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Reading Room House of Commons, 1898
If you in the principles of the paper, kindly pass the paper to your neighbor and ask him to become a subscriber.

The Montreal Witness

Our Paper
Should be in the hands of every Catholic Family.

Vol. XLVIII. No. 3.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ARCHBISHOP WALSH PASSES AWAY.

The Death of the Distinguished Head of the Church in Ontario Was Sudden.

A Sketch of His Great Career in Canada.

The Funeral Ceremony Held on Thursday, at Which Many Prelates, Hundreds of Priests, also a Large Gathering of Leading Public Men, and Thousands of the Faithful, Attended—Tributes From the Press.

THE sad news of the death of Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, created wide-spread sorrow in Montreal, as the distinguished prelate was well known and greatly admired in all the English-speaking parishes.

Some weeks ago the Archbishop, in company with Sir Frank Smith and other gentlemen, made a visit to the new cemetery, Mount Hope, in Eglington, and in the course of a walk through the cemetery, His Grace stumbled, wrenching his knee and fracturing one of the ligaments. The Archbishop's advanced years caused the accident to tell heavily upon him, and he was confined to his room. Dr. Dwyer and Dr. Nevitt attending him, but no danger was anticipated, and he apparently made good progress toward recovery. On Sunday night, however, heart failure suddenly asserted itself and faintness set in. The Archbishop was helped from his armchair to his bed and made as easy as possible, while the physicians were summoned. He recognized, however, that the end was approaching. "I am going to die," he said, and he expressed a wish that the last rites of the Church be administered to him. At the same time he appointed Very Rev. Vicar General McCann to be administrator of the diocese until the appointment of his successor. The last rites were then administered to the dying prelate, his nephew, Rev. Father Walsh, officiating, and he passed peacefully away at twenty minutes to 11. His niece, Miss Helen MacMahon, of St. Catharines, and the servants of the household were also present. Immediately after the Archbishop had passed away the doctors and a number of the clergy including Vicar General McCann, Rev. Dr. Teely, Father Hand, Father Tracy, Father Mungovan and Father Clire, arrived at his bedside.

The remains of the deceased prelate laid in state at his late residence until Tuesday, when they were removed to St. Michael's Cathedral, escorted by one of the largest musters of Catholic organizations ever held in the Queen City.

The scene in the Cathedral on Thursday, when the solemn Requiem Mass was chanted at which His Lordship Bishop Dowling, of Hamilton, officiated, was one of a most impressive character.

Among the prelates who assisted at the services were, Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal, Archbishop Dubamel of Ottawa, Bishop Dowling of Hamilton, Bishop O'Connor of Peterboro', Bishop O'Connor of London, Bishop McQuaid of Alexandria, and Bishop McQuaid of Rochester. There was also a large representation of priests from different districts in Canada, as well as leading public men.

His Lordship Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, delivered the funeral oration. It was an eloquent and touching tribute to the memory of the dead prelate.

From a souvenir volume, published on the occasion of the silver jubilee of the late prelate's consecration, which was edited by the Rev. Father Teely, we take the following interesting outline of the great career of the Archbishop. Rev. Father Teely says:—

John Walsh was the son of James Walsh and Ellen Macdonald, and was born in the parish of Mooncoin, in the County of Kilkenny, Ireland, May 23, 1830. This parish is adjacent to the 'gentle' Soir.

That making way, By sweet Clonnet adorns rich Waterford, and is situated in one of the most charming scenes of Leitrim's charming province.

The Walsh family (written also Wallis) is a very old and honored one. The first members in Ireland were two brothers, Cornwall, David and Phillip, who accompanied Earl Strongbow in

1771. The former was created Baron of Carrickmoine by Henry the II, the latter, who had settled in Kilkenny, Baron of Pildon. Here in the course of time they acquired large possessions, which to the present day bear the name of the 'Walsh Mountains.' This property was afterwards confiscated during the different persecutions. Nor was property the only sacrifice they were called upon to make; the family could pride themselves in having distinguished martyrs amongst their number; one, William Walsh, Bishop of Meath, suffering under Elizabeth; another who was Archbishop of Cashel, suffering under Cromwell. During the time of the Commonwealth and in the reign of William III, the elder branch engaged in the military service of France and Austria. In the former country the title of Count Servant was conferred upon the representative of the family. The branch which remained at home, and to which the subject of our sketch belongs, lived for generations in a condition of comfort and independence which the better class of farmers enjoy. Such homes in Ireland have been shrines of simplicity, parental authority and filial affection. Their greatest wealth has lain in their energy; their coronet is their faith, their crest and their patriotism. From them have gone forth from all quarters of the globe earnest, devoted priests, who might have won distinction at home had they not chosen devotion in exile.

John Walsh is an excellent example. Evincing at an early age a desire to study for the priesthood, he was sent in due time to St. John's College, Waterford, where he made his preparatory studies with great success, standing first in his class of philosophy. He remained at St. John's to make one year of theology, when he decided that his vocation lay in the vast field of foreign missions. Accordingly, breaking all the endearing ties of home, friends and native land, he left for Canada in April, 1852. The following autumn, when studies began, he entered the Grand Seminary of Montreal as a student of the Diocese of Montreal. His industry and talent, his exemplary conduct, his strict observance of rule, won the approbation of his superiors and justified hopes concerning his future which were subsequently realized. He received the tonsure from Bishop La Roche at Trinity 1853 and minor orders from Bishop Bourget, December 17 the same year. At the close of the seminary the following summer, when on his way from Montreal, Mr. Walsh nearly died from a severe attack of the cholera, which was then raging in Canada during that season.

After his recovery he visited Toronto for the first time. On October 22, 1854 Bishop De Charbonnel ordained him sub-deacon in the Bishop's private chapel, and deacon on October 29. On November 1, following the feast of All-Saints, the same prelate raised him to the holy priesthood in St. Michael's Cathedral. After ordination Father Walsh was attached to no particular curacy; his duty consisted in attending every place that happened to be vacant—in those days only too numerous. To these scattered districts he went, catechizing the young, preparing children for first communion, bearing spiritual consolation to the dying, sowing the seeds of eternal life in the hearts of all. The following year, 1855, he was appointed to the Brock mission, bordering on Lake Simcoe, of which parish he was the first resident pastor. It was a trial for a young priest fresh from college to be so situated—far removed from any clerical society, in the midst of a rural population whose time and energy were taken up with the gigantic task of clearing the farms, with no railroad accommodation and with worse than indifferent roads. It drove the young priest to the choicest companions he could have—his books.

His parish was large and many of his flock scattered through the forest. His labors among them were unceasing and in winter his journeys from point to point in the discharge of his ministrations taxed his utmost strength, but despite the obstacles caused by the roughness of the country at that period and the difficulty of travelling, he not only never failed to respond to a call from any of his people, but had so systematically laid down rules for his guidance that he covered his whole territory at regular intervals. It was at the close of his day's ordinary labors that the faithful priest devoted himself to his theological studies, and it is known that very often the light of a winter morning found him still pouring over his books.

His fidelity and zeal and his quick and fertile intellect marked him out for promotion, and this came in 1857, when he was placed in charge of the parish of St. Mary's, Toronto. If the quiet of the Brock mission had afforded him opportunity for display of his zeal among the people his removal to Toronto lent him the opportunity for the exercise of a capacity for organization and a business ability which was so abundantly recognized in future years and which at once brought increased vigor into the church in Toronto. His strong individuality was impressed on whatever he did, and the thoroughness of his methods were soon evident in the greater interest displayed by the flock of St. Mary's in the general work of the church.

In dealing with his career in the Toronto diocese the writer says:—
"Full of the spirit of his holy vocation, Father Walsh applied himself to all his manifold duties with energy and en-

stancy. Loretto Convent found in him a devoted chaplain, the schools a self-sacrificing champion and the parish a father and friend. But amidst all he still found time to give his self to study and the careful preparation of sermons, which soon earned for him a well deserved reputation as a pulpit orator. Advancing time and more exalted state, as well as his own continued industry as a student, have increased his reputation. Archbishop Walsh's dignified appearance, rendered more dignified by the insignia of his office; his rich voice rendered richer with a sweet native brogue still clinging to it; his deep, earnest manner, rendered more earnest by the subjects which he treats, serve to give weight to his well balanced subjects and finely rounded periods. In style ornate, in treatment practical, in thought logical, rich in imagery and choice in language, Dr. Walsh, as a speaker, is never commonplace, always impressive and in many passages brilliantly eloquent."

In 1860, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada, Father Walsh, who had been appointed rector of St. Michael's Cathedral the year before, organized a mass meeting of

Rome to make the official returns of his diocese. Before his departure the clergy made him a personal present of over \$1,000, besides sending over \$5,000 as an offering to the Holy Father.

While Bishop Walsh was on his way back to this country Archbishop Lynch of Toronto died after 28 years of work in that exalted office. Rev. Fathers Rooney and Laurent had been appointed administrators. By a brief from Rome dated August 27, 1889, he was appointed Archbishop of Toronto, and on November 27, 1889, preached his last official sermon in London Cathedral. Accompanied by Archbishop Cleary of Kingston, Bishop Dowling of Hamilton, a large number of the London priests and several laymen, his Grace left London to return to Toronto, the home of his earlier manhood, to take up the duties of the position from which he has now been removed by death.

The installation of Archbishop Walsh to the See of Toronto on November 27th, 1889, was one of the most imposing religious ceremonies ever witnessed in this city. The enthusiasm with which he was greeted by the Roman Catholic



HIS GRACE THE LATE ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

Catholics to prepare for the reception of the Prince. In addressing the meeting he said: Like the waters of the St. Lawrence, which gathered strength and body from the tributaries which flowed into it until they poured a mighty flood into the ocean, so would they wish to pour their feelings of attachment and loyalty to the Queen through her son in the same broad stream with all their fellow-citizens. Catholics were loyal principle and not by caprice. They were loyal because their church taught loyalty to lawfully constituted authorities. To the taunts of this loyalty flung against them from time to time it would be beneath them to reply.

On Easter Sunday, 1862, Father Walsh was made Vicar-General of the diocese. In September of the same year, resigning his rectorship of the cathedral, he returned to the pastorate of St. Mary's Church. The following spring he visited Ireland, after an absence of twelve years, and on the eve of his departure was presented with a gold watch by some of the parishioners, who also sent to his mother a gold cross symbolically wrought.

During this time Father Walsh had been active in literary and extra-parochial work. In 1865 he preached at the Mass for Cardinal Wiseman, at the blessing of St. Michael's Cathedral bell in 1866, at the laying of the corner stone of the fine cathedral church in Guelph, and many other special sermons.

In 1867 he was appointed Bishop of Sandwich, being consecrated in St. Michael's Cathedral with much ceremony, and on November 14 was installed in the Cathedral of Sandwich. On January 6, 1868, he removed the episcopal residence from Sandwich to London, and the title of the sea was subsequently changed accordingly. In 1870 he visited Rome as Bishop. In November, 1877, the clergy of the Diocese of London presented him with a gift of three thousand dollars on the completion of his tenth year as Bishop. On November 16, 1879, his Grace celebrated the silver jubilee of his sacerdotal ordination. In 1881 the corner-stone of the new cathedral in London was laid by Bishop Walsh, and four years later the edifice was completed and was dedicated. In the fall of 1884 Bishop Walsh, by special invitation, assisted at the third Plenary Council at Baltimore, and at the close of the twentieth year of his episcopate, November, 1887, he again repaired to

population of the city knew no bounds. Despite wet and disagreeable weather an immense concourse of people met the special train which conveyed him from Hamilton. At 4 o'clock a special train load of prominent Catholics went from here to Hamilton to welcome him on his way to London. Among them were Hon. Frank Smith, D. M. DeFee, Patrick Hughes, Hugh Ryan, George Kelley, Eugene O'Keefe, Father Bergin (Newmarket), W. T. Kelley, Father Campbell (Orillia), Father McCann, Thomas Long, Major Mason, Lieut. Fitzgerald and J. J. Cosgrove, who formed the committee; Dr. O'Sullivan, Hon. T. W. Anglin, Jas. Murray, Father Teely, Father J. D. Laurent (Lindsay), Hon. John O'Donohoe, Dr. Cassidy, James Ryan, Hugh Curran, D. A. Cary and many others. These were joined by deputations from the Niagara district. At the Hamilton station His Grace held a reception. On his arrival at Toronto he received a perfect ovation, and was conducted in state to St. Michael's Cathedral. Here the magnificent ceremony of installation took place, Rev. Fathers Rooney and Laurent officiating.

The address of the clergy of the diocese was read by Rev. Father McCann. It was couched in terms of the warmest admiration and genuine love for his Grace. His reply was simple, but it was sounded the keynote of his future relations to his clergy, and it is interesting now to see how fully he has fulfilled the promise then made. He said in part: "I am aware that I cannot appropriate to myself all the good things you are kind enough to say of me, but at least I can offer one thing, and that is my good will. I come to do my utmost in co-operation with you for the glory of God and the salvation of souls. We shall with the grace of God and the blessing of our divine Saviour work together in unity, harmony and priestly zeal for the glory of God and the triumph of our holy religion. I thank you, reverend fathers, for your words of promise, which bring great consolation to me. I shall bear them in my mind and I know that you will at all times co-operate loyally and faithfully with your Archbishop. For my part, it will be my pleasure to be amongst you, as I was with the clergy in London, a father rather than a Bishop. I shall seek to enter into relations of friendship with you, and so, I say to you as Christ said to His disciples: 'Non dicam servos sed amicos.'"
The address on behalf of the laity was read by Sir Frank Smith. His Grace

replied at some length, saying in conclusion:—"We should work together under the guidance and direction of our chief pastor, in harmony and with resolute earnestness and zeal for the promotion of the cause of Christ amongst us, which is the cause of Christian virtue, of holy living, of peace and charity amongst all men and of works of mercy to the poor and suffering. I have come amongst you to promote this cause according to my opportunities and the measure of my capacity. It is my mission, this is my only policy, to promote to the best of my ability and with the divine assistance glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace good-will to man."

Since his appointment to the Archbishopric of Toronto his great abilities have had the wide field of action which they deserved, and which was necessary to bring into play the full capacity which he possessed for many different and various branches of government. Continuing the cause of individual labor which had made his life so fruitful, he directed the work of an army of willing and faithful assistants whose industry received stimulus from his guiding mind. By his clear insight into the characters of men, and his faculty for rapid understanding what particular sphere they were best fitted to fill, he was able to place the workers in his parish where they could accomplish most by their labors. Perhaps that part of the church's work which received from him the greatest stimulus was the education of the young and of the clergy. With a determination to bring the education of the children in his diocese up to the highest standard possible, he set himself to thoroughly reorganize the whole system, and the result was soon evidenced by an increased vigor in the schools. It is hard to estimate the assistance of his energy and of the St. John's Board. Since his accession to the Archbishopric the St. Michael's College has made great progress and now is regarded as one of the best educational institutions in the continent.
In the other departments of the church's work Archbishop Walsh presided at Toronto with the same industry and success. Many of the churches in this city, notably St. Michael's and the Holy Trinity, were in a state of decay and neglect. He was generally successful in his own people but by all who were in personal contact with him. His strong commanding abilities stamped him as a great man, his kindness of heart as a good man, and his long life of unflinching and faithful labor entitled him to his well earned rest.

TRIBUTES FROM THE PRESS.

In the course of a lengthy article in the Catholic Register says, in referring to the dead prelate:—

The dread harvest of souls had indeed been sown of late within the princely ranks of the Canadian Catholic Church, but little did we think that the Reaper would sweep down with swift, unwarning tread and snatch away our own beloved Father in Christ, John Walsh, Archbishop of Toronto. Archbishop Walsh dead? We cannot realize it, though in our anguished soul we know it is only too true. The news in last Monday morning's papers that the illustrious prelate had died suddenly in the night of heart failure sent a thrill of terror from one end of the country to the other. No wonder! His life had been a beacon light upon these shores for nigh forty years. And notwithstanding the accident to his knee three weeks ago, none knew—not even his skillful physician or his careful nurse—none knew that he was seriously ill, much less sick unto death. Truly the thought of death is bitter. He was not old—sixty-eight last May—nor was he feeble. Who that saw his strong, handsome form on the street a month ago would have prophesied his approaching end? Other hopes had filled the breasts of his intimate admirers—and their names be legion. But all this is over. The crier has dropped from his never-less grasp, the mitre rests upon a lifeless head—Toronto Church is widowed; its high priest is dead. His eloquent voice is hushed in the silence of death and his kindly, paternal heart forever stilled in the hush of the grave.

The Canadian Freeman, Kingston, says:—

The end of the distinguished prelate was peaceful and bore, in this respect, a similarity to this life, which was essentially a life of peace and good will amongst his fellows. And yet a life of great activity and fruitfulness. Entering the Episcopacy at an unusually early age, he governed the diocese of London, in the west of the Province, for three and twenty years, and during that long period his hand was in every movement of advancement and his zeal wrought innumerable works for the betterment of his Catholic flock. The new and beautiful Cathedral of London, commenced in 1881, and dedicated five years after, will remain a lasting monument to mark his energy and his artistic taste; and yet this was only one of the projects which enriched these years of toil and care and organization. Everywhere in that large western diocese churches, schools and presbyteries were erected, priests multiplied, orphanages and houses of refuge were established, colleges and convents were opened, and the whole vast machinery of the Catholic

Church for the education and moral improvement of the young for the protection of the destitute and poor, for the housing and care of the infirm and the sick, was moved by the untiring energy of the prelate whose noble demise has thrilled the Catholic community of Ontario with a sense as of personal loss.

Toronto, Ont., August 4.—Rev. Father Ryan received the following cablegram this afternoon:—

Rev. Frank Ryan, Toronto:—
On behalf of the Irish National party we send the expression of our deep, heartfelt sorrow at the death of Archbishop Walsh. It is an irreparable loss to the Irish cause and party of which he was a loyal and generous friend. (Signed) Dillon, Davitt, Blake, O'Connor.

THE OLD COLONY BY THE SEA.

The Influx of American and Canadian Tourists.

Some of the Attractive Features for Visitors—The Great Improvements Now Being Carried Out on the Island Which Will Yield Good Results.

St. John's N.F., July 30.

It is probable that the American and Canadian tourist influx into Newfoundland this season is destined to surpass anything of the kind in the history of the Colony. Every time the steamer leaves New York from Cape Breton she brings new parties, eager to see what the country is like, and breathe the fresh invigorating air straight from the ocean, which seems to have caught a coolness from our provincial neighbors, or to participate in the same parts of boating, fishing and shooting for which this country affords the most unique facilities. This summer is especially favorable to the tourist, for the Newfoundland. The stars are bright and the weather is dry and brisk, and the view would be great were it not so slightly tempered by our Ocean peninsular. Strangers coming this season have often expressed surprise that a country so far from the globe and so remote should have taken its place amongst the world's tourist resorts fully fifty years ago. Newfoundland's geographical position—stretching as she does out into the Atlantic, separated from America by the Gulf and Straits—and from Europe by the Atlantic, may be taken as natural explanation of her being so long unknown. But her history may also be assigned as a reason for this isolation.

Though the oldest of Britain's colonies an early prejudice—founded in misapprehension—grew in the world's mind that the island was given over to perpetual fog and perpetual cold—that her soil was barren; her scenery dreary—that on the whole she was fit only for one purpose—that of a great fishing station. We plead guilty to the soft impeachment of being the great fishing station; but we claim more than that. We hold that the soil of Newfoundland is rich and abundant enough to support many times our present population; that our mines, when developed, will be a source of wealth of which now we can form no adequate idea. And we also claim for the colony the distinction of being second to neither Norway, Switzerland nor Scotland, for the rugged grandeur of our coast line, combined with the softer beauty of our inland scenery; for the curious complication of bays and arms, and clusters of islands on the sea-front, and the undulating character of the surface of the country—with its living green vegetation, and its grand system of lakes and rivers. To which add the fact, interesting to sportsmen, that the rivers brim with trout and salmon and the moors and barrens are simply alive with all varieties of game; and that the lonely caribou roam over the interior in thousands. The history of Newfoundland is also full of interest. In every part of the country you find remnants of French occupation, whether in dismantled forts, broken tombstones or antique documents. In this country France and England fought long and bitterly for the great treasure of the seas, and though France lost the main land she still holds the island of St. Pierre and Miquelon, at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and her fishing rights on the west coast of Newfoundland are considerably retarding the progress of that side of the country.

In the history of Newfoundland of our own day an event of far reaching importance has transpired, viz., the completing, by the Messrs. Bell, of the transatlantic railway—and the placing by the same enterprising gentlemen of the palace steamer Bruce, running between Port Biquette and Sydney. This is simply a new era—it terminates old time isolation—and puts Newfoundland in touch with modern progress. Owing to the facilities thus given of reaching the country, Newfoundland may now be visited at a minimum of cost and trouble; daily trains will take the visitors to all points of interest around the coast and through the interior of the island; and it will be admitted by those who come that no pleasanter summer holiday can be passed than on the romantic shores of historic Terra Nova.

Note and Comment

The Orphans' Court of Philadelphia recently disposed of the smallest estate ever recorded in the Quaker City, and probably the smallest on record anywhere. When Mary Pratt passed through the vale of tears in April 1897, she, in common with the rest of humanity, was not permitted to carry her earthly possessions with her. So she left behind the sum of \$3.39 to comfort the bereaved.

Great bodies move slowly, particularly in Philadelphia, and it was not until last week that the estate of Mary Pratt came up for probate. The account of the administrator of the estate was adjudicated by Judge Hanna with all the formality and pomp that usually accompanies such procedures. Although the total value of the estate was but \$3.39, there were numerous bequests.

A brother was awarded eighty-four cents and a sister eighty-five cents. Then there were a half dozen nephews and nieces who clamored for their share. They got fourteen cents each. Another niece more favored than the others received the more munificent heritage of forty-three cents to keep the gaunt wolf of poverty from the porte cochère. A like sum went to a niece through her guardian, who will have to make his formal report back to the Court as to his care of the heavy trust imposed upon him.

Another striking evidence of the pervasiveness and bitterness of the methods of British administration in dealing with Irishmen, is evidenced by the recent refusal of the majority of the British Parliament to accept the amendments offered by Mr. Davitt to the Prisons Bill. The Boston Republic, in a recent issue, refers to the matter as follows:—

Mr. Davitt asked that the Irish prisoners confined on account of political offences be separated from the murderers, burglars, forgers and other vile criminals, but he did not ask that they be exempt from any of the rules framed for the preservation of order and discipline. What he desired to emphasize was that a man who committed an offence against the law or the constitution from motives of patriotism was not and ought not to be regarded as on a par with criminals who committed heinous offences against society and against life and property. He knows by experience that the impulsive Irishman who risks life and liberty in behalf of the freedom of his motherland is treated in British prisons in the same way that murderers and highway robbers are treated, if not worse. He has been in prison himself for patriotic and political acts, and is an authority on that subject.

But the English Parliament defeated his humane proposals by an overwhelming majority. They decided to continue the barbarous practice which has driven Irish patriots into the grave or into insanity in the recent past. Yet the Irish people are censured because they oppose an alliance between civilized America and brutal, barbarous England.

From time to time we read in our contemporaries across the line expressions of regret that so many young men select the occupation of a clerk, or enter the professions rather than take up a trade. The latest reference to the question comes from the Catholic Citizen of Milwaukee. It says:—

We are painfully reminded every day by applications for situations as clerks that there are too many clerks. What a pity some of them did not receive a technical training in some branches of manual industry! Public and parochial schools turn out annually large numbers of recruits for the overcrowded professions and the vast army of clerks in search of employment grows larger every year, while the dearth of native skilled labor is deeply regretted by employers. Foreign mechanics do the work that should be done by natives, and many of these foreigners are tainted with the virus of Socialism. The people do not want any playing with trades in the public schools; what is required is a practical system of industrial education which would turn out thoroughly skilled workmen.

MARGARET SHEPHERD seems to still hug the delusion that there are people who will listen to her yarns about priests and nuns. She recently visited Duluth, Minn., and the editor of a Protestant monthly called The Microcosm took advantage of the occasion of the visit of this unfortunate and misguided woman to state a few plain facts regarding religious Orders generally. The editor of this publication says he is a Protestant of the most avowed type and he could never become a Catholic because he is not built that way.

My knowledge of priests, convents and such things, he goes on to say, is very limited, but I do know that this land is filled with Catholic churches, schools, hospitals, benevolent and charitable institutions that radiate with a constant love and good feeling towards all mankind; that there is not a Protestant or heathen revelling beneath the stars who could suffer, sicken or die within the reach of any one of these institutions and cry in vain for help. When I am told that those same Sisters of Mercy who go upon the shell-vien fields of battle or into the plague-stricken districts of the tropics to care for the dead and succor the wounded, sick or dying are a sin-soaked association of bad women, then it is that I

feel like exclaiming some accomplished ex-driver's vocabulary in the feeble expression of my opinions and emotions. Moreover, the average man of to-day is a fair judge of human nature and usually knows a good woman when he sees her, and the real honest man is very scarce in this world who can look into the face of a Sister of Mercy without feeling impelled to take off his hat. Unless he be a brainless but-like bigot he can't get away from it. It is the one thing from which no honest, manly heart can escape.

Referring to the object of Mrs. Shepherd's visit, he says:—

Those who knowing and willingly assist in such a work as that by which Mrs. Shepherd hopes to acquire the coin are even worse than she, if that be possible; those who thoughtlessly or ignorantly contribute to her purse are her victims; those whom she vilifies feel it not safe through pity, or truth is mighty and will prevail. The heedless scold shake away their lethargy, and rise to the vigor and strength of better things. Current events are filled with stirring lessons, are impregnated with food for better thoughts.

You who have been afflicted with attacks of intolerance should rest upon one great lesson now being taught the American citizenry, that in the mighty crusade of brotherly love sweeping on towards the Philippines and the West Indies there walks besides the sons of liberty-loving Protestant parents many another brave boy in blue whose heart beats just as nobly beneath a cross placed there by the loving hands of his patriotic Catholic mother.

The Catholic Union and Times of Buffalo relates the following incident in the career of England's Grand Old Man whose remains now occupy a place in Westminster Abbey:—

Gladstone was never popular with Queen Victoria. In one of his controversies with her as premier he made certain demands, in which he said: "You must take this action." "Must! Did you say must?" she angrily retorted. "And do you know, sir, who I am?" "Madame," answered Gladstone, "coolly, you are the Queen of England. But do you know who I am? I am the people of England, and in this emergency the people say 'must'." The 'people' prevailed.

Some of the difficulties which beset Catholic editors and publishers are outlined by the Kingston Freeman, in the following paragraph:—

Newspaper men are blamed for a lot of things they cannot help, such as using partiality in mentioning visitors giving news about some folks and leaving out others. They simply print the news they can find. An editor should not be expected to know the names and residences of your uncles, aunts and cousins, even if he should see them get off the train. Tell him about it. It's news that makes the newspaper, and every man, woman and child in the neighborhood could be associate editors if they would. Please hand in your personals, births, marriages, deaths, and all other news items.

The Church news, of Washington D. C., thus refers to the proposed Anglo-Saxon alliance fad. "We may be assured that the people of the United States will never consent to an alliance with England. In the first place, no good reason has been, or can be, assigned why we should reverse our time honored policy of 'no foreign entanglements.' And, in the second place, we are fully convinced that we can paddle our own canoe."

A CURIOUS OLD LAW. BUT STILL A LAW.

We are sometimes taken to task by our non-Catholic friends for the care which the Church has shown in reference to the promiscuous reading of the Holy Scriptures by the unlearned. The Apostolic Constitutions declare that from experience, when the Holy Bible is permitted in the vulgar tongue everywhere without discrimination, there arises, on account of the weakness of man, more harm than good. That sounds very much like depriving the general public of the right to "search the Scriptures." Another proof of the wickedness of Rome!

But wait! There is the existing English law, made as late as 1781 and binding on the courts at the present day, which shows how even the English Parliament made laws, and carried them out, to prevent the unlearned and incompetent from abusing the Holy Scriptures:—

"Whereas, certain houses, rooms, or places, within the cities of London or Westminster, have of late frequently been opened upon the evening of the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, under pretence of inquiring into religious doctrines and explaining texts of Holy Scripture by persons unlearned and incompetent to explain the same, to the corruption of good morals and to the great encouragement of irreligion and profaneness—a fine is enacted of £50 for each offence."

The Catholic Church has always guarded the word of God in the Sacred Scriptures as a most precious gift, and it is owing mainly to the love, respect, and reverence which she has inculcated among her children that the Bible holds its own today. Outside of the Church every man who possesses a copy of the sacred writings is a bible and a law unto himself, and so, as St. Peter warns them, there are some things hard to be understood which the unlearned and unstable wrest as they do also the other Scriptures, to their own perdition.—The Calendar.

It is hard to believe, but every woman who supports her husband and family by running a boarding house was once a bride and people said she was 'doing well.'

A MILLIONAIRE IRISH CATHOLIC DEAD.

Mr. Joseph Banigan, one of the Leading Business Men of the Diocese of Providence.

An Interesting Sketch of His Most Successful Career—Climbed from the Lowest to the Topmost Round of the Ladder in Commercial Life.

On Thursday, the 28th July, Mr. Joseph Banigan, one of the leading and wealthiest Irish Catholics of Providence, R.I., died at his residence on Angell street. His death had been expected for weeks, ever since the unfavorable turn which followed a difficult operation performed in New York. Day by day for weeks Mr. Banigan has been growing weaker, rallying by turns only, to sink lower and lower, until the end. It has been a period of anxiety and strain for all those around him.

We give the following interesting sketch of Mr. Banigan's most successful career, which we take from our contemporary, the Providence Visitor, because it is one which should be read by every Catholic young man.

Mr. Banigan was born in Carrickloucey, County Monaghan, Ireland, on June 7, 1833. He was the seventh son, and as his mother's name was Banigan also he was, according to the simple notions of the credulous, a child of superior powers. When six his parents moved to Dundee, in Scotland, and about three years afterwards several relatives being established in Providence, he was brought as a mere



THE LATE MR. JOSEPH BANIGAN.

lad to this city. His school days were few and short, and at an early age he was apprenticed to the jewelry trade. A likely boy and full of intelligence he became a good workman, and even then drew attention to himself by his inventions.

Then he entered the rubber business, and two successful patents in rubber goods, which he sold for \$4000, furnished him his first capital, well invested in a partnership with his employers. But he was by no means well to do then, and although a promising young man he stood in need of aid from his relatives. Mr. Banigan never strove to conceal those days. To many he has told in later life the story of his needy circumstances at the time of his first marriage to the daughter of the late Mr. John Holt of Woonsocket, the mother of his four surviving children. He took a certain pride in referring to those days and their hardships, for he was reared in a school of adversity.

The rubber business was to bring him wealth and Woonsocket, the home of his father-in-law, was to witness the foundation and building up of his great fortune. Mr. Holt had some capital, Mr. Banigan had a business instinct which amounted to genius. He used to speak in later life of his success with a certain pleased surprise. "Nothing that I have touched has ever failed," he said to a friend once, "and my success is as much a surprise to myself as it is to anyone else." His success was due, indeed, to business sagacity and ability. His luck was proverbial and the mere adhesion of Mr. Banigan to any financial enterprise was sufficient to attract cautious investors. When the cable road on College Hill was being promoted through it, it is said there was much difficulty and timidity displayed on the part of the proponents, who were somewhat taken back by the unlooked for opposition to the scheme. Mr. Banigan's declaration of his willingness to go into the company at a large amount, restored it, it is said, confidence in the undertaking and the necessary capital was raised without difficulty. "What Banigan touches, goes," was said to be the expression of one of those present.

Little by little his wealth increased from one source or another. Property that he had bought for a song in Chicago before the fire of 1870, shot away up after the fire, and to his surprise netted him a handsome sum. It was in rubber, however, that he made his money. He was the first manufacturer to deal directly with the rubber producers of Brazil. He went there himself. He discovered unscrupulous traders. He outwitted them, and he used to tell with gusto how some of the Brazilians sold him when he was incog, the pick of

the year's yield at a low price in the hope of squeezing 'the distant Banigan' by an exorbitant charge for the remainder.

It was Mr. Banigan's method to make himself thoroughly familiar with all the details of his business. His mills were the best mills of the kind in the country. He wished them to be so. The best machinery was in his estimation the wisest economy, and he always treated his help with consideration. He was one manufacturer who liked to have the good will of his employes, and a bright boy always caught his eye.

It was generally believed that in his business there was additional zest to the competition he encountered because he was an Irishman and a Catholic. It was the talk of those on the outside that the Rubber Trust at the time of its organization would not have shed many tears if it had succeeded in crushing Mr. Banigan; and it was taken for granted that when a couple of years after its formation, Mr. Banigan was made President of the Trust and his mills absorbed, Mr. Banigan had won a signal victory over his opponents. During the trial of his recent suit against the Trust, which was Mr. Banigan's last public appearance, the general public gained some inkling of the dark ways of the Trust and of its conspiracy to overthrow its President. Indeed, that trial, the result of which is still pending, increased the local admiration for Mr. Banigan immeasurably. The clear head, the admirable, lucid mind, the calm, self confidence, the unruffled serenity he displayed as a witness there, gave the curious public an indication of the elements that make a successful business man.

In later life, as his fortune increased, his interests grew. He was president of many corporations. The great mill in Olneyville, which employs more than two thousand hands, was still his strongest connection with rubber. He owned millions of real estate in Providence. The largest building in town is the Banigan building; but it is only one of many that he owns. He was president of the Howard Sterling Co., silvermiths; of the American Winker Co.; of the American Hand Sewed Shoe Co.; of the Providence Telegram Co. He had money in the Mosler Safe Co. in irrigation schemes in Utah, in the Werner Publishing Co., in mortgages all over the country.

But it is less as a rich man than as a charitable man that he deserves remembrance. He was generous to the poor. He willingly shared his wealth with the poor. He built and equipped in 1880 the Home for the Aged in Pawtucket, at a cost of one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand dollars. The very last public donation he made was in connection with this institution. A few weeks ago he was propped up in bed to sign the contract he was making for the building of a chaplain's house at the Home. He built the St. Maria Home for Working Girls at a cost of perhaps one hundred thousand dollars. He gave twenty-five thousand dollars towards the new convent of Mercy on Broad street, twenty-two thousand to purchase the site of the present St. Vincent's Asylum at Davis Park, ten thousand to St. Joseph's Hospital. He founded a chair at the Catholic University, giving fifty thousand out right and another fifty to the library of that institution in various sums to make up that amount.

His private benefactions were equally large, so it is said. He looked upon his wealth as entrusted to him by God, and he was willing to tithe it to help on what was good. Above all he was a man who lived up to the precepts of his religion. No man was more regular than he in attendance at Mass on Sundays; none more generous in subscriptions to parish funds. He liked what was plain. He had no ambition for publicity. He had a great faith in himself.

Of fine presence and trained in the school of a hard business service he was a man of good address, a fluent and impressive conversationalist, one whose ideas on any practical topic were valuable. He was no university man, but he appreciated the work of universities, although he had succeeded without their aid, but none could detect in his carriage or conversation the handicap of his early training.

He met the end like a Christian. Fortified by the frequent reception of the sacraments, his last days were most edifying and fitly crowned a life which in the midst of the world's temptations to avarice and hardness, and the distractions of worldly care, found time and heart to cultivate the virtue of generous almsgiving. Besides his widow he leaves four children who are all married. His brother, Mr. P. T. Banigan, and two unmarried sisters, also survive him. May he rest in peace.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A balance has just been struck of the 'Conscience Fund' in the Treasury of the United States on June 30 last, showing that the total amount received and credited to it since it was opened in 1811 was \$297,452.

These moneys are covered into the general Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and may be used, like other assets of the Treasury, for any purpose for which Congress may appropriate them. Remittances are received almost weekly, occasionally the receipts are two or three cases a week, and as a rule the letters are not signed. Frequently they are forwarded by clergymen at the request of penitents. As nearly all the communications are anonymous, acknowledgment is made through the press.—New York Sun.

When a woman begins to talk of her "spheres" look out for an increased interest in politics and less interest in cooking.

USE ONLY

Finlayson's Linen Thread.

IT IS THE BEST

IN THE ATHLETIC WORLD.

ONE of the surprises in lacrosse circles was the defeat of the Shamrocks by the Nationals. Nobody expected that the boys in green would go down before the French-Canadian organization, but, on the contrary, were convinced that the latter would not have a ghost of a chance. The Shamrock home end was very feeble in its attempt to score. Of course it must be remembered that Murphy and Kavanaugh of last year's Shamrock team were playing on the defence of the Nationals, which made quite a difference, as both these players were familiar with all the tactics of the midgets of the Shamrock home. Murphy played a rough kind of game, using his weight in a manner prohibited by the rules in meeting the attacks of the little men pitted against him. There were other offenders on the National team, but Coulson, the referee, could only see the weak spots in the green-shirted contingent. Stinson and Tucker were ruled off in the fifth game, thus leaving the Shamrocks playing 10 to 12. There are several changes necessary in the Shamrock team in order to save it from defeat in future. Some of the veterans now playing are far too slow in their movements and in consequence should be retired.

The score was 5 to 4, but had the Shamrock field been up to its old standard and the home end taken advantage of the chances offered at frequent intervals the score would have been 5-0 for the green and white colors.

Jimmy McKeown and Jimmy White, as well as young Brown, played a rattling game for the Nationals. This trio of lightweights are most difficult to subdue and by their fleetness of foot and clever stickhandling they succeeded in carrying the ball through a defence with such men as Tom Dwyer, Stinson and Moore. The victory of the Nationals will do much towards renewing the enthusiasm in the national game.

The athletic Flanagans of Limerick are the subject of an article in an American paper. The ability to throw heavy weights is an inherited gift, for the father and the first trainer of the present champion could send the 56lb weight a respectable distance in his own day. John, now the champion 16lb hammer-thrower of the world, started at athletics when he was only fifteen. His father first showed him how to handle the weights. The lad practised and practised till he won the championship of Ireland. He invented the now famous "double turn" an extra sharp swing around before delivering the missile. Then he went to America. There his fame has grown to such an extent that it has become world wide. His most recent performance of wonder, however, was on June 11, at Travers Island, in the open games of the N. Y. A. C. There he broke the world's record of 153 ft. 8 in., held by the young inter-collegiate champion, McCracken, by throwing the hammer 158 feet. This is a marvellous distance. John is just twenty seven. He is in his very prime. He expects to add ten or twelve feet to this record before he stops. There is hardly any doubt that he will succeed, if he improve



Love that Alters.
"Love is not love that alters when it alteration finds."
That is one of the sublimest lines in all literature. It is the final definition of love by the world's greatest writer of the human mind.—Shakespeare. Nearly all women who truly love, love in this sublime way. Men seldom do.

Woman's most glorious employment is the power to awaken and hold the pure and honest love of a worthy man. When she loses it and still loves on, no one in the wide world can know the heart agony she endures. The woman who suffers from weakness and derangement of her special womanly organism soon loses the power to sway the heart of a man. Her general health suffers and she loses her good looks, her attractiveness, her amiability and her power and prestige as a woman. Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., with the assistance of his staff of able physicians, has prescribed for many thousands of women. He has devised a perfect and scientific remedy for women's ailments. It is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a positive specific for all weaknesses, diseases, disorders, displacements, irregularities, and debilitating drains peculiar to women. It purifies, regulates, strengthens and heals. Medicine dealers sell it, and no honest dealer will advise you to accept a substitute that he may make a little larger profit.

"I was afflicted with kidney trouble and I have always had a torpid liver," writes Mrs. E. Crosswhite, of Buffalo, N. Y. "I was not able to stand on my feet. I used one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and five vials of his Pleasant Pellets. I am now well. I had not walked in four months when I commenced the treatment; but in ten days I was able to walk everywhere."

ment he has shown is any criterion. When he went to America 125 feet was considered a wonderful throw. Judge for yourself.

Jim, the next brother, is here at home still, and has also athletic leaning, though not in the same direction as John. He has a good turn of speed, and won the 100 hundred yards Gaelic championship in 1896 in the good time of 10 sec. But Michael Flanagan, jun., is more a chip of the old block. He has been in America for two years, and has joined an ecclesiastical college in Maryland. He immediately and instinctively took up athletics. At the games this spring he won the all around championship. His time in the sprints was very good. His strong point, however, is the broad jump. He can leap over 22ft.

Of all his strangely strong family, however, the youngest to develop is 'Tom.' He was just 19 last month. Within a few days he will be competing for the amateur athletic championship of America. He is not, strange to say, the big strapping, broad shouldered fellow you would expect from his performances. He is very well built to be sure—about 6ft tall and about 36 inches around the chest. He is one of those lithe, wiry athletes whose muscles seem powerless and yet are like springy bands of steel. What this promising youngster hopes to do is best told in his own words. "I want," he says "to work my way to the top notch, with the weights and the jumps particularly. I have already thrown the discus 107 feet and I want to raise that. Then I should like to get after my brother John at the heavy hammer. I certainly don't expect to beat him for a good while yet. But my great ambition is to win the all-around championship of America. I have entered last year's contests and I am training for them now. I shall work very hard to win, though perhaps there isn't much of a chance."

An Irishman again leads the world. This time it is the athletic feat of broad jumping. Newburn, the new record holder, is a teacher like J. M. Ryan, of Tipperary, another celebrated jumper, and at Mullingar on Monday he covered the marvellous distance of 24 feet 6 1/2 inches. On the previous Saturday he had done 24 feet 0 1/2 inch, thereby also breaking the existing record, and though another Irishman, John Farrell, once cleared an actual jump of 23 feet 1 1/2 inches, or over 24 feet from toe to heel mark, fouling in the opinion of the judges, Newburn has outclassed all competitors, amateur or professional, in this or any other country, and we shall not be surprised to hear of his adding inch by inch to his jump till he brings it up to 25 feet.

PROTECTING CANADIAN GOODS.

The issue of The Adelaide (South Australia) Advertiser for June 14th, just received, gives the particulars of a trial which proves that even in that far away country the Dr. Williams Medicine Co. is as active in defending its rights and protecting the public against the schemes of the substitutes and counterfeiters as it is here at home in Canada. In the trial in question Frank Ashley and William Smith were shown to have been engaged in offering a substitute for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, claiming that the substitute was the same as that justly celebrated medicine. Both men were placed under arrest on a charge of obtaining money under false pretence and conspiring to defraud the public, and evidence was heard before the Chief Justice of the Criminal Court. The defendants' lawyer made a strong fight in their behalf, but in spite of this the jury, after a short absence from the court, returned a verdict of guilty in both cases. The Chief Justice deferred sentence until the close of the sittings. In addressing the jury, however, the learned judge spoke very strongly concerning the evils of substitution and the dangers to the victim that may ensue from this nefarious and too common practice.—Toronto Globe.

WANTED,

A Female Teacher, qualified to teach an Elementary School in French and English. Apply to the undersigned.
WM. HARTY, Sec.-Treas.
Lacolle, P. Q., 1st August, 1897.

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AT CLIFF HAVEN.

Third Week of the Catholic Summer School.

Rev. J. P. Kiernan, of Rochester, Delivered an Able Sermon—Ladies' Week—Some of the Lectures Delivered—The Social Side.

The third week of the Catholic Summer School was a pronounced success. It was given up entirely to the ladies, and indeed all the affairs of the time were extremely successful. There were many innovations, and from the opening day until the close there was not a single hitch. The Sunday services were, as usual, a source of much pleasure and the scene of equal splendor. The only disappointment received was the inability of Bishop Michaud, of Burlington, Vt., to be present to celebrate Pontifical High Mass. Nevertheless, all went serenely well in the mental, social and physical departments of the School. And since the spiritual department is well looked after there was no need of comment upon the non-appearance of a Bishop. The solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Thomas McMillan, C.S.P., of New York; Deacon, Rev. Jas. H. Baxter, of Boston, and Subdeacon, Rev. James P. Fagan, S.J., of New York city.

The Rev. J. P. Kiernan, of Rochester, presented the sermon as follows. He took for his text the words of St. Paul to the Philippians: "For all seek things that are their own, not the things that are Jesus Christ's." The leading thought in his sermon was to show that the consistent Christian must not be preoccupied with a professional career, but should look a professional life as a sacrifice to the service of Jesus Christ.

What is the interest in worldly things? It is not the anxiety we feel for the success of our studies, and we do not look forth our best energies in vain. What is the interest in worldly things? It is not the anxiety we feel for the success of our studies, and we do not look forth our best energies in vain. What is the interest in worldly things? It is not the anxiety we feel for the success of our studies, and we do not look forth our best energies in vain.

The services were attended by the Summer School, and the ideal day and the coloring of the fashion lent a soothing, cooling and peaceful effect to the aspect of the scene. The choir, as usual rendered delightful music. The remainder of the day was devoted to rest and quiet.

At 4 p.m. the Rev. Dr. Talbot Smith's College Camp held a reception, and among the visitors to the camping ground upon the bluff overlooking the lake were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Storrs Willis, of Detroit, Mich., Mrs. Frances Rolph Hayward, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mrs. Nicholas Walsh, of Covington, Ky. They expressed themselves as delighted with the camp life and scene a taste of which was shown them on Friday night at the entertainment. Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Willis are of one of the most highly cultured and literary families in America. The famous poet, N.P. Willis, and likewise no less famous "Fannie Fern," being the brother and sister of Mrs. R. Storrs Willis. Mr. Willis is also an author of extended note both here and abroad, as well as Mrs. Willis, who is one of the representative Western ladies of America. Their family literary history extends unbroken through 150 years.

The week being entirely devoted to the women's part of the School all the lectures were women; save for the pedagogic course, which was delivered for

Liver Pills Hood's Pills Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

the week by Rev. Jas. Fagan S.J., Vice-President of St. Francis Xavier College, N.Y.; Miss Kate E. Hoag, of the University of New York Faculty, delivered a series of law lectures, in which she treated deeds, mortgages, insurance policies, banking, negotiable paper, etc. Mrs. Frances Rolph Hayward, former director of Forensic oratory in the Cincinnati Law School, delivered two very interesting evening lectures upon the literature of Finland. The lectures were illustrated and were delivered in a most artistic manner by a lady who is mistress of the art of elocution, and possessed of a most melodious voice. Mrs. D. J. O'Mahony delivered evening lectures upon "Representative Women of the Catholic Church" and "Women of the White House."

Tuesday evening Arthur R. Ryan arranged an impromptu entertainment at the B. Eaton cottage in which Miss Keenan and Miss Power, of Philadelphia, Pa., Rev. Father Mullany of Syracuse, and Treas. of the Summer School; Prof. Arthur Dandan of Normal College, New York; Miss McMahan of Boston, and Arthur R. Ryan, were the entertainers. The artists were well received and Miss Keenan and Miss Power sang encores and Arthur Ryan had to respond three times. The hop at the Club on Friday night was a dream of beauty and pleasure to be remembered. The night was ideal and the moon shone through a peerless sky and a gentle breeze stirred a coolness through the air, making the dance a merry sport. These weekly dances are looked forward to with pleasure and are attended "en masse" by the Summer School. The ladies' gowns are most fetching and the necessary spike heel and immaculate stiff bosom is upon every youth. Still there creeps in now and then a stiff trowsers, white shoes, and a glister shirt, defying for utility, which is not tolerated in the strict sense of the word, but only carried according to the taste of the individual.

The weekly bicycle runs through the mountains and along the lake are very popular and every wheel available is used. The Rev. Dr. Talbot Smith heads this sport, as he knows every inch of the track. The swimming at four o'clock in the afternoon is a great sport and pleasure when all hands are in and playing a game that can be played in the water. A swimmer in the steam room of the School upon the lake on a still moonlight night is a cherished memory to those who indulge in it. For those who could not find the quantity of the lake, the environment is the best in the way of a silver or st. Paul's and they are in great demand and every moment is watched with interest. Friday saw a game of billiards, which was a Phœnix team and the Rev. Dr. Smith's team, in which the latter team was worsted by a score of 30 to 20.

Sunday evening's studies were received with warm applause and the success was not a repetition of the former productions. "A Cup of Tea" was put on and the estate was made up of the following: Miss M. Cote, Mr. Eugene Cullen, of New York, Mr. Frank McMillan, of Pittsburg, Mr. Wm. McMillan, of Boston, and Mr. Arthur Ridgway, of New York. Early in the evening, which ran three quarters of an hour, the Rev. Dr. Smith gave a second edition of his college camp scene, in which comic songs and dances, stories and jokes were the leading features. A genuine production of camp life was produced on the stage. The first meeting this year of the Ladies' Auxiliary Alumni Association of the School took place on Wednesday. Many affairs were discussed and the extension of the association was planned for the coming winter. Banquets are to be started in all the large cities and active work on the matter was begun.

Very recently the third week of the session under the guidance of the ladies was a notable one and will be memorable to many. The moments passed lightly and quickly and pleasure was the watchword on all sides.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, has received the cheque of the United States for \$475,000, the amount of damages adjudged by the Beibring Sea Claims Commission to have been sustained by the Canadian Sealing Fleet in consequence of illegal seizure by American cruisers prior to the Paris award.

There is no curb for passion like a strong will.

O'CONNELL. A SCHOOLBOY'S DECLAMATION. BY AGNES BURR, Montreal. ONLY a boy, yet I venture the patriot's lay. Only a boy, yet O'Connell's name shall be my theme to-day. And that dear Isle be loved so well, birth place of Saint and song; His birth place, too, our glorious dead, who suffered and grew strong; Suffered for thee; grew strong for thee, bright jewel of the sea, His work through life, his prayer in death, "was Erin to be free." Free from thy tyrant's cruel hand, free in thy native worth, Free once again to take thy place "mid nations of the earth." When strong men's hearts grew weak with fear of gibbet, gyves and chains, O'Connell's clarion voice rang out, for Erin and her claims From Antrim's rocky-pillared coast, from the hills of Donegal, They came in countless hundreds, in answer to his call; From Connaught's mountain passes, from hill side, lake and glen, They came in numbers, numberless, old Erin's stalwart men. And from Banster, dear old Leinster, where Dublin, like a bride, Looks out across the Ocean, with the Liffey by her side;

NOTES ON CATHOLIC NEWS.

The death of Bishop McGovern, of the diocese of Harrisburgh, is announced. The venerable prelate passed away at the episcopal residence, Sylvan Heights, after a long and painful illness.

Bishop McGovern was born in the parish of Swanlibar, County Cavan, Ireland, in 1832, and was brought to this country when he was one year old—so that 65 of his 66 years of life have been spent on American soil.

Most Rev. John B. Salpoints, D.D., former Archbishop of Santa Fe, New Mexico, died at his residence in Tucson, Arizona, Saturday, the 23rd July. The direct cause of his death was an apoplectic stroke to which he succumbed after a lingering illness of some weeks' duration. John B. Salpoints was born in France on the 22nd of February, 1825, and made his classical studies in the preparatory seminary of Agen in the Department of Creuse, and of Clermont in that of Puy De Dome.

The Roman correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times, in a recent letter, after referring to the habit of certain journalists to circulate sensational rumors regarding the health of His Holiness, says—

"Those who see the Holy Father—and there are several every day—can attest that he is not only in good health, but continues to occupy himself with his wonted energy and activity with the affairs of the Church. It would be difficult to be more explicit than this, and the papers guilty of setting such false and alarming rumors at all will deserve the lash of the 'Observateur Romain's' satire. During the last few days Leo XIII. has had long interviews with Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Steinhilber and Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, and has received in private audience, Mgr. Cirillo, the former Metropolitan of Catania, and Mgr. von Biele, the Bishop of Metz, and the Holy See's Minister of State, Baron Hottelshausen."

The following is a list of the names of the delegates to the National Convention of the Knights of the United States.

At Washington, August 1st, 1898. The following is a list of the names of the delegates to the National Convention of the Knights of the United States.

LATE MRS. PATRICK SHEEHAN.

The funeral service of Mrs. P. Sheehan, of St. Patrick's Church, took place in St. Patrick's Church in that city, on Saturday last. The solemn High Mass was offered by Reverend Father McCarthy, assisted by Reverend Fathers Gutherlet and DeLong, C.S.R. The choir rendered a most fitting music service and solos were rendered by Miss McGuire and Miss Ethel Collier. Four children, Mrs. (Dr.) Wintry Mrs. Thomas Coile, Mrs. P. A. Shee, M.D., C.M., mourners, and her assisting hand will be missed by many charitable institutions and other deserving recipients. As a mark of appreciation the orphan children of St. Bridget's Asylum attended the service in a body.

MISS LILLIE ISABEL

For Many Years Suffered Terribly from Severe Weakness Caused by the Transition from Girlhood to Womanhood.

She Took Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, and Now She is Well, Bright and Very Happy.



MISS LILLIE ISABEL

A dull, aching pain at the lower part of the back and a sensation of little pills of heat or chills running down the spine, are symptoms of general womb derangement. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are the remedy most recommended to cure all these distressing ailments in young women. Their great curative power is proved by the following testimony of Miss Lillie Isabel's mother: "Since she was five years old, my daughter Lillie, at fifteen years of age, has been sick. Her hairage she was not developed. She was thin, debilitated and suffering so much that I decided to take her back from school. At the least fatigue she would faint. I had great reason to fear for her life. Our physician, Dr. Gouinard, then strongly encouraged me to give her Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. I did so, and very glad that I followed his advice. My dear Lillie has not been sick one day since she took the first box of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. Now, she is strong, has a good appetite, and no more of those distressing spells. Her menses are regular, and all those feminine diseases have completely disappeared, by the use alone of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills." Signed, Mrs. Isabel, West Main Street, Canton, Mass. We will send you a full address for identification. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are the best remedy for women. They are sold by all druggists and by mail. They are sold by all druggists and by mail. They are sold by all druggists and by mail.

in the world that makes motherhood easy and almost free from pain and increase the constitutional strength of both mother and child.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to consult our physician specially. You can consult him by mail. He will send you a full address for identification. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are the best remedy for women. They are sold by all druggists and by mail. They are sold by all druggists and by mail. They are sold by all druggists and by mail.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Through New and Modified Cars. First, Second and Third Class. Seats added to the Pullman Sleepers.

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FOR A PLEASURE OUTING ... COME WITH THE ... ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, Catholic Summer School, (CLIFF HAVEN) At PLATTSBURGH, N.Y. Saturday, August 13th, 1898. Tickets—Adults, \$1.25 Children, 65c. D. J. O'NEILL, Secretary.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. No. 208. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Arthur Ross, of the City and District of Montreal, Real Estate Agent, Plaintiff; Alexander MacDonnell Cowie, of the City of Montreal aforesaid, Doctor of Medicine, presently in the Territory of Arizona, in the United States of America, Defendant. The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month. WILL BRUCE, Dep. Prothonotary.

All communications intended for publication or notice should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director THE TRUE WITNESS P. & P. CO., LIMITED, P. O. BOX 1138.

The subscription price of THE TRUE WITNESS for city, Great Britain, Ireland and France is \$1.50; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.00; Canada, United States and Newfoundland, \$1.00. Terms, payable in advance.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 6, 1898.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have very little cause for complaint in regard to the manner in which our subscribers pay their annual subscriptions, but, on the contrary, we have reason to be grateful, as there are a number of staunch Irishmen, whose names have honored our lists for many decades, who usually pay two years in advance. Were it not for these men, good and true, together with the honored roll of those who regard it as a duty to forward their subscription at least a week before the date of its maturity, it would be utterly impossible to conduct a Catholic newspaper. There are, however, a few delinquents, who we have reason to believe allow their names to be entered in our book of arrears owing to a little want of thought. To this class, amongst which we observe many staunch supporters, we would say: Are you not anxious that your name should appear upon our honor roll of paid up subscribers? We believe they are. Time will tell.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

If we are to judge from the men who are to take part in its deliberations, and from the spirit in which the nations represented have agreed to discuss the important subjects which will come before them, it is almost certain that the international conference to be held in Quebec on August 23 will be a great success. The gentlemen who have been chosen to conduct the discussion on behalf of the parties to the conference—the United States on the one hand, and Great Britain, Canada and Newfoundland on the other—have merited and received distinction in connection with their respective countries; and this in itself cannot fail to have an important bearing upon the result.

Amongst the questions to be considered will be the regulation of the Behring Sea fisheries, the participation of the United States in the Atlantic fisheries, the protection of fish in waters contiguous to both countries, reciprocal trade relations, bonding privileges, the importation of alien labor, and international mining regulations in and near the Yukon Gold Fields. To Sir Wilfrid Laurier must be given the credit of having given definite shape to the idea of submitting all these questions to the consideration of a joint representative commission. At the outset the United States had no intention of going beyond the Behring Sea question. But the Canadian Premier insisted that not only this subject but all subjects of dispute between the two neighboring nations should be taken up and disposed of at the same time.

Last November, when a friendly and informal conference was held in Washington, General Foster, on behalf of the United States, contended that the consideration of all other questions should be made contingent upon the complete suspension of sealing operations in Behring Sea, the Pacific Ocean, and the Pribiloff Islands for a year. The Canadian Premier would not agree to this and finally the American Government yielded, and the conference at Quebec was agreed upon. Of course the largest question involved is that of reciprocity between the United States and Canada. That there is need for a treaty between the two countries on this subject is evident from the prosperity which Canada enjoyed when we had reciprocity before, and from the trade statistics of last year. In 1897 the aggregate trade between Canada and the United States was \$120,189,000. Canada took \$66,140,000 worth of merchandise from the United

States, and that country took \$45,000,000 worth from us. The Republic needs lots of merchandise we produce, and we require lots of merchandise which would bestow mutual benefits upon both.

The conference is certain to be productive of a good feeling and a better understanding between the United States and Canada.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

Following so closely upon the death of the great and good Archbishop of Kingston, the sudden passing away of the no less great and good Archbishop Walsh of Toronto has caused deep sorrow not only to the Catholics of Ontario but to the Catholics of the whole Dominion. His death is indeed a serious loss to the Canadian Church. Canada owes a heavy debt to Ireland—that devoted Missionary Apostolic of the nations—for having sent us such saintly and distinguished prelates as Archbishop Walsh. Following as he did in the footsteps of Archbishop Lynch, the prelate who has just passed to his rest, and of whose life and labors we give a full account in another part of this issue of THE TRUE WITNESS, had a difficult path to pursue. He acquitted himself, however, with a degree of success which won the admiration of both Catholics and Protestants. Of this no better proof could be given than the following editorial article which we reproduce from the Toronto Globe, the leading Protestant journal in Ontario, in Canada, in fact:

"The death of Archbishop Walsh will come as a shock to the community. It was not known that he was ill. We had the right to feel that he would be with us for years to come to administer with prudence and wisdom the difficult and delicate duties of his high place. For ten years the deceased prelate had held the Archbishopric of Toronto. During those years he had more than one season of heated sectarian controversy in Ontario, but we cannot remember that one bitter or unkindly word was said of the dead Archbishop. Devoted, as he was, to the interests of his church, no one can lay to his charge any utterance that was calculated to inflame sectarian feeling or to embitter the relations between Catholic and Protestant. More than once he spoke out with a calm dignity and a broad charity that won wonderfully upon the Protestant community, and all his life and work as Archbishop of Toronto made for peace and good neighborhood, and for a common Canadian citizenship. His death is a sore affliction to the church of which he was a conspicuous ornament and a wise leader and ruler, and by which he was much beloved, and we feel sure that outside and beyond all denominational lines there will be a common, genuine, heartfelt feeling that a good man, a good citizen and a wise prelate has passed to his rest."

This tribute, coming from the quarter that it does, is more eulogistic than anything we could say ourselves. That the deceased prelate should have won such praise from such a journal, after having labored for ten years in the most aggressively Protestant City on this Continent—a veritable hotbed of truculent Orangeism—his carriage was stoned and one of its windows broken when he entered the city to take up his episcopal residence there—speaks eloquently of his wisdom and prudence as an administrator, of his saintliness as a churchman, and of his tact, gentleness and amiability as a prominent public man. Thoroughly loyal as he was to Canada, the country of his adoption, he always entertained a sincere affection for the land of his birth, as was abundantly proved by the fact that it was owing to his initiative that the memorable Irish Race Convention was held in Dublin recently. May he rest in peace!

CONGREGATION OF THE HOLY CROSS.

Yesterday, the Feast of Notre Dame des Neiges, the General Chapter of the Congregation of the Holy Cross was opened in the College of St. Laurent des Neiges. The General Chapter meets once every six years, and this is the first time it has met in Canada. The previous meeting was held in the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, which, like St. Laurent College, is in charge of the Holy Cross Order.

It was during the dark days which immediately followed the terrible French Revolution that the Congregation of the Holy Cross had its beginnings. Priests were needed to help in pressing work of rousing an indifferent and ignorant population to a sense of religious duty; Sisters were needed to teach the young girls and Brothers to teach the young boys. A sisterhood was formed who were called Marianites, and an order of priests was formed called Salvatorists, or Fathers of the Holy Cross, and a brotherhood was formed called the Brothers of the Holy Cross, or Josephites. They grew rapidly in number, so great was the necessity for their good and noble work. In 1857 the Marianite Sisters separated them-

selves from the parent trunk and became the Sisters of Providence, with whose noble work in Canada we are all familiar. In 1872 the priests and brothers discarded the names Salvatorists and Josephites respectively and became the Congregation of the Holy Cross, composed of both priests and brothers.

The indefatigable Bishop Bourget, of Montreal, invited the Congregation of the Holy Cross to establish a branch in his diocese, and the large College of St. Laurent is the result. They came here in 1847. In the same year a branch was established in the United States. In 1864 a branch was formed at Memramcook, New Brunswick, at the invitation of Bishop Sweeney. The Order has also fine commercial colleges at Farnham, Sorel, St. Cessaire, St. Aimé, and other towns in Quebec. In the United States it has ten flourishing colleges. In France it has the same number, including the college of Feully, a suburb of Paris, which is the headquarters of the Congregation. It has also branches in Eastern Bengal, India, in Burmah, and in various other parts of the Globe. The Congregation of the Holy Cross, with its thousand members, is doing successfully a noble work—the education of youth. Splendid as has been its past, it has a glorious future before it.

BISMARCK.

The death of Prince Bismarck removes from the scene of life one of Europe's most distinguished statesmen and diplomats. His remarkable career is synchronous with the history of the re-establishment of the German Empire. Throughout his long political life he was always an advocate of one-man power and an enemy of constitutional principles. When he was Premier and Foreign Minister of Prussia, thirty-six years ago, the Parliament at Berlin rejected his bill to increase the army, and he at once exclaimed: "The great questions of the day are not to be settled by speeches and majorities, but by iron and blood." It was this remark that caused him to be called "the man of iron and blood" and the "iron chancellor." His policy was to make Germany a great and united nation at the expense of other nations, and that he succeeded, France and Austria know to their cost. His diplomacy was characterized by double dealing and falsehood. It is now known that the war with France was intentionally forced to solidify and unify in spirit the newly-organized confederation. His revelations in 1896 regarding the diplomatic relations of Germany with Russia and at the same time with the triple alliance did not tend to raise him in public esteem. He revealed the fact that between 1884 and 1890 there was a secret treaty between Russia and Germany stipulating that in the event of either being engaged in war the other would maintain a benevolent neutrality. While this treaty was in existence Germany was bound to Austria-Hungary in a close offensive and defensive alliance designed to resist Russian encroachment in southern Europe. This alliance was the basis of a triple alliance, Italy being afterwards admitted to make a league equal to the Franco-Russian alliance.

Bismarck was autocratic and self-opinionated, and he chafed under opposition to his plans. When the parliament rejected his bills he dissolved it. When the newly-elected members again voted down his projects he dissolved the House once more, and carried out ideas without any parliamentary sanction at all. When cabinet colleagues opposed him he dismissed them unceremoniously. He was defeated by only two men—the present Pope and the present Emperor. In 1872 he began a system of cruel and relentless persecution of the Catholics of the Empire. He banished the Religious Orders, closed up Catholic colleges and schools, and passed laws which neither prelate nor priest could conscientiously obey. At the instance of the Pope a Catholic party was formed in the Reichstag under the leadership of the late Herr Windthorst. Its members severed their ties with all other parties and concerned themselves only with Catholic interests. Soon it grew to be the strongest and most compact of the parties which composed the Reichstag. It held the balance of power; and it defeated every important measure brought forward by Bismarck until he repealed the obnoxious laws which he had passed against the German Catholics. The almost complete victory of the Catholics over Bismarck is shown by the fact that a Catholic is today Chancellor of the German Empire—Prince Hohenlohe—and that all the Religious Orders, except that of the Jesuits, have been permitted to return. In his struggle with the present Emperor, Bismarck was ignominiously defeated. When the young monarch opposed his projects, Bismarck made use of a weapon which had successfully served him many a time with Emperor William I.—he threatened to resign. He had long considered himself to be indispensable to the empire. The young Emperor thought otherwise. He waited for a day or two, but the resignation did not reach him.

Then he sent a messenger to Bismarck commanding him to bring his resignation to him in person without delay. The Chancellor again hesitated, but he received a still more peremptory command, and felt himself obliged to yield.

Two lessons are taught by Bismarck's career—that no man, however powerful, can wage war successfully against the Catholic Church; and that no man, however gifted, is necessary to the life of a nation.

THE A. O. H.

Last week we published a letter from The Irish World, of New York, in reference to the famine which unhappily exists in various parts of Ireland. We also received a printed list of the subscriptions to the fund made by the divisions of the A. O. H., in the United States and in Canada. The list is a long one; and it is with great pleasure that we observe that Number 2 Division of St. Gabriel's Ward, in this city, occupies the first place with a donation of \$100, and that Number 1 Division, also of this city, occupies a prominent position not far from the top.

This generosity speaks volumes for the practical patriotism which has ever distinguished the members of the A. O. H. in Montreal, and goes to prove the truth of what we have already said, that the Order is destined to become a powerful factor amongst the English speaking population of the city, and, in fact, in the public life of the city. The spirit of enthusiasm which they manifest in every project that they take in hand is worthy of all praise.

The A. O. H. Record, a journal published in New Haven, Conn., in the interests of the organization, reproduces some comments we made upon the progress of the Order in Canada, and refers to the prospects of the Society in the neighboring Republic as follows:—

All signs point to a steady increase in the numbers and influence of the A.O.H. in the country. The advance which has been made in the past ten years is most encouraging, and gives hopes that the advent of the new century will find the organization with a membership more than double that of the present day. In spite of the disunion which existed, it flourished in many localities and grew stronger everywhere. Now that all men who owe allegiance to its principles are of one mind as to the manner of its government, there can be gladness in the breasts of the members, and confidence in the more rapid extension and widening of the lines.

It is certainly within the power of the reunited and rejuvenated Order to make its influence and advantages more widely felt and known than before. Good men are yet without our ranks. They may be brought to realize the high aim and excellent work of the Hibernian Society, and, once these are perceived, it is only a short step to full membership with us. We have always had the moral support and encouragement of vast numbers who never joined our divisions. That support and encouragement had made possible in large measure the prosperity which has come upon the organization. By good work among men of that class recruits for our divisions may be obtained, and that which has heretofore been only passive support turned into a lively interest and enthusiasm in the spread of Hibernian teachings. The mission which the Order has carried on is as holy as ever fell to the care of individuals. It is the unification and elevation of a people. To that work, as time passes along, must come those who desire to aid in benefiting their fellow-men and themselves by leading lives of high purpose and usefulness.

HOOLEY'S REVELATIONS.

The revelations made by Mr. E. T. Hooley, the famous company promoter, during his public examination in the London Bankruptcy Court, are of an extraordinary character; and if they are proved to be well-founded will place many of England's peers and London's newspapers in an unenviable light. In detailing the floating of the Dunlop Tire Company, Mr. Hooley said the names on the directorate cost from £50,000 to £100,000, including Lord Albemarle £12,500, and Lord de la Warr £25,000. In connection with this flotation Mr. Hooley also said he lost £63,000 on 'press calls,' these being shares intended for people connected with newspapers, whose names have not been divulged thus far, though it is expected they will be made public in due course of time. Later, during the course of his testimony, Mr. Hooley detailed the payments he had made to newspapers, including, it appears, the Pall Mall Gazette, the Financial Post and a number of smaller papers. The supposed profit on the floating of the Dunlop Tire Company, amounting to £1,700,000, had been 'sweated' away to under £290,000.

Mr. Hooley further asserted that he paid many thousands of pounds for introductions to Lord Ashburton, Warwick, Norbury and others, and he testified that the Earl of Winchelsea received

£10,000 for acting as chairman of one of the bicycle tube manufacturing concerns. The testimony is creating even more of a flutter in the west of London than in the city proper. The revelations concerning such men as the Earl de la Warr and the Earl of Albemarle have been received with astonishment. Numerous instances were disclosed by Mr. Hooley in which a Peer bearing a proud title would charge the promoter a sum ranging from £500 to £2,000 for an introduction to another Peer. Thus, Mr. Hooley said, the Earl de la Warr received £2,000 for an introduction to Lord Greville, while Lord Deerbury, who married Miss Bonyng of San Francisco, was paid £2,000 for an introduction to Lord Ashburton. The same Earl, he asserted, tried to sell him an estate at Haslington, alleging that it contained 4,000 acres. "I promised to take it," said Mr. Hooley, "but when I sent my agent to see the property, he found there were only 1700 acres. I had to pay De La Warr ten thousand shares of the Trent Cycle Company to get him to let me off the bargain."

Another extraordinary feature of Mr. Hooley's transactions was that several Protestant church "livings"—the right of appointment to rectories and parsonages—became his property. It should be explained that Mr. Hooley denies that he is insolvent, and states that his reason for voluntarily petitioning the Bankruptcy Court to wind up his affairs was to protect his bona fide creditors against persons taking legal proceedings against him, over two hundred actions having been begun regarding claims which he declares to be totally unfounded. His deficiency, according to the figures read in Court, amounts to only \$150,000.

EXCURSION TO THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

The interest manifested in the proceedings of the Catholic Summer School, Plattsburgh, by the Catholics of Montreal is evidenced by the fact that the advance sale of tickets for the excursion organized by the St. Ann's Young Men's Society and the Director, Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.S.R., pastor of St. Ann's parish, which is to be held on Saturday, 13th inst., to the scene of this famous establishment, has already exceeded the expectations of its promoters.

As will be seen by a reference to our advertising columns the rate for the round trip is fixed at a low figure, and the time limit of the ticket is sufficient to give the excursionists an opportunity, not alone to assist at the lectures and social entertainments, but also to afford ample time to inspect the many beautiful establishments that serve to demonstrate the enthusiastic interest which is taken in the institution by American Catholics.

Already there are a large number of the citizens of Montreal in attendance at the School, and it is to be hoped that a monster excursion will leave this city next Saturday under the auspices of the esteemed pastor of St. Ann's and the enthusiastic young Irish Catholics who form the St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

BOUCHERVILLE.

The Catholic School Commissioners are building a fine boys' school at a cost of \$12,000. To defray the expenses of equipping and furnishing the school and of other incidental work a grand bazaar was opened in the town on Saturday last under the auspices of Rev. Father Primeau, the zealous and devoted parish priest. We heartily wish the project the great success it deserves.

The parish of Boucherville was founded in 1638 by Pierre Boucher, the first seigneur of Boucherville, of whom the Hon. Senator Boucherville, who has been twice Premier of this province, is a direct descendant. He is also a member of the Legislative Council, of whom his father and grandfather were members before him. Pierre Boucher won his way to fortune and to fame by the bravery he exhibited in his many combats with the Indians, and he rose successively to be lieutenant, captain, acting-Governor of Three Rivers and Seigneur of Boucherville. When he was made a seigneur he retired from military life and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, his first care, however, being to build a chapel. In this chapel the famous Pere Marquette celebrated Mass several times, and he bade Seigneur Boucher an affectionate farewell when he set out to found his missions in the west and to discover the Mississippi. Boucherville, it will be seen, is a place of historical interest.

It looks very much as if the Irish University question was shelved for the present. It is said that the Government is afraid of choking the loyal Orangemen of Ireland, who find great difficulty in swallowing the Local Government Bill.

HENRY AUSTIN ADAMS, M.A., editor of Donahoe's Magazine, in his notes under the caption of "Men and Things," says that a Unitarian minister in the Western States announces his intention to show up St. Thomas Aquinas.

DIVIDING THE WARDS.

Well-founded complaints have been frequently made of late years by prominent English-speaking Catholics that they have been treated very unjustly in the matter of representation on public bodies. As we have pointed out on several occasions when discussing this matter, our people are a good deal to blame themselves for neglecting to take action at the proper time.

An opportunity for remedying, to some extent, this injustice, now presents itself. A movement is on foot to divide some of the wards, so as to secure more adequate representation of their interests in the City Council. It was first started by a large number of proprietors and electors in St. Antoine Ward, who last week sent the following petition to the City Council:—

To His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Montreal:

The humble petition of the undersigned, all proprietors and electors of St. Antoine Ward, respectfully represents:

That St. Antoine Ward, the largest in area and the most populous in the city, contains over 9,000 voters.

That the value of the property in this ward is \$63,421,815.

That this ward, on account of its extent, population and the value of its real estate, should be represented in the City Council by a sufficient number of aldermen, proportionate to the other wards of the city.

That it is the opinion of the undersigned that it is indispensable and only equitable, and also in the interest of the residents of St. Antoine Ward, that the said ward be divided into two separate wards.

That one of these divisions take the name of St. Joseph's Ward and that it be bounded by the north side of Notre Dame street to the south, and the south side of St. Antoine street to the north, and that the boundaries at the other sides correspond with the present eastern and western boundaries of St. Antoine Ward.

That the new St. Joseph's Ward would comprise an area of 383 acres, the total valuation of property being \$20,140,005, the number of voters being 4,000.

That, in view of all these facts, the division of the present St. Antoine Ward is an absolute necessity and would be an immense advantage to all the ratepayers of this ward.

It is for this that your petitioners beg the City Council of Montreal to take into serious consideration the present petition and grant the division requested.

The petition was referred to the Charter Committee. No objection whatever can reasonably be raised against the granting of the request which it contains. Care should, however, be taken that the boundaries of the proposed new ward shall not be fixed—as ward boundaries have been fixed in this city in the past—with a view to securing the election of a representative of a certain nationality and of excluding a representative of the English-speaking Catholics. How successfully this policy has been worked is proved by the fact that the French-Canadians have 17 Aldermen, the English-speaking Catholics 2, and the English-speaking Protestants 7. The English-speaking Catholics form about one-fifth of the total population of Montreal, and possess only one thirteenth of the total representation, while the English-speaking Protestants, with about the same population, or nearly so, as ourselves, have slightly over one fourth the total representation.

This is a question of vital importance for our people, and it is incumbent for St. Patrick's League, or the various Catholic societies, to take it up without delay. Perhaps it might be as well for the English-speaking Catholics of the city to hold a public meeting to discuss the subject. There is not a moment to be lost. Although St. Antoine Ward only has been heard from by formal petition to the City Council, steps are being taken in other wards—St. James Ward for instance—to have additional representation. We now utter the warning in time. It is for our people to take action without delay. Eternal vigilance has been stated to be the price of liberty. It is also the price of justice in the matter of representation.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY PICNIC.

The annual outing of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society will be held to-day at Isle Gros Bois. The steamer Filgane has been chartered for the occasion and will run at frequent intervals between the city and the picnic grounds. The stalwarts in the cause of temperance in St. Ann's Parish should be well patronized, as apart from the claims which they have upon the Catholics of all parishes in this city, Isle Gros Bois is a most delightful spot to spend an afternoon.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

The Catholic Sailors' Club held another successful concert on Thursday night. Mr. M. Hicks officiated as chairman, and the following ladies and gentlemen aided. The Misses H. and N. Coughlin, Miss O'Connor, Miss Read, Miss Smith, Miss Hoolahan, Miss Mahoney, Mrs. A. Light and Miss Humphreys. Also Messrs. Lally, Gibbons, Carpenter, Moran, Fitzwilliams, Sanderson, Moran, Govan and Jones. And the following sailors: Kern, Williams, Deane, Supple, Smithers, Spofforth and Varrell.

THE FAMOUS SAGUENAY DISTRICT.

The Terrible Devastation Caused By Forest Fires.

Some of the Principal Points—A Visit to His Lordship Bishop Labreque—Chicoutimi and Its Religious Institutions.

From Chambord Junction, where the train branches off to Roberval, the main line to Chicoutimi is counted about 50 miles, and part of the route is right along the shores of Lake St. John, whose sparkling waters refresh the vision of the overburdened traveller as he speeds along.

Along its borders many stretches of fairly good land are visible, and clearances are being made and farm houses built, some of them, no doubt, very humble in construction, as becomes modest pioneer toilers, but the locality offers many advantages, and great progress may be expected hereabouts in the future.

Shortly after leaving Chambord the railway crosses a splendid iron bridge over the mouth of the Metabetchouan river, which has beautiful falls a few miles further up, presenting very inviting scenery as well as excellent fishing facilities.

Some short distance further on the train stops at St. Jerome, a village of some importance, for it has its fine Catholic Church and many apparently comfortable dwellings.

The records say that in seven hours the fire had spread 120 miles, and so terrific were its ravages that the frightened peasants thought the day of judgment had come.

The next station and village is St. Gedeon, near which the railway crosses La Belle Riviere and traverses a district notable for its forests and large game.

The next station is Hebertville, with its fine village of, perhaps, 3,000 people, situated three or five miles away. This is the largest settlement in the whole district, having a beautiful stone church that cost \$60,000.

After passing on speedily for ten miles or so we approach Chicoutimi, but the picturesque beauty of that town strikes upon your eye long before you reach its centre.

After passing on speedily for ten miles or so we approach Chicoutimi, but the picturesque beauty of that town strikes upon your eye long before you reach its centre. No matter how keen may have been your attention to the new objects along the route, it is keener by far when the magnificent Saguenay river opens to full view.

Its enormous flood of dark steadily flowing waters of unfathomable depth in some places, and its stupendous Capes Trinity and Eternity, rising so abruptly out of the waters some 35 miles below Chicoutimi. This wonderful formation of gigantic rock and mysterious-like volume of water seems to puzzle scientific men and philosophers.

Of the town of Chicoutimi itself nothing could be more beautifully situated or healthful. It has the vigorous breezes from the great river and lakes and mountains and a clean stand in its own rocky foundations, and its municipal affairs seem to prosper in the hands of its able head, Mr. Guay.

I strove to get a good idea of the religious, educational and charitable condition of the place, and had an opportunity to visit the handsome Cathedral of Mgr. Labreque, the learned and eloquent bishop of the diocese, with whom I had a very interesting and instructive conversation.

When called upon to speak in the English tongue, the learned prelate utters his words with care and deliberation, but with the strength and clearness of the ripe scholar.

The fine monument raised to the deceased members of the firm of Messrs. Price Brothers testifies to the love and respect of the French-Canadian inhabitants for the honorable men of the great lumber concern.

I saw a very improving sign of the town in the making over and enlarging of the former hotel. The new house is called the Chateau Saguenay, and will compare with anything in town or city as regards extent and elegance and comfort.

The Agriculturalist, of P. E. I., refers to a visit made by His Honor Lieutenant Governor Howland, recently, to Tignish. It says:—

His Honor left Charlottetown and visited New London, Stanley, Sea View, Kensington, and other places on the route, and made a short visit to Summerside, when we had a pleasant call from His Honor.

From the Prince Edward Island Agriculturalist we learn that on Tuesday, the 26th inst., the sixtieth anniversary of St. Augustine's Church, Rustico, was celebrated, at which there was a large attendance of the faithful.

The remainder of the day, says our contemporary, was devoted to a picnic on the Church grounds. This was a very pleasant affair, greatly enjoyed by the large number present, amongst whom were many of Charlottetown, Tignish and intervening points.

OUR CONDUCTORS AND MOTORMEN.

Some of the Trials They Undergo With the Public.

The Qualifications Required to Discharge the Duties—Men and Women Who tax Their Brains to Secure a Free Ride.

"Yes," said the conductor with the flowing blonde mustache, "our hours are pretty long and there is no snap about the work, except the 'cold snap,' which strikes us every now and then; but, just the same, the boys don't grumble any more than people in other lines.

"I have seen motormen with as much affection for a favorite car as some men have for a thoroughbred horse, and there are conductors on this very line who have grown fat, healthy and happy shouting out street names and being polite to the ladies, and who, I honestly believe, would go into a decline if they were taken off the cars."

"What special qualifications do we require? Well, I think the Superintendent could answer that question better than I can. However, first of all, we must be sober men. If we can't keep sober, we can't keep our job either.

"How about the conductors?" I asked. "A conductor," he answered, twisting his mustache with pardonable pride, "is supposed to have more style about him than a motorman."

"Exactly," he agreed. "He must also have a fair knowledge of both languages, and be polite under all circumstances. To be a successful conductor in this town you must be a D. of J. If you're not, you might as well quit the business."

"I tried to figure out what a D. of J. was, but pretty soon gave it up and asked for light in the subject. 'No, a D. of J. is not a member of a secret society or a labor union, nor anything like that. He is simply a Disciple of J. B., who carries around more patience to the square inch than the old man ever had an opportunity to display on his dunghill.'"

"The great majority of the public have little consideration for other people, and none at all for street railway men. The women are the worst offenders, by long odds. When some women go for a car ride they leave their common sense at home.

"Conductors are not mind-readers, as some people seem to think. It is no unusual thing for passengers to get carried beyond the street they want to get off at. Not long ago an old lady gave me a setting out at the corner of St. Lawrence and St. Catherine streets for not letting her off at Dorchester. She was agreeable enough to admit that she hadn't asked to get out at Dorchester street, but added, 'if you had an ounce of brains in your stupid red head you'd have known I was going to my daughter Katie, poor child, who's a lyin' sick in the hospital.'"

"There is also the type of man and woman who blame the conductor for everything that goes wrong on the line or in the power house, the busybody who pulls the strap whenever anyone looks around, the chumps who stand on the wrong corner and shake their fists after us or almost break their necks in an effort to board the moving car, and many other specimens of humanity with whom we come into daily contact and who seem to think that conductors are made to abuse and annoy. However, we get used to them after a while, and are really lonesome when we strike a whole car load of sensible people."

"Of course, you find the Montreal public strictly honest," I ventured to say. He laughed. "About as honest as other people, I suppose. The average man or woman thinks no more of beating the Street Railway out of a fare than Richard the Third did of killing off a prince or two. Why, there are business men down town who lay low for a chance to get on a car when the conductors are being changed, that they may save their fare by bluffing the relief! There are scores of people who present transfers twenty minutes or half an hour late and want us to believe that they took the first car; the truth is they have been shopping or having a drink in the interval. This class make an awful howl before they pay up or get off."

at home, actually pulls up her skirts on the cars that she may travel on a child's ticket!"

"The person who pays his fare when he has an opportunity of travelling free doesn't reside permanently in this town. In a big rush it is difficult for a conductor to be sure of all his fares, and the man who goes out of his way to put a ticket or a nickel in the box is a rare case, indeed. Perhaps, if people were all honest we conductors might lose our jobs. So, you see, everything is mixed with mercy—thank the Lord this is my last trip to night, for I'm dead tired."

OBITUARY.

Mr. John Redmond.

The death of Mr. John Redmond, the well known stationer and bookseller of Notre Dame street, which occurred on Wednesday last, removes from the circle of Irish Catholics of this city one of its staunchest and most enthusiastic supporters. Mr. Redmond at the time of his death had only crossed the threshold of the prime of life, and for nearly two years had been suffering from lung disease, from the effects of which he succumbed. Deceased was tireless in promoting the good work of Irish national societies, and was also a pioneer worker in advancing the cause of the workingman.

The funeral, which was held yesterday, was attended by a large gathering of all classes of citizens. To Mrs. Redmond, the bereaved widow and family, the TRUE WITNESS offers its sincere condolence in this hour of their great loss.—R.I.P.

The Late Mrs. Thomas Chambers.

It is with profound regret we have the melancholy duty cast upon us of announcing the death of Mrs. Thomas Chambers, which occurred at her residence, No. 32 Gain street, Thursday evening, the 4th of August, after an illness that was borne with Christian piety and resignation.

Mrs. Chambers was a devout and practical Catholic, a member of the Union of Prayer and of the Sacred Heart League, and also of the Holy Rosary Sodality of St. Mary's. There are few among the poor people of the district in which she lived that did not experience practical kindness from her in time of need and they are many who deplore her unexpected demise. In every relation of life she was highly esteemed. The deceased leaves seven children, three married and three unmarried daughters, and Sister St. Agnes of the Angels, who is at present at Waterbury, Conn., is also a daughter of the deceased lady.

To her sorrowing family we tender our respect and condolence in this hour of their deep affliction. The funeral will take place at 8 a.m. Monday, at St. Mary's Church, and interment will be at Cote des Neiges, R. I. P.—St. Mary's Calendar.

OUR REVIEWER.

THE VIRGIN is the title of a pretty little volume of 85 pages (Montreal, Canada), lately published, and already becoming extensively circulated throughout our cities. The following is a translation from the Nouvelle Revue Theologique (published in Paris and Leipzig), referring to the above work.

"Published anonymously, this little work exhibits great sense of observation and contains solid doctrine. Why does not a greater number of Protestants return to the true Church of Christ? Because they keep away from Mary, the Spiritual Mother of the faithful. Why do they remain so remote from the Holy Worship of Mary? Because of prejudice on the part of some, and ignorance on that of others. 1. They condemn the invocation of the Virgin Mary as being unlawful, opposed to Scripture, even idolatrous. 2. They claim to be able to dispense with her assistance. 3. They are afraid of placing the Virgin too high in their esteem. The author aims at doing away with those objections."

"It may also be a great help to Catholic preachers by which they may treat, not only piously but with solidity, the worship due to the Blessed Virgin Mary. The whole work breathes out the fragrance of a convinced faith while exhaling at the same time the great devotion of a true child of Mary. This double sentiment is of a nature calculated to produce the most favorable impressions upon the mind of the reader. We must sincerely hope that the work in question will be productive of much good where Catholics and Protestants live side by side, and that by the efforts of the many pious persons devoted to the Virgin Mary it will be soon known throughout the entire country."

If all the tobacco smoked in the British Empire last year were powdered into snuff, it would supply a sufficient quantity to bury a good sized town as completely as Pompeii was buried.

ECHOES FROM THE OLD LAND.

The Local Government Bill Now Sent to the Lords.

Bishop McHenry on Religion in Schools—The Demonstration in Honor of the Brothers Sheares at Cork—His Lordship Judge O'Brien's Remarks at the Opening of the Cork Assizes—A New Church—Notes on News.

DUBLIN July, 23.

The passing of the third reading of the Local Government Bill through the House of Commons was expected, and there is no doubt but it will go through the Lords without much opposition. A considerable portion of the English legislators seem to believe that the bill will do away with the Irish claims for home rule. How they arrive at this conclusion is hard to say. The Local Government Bill is a step in the right direction, but any one who thinks that a taste of a good thing will make the Irish desire for a full meal less keen is making a very big mistake.

The Rev. Dr. Henry, Bishop of Down and Connor, in speaking at the distribution of prizes at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Lisburn, on Monday, the 18th, made the following reference to Catholic education:—

"Education is essentially religious. Without religion there may be instruction, but such instruction is not education for a Christian. Apart from motives of religion the authority of teachers is not recognized with due submission even by the taught, and without obedience to lawful authority there can be no real education nor even success in life, and because nuns by their profession vow obedience to a superior in every act of their lives they are best able to appreciate its importance, and therefore, teach it in season and out of season to their youthful and confiding pupils. Education should make people not only clever, but good. This can never be effected but by religion, and the motives it supplies. Hence it is the duty of Catholic parents to see that their children are sent to Catholic schools where the principles enunciated are put into practice. We do not say that even if trained in Catholic schools all will turn out to be good practical Catholics and virtuous members of society, for the Church does not take away free will nor eradicate all the evil propensities we inherit; but it is certain they cannot be made such in schools from which the religion of the parents is either excluded, or in which it is reviled or belittled. The Catholic Church can never sanction any system of education in which knowledge is divorced from religion. I have taken this opportunity of making these remarks owing to the fact that some uneducated Catholics with worldly means are yet to be found who are so blind to the eternal interests of their children as to send them to schools and colleges where their faith and morals are exposed to the greatest dangers."

The demonstration to commemorate the centenary of the death of the Sheares, held in Cork on Sunday last, was one of the most imposing ever held since the great Parnell demonstration. Of course it must be remembered that in connection with the immense parades in honor of Parnell all the surrounding towns and villages, without a single exception, sent big contingents to swell the mighty throngs that welcomed the great leader. The procession, which moved rapidly and orderly, took half an hour to pass a given point, and it was strikingly well marshalled.

The death of a centenarian is announced in the person of Timothy Sweeney, at Grousemount. This remarkable old man had crossed the century stage and attained the great age of 100 years. He had his senses nearly up to the last, and was able to move about with the assistance of a stick until recently. He was a well known figure around his native district. He had a good many stories to tell of stirring events which occurred at the beginning of this century, and he had a hazy recollection of his parents having sheltered fugitives concerned in the great rebellion of '02, who escaped from other parts of Ireland to the lonely spot in which he lived and died. He was a great admirer of O'Connell, and a staunch old Nationalist to the last.

The Cork Summer Assizes opened a few days ago, and his Lordship Judge O'Brien, in addressing the Grand Jury after referring to the fact that there were but few cases to occupy their attention, made the following observations:—

"Indeed, of late years the records of crime in this and other localities have ceased to possess much of their relative importance. People's minds are occupied by other things, and, above all, in a community like that of the city of Cork, comprising a population usually eager for novelty and to discern and discuss and seize upon all fleeting topics of personal or public interest. Indeed, it has happened to me to observe of late that people's minds are occupied by other subjects besides merely crime or the distinctions of crime. Tramways and railways and schemes and projects of general and local communication, and the ups and downs of the Stock and Share Market, and all the interests of active commercial life, appear to engross people's attention. The state of public feeling which I have collected in this circuit and in this city has brought to my mind the conclusion, extending perhaps to the whole country, that the difficulties and necessities of ordinary life, the competition, trade topics of various public interest affect

ing a person's own views, and all the aggregate and moving tendencies of civilized life, have tended largely to push out of view subjects which the violence and animosities of controversy could not succeed in itself in displacing from the public mind.

The corner stone of a new church at Clonakenny, near Roscrea, was laid on Sunday by the Most Rev. Dr. McRedmond. The Very Rev. Dr. Keane, O. P. (Cork), who took his text from the 64th Psalm, 'We shall be filled O Lord, with the good things of Thy House,' preached an eloquent sermon, which deeply impressed the large congregation. Addressing those present at the conclusion of the sermon, Dr. McRedmond thanked the rev. preacher for his able sermon and said: It is 37 or 38 years ago since, as a curate of the parish, I had the inexpressible happiness of offering up to the Almighty God the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass within the walls of the church that has lately been demolished, and need I say that I feel stirred to my very soul when I consider that after the lapse of so many years I have come here to bless the foundation stone of a church which will be far finer and far more suitable for the celebration of the mysteries of our holy religion than the one that has disappeared so lately amongst us, and therefore it is, my dear brethren, that I think it my duty to express my grateful thanks, not merely to the preacher who has uttered such wise and moving words to us, but to the zealous priest who has put his hands generously and unflinchingly to this work of God, and to the people, poor though you may be, and not possessed of very much of this world's goods, who have nobly responded to his appeal, and who, I am sure, will help and assist him by every means in their power until that noble work they have undertaken has been brought to a successful issue.

The Most Rev. Dr. McRedmond, Bishop of Killaloe, has appointed Rev. John O'Halloran, P.P., Portroe, to be P.P. Burgess; Rev. W. Marman, C.C., Castleconnell, to be P.P. Portroe; Rev. M. McNamara, C.C., Couragenec, to be C.C. Castleconnell; Rev. James McDunnell, Glasgow, to be C.C. Couragenec. The Most Rev. Dr. McHenry, Bishop of Down and Connor, has appointed Rev. George McCorry, C.C., Annacorney, to the vacant curacy in Lurgan parish, which has remained unfilled from the month of August last, in which month Rev. M. B. McConville, a curate in the parish, was appointed to succeed the late Very Rev. James O'Hare, P.P., V.P., in the charge of this parish. Father McCorry will be replaced in Annacorney by Rev. John Lupton, of Newry, who was raised to the priesthood at the recent ordinations in Maynooth.

NOTES. The name of Brandy Lane, Cork, has been changed to St. Finbarr's Road. At the Antrim Assizes the Lord Chief Baron, commenting upon the number of cases of house-breaking in Belfast, said that they were a disgrace to that city. A number of convictions were obtained in Orange Riot trials at the County Antrim Assizes. In the swearing in of the jury eighty on the panel did not answer to their names and were fined £10 each. A young Scotch medical student named Gilman was killed recently by a fall from the "Lion's Paw" of the Giant's Causeway. The wind carried his hat off, and in his efforts to catch it he went to his death. The report of the directors of the Dublin United Tramways Company has been submitted to the shareholders and received with satisfaction. The outlay for the electrical equipment of the road exceeds £100,000 to date. At the fourth annual international athletic contest between Scotland and Ireland, the Irishmen were easy winners with a score of nine out of eleven events. In the long jump W. J. M. Newburn, Ireland, established a new World's record of 24 feet 6 1/2 in. The only events won by the Scots were the mile and half mile races.

Wife Father—No, my son, never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day. Remember that, and the path which leads to success will lie open before you. Little Freddie—All right, Gennie a quarter to go to the ball game this afternoon. It might rain to-morrow. —Chicago News.

Mistress—Where have you served before? Servant—Just give me a city directory and I'll mark the place, where I have not served.—Fliegende Blätter.

The synopsis, a water insect, is provided with an anchor in the exact shape of the anchor used by ships. By means of this peculiar device the insect holds itself firmly in any desired spot.

Perfectly Cured Weak and Low Spirited—Nervous Prostration—Appetite Poor and Could Not Rest. "I take great pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla to others. It has been the means of restoring my wife to good health. She was stricken down with an attack of nervous prostration. She suffered with headaches and her nerves were under severe strain. She became very low spirited and so weak she could only do a little work without resting. Her appetite was poor, and being so weak she could not get the proper rest at night. She decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, as we had heard it highly praised, and I am glad to state that Hood's Sarsaparilla has perfectly cured all her ailments." G. BELLEAU, 321 Hannah St., West, Hamilton, Ontario. Remember Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. In the Best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1.00 per bottle. Get Hood's Hood's Pills. All druggists, 25c.

IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

A WRITER in The Calendar of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, New York, in referring to the necessity of a young woman observing a dignified bearing in her relations with her employer, says:

A girl never enhances her business prospects by putting aside her dignity toward her employer. It may seem to her that other girls, adopting a different course, enjoy more advantages and make speedier progress. But this is in the seeming, never in the reality. Familiarity here breeds absolutely nothing but contempt. This is one of the most unfortunate elements in the entrance of woman in the business world, and one of the principal reasons why I oppose her doing so except where actual and dire necessity compels it. I know of all too many cases where girls have been placed in the most trying of positions in this respect. It is unfortunate, but it is true, that there are men who are all too ready to take advantage of their positions in life. And under the wrong impression that it means a surer hold upon their positions the employer tolerates the familiarity of the employer. It is the position in which many a business girl finds herself.

Inexperienced, she believes her position is at stake, not knowing that her tolerance brings that end closer than her assumption of the position her own feelings dictate. Respectability is a girl's greatest safeguard everywhere, but nowhere is it such a vital safeguard to her as when she must rub up the world and be, in a measure, her own protector. Business men, generally speaking, draw a sharp distinction between their acquaintances of the office and their social friends. They do it because experience has taught them it is the only wise course. From this attitude on the part of the employer the girl in business should profit.

Let her keep her social life and her business life as distinct as possible. Anything but an assumption of quiet dignity on her part takes away just so much from her own usefulness in the business world, and lessens, rather than increases, the respect of her employer. I do not mean by this that a young woman should assume a chilling manner towards her male superiors or equals in business. Woman's greatest charm in her ability to be womanly, and womanly in her exactness that the world respects and nothing more. It is, perhaps, because business is still a novelty to women that so many girls have yet to learn the lesson that courtesy has no place in the commercial world, and that to presume upon kindness extended is a fatal mistake. The girl whom the man of business respects most highly is the girl who carries herself so as to win his respect. And a man's true respect for a good woman means the very best that is within him.

A writer offers the following suggestions to the spendthrift section of humanity:

A very good plan is to determine on saving a proportion of income increasing as the income increases, as for instance, one-tenth of \$100 a year, one-fifth of \$200, one-fourth of \$300 and so on. Almost any man who followed that plan would soon be beyond the reach of want, and yet would have an expanding enjoyment of the good things of life. Try a month without spending anything. Take no money out with you in your pocketbook, and persistently avoid borrowing. Do not buy any food in the city; bring your sandwiches from home. It is quite possible to live without spending a cent beyond household and traveling expenses. When you have done this for a month you will have learned how to save.

The decline in the number of early marriages, says the Sunday Democrat, has become quite remarkable in recent years, and not a few moralists attribute it to a decay in morals and fashionable follies. We are told that a number of women have formed at Boston a society, the members of which bind themselves not to marry until they attain the age of twenty-five years; but it must be borne in mind that these Boston ladies belong to the advanced school of thought which has made infidelity fashionable. The Catholic Church has never been unfriendly to early marriages. She is a devoted mother, and always consults for the best interests of her daughters. When a young married couple start in life, with the grace of the Sacrament of Matrimony, they have God's blessing, and if they retain His friendship they will never have cause to regret an early marriage.

The following amusing incident is reported by an American exchange to have occurred in a Cleveland street car:

A woman of fifty, made up to look about twenty-five years old, got aboard at a crossing to find every seat occupied. She stood for a moment, and then selecting a poorly-dressed man about forty-five years of age, she observed: "Are there any gentlemen on the car?" "Indeed, I dunno," he replied, as he looked up and down. "If there haint, and you are going clear through, I'll hunt up one for you at the end of the line." There was an embarrassing silence for a moment, and then a light broke in on him all of a sudden, and he rose and said: "You can have this seat, ma'am. I am allus perfectly willing to stand up and give my seat to anybody older than myself. That decided her. She gave him a look which he will not soon forget, and grabbing the strap, she refused to sit down, even when five seats had become vacant.

KEEP your blood pure, your appetite good, your digestion perfect by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has power to keep you WELL.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

RECALLING the much harder conditions of housekeeping of the times of our grandmothers and likewise of their mothers before them, says The Catholic Home Journal, we are impressed with the fact that the women who surmounted successfully so many obstacles must have been made of really tough fiber. The modern appliances which give us everything for our tables in highly condensed and beautiful forms, ready for use, with the minimum of preparation, were then unknown. They pounded the pepper and pulverized the sugar, and rolled the silt. So far from having electric lights to command at the touch of a mysterious knob, they had not even lucifer matches. The fire had to be kept in by strenuous care, and sometimes one went to her neighbor's to borrow a handful of fire with which to light her own. Nothing was easy. Everything required hard, persevering and unrelenting labor, so that we may well believe that the women of that elder day were far from being incapable. Incapable women may, for the brief seasons of youth, while the sea shell color tints the round cheek and the beams in the bright eyes, win a passing tribute from thoughtless men. But the women who wear well must know how to meet emergencies, how to order and see their orders obeyed, how to hold themselves in calm composure, whatever tempests are abroad.

Lamp explosions arise from the same conditions that produce explosions in the case of kerosene cans. The oil is allowed to burn too low, explosive gas fills the space above the oil, and the gas is ignited by a draft of air or by an attempt to extinguish it by blowing down the chimney. It should be remembered that a mill lamp can not explode.

The average housekeeper finds that her memory is shortest when it comes to the daily planning of meals. Her frequent cry that she cannot think of anything to order never seems to be suggestive of her own remedy. She has ordered and does order every day the round of family living, and it when the process is over she would arrange in a little book kept for the purpose the chief dishes that have appeared on the table during the twenty-four hours, she will find that she quickly accumulates a valuable memorandum. Instead of cataloguing these dishes under Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, it is simpler to classify them breakfast, luncheon, dinner, substantial and desserts. A housekeeper, says the New York Post, who has practised this plan since the beginning of the year has over and over again been amazed to discover how the useful simple dishes escape her memory without effort.

The next dietetic fad is going to be banana flour. Manufacturers are experimenting in this direction and promise soon a meal that will keep as long as wheat flour and make a much more nutritious bread. As already the case for whole wheat flour is passing, this new albumen will undoubtedly meet a quick welcome when it comes. The use of the banana has developed its great value as an article of food, and the great army of banana consumers are prepared to accept eagerly its further development.

To make apple Charlotte use a pound of apples, four ounces of moist sugar, grated lemon rind, slices of bread, clarified butter. Peel, core, and stew the apples with the sugar, lemon rind, and water; cut the bread into two thin rounds to fit a small cake tin; dip the pieces in clarified butter; put one piece at the bottom; line the sides with slices of bread an inch wide, overlapping; pour in the apples; cover with the second round of bread; bake for three quarters of an hour; turn out on a hot dish, sprinkle with castor sugar, and serve.

The report comes from Kingston that on Saturday last, at Storms' Carriers, Mr. Pitman and a lady visitor ate canned salmon for dinner and left some in the can for supper. After eating the last meal they became dreadfully sick, and their friends were afraid they would die. A physician was sent for, and soon found out that the patients had been poisoned. After treatment they received they are now on their way to recovery. A writer, commenting on the affair, says: "If people would be careful to remove the contents of preserving cans immediately upon opening such accidents as the above would be avoided. The effect of the admission of air into the tin is to generate lead poison."

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

"I've never seen times as hard as they are now," complained the citizen in the broadcloth suit and high silk hat, grudgingly counting out \$900 and handing it over to the tax collector. "It's been all I could do to raise this money. The only thing for a man to do who has any property in this town is to sell out and move away before he is taxed out of existence. If the fellows that owe me money would only—"

At this point the county officer with the pen behind his ear asked him if he wouldn't please stand aside. He was in the way of a bony-handed, cheerful-looking citizen in a blue check shirt and brown overalls, who wanted to pay the tax on six dogs.—Chicago Daily Tribune.

Men, women and children who are troubled with sores, humors, pimples, etc., may find permanent relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WHIMS OF FASHION.

THE topic new in the world of fashion is the styles for the season when the leaves begin to fall. The fashion authority of the New York Sun seems to look forward to a revival of many old styles. Here are the views given:

Fashion in the new guise which it will assume in the early autumn is the most interesting side of the subject just at the moment, and, while there are a few stray straws showing which way the wind blows, there are as yet no extreme changes in sight that can be announced on entirely trustworthy authority for the coming modes. At the same time the latest importations of summer gowns are sure to furnish many well directed hints as to what may be expected in the near future, and we can predict with some degree of certainty that the over-skirt, in all the old and modern variations of form, will be a prevailing feature of winter dress. Certainly all the tendencies are in that direction, and the over-skirt has already appeared in both pointed and rounded peplum shape, and now and then a short, round apron, all laid in upturned plaits, as it was made years ago.

Old fashions are revived again and again, but never without some pretty changes, which make them seem quite new; so the modern overskirt will be built, no doubt, on more artistic lines than anything we have ever had before. It is always the modifications of any new turn in fashion that are prettiest, but the dressmakers, who have played all the variations on the summer themes and anxiously await the novelties, are liable to act too quickly in the first hours and produce results which are either too extreme or not up to the line. But the overskirt is well in sight, and the dressmaker can practice her arts on this feature of dress with all the artistic originality she can muster.

The most attractive models so far are the close fitting apron shapes, longer in front than at the back, where they fasten with hooks concealed by tiny bows of velvet ribbon with a fancy buckle in the centre. Then there is the long apron, reaching almost to the hem of the skirt in front and back, and widening up shorter at the sides. The sedate overdress falls in two points at either side, and, like the others, fits very closely around the hips. Women are accused of all sorts of frivolous tendencies because of the frequent changes in fashion, and often deplore them when they have to abandon a style which has been especially pleasing; but there is a practical side to this constant revolution in fashion which helps no end of people to a livelihood. Gowns have to be re-modelled, and various industries are developed to meet the demand made by some new fashion.

Color is a very important point in the season's gowns, and it is best to consider it very carefully in making a selection. Mulberry is promised as one of the new shades for winter, and from the medley of blues which cropped out in the spring a lovely azure tint has appeared as the leading choice. It is the pretty, soft, bright blue seen in Oriental pottery, and yellow is used in combination with it. Gray in all the shades will continue in favor; a soft yellow brown will be worn, and copper color is to be used in contrast for trimming black gowns. Copper colored velvet embroidered with gold thread will be one of the new features in dress trimming.

The picturesque sleeves of the day, says an authority on the subject, is so called as that worn made by an artist it has the arm without a wrinkle and rolls from the knuckles clear up to the wrists. Here, like a smoothly drawn kid glove, the sleeve opens bell shape around a small puff, which rather resembles a musk melon in shape, and, if the sleeve is made of gathered or plaited silk muslin. To complete the arm's decoration, a very modest flat epaulet extends from the shoulder upon the puff. A bit of braided cloth, two wedge-shaped pieces of goods, or scraps of rich embroidery, form the epaulet, which is invariably edged with a narrow quilting of the same material as the puff. Through some slight of strong imagination this arm bag has been christened the Charles IX sleeve.

White rush straw hats trimmed with large and very beautiful roses have the lead in fashionable summer millinery, and, while they do not turn directly back from the face, they show all the front hair.

A veil with no dots directly in front of the eyes is one of the commendable novelties. But with dots sprinkled in as generously as ever below the range of vision the effect may be rather too weird to become popular.

Last among the phases of the sailor hat is a crown of white or blue duck or pique and a rough straw brim. It is said to be the coolest kind of summer headgear going.

A new silk muslin which has some of the stiffness of horsehair and silk moreen is being made up into petticoats. It rustles almost as industriously as real silk and when trimmed with lace and plenty of ruffles it is a good substitute.

White shirt waists of dimity, pique and fine lawn prettily trimmed with lace are the most fashionable of all the varieties worn this season, and next to these are the pretty pale colors, quite plain if you like, but they must be perfect in fit, or they have no style.

Something called mousseline taffeta is a light airy material used for summer

PUBLIC SCHOOL IDYL.

(Kalamazoo Augustinian.)

Ram it in, cram it in,
Children's heads are hollow;
Slam it in, jam it in,
Still there's more to follow—
Hygiene and history,
Astronomic mystery,
Algebra, histology,
Latin etymology,
Botany, geometry,
Greek and trigonometry—
Ram it in, cram it in,
Children's heads are hollow.

Rap it in, tap it in—
What are teachers paid for?
Bing it in, slam it in—
What are children made for?
Ancient archeology,
Aryan philology,
Prosody, zoology,
Physics, climatology,
Calculus and mathematics,
Rhetoric and hydrostatics—
Hoax it in, coax it in,
Children's heads are hollow.

Rub it in, club it in,
All there is of learning;
Punch it in, crunch it in,
Quench their childish yearning
For the field and air grassy nook,
Meadow green and tripping brook;
Drive such wicked thoughts afar,
Teach the children that they are
But machines to cram it in,
Bang it in, slam it in—
That their hearts are hollow.
Scold it in, mould it in,
And all that they can swallow:
Told it in, hold it in,
Still there's more to follow.

Faces pinched, sad and pale,
Tell the same sad story tale—
Tells of moments robbed from sleep,
Minds unsteady, stupefied,
Those who have passed the unchange through
With aching brow, will it be you
If you the teacher crammed it in,
Rammed it in, jammed it in,
Crammed it in, pounded it in,
Pushed it in, clubbed it in,
Pressed it in and caressed it in,
Rapped it in, slapped it in,
When their heads were in a row.

CHATS TO YOUNG MEN.

A writer in The Calendar of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, New York, draws a pen picture of a certain class of men who are to be found in every community. Here is what he has to say:

Individuals vary. As there are not two persons who look alike, so there are not two who think or act alike. The old Quaker proverb says: "Every body is queer except me and thee, and thee art queer sometimes." This may be in some cases merely subjective, without any foundation in reality; but when, as it may oftentimes be, objectively true, it teaches us at least to admit that there are other rational beings in the world besides ourselves who may entertain opinions and idiosyncrasies different from our own, and which may still be not altogether ridiculous. All who in the arguments and differences of life act with their reason in a normal state are ever ready to take this into account. Some there are, however, and they may be justly called abnormal, but not as to number, who are the only "we" in the intellectual world. If there be a question in dispute, call such a one a crank—and he will answer it without any diffidence, though somewhat arbitrarily. Is there a doctrine that requires a judge? He is the man. Let no one differ from his ruling else he will be a confirmed idiot. He can talk and care to talk on any question, ranging from the latest city politics to the validity of Anglican orders. That men make so many mistakes is a constant cause of surprise to him; he knows the way, the only proper way, to assist and set all things to rights; if he had but the opportunity to put his genius to full play the millennium would soon be at hand. But fortunately (?) he must work out his existence in comparative obscurity. But such a man can serve at least one good purpose, and that is to warn other men not to imitate him. For, in spite of all their talk, such persons are mere shame—polished on the outside, hollow within; devoid of humility, ostentatious wanting in charity, ever setting at naught the feelings of their fellows, and wasting real ability which might, if turned to a proper course, achieve much good.

It is well for us to know the truth on questions of interest—above all, of our own. What brings the crank into existence? That is a question which has confounded the wisest philosophers. The crank is something like the flies in summer; nobody knows where they come from, yet they are always there to pester mankind. A crank, quite different from the new woman, generally has his "wrongs." Somebody, it matters not who—perhaps the person has only an ideal existence—has shamefully neglected him. Constant brooding over that neglect has given birth to several other instances of a like nature; they grow and grow till every man is opposed to him and he becomes a living martyr with the world against him!

Of course this is merely subjective. He has worked this out entirely from his morbid imagination, but in his eyes it gradually assumes a reality and he determines to vent his spite on the world. Misery has evidently chosen him to play the office of Nemesis. A crank is sui generis; he is a "crank!"

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But let us never parade our little learning before others, and maintain our opinions as true simply because they are ours, as if truth were dependent on us. Let us be always humble minded, and if we wish to know the truth let us seek it from such as know it; or if we possess it and the proper occasion should arise for imparting it to others, let us do it in all charity, taking into due account the feelings and opinions of other men.

From the same source we also take the following sketch of very troublesome cranks who generally succeed in not only making themselves unhappy but also everyone with whom they come in contact. I outline a few characteristics, if such they may be called, the writer says:

Every man must have his thorn, so it may be supposed that every human society must have its crank. The debating society, the athletic club, the charitable organization, all have in the possession of at least one. You can tell a crank by these things: he always has an inflexible trust in his own judgment, and a correspondingly low estimate of the judgment and actions of others. The word "crank" originally comes from the German "crank" meaning sick, either because sickness may be regarded as an excuse for the crank or else because his tendency is to make others sick.

Moreover, a crank is never quiet. A man for people would not know that he was a crank. He is always careful to speak his mind and he always has a mind to speak. Generally everything displeases him and he endeavors to make everything, named included, displeasing to everybody else. Does anything please him? It gives the most offense he has just his approval upon it. Everybody must understand that also.

He is rigorous justice personified; sympathy and consideration do not enter into his life. He is a self appointed scourge. His remarks are almost always accurate. He is a stranger to self denial and to patience. To reason with him is like attempting to draw a seal and to see him forget self and enjoy a joke and find merrily in the play of his fellows is as rare as the sight of a century plant in bloom.

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SOME STRANGE NOTES.

Madmen are held in veneration as saints by the Arabs. One came up to me in Tunis the other day to solicit alms. I gave him a half penny, which he gravely returned, says a traveller. Supposing I had given him too little, I produce a penny, but this was returned still more emphatically. I supposed he would take nothing less than silver and consulted a native on the subject. "The saint returned your coins," said he, "not because you gave him too little, but because you gave him too much. He is accustomed to receive 1 centime—the tenth of a penny. These saints are privileged persons and may go to any shop and take what they will without being expected to pay for it."

Tsin Ching Chung, a Chinese gentleman who was a Yale student a few years ago, has undertaken the defence of the rat as an article of diet. He says: "What the carrot is to the horse's coat, a rat is to the human hair. Neither fact can be explained, but every horseman knows that a regimen of carrots will make his stud as smooth and lustrous as velvet, and the Chinese, especially the women, know that rats used as food stop

the falling out of the hair and make the locks soft, silky and beautiful. I have seen it tried many times, and every time it succeeded."

It seems incredible that so small and harmless an animal as a mouse is able to frighten an elephant almost out of his senses. One little mouse in the herd on which they are feeding will stampede an entire herd. In their native land there are little animals known as chacanas, which feed on a small, sour berry of which elephants are very fond. They live in settlements, something after the manner of prairie dogs, under the berry bushes. When feeding, the elephants trample the little towns, and the chacanas, in their fright, run up the tubes of the elephant's trunks. Their long, sharp claws catch in the flesh, and they cannot be ejected. The more violently the monster blows through its coiled trunk the more firmly the hooked claws of the little animal become embedded in the flesh. In time, irritation and death are the result. In captivity the elephants think they are in danger of a deadly chacana when they see a mouse.

The bears of northern Maine can not have a great love for the crab apples which are grown in that region with impunity. The appliances of modern civilization. When a telegraph company started to put up poles in the woods between Grand and Fort Kent, the simple-minded bears began to sniff at the tall sticks with suspicion, evidently mistaking them for some new form of deadfall. They were erected for the special purpose of supporting the telegraph wires. They stayed away from the camps of the workmen all the time the crabs were getting surveyed and when the poles were going up, refusing to respond to the luring odors of succulent pork or burnt molasses. But when the glass insulators were screwed to the arms of the poles, every bear in the neighborhood took care to watch the progress of the work.

Although the superintendent of the job pronounced the line complete and ready for service a month ago, the company has been unable to procure the transmission of messages through the long strip of woods above Astor. A double line of line iron is kept in place all the time, but in spite of this the insulators are so much of a nuisance that no communication can be kept up for three days in succession. The company hired a detective to find larger rewards for whoever could make the men who were repairing the line. As yet no reward has been paid, but the men are generally well paid for their work. The whole line swarms with bears that climb the poles and gnaw the insulators faster than the men could renew them.

The only way the telegraph can account for this is by saying that the part of the bears is that they believe that the insulators are their favorite crab apples, and will not be convinced of their error until they are grown old and made actual pros. Telegraph lines will apparently never do no business until every bear in the neighborhood has thus satisfied himself.—New York Sun.

A millions preacher had preached to a class of sinners before Dr. Yoder's. He came down smiling, and in the midst of the service and, expecting our gratitude, he said: "Well, my lord, how did you like the sermon?" "The most wonderful I replied Yoder, who was like the peace of God, it passed his understanding, and, like His name, he thought it would have endured forever."

On the day of Gladstone's funeral arrangements were made in the little village of Lower Guttering to ring a memorial in memory of the deceased statesman. The bells were muffled and all was made ready; but not one of the ringers put in an appearance. A local paper explained the next day that all the landowners of the neighbourhood are Tories, and that the bell ringers, who belong to the laboring class, would have become muffled man by taking part in such a manifestation of respect and reverence for the Grand Old Man.

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My Most Peculiar Patient.

By DR. CYRUS EDSON.

It is not unusual for a physician to have a patient who has a fixed idea that he or she is going to die. Most people when laid up with any serious illness are sure that their days on earth are numbered, and there are many per-sons in the best of health who feel a sort of premonition that they have not much longer to live. There are but few doctors who at one time or another are not consulted by patients in regard to this peculiar ailment, and personally I have had many such cases.

I was rather startled one afternoon recently when a young woman walked into my office and calmly announced that she was going to die. She was good-looking, stylishly dressed, and seemed to be about twenty-three years old. She was well built and healthy-looking, without the slightest sign of any illness about her. Her eyes were bright, and though her face was a trifle pale, there was no good reason for her to suppose that her life was near its end.

Immediately I thought that the case was one of the ordinary kind—of a patient who had a cranky notion from which she could not rid herself. I questioned her closely and learned that she had been to four or five other physicians, who examined her thoroughly, but found nothing the matter with her. They all assured her that, barring accidents, she still had a long time to live; but, despite their assurances, the phantom of death continually loomed up in her mind. The more she tried to shake the idea off, the more she felt the more obstinate it became. The thought of death haunted her day and night. In the midst of a conversation it would suddenly strike her, and while talking rationally upon the subject involved her mind would wander off upon the idea that she was going to die. She would picture to herself how astonished and horrified her friends would be if she should suddenly drop dead.

There was one peculiarity about her illusion. While she could not tell for certain the exact day of her demise, she felt that it would be the day of her wedding.

She was engaged to a young man of good family, a thoroughly desirable husband in every respect, and she loved him passionately. But she said that she felt it cruel of her to allow the ceremony to take place, and would delay it for a time, if not indefinitely.

I made a thorough examination of her, and outside of a little shortness of breath could detect nothing wrong. I told her it would be foolish on her part to postpone the wedding ceremony simply on account of her horrible illusion. In fact I told her the marriage might in-terfere with her. But despite my advice the marriage was delayed a month.

About two weeks before the day set for the ceremony she came to me again and told me the idea that she would die on the day before the wedding had taken a stronger hold on her than ever. I again made a careful examination of her, but as before, could detect no symptoms of any illness. Her heart was a little weak, but not enough to cause any uneasiness. Nevertheless she again postponed the day of her marriage.

I could not get her to submit to a regular course of treatment for her nervous system, as she claimed that it was not her nerves that were out of order, but a vital part of her body. She would only come for advice when she thought the doctor would detect the symptoms of her disorder, and would visit several physicians in one day.

In this way she kept on, delaying her marriage, and the end of six months after the original date set for the ceremony found her still without a husband. I never spoke to her fiancé, so I could not tell what he thought of the peculiar delays; but she told me that he did not know the true reason. At last the day was definitely set. There were to be no more postponements. Both the young people were supremely happy.

The day before the ceremony was to occur came. Contrary to her expectations, she was in an unusually cheerful mood. A smile of happiness was on her face, and she thought less of her death than at any other time since her engagement.

Freeling came and found her in the same buoyant spirits. She ate her dinner with relish and left the table to go up stairs and try on her wedding dress. After this she played cards with her brother. About 9 o'clock she was still playing with her brother when he called on her to show her hand. He received no answer, and, walking up to her, found her chin resting on her body, and no amount of shaking could arouse her. I was sent for and when I arrived found she had died just as she had predicted, on the day before her wedding.

An autopsy was held on the body, and then it was found that a plug had formed in the coronary artery, which supplies the heart with blood.

No one could explain how the plug formed there, and it was an impossibility to ascertain any symptoms while it was forming. At the time of her death it had entirely stopped the blood from entering the heart. This was the strangest case I ever had.

In a recent number of Power, a singular calculation is presented by J. A. Renie. It would require, according to Mr. Renie's figures, the power of a ten thousand-horse power engine about 70,000,000,000 years to lift the earth one foot in height, and to do this work, allowing thirteen pounds of water per horse power per hour, would require

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some 10,000,000,000,000 gallons of water, or more than would be discharged at the mouth of the Mississippi in 60,000 years. This would be enough, the writer estimates, to cover the entire surface of the earth to a depth of about 300 feet to convert which into steam, using good boilers, would require some 4,000,000,000,000 tons of coal. If the latter quantity of the mineral was loaded on cars of twenty tons each, it would de-mand 200,000,000,000 such cars; if the latter were thirty feet long and all coupled together in one train, it would reach round the earth 45,000,000 times, and, if running twenty miles per hour, would consume 25,000,000 years in running the length of it. So much for 'figures.'

A CARPENTER'S STORY.

STRICKEN WITH LA GRIPPE, FOL-LOWED BY RHEUMATISM.

SUFFERED A GREAT DEAL AND FOR TWO MONTHS WAS UNABLE TO WORK—DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS RESTORED HIS HEALTH.

From the Reporter, Palmerston, Ont.

There is not a better known man in Palmerston than Mr. James Skea, who for the past twenty-four years has fol-lowed the trade of carpentry in the town. Mr. Skea, who is a native of the Okney Islands, is now sixty-six years of age and is hale and hearty. A few years ago he was attacked with grip, which left in its wake acute rheumatism. For two months he was unable to work and suffered a great deal from this dreaded disease. He used several kinds of liniments, but to no avail. Having read in the papers of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People he decided to try them. He took one box and was surprised at the effect. He took a second and finally a third, when he found that his old enemy was about routed. To a Reporter representative, who called upon him at his residence to find out if the reported cure was correct, Mr. Skea said: "I was greatly surprised at the result of taking a couple of boxes. I suffered fearfully, but they made a new man of me, and fixed me right up. I now take them every spring and fall to guard against colds and grip. They are the only thing that does me any good. Mr. Campbell or Mr. Thom will tell you that. I wouldn't be without Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for anything. They are the best medicine in the world. Though I am up in years, my health is good and I am right as a dollar. I attribute it to the use of these pills. I recommended them to Mr. William Battie, carpenter foreman on the G. N. W., who had also been troubled with rheumatism, and they speedily effected a cure in his case.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapping bearing the full trade mark, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.'

THE LAWYER AND THE FARMER.

How the Wily Agriculturist was Forced to Pay for Legal Advice.

There are a great many stories told regarding the exorbitant charges of lawyers, but the following account, of how a skinkint of the rural district was made to pay for advice, which we clip from the Northwest Review, is fairly entitled to rank amongst the most humorous:

A close-fisted old farmer thought there was a good chance to get some legal advice from the young man, gratis, so he dropped into his office, told him how glad he was that he had come into town, because the old judge was getting superannuated, and contrived in the course of his talk to get the legal information he wanted, and then bidding him good morning was about to leave when the young man asked for his fee. "What for?" asked the old farmer. "For legal advice," replied the young lawyer. "How much is it?" "Five dollars." The farmer declared he would never pay it, and the young lawyer told him if he didn't he would sue him. So the farmer trotted down to see the old judge, whom he found hoeing in his garden, and said: "Judge, I went in this morning just simply to make a neighborly call on that young scamp of a lawyer who has just come into town, and he charged me five dollars." "Served you right," said the judge, "you had no business to go to him." "Well, have I got to pay him?" "Certainly you have. Well, then if I must, I must. Good morning." "Hold on," said the judge, aren't you going to pay me? "Pay you what for?" "Why, for legal advice, of course." "What do you charge?" "Ten dollars." The result of it was that the old fellow had to pay five dollars to the young lawyer and ten dollars to the old one.

The camel is a beast of great strength and endurance. Nothing hurts it until the proverbial "last straw" is added to its burden. The human digestive system is very much like a camel. It is really astonishing how much abuse it will stand. Sometimes, however, something worse than usual will be eaten, and will go through the stomach into the bowels, and there it will stick—that's constipation. Some of the simplest symptoms are coated tongue and foul breath, dizziness, heartburn, flatulence, sallowiness, distress after eating, headaches and lassitude. A little thing will cause constipation, and a little thing will relieve it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a certain cure for constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, mild and natural in their action. There is nothing injurious about them. Sold by druggists.

Address with 31 cents in one cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and get a free copy of the "People's Common Sense Medical Ad-visor."

EASY QUICK WORK SNOWY WHITE CLOTHES. SURPRISE SOAP MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY

IRISH PRISONS REPORT.

Some of the Changes Being Made in the Administration of Prisons.

The Decrease of Crime—Statistics that Show the Number of Prisoners now Undergoing Sentences.

The report of the General Prisons Board of Ireland, which has just been laid on the table of the House of Commons, gives an excellent picture of the absence of crime in Ireland last year. The closing of Grangeegorman Female Prison on August 26, 1897, reduced the number of local prisons in Ireland by one. Grangeegorman is now devoted to the use of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum. This change was effected at the direction of the Lord Lieutenant. A further change in the prison administration of the country is now being carried out, the result of which will be, when the work is completed, that Mountjoy Prison, in Dublin, will cease to be the chief male convict prison of Ireland and its place, in this regard, will be taken by Maryborough Jail.

Mountjoy Prison in the future will be mainly a local prison. It is proposed to add a new block to Maryborough Jail, while for its future purposes an adjoining farm of thirty-four acres has been acquired. When the proposed alterations have been carried out Maryborough will possess accommodation for about 314 convicts. The Prison Board consider that its central position and its healthy situation admirably adapt it to the position it will hold as the principal male convict prison of Ireland.

This change has been largely brought about by the fact that for some years it has been felt that the existence of the principal convict prison in the immediate vicinity of a great city is undesirable. To escape from this a Royal Commission, which sat so long ago as 1883-84, recommended the establishment of a public works prison in the country, but the Prison Board, with the knowledge they had of the number of prisoners already on their hands, and the con-stantly decreasing number of convicts, did not consider itself justified in incur-ring the great expense involved in the proposal of the Royal Commission. Hence the management which has been approved of by the Government.

There has been a slight increase in the number of juveniles, under twelve years of age, committed to prison and convicted in 1897 as compared with 1896. With this exception, however, there has been a continuous decrease for many years past in the number of this class of prisoners.

The average number of prisoners in custody during the year was 2,312, and the total number of deaths was 7, a death rate of 2.99 per thousand. There were 81 cases of insanity during the year. Of these, 59 were insane on admission.

Turning from the local prisoners to the convict establishments the statistics furnished show very satisfactory results. On January 1, 1897, there were 1,290 convicts in Irish prisons; on January 1, 1891 this total has fallen to 870, while the number in penal servitude on January 1 last was only 318.

Out of 253 prisoners received under sentence of penal servitude during the three years ending December 31, 1897, 122, or nearly one half, were for the shorter term—namely, three years. In the whole of 1897 only one woman was sentenced to penal servitude in Ireland. In that same period the number of convicts punished in prison was 105, which showed a percentage to the total number of convicts of 17.8.

The percentage in 1897 was 24.16. The Board adds that the members are glad to be able to state that non-productive mechanical employments, such as the treadmill or crank, are in use in Irish prisons and that for the year 1897 work was produced to the value of £3,365 0s. 3d., which, as compared with the previous year, shows an increase of £226 8s. 5d.—United Ireland.

PAINT YOUR CHEEKS.

Not with paint on the outside that is easily washed off. Put the color on from within. Scott's Emulsion fills the cheeks with rich, red blood. It is a color that stays too.

There are so many more things in the world to be laughed at when a girl is with a young man than when she is with her father and mother.

TOOTHACHE STOPPED IN TWO MINUTES with Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum. 10c.

Indifference! Indifference in the place of love? That means nothing in the place of something. Wherefore, prattling courtier, learn from a woman that in-

pleasant a process as chewing pills. Nevertheless, this is the real touchstone of brotherly love. The best way of practicing it is to put ourselves in the place of him who tries us, and to see how we would wish him to treat us if we had his defects. We must put ourselves in the place of buyer when we sell, and seller when we buy, if we want to deal fairly.—St. Francis de Sales.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete report of patents granted last week by the American Government to Canadian inventors. This report is prepared especially for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and exports, New York Life Building, Montreal:

- 607,832—Joseph Choquette & al., St Hyacinthe. Fiber treating machine.
608,107—Joseph H. Coleman, Tottenham, P. Q. Fare box.
607,984—Gerald J. Crean, Montreal. Magnet core or separator.
607,924—Edwin T. Freeman, Halifax, Can. Nailing machine.
608,056—Hermengilde Loiselle, Winnipeg, Can. Car coupling.
608,006—Charles F. Pym, Windsor, Can. Lat.
608,014—David M. Thom, Watford, Can. Combined feed cutter and blower.
607,864—Fred Lacey, Valleyfield. Stop motion for spinning machines.

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Society Meetings. Young Men's Societies. Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association Organized April 17th. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 19 D'Almeida street, on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of every month at 8 o'clock. Officers: Committee of Management meet every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, RICHARD BURKE, Secretary, W. J. HUGHES, Treasurer, J. O'NEILL, Delegate to the Holy Body, J. McLaughlin, League W. J. Hinchey, J. J. McLaughlin, J. McMahon.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society, Organized 1885. Meet in its hall, 19 D'Almeida street, on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Officers: President, J. O'NEILL, Secretary, J. O'NEILL, Treasurer, J. O'NEILL, Delegate to the Holy Body, J. McLaughlin, League W. J. Hinchey, J. J. McLaughlin, J. McMahon.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, DIVISION No. 2. Meet in its hall, 19 D'Almeida street, on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Officers: President, J. O'NEILL, Secretary, J. O'NEILL, Treasurer, J. O'NEILL, Delegate to the Holy Body, J. McLaughlin, League W. J. Hinchey, J. J. McLaughlin, J. McMahon.

C.O.H.—Division No. 3. Meet in its hall, 19 D'Almeida street, on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Officers: President, J. O'NEILL, Secretary, J. O'NEILL, Treasurer, J. O'NEILL, Delegate to the Holy Body, J. McLaughlin, League W. J. Hinchey, J. J. McLaughlin, J. McMahon.

C.O.H.—Division No. 4. Meet in its hall, 19 D'Almeida street, on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Officers: President, J. O'NEILL, Secretary, J. O'NEILL, Treasurer, J. O'NEILL, Delegate to the Holy Body, J. McLaughlin, League W. J. Hinchey, J. J. McLaughlin, J. McMahon.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 74. Meet in its hall, 19 D'Almeida street, on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Officers: President, J. O'NEILL, Secretary, J. O'NEILL, Treasurer, J. O'NEILL, Delegate to the Holy Body, J. McLaughlin, League W. J. Hinchey, J. J. McLaughlin, J. McMahon.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26. Meet in its hall, 19 D'Almeida street, on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Officers: President, J. O'NEILL, Secretary, J. O'NEILL, Treasurer, J. O'NEILL, Delegate to the Holy Body, J. McLaughlin, League W. J. Hinchey, J. J. McLaughlin, J. McMahon.

Catholic Benevolent Legion. Meet in its hall, 19 D'Almeida street, on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Officers: President, J. O'NEILL, Secretary, J. O'NEILL, Treasurer, J. O'NEILL, Delegate to the Holy Body, J. McLaughlin, League W. J. Hinchey, J. J. McLaughlin, J. McMahon.

GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC. Affiliated with the C.M.B.A. of the United States. Meet in its hall, 19 D'Almeida street, on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Officers: President, J. O'NEILL, Secretary, J. O'NEILL, Treasurer, J. O'NEILL, Delegate to the Holy Body, J. McLaughlin, League W. J. Hinchey, J. J. McLaughlin, J. McMahon.

Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L. Meet in its hall, 19 D'Almeida street, on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Officers: President, J. O'NEILL, Secretary, J. O'NEILL, Treasurer, J. O'NEILL, Delegate to the Holy Body, J. McLaughlin, League W. J. Hinchey, J. J. McLaughlin, J. McMahon.

St. Gabriel's Court, 185. Meet in its hall, 19 D'Almeida street, on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Officers: President, J. O'NEILL, Secretary, J. O'NEILL, Treasurer, J. O'NEILL, Delegate to the Holy Body, J. McLaughlin, League W. J. Hinchey, J. J. McLaughlin, J. McMahon.

St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F. Meet in its hall, 19 D'Almeida street, on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Officers: President, J. O'NEILL, Secretary, J. O'NEILL, Treasurer, J. O'NEILL, Delegate to the Holy Body, J. McLaughlin, League W. J. Hinchey, J. J. McLaughlin, J. McMahon.

Total Abstinence Societies. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. Established 1841. Meet in its hall, 19 D'Almeida street, on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Officers: President, J. O'NEILL, Secretary, J. O'NEILL, Treasurer, J. O'NEILL, Delegate to the Holy Body, J. McLaughlin, League W. J. Hinchey, J. J. McLaughlin, J. McMahon.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society. Established 1867. Meet in its hall, 19 D'Almeida street, on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Officers: President, J. O'NEILL, Secretary, J. O'NEILL, Treasurer, J. O'NEILL, Delegate to the Holy Body, J. McLaughlin, League W. J. Hinchey, J. J. McLaughlin, J. McMahon.

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C. A. McDONNELL Accountant and Trustee, 180 ST. JAMES STREET, Telephone 1182. MONTREAL. Personal supervision given to all business. Bonds collected, Estates administered, Books audited.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION. Kindling \$2.00; Oak Maple \$2.50; Tamarac blocks \$1.75; Mill blocks, stove lengths, \$1.50; J. G. McDERMID, Richmond Square, Phone 3538.

PEACE IN SIGHT.

Officials at Washington Consider the War Practically Ended.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S CONDITIONS TO SPAIN.

Mgr. Martinelli's Request to the American Authorities to Protect the Priests and Church Property - A Terrible Picture of Starvation and Death in Havana and Other Places - Six Thousand Sick People Being Cared for by the Forces of Shafter - The Regular Army to be Maintained at High-water Mark.

Despatches from the American Capital would indicate that the end of the hostilities between the United States and Spain are about at an end. Army and navy officials consider the war practically ended so far as actual hostilities are concerned, and that there will be no occasion hereafter to fire a hostile shot, except to the slight resistance that may be offered by Spaniards to the advance of the American forces participating in General Miles' Porto Rican campaign. At any rate, it is inconceivable that any new offensive operations will need to be undertaken, and that even if peace negotiations are conducted in the dilatory manner which has come to be inseparable from the Spaniards, an armistice can hardly be delayed beyond a week or ten days, for by that time the Spanish garrisons at San Juan and Manila will have laid down their arms as they did at Santiago. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising to find that in the War Department, as well as in the Navy Department, preparations for the new conditions of peace are rapidly going forward.

The following is the official statement given out by the President as to the terms of peace offered by the United States:

In order to remove any misapprehension in regard to the negotiations to peace between the United States and Spain, it is deemed proper to say that the terms offered by the United States to Spain in the note handed to the French Ambassador Saturday last are in substance as follows: - The President does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity, but requires the relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over or title to the island of Cuba as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the island. The cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies and - The like cession of an island in the Ladrones. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and Government of the Philippines. If these are accepted by Spain in their entirety it is stated that commissioners will be named by the United States to meet commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated.

The New York Herald Washington correspondent writes: -

The developments of each day add to the difficulties of solving the Philippine problem, and events before the conclusion of peace negotiations may make it almost compulsory for the United States, as a dominant force in the island, to maintain control for the purpose of preventing anarchy or a reign of terror under the dictatorship of Aguinaldo. The powerful influence of the Church may yet be exercised on the Spanish government with this end in view. It is apparent that if the United States should withdraw it would be difficult, if not impossible, for Spain to regain control of the islands with her fleet destroyed and her military forces incapable of making any headway against the insurgents. The insurgents are even more dissatisfied with the representatives of the Church in the islands than with the Spanish colonial government, and should Aguinaldo succeed in obtaining control there would be grave danger of excesses directed against the Church and its property.

The Vatican understands this, and representatives were to-day received by the United States through Mgr. Martinelli, the Papal Delegate, asking that care be taken by the United States forces to protect the property of the Church and the lives of the priests. Instructions in conformity with these representations have been sent to Major-General Merritt and Admiral Dewey, and they will protect the Church and its property within their lines just as they will protect the lives and property of all others.

An important detail in connection with the final peace negotiations will be the settlement of claims of American citizens for pecuniary damages on account of the destruction of lives and property in Cuba since the beginning of the insurrection. It is understood that the United States will assume liability for all these claims and they will be adjudicated and paid.

Some of these claims are for property destroyed by the Cuban insurgents, and these will probably be collected from the Government of Cuba, if such a Government is eventually established in the island. Of course these claims of Americans to swell the total indemnity the United States will exact

from Spain in the way of the cession of Porto Rico, one of the Ladrones, and a military and naval base in Manila Bay, in the Philippines.

Advices from London go to show that the Spanish authorities are anxious for peace. The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: - The Government has accepted the principle of the American conditions, but the acceptance will not be made public until inquiries to Washington on matters of detail have been settled, thus rounding the preliminary basis.

The Gibraltar correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing Monday night, says: - The censorship is daily becoming more severe; and little is known beyond that peace is assured. It is understood that the note from America asks only part of the Philippines and that Senor Sagasta having replied that the terms will be accepted hostilities are consequently suspended.

A commission will be appointed to determine the basis of peace. The chief difficulty, it is asserted in official circles, is as to the date and manner of the evacuation of the Spanish possessions. There is also the question of the disposal of the war material in Cuba. Senor Sagasta, if he has a chance, will probably represent a restitution of the material as a diplomatic victory. It has just been asserted here that the Premier has succeeded in obtaining slightly improved terms. The treaty will not be signed before September.

The terrible story of death and starvation in Havana and other places was vividly yesterday by a number of passengers of the steamer Fridolf, from Sagua, which arrived at New York two days ago. She brought twenty nine refugees, most of whom were Spaniards, who had made all sorts of sacrifices to escape from the island in anticipation of its becoming controlled by the insurgents. Many of them were well supplied with funds, having turned all their available property into cash. They paid \$250 each for passage.

One woman who had reached Sagua by rail from Havana said that the condition of affairs in the capital was deplorable, and was daily growing worse.

There is plenty of money, she said, but of what use is it when it will hardly purchase anything? It is impossible to get beef at any price, and even horse-flesh costs \$1 a pound. Bread costs 25 cents a pound and is bad at that, and eggs, which are brought in from the country in small quantities, cost 35 cents each. The supply of condensed milk is practically exhausted, and the little left is sold at \$2 for a can such as you buy here for 82 cents.

On an average, ten to twelve persons are found dead of starvation in the streets every day, and this takes no account of the scores who daily died of hunger in the houses. No words can describe the horrors of Los Fosos, the place at the foot of the Prado, where the wretched reconcentrados are herded together. I was told that there were no less than four thousand of these miserable people in the place when I came away, and they are dying by hundreds, for, of course, nothing is being done for their relief, when the government has not enough food for its own soldiers. Worse than this, the officials beat and abuse them shamefully.

A few gas lamps as still burning in the streets, but the electric lights are only lit on Thursday nights, when there is music in the Parque Central. What a ghastly mockery those band concerts are with so many people starving to death within sound of the music! All the theatres are closed, and their lobbies are nightly crowded with the homeless poor. Wine is the only thing in the city that is plentiful and cheap, so that even the poor can get a little at times.

Almost all the stores in Wyler and O'Reilly streets are closed, as are all the principal hotels. The stock of coal is almost completely exhausted, and for a few days the local trains that ran to the Vedado, past the Santa Clara battery, were stopped for want of fuel. They are now burning wood, but even that will soon be gone.

Juan Zarraga Ugarte said: - I do not know anything of the condition of things in Havana, but I do know that there is much misery in Cardenas and Matanzas. Things, however, might be worse, considering the stringency of the blockade. Much starvation has been avoided by the foresight of the merchants, who, in anticipation of the outbreak of the war, laid in big stocks of provisions. Of course, they have sold at high prices, and many have made fortunes. I heard of one man who made \$400,000 in a speculation in flour in Sagua. All the stores which have provisions are kept under constant guard by the soldiers to prevent the starving people from looting them. Every one is tired of war, and on all hands one hears prayers that peace will soon come.

Gen. Shafter's health reports state that he is now caring for over 6,000 sick people, including Spanish soldiers, many of whom were found to be very ill. The task is a formidable one, and the attempt to care for all hands probably explains in a measure the lack of adequate preparation of the transports employed in bringing home some of the wounded and sick. The conditions on these boats were found to be so shocking as to demand an immediate official investigation, which was begun to-day, and some court-martials may be looked for in high places, unless it can be shown clearly that the lack of preparation was unavoidable.

The regular army of the United States, which has been expanded during the war from a strength of 25,000 to an approximate numerical aggregate of 75,000 men, will in all probability remain upon its war footing for several years, the country having been awakened to the expediency of maintaining a greater standing army at home, while the enlarged responsibilities in Alaska, Hawaii, Cuba and Porto Rico, with, perhaps, the Philippines, imperatively demand a considerable force for garrison duty. For some time, at least, Cuba cannot be trusted to work out the problem of self-government without the guardianship of at least 50,000 trained American soldiers, and Porto Rico will undoubtedly require another 10,000.

John Murphy & Co's

ADVERTISEMENT.

Special Offerings

FOR A SLOW MONTH!

AUGUST on the whole is rather a slow month in the selling of OUTGOING business, altho' the INCOMING business in preparation for the great Fall season makes it, on the other hand, one of the busiest months in the year. To equal up a little on the OUTGOING side, we will offer, from time to time during the month, some special clearing lines such as the following:

DRESS GOODS.

20 PIECES FINEST PLAIN MOHAIRS - In all the Summer Shades all pure Mohair and worth from 90c to \$1.50 per yard. Choice for 45c per yard.

50 PIECES ASSORTED DRESS GOODS - In this lot will be found Fancy Mohairs, Summer Tweeds, Finest All Wool French Challies, etc., regular value from 80c to 75c. Choice for only 25c per yard.

300 YARDS PLAIN ALL WOOL DRESS GOODS - Cheviots, Basket Serges, etc. Just the goods and colors for Summer Wear, cheap at 75c. Special price 40c per yard.

3000 YARDS FINEST ALL WOOL GRANET CLOTH - Just purchased from a French manufacturer, Black and All Colors in lot, made to sell for 75c to 85c. Our price will be 50c per yd.

30 PIECES MIXED DRESS GOODS - An odd lot, all good colors. To clear it out at once, will be sold at 15c per yard. Regular value from 25c to 40c.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine St.

CORNER OF METCALFE STREET.

TELEPHONE No. 3833.

DOINGS IN ENGLAND'S CENTRES.

The Opponents of Ritualism Attack St. Thomas' Church, Liverpool.

A Public Playground Proposed - The Liberals and the Irish Party - A Social Club for Irishmen - The Cause of Commercial and Technical Education - The Speech of the Vice-President of Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the Subject.

LONDON, July 25.

Quite a disgraceful scene took place at St. Thomas' Church, Liverpool, on Sunday, the 17th inst. This is a Ritualistic church, and the character of the services were such as to arouse the ire of a number of fanatical Protestants who assembled in large numbers and made an organized attempt to reach the altar, upon which were several lighted candles, with the expressed intention of wreaking their vengeance upon the "Roman symbols." Thanks to the assistance of the police, who were called in the attacking party was repulsed. After singing a couple of Protestant hymns they left the church shouting "no surrender" as they departed.

The vicar of St. Thomas is the Rev. Ernest Underhill, and the late Mr. Gladstone was the patron of the living.

Lord Iveagh has subscribed £100 towards the purchase of Prince George's ground, Rayne's Park. It is proposed to turn these grounds into a place of recreation for the poorer class of Londoners.

The Liberal papers here, and generally throughout England and Scotland, are giving considerable space these times to recounting the great sacrifices made by their party in the interest of Irish Home Rule, and lamenting the so-called ingratitude of the Irish party. It never seems to strike the Liberals that they owe a great deal to the Nationalists. It was the Irish votes that put them in office in 1892, as they did in 1885, and it was the support of the Irish party which made the carrying of more than one of their pet reforms possible.

Of course, the Irish members are grateful to the Liberals for any favors received in the past, and hope to have further reason for gratitude in the future, but the mission of the Irish representatives at Westminster is not to support either Whig or Tory, but to obtain every possible concession towards justice to the Irish people.

A movement is on foot here to start a social club for Irishmen. There are thousands of Irishmen in London, and while other nationalities have their places of meeting for social intercourse, the Irish residents of the metropolis have no headquarters. Mr. Francis C. Sills is a leading spirit in this movement.

The constantly growing sentiment in commercial centres in favor of a better education for the youth whose ambition it is to enter the commercial arena is certainly calculated to produce some good despite the apathy in certain quarters. The vice-president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, speaking here recently at a conference in regard to Commercial and Technical Education, said: -

After all, at this Conference we want to bring together the experience of business men, and we want to know if we are to establish schools of commerce in England such as that which we are now establishing in Liverpool, that they will

THE "HOWARD" PIANO,

Warranted First-Class. Price: \$300, at \$7 Monthly.

Some eight months ago we introduced to the public of Montreal and the Province of Quebec a large and elegant Cabinet Grand American Piano, made by the D. H. Baldwin Co., of Cincinnati.

This piano proved an instantaneous success because of its surprising value in tone and appearance. Its sale was rapid, and continues large, even in this warm mid-summer weather.

This week we have disposed of eight Howard Pianos. Next week ten more will arrive, in Mahogany, Oak and Walnut Cases. Price to everybody is \$300, on terms of \$7 monthly.

Inspection will prove the Howard to be easily equal to any other piano in the market for which \$400 and higher is asked.

THE "HOWARD" is sold only by

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO., 2366 St. Catherine St.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Daily Suburban Train Service between Montreal and Verdun leave Montreal 9:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 6:00 p.m. Returning leave Verdun 9:00 a.m., 10:55 a.m., 7:12 p.m., 10:00 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday to Monday Excursion tickets are now on sale to numerous points, particulars of which may be ascertained by obtaining from Grand Trunk Ticket Offices "Weekly Excursions" Pamphlet.

PORTLAND-OLD ORCHARD BEACH.

Ex. Sun. Daily. Lve. MONTREAL 8:40 a.m. 8:45 p.m. Arr. PORTLAND 5:45 p.m. 6:40 a.m. Arr. OLD ORCHARD 6:22 p.m. 7:15 a.m. Buffet Parlor Car on \$40 a m. train and Buffet Sleeping Car on 8:45 p.m. train.

FAST EXPRESS TRAINS - TORONTO AND WEST.

Daily. Ex. Sun. Lve. MONTREAL 9:00 a.m. 10:25 p.m. Arr. TORONTO 3:40 p.m. 7:15 a.m. Arr. HAMILTON 6:35 p.m. 8:45 a.m. Arr. NIAGARA FALLS 8:10 p.m. 10:55 a.m. Arr. BUFFALO 10:00 p.m. 12:00 a.m. Arr. LONDON 9 a.m. 11:25 a.m. Arr. DETROIT 11:45 a.m. 1:30 p.m. Arr. CHICAGO 2:00 p.m. 9:10 p.m. On Sundays leave Montreal 8:00 p.m.

For tickets, reservation of space in Sleepers and all information, apply to Company's agents.

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James Street, and Bonaventure Station.

OUR DOLLAR BARGAINS Are Taking Immensely.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, worth from \$1.50 to \$2.50, are being cleared out at A DOLLAR a pair.

ONLY FAULT--Sizes Irregular.

We may have your size, Worth while to Call.

Roynane Bros. Chaboillez Square.

be of benefit to the English nation, and that we will not require these wretched foreigners any longer. Well, being a foreigner myself--only naturalized thirty-seven years ago--I think I may speak both as a foreigner and an Englishman. The schools to which I went were in Holland and in Belgium, and when my schoolmates and myself left school we all spoke fluently four languages to begin with. We had also had a thorough training in mathematics, physics, chemistry, political economy, and international law.

But the last few years of our study, continued the speaker, were worth all the rest, for business was taught to us by practical men and not schoolmasters. We had men who perhaps had not been the most successful in business, who had gone through a varied experience as importers, exporters, shipowners, and brokers, and who were only too happy to give the benefit of their long and painful experience to a number of young students in a practical way (laughter). This is the kind of school that we are trying to form in Liverpool, though, of course, we will follow it at first in a small way. We are trying to teach the pupils elementary French and German, and if they know sufficient of those we are trying to provide a special commercial course to be taught in English, French, German and Spanish by commercial men. There are plenty of men in Liverpool and Manchester quite able to give this teaching, and it is by following these methods that so many German clerks are at present in England and her colonies. It is that training, gentlemen, which you wish to establish in England, and it has my hearty support. Let boys receive a classical education till they are 15 and 16, and then let them go to these commercial schools till they are 19, and it will be found that these three last years are by far the most valuable.

Our subscribers are particularly requested to note the advertisements in the True Witness, and when making purchases, mention the paper.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. August 6, 1898.

The Biggest July Month on Record

The Biggest Six Months on Record by Thousands of Dollars.

To-day The Big Store finishes the biggest and most successful JULY CHEAP SALE it has ever had. July the 30th ends our business half year, which also is the largest ever done. To-day the management thinks speaks well for the company, showing as it does the influence of giving the best value possible for ready money--a thorough knowledge of the various wants of the public who will always go where the largest variety and best values are given.

THE BIG STORE'S GREAT REMNANT SALE.

This great REMNANT SALE is the result of the last six months' tremendous trade. In a large establishment like The Big Store one can hardly imagine the enormous quantities of Remnants there are accumulated. The latest reports from floor walkers say that there are thousands upon the usands of good useful remnants in stock (which is more than there should be) this fact does not alter the case, the fact remains, the remnants are here and the

REMNANTS MUST BE SOLD--And Sold in Two Weeks.

- | | |
|--|---|
| USEFUL REMNANTS OF BLACK GOODS. | USEFUL REMNANTS OF SHEETING. |
| 1 yard to 8 yards. | Good lengths. |
| USEFUL REMNANTS OF RIBBONS. | USEFUL REMNANTS OF FLANNELS. |
| 1 yard to 6 yards, very cheap. | Marked cheap. |
| USEFUL REMNANTS OF OILCLOTHS. | USEFUL REMNANTS OF FLANNELETTES. |
| Odd Lots of Ladies' Straw Sailors, half price. | Marked very cheap. |
| USEFUL REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS. | USEFUL REMNANTS OF EMBROIDERIES. |
| 1 yard to 8 yards. | 1 yard to 5 yards. |
| USEFUL REMNANTS OF DAINTY MUSLINS. | USEFUL REMNANTS OF SILKS. |
| 1 yard to 10 yards. | 1 yard to 5 yards. |
| USEFUL REMNANTS OF PRETTY PRINTS. | USEFUL REMNANTS OF TWEEDS. |
| 1 yard to 10 yards. | 1 yard to 7 yards, marked very cheap. |
| USEFUL REMNANTS OF LINENS. | USEFUL REMNANTS OF CARPETS. |
| Desirable lengths. | Odd Lots of Ladies' Leather Bags, half price. |

Odd Lots Ladies' Dress Skirts.

Odd Lots Ladies' Crash Dress Skirts, worth \$1.00, for 57c.
Odd Lots Ladies' Duck Dress Skirts, worth \$1.25, for 73c.
Odd Lots Ladies' Pique Dress Skirts, worth \$1.95 for 82c.

Odd Lots Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Odd Lots Ladies' Fancy Shirt Waists, worth 55c, for 15c.
Odd Lots Ladies' Stylish Shirt Waists, worth 55c, for 39c.
Odd Lots Ladies' Smart Shirt Waists, worth 75c, for 47c.
Odd Lots Ladies' Pretty Shirt Waists, worth 80c, for 47c.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

The S. CARSLY CO. Limited

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St. 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE & CO.

Grand Cheap Sale

... FOR AUGUST ...

WING to the extreme heat of July, which made shopping and outing so uncomfortable and unpleasant, we have decided to renew our Cheap Sale during the month of August. Our stocks are complete in every department, and well worthy of inspection, more particularly as every article is so cheap. We have a full stock of Tin and Enamelled Ware with a small stock of Glass and China Ware, as well as a big stock of Glass Fruit Jars; during this coming week quarts at 5c each, half-gallons at 6c each, which means complete rubber bands, etc. Our stock of Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Tweeds, Coatings, Suitings, Pantings, Flannellettes, Table Linens, Roller Towellings, Napkins, Tickings, White and Gray Shirtings, Pillow Cottons, White and Gray Cottons, Prints, Muslins, Lawns, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Ladies' and Men's Underwear, Lace Curtains, Cretonnes, Curtain Net, etc. This Cheap Sale will continue throughout the month, and the earlier you come the better the bargain at the

Great Au Bon Marche, ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE & CO.,

1883 and 1885 Notre Dame Street. Opposite Balmoral Hotel Block. 5000 Big Big Bar Laundry Soap, worth 10c for 7c a Bar.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

There is a better feeling in the egg market for choice stock, but owing to the continued liberal receipts of inferior which are somewhat of a drag at present, dealers find it difficult to obtain any advance in prices for the better grades.

The demand from local buyers is not up to the average for the season, but there is a fair enquiry from foreign buyers for fresh stock. We quote: Selected new laid 13c to 14c; No. 1 candied stock, 11c to 11 1/2c; P.E.I. 9c to 10c; and culled, at 8c to 9c per dozen. Receipts were 1,767 cases.

The demand for beans is limited, and the tone of the market is easy, but no actual change has taken place. We quote: Primes, 90c to 95c, and choice hand-pecked at \$1 to \$1.05 per bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Cheese while steady was rather quiet on spot 10-day and the same condition was reported at one or two of the country markets, where buyers appeared to be indifferent. At Brockville, however, there was a regular scramble for cheese with the result that the average prices advanced 1/2 to 3/4 per pound, compared with the ruling last week. This of course is bound to have its effect when the news circulates, and only confirms what we have said before that it would puzzle a mind-reader to explain the existing situation on cheese. On spot we quote finest

Eastern white, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; finest Eastern colored, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; finest Western white, 7 1/2; and finest Western colored, 7 1/2 to 8c. The cable was unchanged, and the day's receipts were heavy, 21,082 boxes.

The butter market continued strong to-day, scoring a further advance in finest creamery in boxes realized 17 1/2c, while tubs fetched from 16 1/2c to 17c, the outside, for something fancy. The exporters have been active buyers and as they met a brisk competition from local jobbers, values had to stiffen. Dairy stock sold at 13 1/2c. Receipts were 3,077 packages.

PROVISIONS.

Trade in hams and bacon is still fairly active, there being a good demand from both local and export buyers, and in consequence prices are fully maintained. Other lines are quiet and unchanged. We quote: Canadian pork, \$16 to \$16 50 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, in pails, at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4, and compound refined at 5 1/2 per lb; hams, 10c to 11 1/2 and bacon, at 11 1/2 to 12c per lb. Cash quotations on provisions closed at Chicago: Pork, \$8.85 to \$9.00; lard, \$5 25 to \$5 27 1/2; ribs, \$5 10 to \$5 40; shoulders, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; short clear sides, \$5 00 to \$5 80.

The highest mass of sailing vessels are from 160 to 180 feet high, and spread from 60,000 to 100,000 square feet of canvas.

A hemlock tree recently cut down in Appleton, Mass., showed 360 grains, and it was taken as an indication that the tree was nearly four centuries old.