound to the cross. Then there arrives the executioner. An executioner slitting at Ling-Chee is viewed with high respect in the empire, much as a successful bull fighter is viewed in Spain. To dangle in Ling-Chee and to slice so much from the victim early in the game that he faints, or worse still, dies before he has suffered all

the slitting that has been decreed, would blacken the executioner's name forever, and might even make him the next subject for Ling-Chee.

The executioner is received with a little murmur of approbation, for his record is well kept in mind as is the record of an athlete in America or England. He bows to the high dignitaries and then takes one of his swords from the sword carrier who has followed him. They are wonderful swords that are used by the Ling-Chee executioners. Sometimes they are hundreds of years old and have records so long and bloody that a person with nerves might well shudder to touch them. The executioner does not shudder. He knows what depends on his delicacy of touch. Swiftly he swings the great weapon around his head till it whistles. Satisfied that it is ready for business, he approaches the victim slowly. Remember that all this time the poor wretch has been staring at the array of swords. He is to be kept in suspense still longer; for when the executioner approaches him he does not at once begin to slice him. First he faints at him, and withdraws. Then he makes believe again. Suddenly the sword shoot in wickedly and one of the victim's eyebrows is sliced off so neatly that it scarcely draws blood. Now begins wonderful work—wonderful and devilish. It may be that the condemned man has been the subject of great imperial mercy. In that case he may have been blessed beyond compare by having his sentence commuted so that he is to be killed in only twenty slittings, whereas hardened offenders might have been sentenced to die only after seventy-five cuts or even more. If the victim is very lucky, the

only unity necessary is unity of faith; when spiritual interests shall be as important, at least, as our material concerns; when we shall consider principle before persons, we may look for the dawning of better things. Let us take counsel one with another.

WHAT AMERICAN CATHOLIC PAPERS SAY.

HAVE PATIENCE.—Under this title the "Catholic Universe" says:—

Long suffering is the badge of our tribe. The outer world is a unit when there is a question of meddling with Catholic arrangements, and the press and public with which our neighbors stand over against us is the evidence of latent bigotry or suspicious dread, which seizes those not of us at the mention of the Catholic Church. There is no party with us, no party will risk the carrying of a candidate suspected of leaning towards Rome, even if his closest inclination be through sympathy with his wife's relations. The man that deals with us in business, or, as he solicits our votes, tells us of his intimacy with Catholics and his regard for the consistency of our Church, shakes his head when he is asked to promote measures for a later day emancipation, and talks about had politics; while, to his intimates, he confesses a fear of Catholic control that is not entirely reconcilable with the exuberant professions of admiration which, in a later day, emanates from his lips. He is not one who may not too closely question the purpose of men gifted with fair speech that veils a threatening intention. From those high in the councils of the nation to the true and tried leader in the ward, the same system of duplicity is an accepted method, which, it is known, will find favor with a majority of the people. There is no proclamation, no convention, no rousing to a sense of danger, mention the word Catholic, and all is said. Is there an oasis in this Sahara of unreasoning prejudice? Catholics are good citizens as long as they ask nothing, or say nothing, beyond their rights, and we hear complaints, long and loud, against encroachments, and Jesuits, until we ourselves are moved with compassion at the terrible plight of those whose grotesque imagination boots us up every day. He is not, however, a true Catholic, who stands, and casts the Pope into a Colossus beside which that of Rhodes would be a child's mud-man. Did we suppose our friends on the other side of the religious wall to be of minds as crafty and cruel as they sometimes profess to believe of us, our nights would be hours of suffering anxiety running into days of nameless dread. Neither do we believe that our generally passive bearing has helped to relieve us of this burden of opposition. It has made our opponents bolder. "Catholics are not united," "Pit them against one another," "They will stand anything." And the "say nothing" Catholic asks us again to be patient and hope — and we hope till our hearts are made sick. Not knowing ourselves nor our strength, we trust, like fatalists, to the changes of fortune, and fortune favors not us, but those that direct it. Who shall deliver us from the body of this dead? Make legislative action that favors our interest good politics? Remove the handicap that goes with the profession of Catholic faith? Make us equal to others, not in declaration only, but in fact, wherever a religious test is not required? Not the man that tells us to "have patience" when he means "do nothing"; not the man who thinks the opposition too great to be overcome, but the one who will opponents to believe of us, our strength, and will put us in the ranks of practical believers. When we shall not be strangers to Catholic purposes nor insensible to hurtful intrigue when we shall get over thinking that

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AMERICA'S Greatest Medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it possesses unequalled curative powers and its record of cures is GREATEST.

NOTES OF SCIENTISTS. FINGER NAILS.—The detection of criminals, it is believed, is much facilitated through the recent discovery of certain curious facts in regard to finger nails. When a crime is committed it is important to learn whether the perpetrator is right handed or left handed, and an examination of the finger nails will throw abundant light on this point. Dr. Regnaud, in a paper read before the Anthropological Society of Paris, shows that there is a wide difference between the nails of the right and those of the left hand, and that the nails of the right hand of a right-handed person are broader than those of the left hand, while the opposite is the case with left-handed persons.

ANEMIA is thin blood. It causes pale faces, white lips, weak nerves and lack of vitality. A blood-enriching, fat producing food-medicine is needed. Scott's Emulsion goes to the root of the trouble, strengthens and enriches the blood, and builds up the entire system. For Anemic girls, thin boys, and enfeebled mothers, it is the Standard remedy.

HORSES AND CATTLE have colic and cramps. Pain-Killer will cure them every time. Half a bottle in hot water repeated a few times. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis. 25c and 50c. A man must not be judged by his life—nor even by outward appearance, upon which the world pins so much faith—but by that occasional glimpse of the soul of him which may live on pure through all impurity or may be foul beneath the whitest covering.

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MAKES THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE MISERABLE.

Mrs. John Holland of Tarantum, Pa. Gives Her Experience for the Benefit of Similar Sufferers.—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured Her After Other Medicines Failed.

From the "Watchman," Charlotte-town. Mrs. John Holland, of Tarantum, Pa., is well known and highly respected in the community where she resides. For some years her life was one of misery and suffering, having been an acute sufferer from that common foe of humanity, dyspepsia.

The next century.—The following picture of what the coming century may bring is taken from the Chicago "Citizen" —

From present appearances there is nothing hazardous in predicting a coming opening to the twentieth century. The clouds that have been gathering during the last quarter of the nineteenth hundred year of the Christian era never looked more threatening. Surcharged with the electricity of war, black and lowering with the greenish shade that forbodes havoc and devastation, these political clouds lie low upon the horizon, and the very instinct of man foretells the coming storm. Wars, and rumors of wars, fill the air. We inhale the disturbed atmosphere until we are impregnated with it, and we feel the premonitory war blast in our very bones. Men have turned their backs on the crucified Christ to prostitute themselves before the golden calf. Self-denial and self-restraint have been relegated to the abodes of departed superstitious, and men have made a science of self-indulgence and self-gratification. "Ego" has been set up where God ought to be; and a pagan intelligence and a pagan code of morals have usurped the place of religion, and the brief but all-embracing code of the Ten Commandments, article of intellect, and civility, but most improvable individual characteristics of men. The nation is but the aggregation of individuals, hence what they are the nation will be. What is the rush and roar of the modern machine? Is it the squealing, the pushing, the fighting of hogs at the trough? What are the policies of emperors, and kings, and queens, and presidents of republics to-day, but the greed of the hog to possess the trough? They take all they can lay their hands on, and covet all that lies beyond their grasp.

TIMELY ADVICE.—The Pittsburgh "Catholic" gives vacationists the following hint:—"Catholics planning their summer vacations should arrange to be within easy reach of church and priest. They will certainly look out after the doctor, the dentist and the wants of the body, but most improve the individual soul. The obligation to hear Mass is not dispensed with in the vacation, and it is, at least, a dire presumption to be out of reach of the Church's saving ministrations. Death lurks about the same as at home, and who can give an excuse for themselves without the means to hand to make more certain their soul's immortal well?"

Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom, freedom none but virtue, and virtue none but knowledge, and neither freedom nor virtue nor knowledge has any vigor and immortal hope except in the principles of the Christian faith and in the sanctuaries of the Christian religion.

CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS,

Alcoholism, all phases of the drug and drink habits successfully treated by the

DIXON VEGETABLE CURE

Unlike bi-chloride of gold and other similar treatments, it is perfectly harmless and can be taken in the privacy of a man's home without anybody knowing it and without interfering with business. Its use involves no loss of time from work. It has been used with marvelous efficacy in hundreds of cases of chronic drunkenness, and others suffering from indigestion, and others suffering from indigestion, and others suffering from indigestion.

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THOMAS O'CONNELL, Dealer in General Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. 137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa. PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER. BUTLAND LINED, FITS ANY STOVE, GRATES, etc. etc. Orders promptly attended to. Moderate charges. A trial solicited.

DANIEL FURLONG, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, Pork and Oils. 54 Prince Arthur Street. Special Notice for Charitable Institutions. Telephone 2 & 447. 11-6-03

OUR Look up! cried the nerves like straws. As skyward his glances And beheld his own and real On the point of the Look up! and the brook face. And he finished his breath slid down at once from place. And leapt in his fat Look up! we cry to pressed. Who seem from all corners You had better look up rain crest. Than down to the p The one offers heights to gain. Pure other, and freed other bewilders that With roughness, and gloom. Look up! meek sou bent. Nor daily with dull Look up, and with fa manner. The frail flower drops shower, And the shadows of But it looks to the su hour. And takes full meas Look up, and man brought. From high unto low Play not with the bar thought. Nor murmur at chance Renew thy hopes; look the face. For it helps not thou Press on, and its cheer thy peace. Succeed, and its hom Look up! great brow, most set. For the humble and god Some days of calm in yet. For years of allotted Look up, and beyond, t don there. For the humble and god Fruition of joys unallo Of peace that can ne Look up! large spirit, spired. Their rant and expans Look up, with endavou tired. And strive for the lo Advance and encourag through. Who toll up the slope To follow, and hail wit sone. The holier regions of FRIENDSHIP.—To is easy enough, but is much more difficult. So appreciate that real v ship that we frequently own actions, strange would be staunch and would only let their roaders, remember that per on in the world, hi rich or poor, who c sight an offer of friend one of the humblest of ings. Be true, and yo friends in all circumst in turn will be true an you. The prop of sup we lean to-day may p row, and then the t the guiding star, the k and the ever true and d will be found of great the empty honors of wicent.

Our Boys and Girls.

LOOK UP. Look up! cried the seaman, with nerves like steel. As skyward his glance he cast, And beheld his own son grow giddy, and reel.

LOOK UP. Look up! meek soul, by affection bent. Nor daily with dull despair, Look up, and with faith, to the firmament.

FRIENDSHIP. To make friends is easy enough, but to keep them is much more difficult. So few of us appreciate that real value of friendship that we frequently, through our own actions, estrange those who would be staunch and true to us.

EARLY RISING. The young should accustom themselves to early rising as a vast amount of good can be done thereby.

NOTHING LIKE ATTENTION. Attention to studies means attention to business, and that means success.

INDIGESTION. Resulting from weakness of the stomach, is relieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great stomachic and cure for DYSPEPSIA.

but the Jews certainly have most of the 'push.' Here are two sentences from the New York 'Sun' that ought to be read very carefully: 'Of the 640 girls who passed successfully the examinations for admission to the Normal College this month, the majority were Jews. Of about 800 graduates from the public schools admitted to the free city college for boys, the vast majority also are of the Jewish race, the proportionate number of other races being even smaller than among the girls admitted to the Normal College.'

A STREET CAR INCIDENT. — The car renounced at a standstill for so long a time that every one wondered if something were wrong. It was soon seen, however, that a sturdy little urchin was very tenderly helping a lame child aboard, and as the car moved on, his cheery good-bye called a smile to the cripple's wan face.

By this time every one was listening and smiling in sympathy. 'Oh! I see,' said the lady, 'that's the boy that helped you on the car. But why does he not ride with you?' 'Why,' he said, 'we only had a nickel, and Jim said I must ride. You see,' he added, after a pause, 'I can't walk well, but Jim, he can run fine!'

A HOT WEATHER PUDDING. — Take half a pound of any kind of stale sweet cakes, cut them in slices, if large, and dip each for a second in milk, then place a layer in a pudding dish, spread thinly with preserves or jam of strawberries; continue until the dish is half full and let the top layer be of cake. Cover all with a custard made with one egg, beaten up with two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a quart of milk; add lightly a teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake half an hour in a moderate oven and eat cold.

A CURE FOR FORGETFULNESS. — A successful business man said that there were two things which he learned when he was eighteen, and which were ever afterward of great use to him, namely, "Never to lose anything, and never to forget anything." The story of this lesson is printed in the "Country Gentleman."

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of small, stout, and hardy horses in war, and Sir Walter Gilbey has written an article on the subject, which at the present time is sure to cause something of a stir in the horse world.

The present war has taught us many things. We began the war by thinking that nothing could beat or check big masses of infantry; and "the bay'nets of the British Infanterie" were what we swore by. Mounted infantry were not thought much about till they were shown to be absolutely necessary for the kind of warfare in which we are engaged.

But whatever may be the tactics of the future, Sir Walter Gilbey, by his little book on Small Horses in Warfare, has done good service, and it is published at an opportune time. I have said that larger bodies of cavalry are sure to be wanted in the future, but these large bodies of cavalry are not so likely to be required to stand "the shock of battle" in the old-fashioned way as to make rapid movements and strike quickly.

One essential requisite in the troop horse of the future is that he should be a "good rider"—i.e., that he should be able to ride a big, upstanding hunter. I have a hack over 15 hands, 1 inch.

Electricity. — Germany is in the van in the use of electricity for agricultural purposes. We read in "Fielden's Magazine": "An association of farmers in Bavaria," states a writer in the current issue of that journal, "are building large electrical works to supply power for agricultural uses.

Food supplies the substance for repairing the wastes of the body, and gives strength. Sleep affords the opportunity for these repairs to be made. Both are necessary to health. If you can't eat and sleep, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Small Horses. — Many years ago, when the question as to the best type of horse to carry a weight was being discussed by a party of experts, one of them said: "Fifteen years ago, and as nearly throbed as you can get him."

Billiousness is cured by Hood's Pills. One comfort is that great men, taken up any way, are profitable company. We cannot look, however imperfectly, upon a great man without gaining something by him. He is the living light fountain, which it is good and pleasant to be near.

For pure blood, A bright eye and A clear complexion, A keen appetite, An easy digestion And refreshing sleep.

TAKE Bristol's Sarsaparilla. It arouses the Liver, Quickens the circulation, Brightens the spirits and Generally makes life worth living.

Sixty seven years trial have proved it to be beyond question, the most reliable BLOOD purifier known. All the leading Druggists sell BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

FREE CURE

For St. Vitus Dance, Epilepsy, Falling Sickness, Spasms or Convulsions. To all persons answering this advertisement we will send a full size bottle of NEUROLIN, for the cure of Epilepsy, etc., FREE OF COST.

Society Directory.

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.—Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month.

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 Fridays of each month, at 8 p.m.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 3.—Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Ald. D. Gallery, president; T. McCarty, vice-president; F. J. Devlin, recording secretary, 1635 Ontario street; John Hughes, financial secretary; J. Brophy, treasurer; M. Fennel, chairman of Standing Committee; marshal, M. Stafford.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.—President, Wm. J. Clarke, 208 St. Antoine street; Rec.-Secretary, Jno. F. Hogan, 80 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 Palce street; Chairman of Standing Committee, R. Diamond, Sentinel, M. Clarke, Marshal, J. Tivnan. Division meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month, in the York Chambers, 2444 St. Catherine street, at 8 p.m.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 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.

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

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

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

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

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

CHURCH BELLS.

Church Bells, Chimes and Peals of Best Quality. Address, BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY THE E. W. VANOUZEN CO., Cincinnati, O.

MENBELY BELL COMPANY TROY, N. Y., and 177 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Manufacture Superior Church Bells.

ST. ANTHONY'S TREE.

Upon the banks of the river Meuse, flowing through Northern France, Belgium and the Netherlands, in a poor hamlet, stands proudly an old venerable oak, whose mighty branches and splendid foliage shelter a statue of Saint Anthony of Padua, resting in a niche.

Before the French Revolution, which leveled so many churches and castles to the ground, there stood in the place of which we are writing a beautiful little chapel, erected by the piety of a grateful lady.

About two hundred years ago, towards the end of a very rigorous winter, which must have formed an epoch in the life of the poor of those days, the heavens were covered with dark heavy clouds, the earth hidden under a mantle of snow, and the winds blowing so strong that even the poplars that stood round about upon the meadows were made to creak.

Nevertheless Mary, the poor widow, was pious; and her two dear children were two little angels.

Every Sunday they were present at Mass and at the evening prayer, and every evening they devoutly recited their prayers, invoking with all tenderness of heart the Blessed Virgin Mary and Saint Anthony of Padua.

At this time there lived in the neighborhood a shoemaker who labored in his mill even on the Lord's day; a shoemaker who pounded away on the soles of the shoes notwithstanding it was Sunday; and a farmer who blasphemed whenever he drove along his cattle.

"It is very cold," said the widow Mary one morning to her two little angels, "go into the meadow and gather up the dry branches which the wind blew down from the old walnut tree last night."

"To-day it strikes a crust from the lips of a starving child, and to-morrow levies tribute from the government itself."

"It comes to change the wife's joy into despair and her pride into shame."

with consternation, not knowing what to do, when suddenly in the dead of night the bell of the parish in mournful sounds announced that the river had broken through the dikes. In an instant it swept over the village, and from all sides nothing was heard but cries of anguish and alarm.

Notwithstanding help was promptly at hand, nothing was rescued from the avenging flood but a few dead bodies and a few trifles of those who had profaned the Lord's day and violated his holy laws.

The British and Japanese forces, July 7, bombarded the Chinese shells penetrated the roof of the German consulate, and caused an outbreak of fire, which was extinguished after slight damage had been done.

The Chinese artillery practice was excellent, and the allied troops suffered severely from a well-directed shell fire. The Japanese, whose behavior was splendid, executed a well-conceived movement and succeeded in turning the Chinese left and driving the enemy from their strong position among the irrigation trenches.

A British regiment of Chinamen which was engaged, proved very steady under fire. The casualties of the allies have not yet been ascertained, and it is impossible to estimate the enemy's loss.

A welcome addition to the defence was received yesterday, in the shape of two more of H. M. S. Terrible's twelve-inch guns. The casualties of the allies have not yet been ascertained, and it is impossible to estimate the enemy's loss.

"It comes to stifle the laughter on the lips of little children."

"It comes to stifle all the music of the home, and fill it with violence and desolation."

"It comes to ruin your body and mind, to wreck your home, and it knows it must measure its prosperity by the swiftness and certainty with which it wrecks the world."

"It comes to change the wife's joy into despair and her pride into shame."

"It comes to stifle the laughter on the lips of little children."

"It comes to stifle all the music of the home, and fill it with violence and desolation."

SAMPLE SHOE SALE!

Save 25 per cent, by buying your Footwear now, at MANSFIELD'S. Third annual Sample Shoe Sale; all new goods, new styles and new-shapes.

LADIES' FINE REGULAR BOOTS, regular \$1.75, for \$1.25. EXTRA FINE KID, regular \$2.50, for \$2.00.

MEN'S FINE Willow Calf and Vici Kid in Black and Tan, regular \$5 and \$4, for \$3.95. Chocolate and Black Vici Kid, regular \$5.50, now being run off, for \$4.45.

ALL WHITE CANVAS GOODS REDUCED TO COST.

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

THE WAR IN CHINA.

Continued from Page One.

bombarded by the Chinese from July 5 to July 8. On July 6, a force of 2,000 Boxers attacked the French settlement, but were routed by the Russians.

The British and Japanese forces, July 7, bombarded the Chinese shells penetrated the roof of the German consulate, and caused an outbreak of fire, which was extinguished after slight damage had been done.

On July 6, the Peiping sailed for Taku with the German wounded. River communication between Tien Tsin and Taku has been safe since the Chinese fort midway between the two towns was captured.

The enemy made a simultaneous attack upon the station, with a large infantry force, covered by the fire of their guns. The British replied with two of H. M. S. Terrible's twelve-pounders and five smaller guns, while the combined forces of British, French, Russian, and Japanese infantry moved out to deal with the Chinese infantry attacks.

The Chinese retired to the native city, and the allied infantry then withdrew and the affair became an artillery duel, lasting until darkness, with little damage to either side.

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Most of the women and children were left to-day, and the remainder will follow as opportunity offers. Two thousand Japanese troops landed at Taku to-day, and 13,000 more are expected within a few days.

ARE YOU A TATTLER.

What is a tattler? A leech, sapping the life-blood of human happiness. A black greedy vulture feasting upon the carrion of society.

We are all liable to err, all apt to say in a joke things which in an hour afterwards, in a moment of cool reflection, we may heartily wish unsaid.

Save your empty bags! Buy BRODIE'S XXX Self-Raising Flour who preserve the empty bags and return them to us will receive the following premiums:

For Sleeplessness. Try ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT. Aside from its direct effects, loss of sleep unites you for work or pleasure.

SAVE YOUR EMPTY BAGS! Buy BRODIE'S XXX Self-Raising Flour who preserve the empty bags and return them to us will receive the following premiums:

COLONIAL HOUSE, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

FANCY DRESS MUSLIN.

1 Lot to clear at 11c per yard. FANCY ORGANDIES to clear at about one-half the Regular Price.

MEN'S TENNIS AND YACHTING SHOES.

Just placed in stock a range of MEN'S TENNIS AND YACHTING SHOES in White Canvas, Buckskin and Tan Calf. These are splendid value.

MEN'S PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.

Showing a large range of MEN'S PATENT LEATHER BOOTS, in Button, Lace and Congress, Goodyear Welts and hand turned. These goods are made of specially selected stock, and on the very newest lasts.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT. THE STEREO FIELD GLASS.

This is one of the most remarkable inventions of the Century. Its power, brilliancy, and definition of distance are extraordinary, and cover a field surface never before reached, having a marvellous stereoscopic effect.

ARTISTIC HOUSE DECORATION.

PAINTING in all its Branches, relief Work, Frescoing, Tinting, Enamelling and Coloring, executed by careful and experienced workmen at moderate prices.

Mail Orders Receive Special Attention.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street, Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street. SATURDAY, July 14.

HOUSEKEEPERS' GALA DAY at the JULY CHEAP SALE.

Thousands Crowded to it Daily.

A day of days at the Big Store's Great Sale, Monday. It will mean a day of great and paramount interest to every housekeeper in Canada. The most attractive feature in the whole store will be the great

CARPET Specials. No special movement is complete without buying chances in carpets.

GREAT CARPET OFFER.

Prices Include Making, Laying and Lining.

OFFER No. 1. 5,000 yards Tapestry Carpets, the best made, with rich borders; all of the newest designs and choicest colorings.

75 FANCY TABLES. These Tables cannot be duplicated every day. 75 only of these Pretty Parlor Tables, antique finish, with under shelf and shaped legs.

DINING CHAIRS. 100 Well Made and Strong Hardwood Dining Chairs, high back style, with fancy embossed carvings and turnings.

PHOTO SUPPLIES. A new department, stocked with none but the latest season's goods, enabling purchasers to buy the very best instruments and materials at very much below ordinary photographic stores.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED. 1765 to 1788 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

JULY CLEARING SALE. A FEW OF THE Dress Goods Bargains.

300 yards FANCY PLAID DRESS GOODS, all new colors; worth 30c; Cheap Sale Price, only 15c per yard.

6 pieces only FANCY TINSEL POP-LIN; regular value \$1.15; to be sold at HALF-PRICE or 57c per yard.

COLORED ALL-WOOL NUN'S VEILING, Light and Dark Colors; worth 50c to 75c; choice of the lot for cheap sale, 25c per yard.

MILK SUPPLY. A syndicate to control the milk supply of Toronto has been organized, with W. E. H. Massey of the Massey-Harris Co. president and capital of \$250,000.

MARKET REPORT. FLOUR AND FEED.—Values are unchanged, but millers report the situation as being very strong, and not expected by the lower prices of wheat, as stocks are small and little grain is offering.

PROVISIONS.—The market is generally steady, with a good demand for all lines. Quotations are unchanged. Dressed hogs, \$8 to \$8.25; lard, 9c to 9 1/2c for pure, 10c to 10 1/2c for kettle rendered, and 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c for compound.

BUTTER.—The butter market is still dragging, and exporters state that it is difficult to get replies to offers or even counter offers; so that the English market is evidently in a weak condition.

CHEESE.—The market is quite steady, with a fairly active local business doing. Westerns are quoted firm at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c, and easterns at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c according to quality.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Beans quiet; hand picked, \$1.70; prime, \$1.60. Honey dull; combs, 13c to 15c; white extract, 8 1/2c to 9c; dark, 7 1/2c to 8c.

DAIRY MARKETS.—Ingersoll, Ont.—Offerings, 1,100 boxes last week, June make; no sales; 9 1/4c offered; salesmen holding for 9 1/2c.

ST. ANTHONY'S TREE. (Continued from page 1)

GEMS OF ELOQUENCE. The late brilliant and eloquent Henry W. Grady, of Georgia, was, like Archbishop Ireland, an ardent temperance advocate and opposed to the traffic of liquor.

ARE YOU A TATTLER. (Continued from page 1)

FOR SLEEPLESSNESS. (Continued from page 1)

PHOTO SUPPLIES. (Continued from page 1)

Echo. A Dublin correspondent writes: "The proceedings of the Convention of the present week, been very interesting, and may have considered the personnel of our members of Parliament general election. It is not without interest to consider the circumstances which brought it together."

A CONVENTION of the present week, been very interesting, and may have considered the personnel of our members of Parliament general election. It is not without interest to consider the circumstances which brought it together."

Mainly through the enthusiasm of one O'Brien—renewed, under the banner of the Irish League, has been established an in the West of Ireland spreading party, and it is not without interest to consider the circumstances which brought it together."

A CHANGED SITUATION. The convention that held, it met—several of the same Volunteers gathered. But how changed the Volunteers, exclusively and belonging mainly to the classes, supporting the Nationalist Party, and a common platform of methods of action.

EGGS.—The market is undergoing its usual mid-summer dullness. Receipts are small, but are quite equal to the demand. Best eggs are quoted at 11 1/2c to 12c; second, 10c to 10 1/2c; culls, 9c to 9 1/2c, in large lots.

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