Vol. Ll, No. 4

itest money-saving

smooth as glass. All on board board and they do not trouble about doctrine; that they do not understand what the "Times" calls insist adia spliteless," but the many properties and spliteless, but the properties and drawn of encrocking up on our liberties. It disgraces our principle of the properties are continuous to the Throne shall be occupant of the

a Countress MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE ACCESSION OATH.

The line of land small profession of the control of the cont

work his leg and walk on it. and concluded by saying that he could go to work the next day if he got a job. The affair caused general rejoicing on board, and strengthened the faith of many in the powerful intercession of good St. Anne.

the faith of many in the powerful intercession of good St. Anne.

At the hour of noon we approached, the old historic city of Quebec, a certain writer describing it says: "The impression made upon the visitor by this Gibraltar of America; its glddy heights, its Citadel suspended, as it were, in the air, its picturesque steep streets and frowning gateways, and the splendid views which burst upon the eye at every turn; is at once unique and lasting.

It is a place not to be forgotten or mixed up in the mind with other places, or altered for a moment in the crowd of scenes a traveler can recall. Apart from the realities of this most picturesque city, there are associations clustering about it, which would make a desert rich in interest. The dangerous precipics, along whose rocky front-Wolfe and his brave companions climbed to glory; the Plains of Abraham where he received his mortal wound: the fortress se chivalrously defended by Montcalm; and his soldiers grave, dug for him while yet alive, by the Dursting of a shell; are not the least among them or among the gallant incidents of history. That is a noble monument, too, and worthy of two great nations, which perpetuates the manory of both frave generals, and on which their names are jointly.

tops in the old hilly town immediately at hand the beautiful St. Lawrence sparkling and flashing in the sunlight; and the tinv ships below the rock, from which you gaze, whose distant rigging looks like spiders' webs against the light, while casks and barrels on their decks dwindle into toys, and busy mariners become so many puppers; all this, framed by a sunken, window in the fortress, and looked at from the shadowed room within, forms one of the brightest and most enchanting pictures that the eye can rest upon."

The Cadets marched through the principal streets, and created quite a favorable impression upon the minds of the people of the Ancient Capital. At 2 o'clock the steamer sailed for home. The afternoon was all that could be desired; the sun spreading its warming rays over the land, there was not a ripple on the waters, and all Nature seemed happy. Now and then the bells of the village churches could be heard pealing forth their sounds from their steeples across the noble river, calling the people to Vespers.

List to the gladsome refrains and music of silvery bells
"Over the mountains and plains, down through the valleys and dells,
Flooding the earth with a sound that is heard even and morn, Bringing glad tidings to man, a Saviour to him was born."

The St. Gabriel's band added to the charms of the trip by giving several choice selections. At 6 o'clock supper was taken, and all went outside to endoy the music and the beautiful scenes, and to inhale the air from the river. The first part of the evening was thus pleasantly spent, when the people retired to the cabin to hear selections from St. Ann's choir and others. The rendering of the "Tantum Ergo," with solo and chorus, the solo being taken by the leader of the choir, Mr. Wm. Murphy, who was in fine voice. The chorus work was well executed, the different parts being well taken, the singing of the soprano parts, by the boys of St. Ann's School, being particularly noticed. After this fine rendition Miss Laing, of St. Anthony's Young Ladies' choir, rendered Millard's "Ave Maria," in a way that was not only musical, but devotional. Her rich and pleasing soprano voice was never heard to better advantage. Several other selections followed, in which the famous quartette of St. Ann's distinguished themselves. The concert reflected great credit on their able and painstaking organist, Prof. P. J. Shea. The St. Gabriel's band added to

A few minutes after ten all retired for a few hours repose. At 4.80 we reached Montreal, being fully an hour ahead of time. Too much praise cannot be given Rev. Fathers Caron, C.SS.R., Strubbe, C.SS.R., Fortier, C.SS.R., and Daly, C.SS.R., for their untiring efforts to make all feet comfortable. The ladies in charge of the refreshment stands descret the thanks of all for the able manner in which they performed their trying and difficult tasks. Altogether, the pilgrimage of 1901 will ever remain fresh in the minds of hundreds who participated in it, as being one of the most successful in the history of the parish.

the most such the parish, R. J. LOUIS CUDDINY.

ARE PROMISES OF MARRIAGE BINDING?

In the July issue of the "Catholic Pulpit," Father McDermott, of Philadelphia, raises the question, and answers it so definitely that to doubt made and answered, the question is one of much more than academic importance. In Canon Law a promise of marriage is held to be an obligation from which there is no relief except by the free consent of the party to whom the promise has been given; and from this impediment even the Pope himself cannot grant a dispensation. These drastic conclusions are clearly argued and logically deduced by Father McDermott from the unchangeable principles of natural justice, and in showing how they are embodied in the Canon Law of the Church he makes evident the far-seeing wisdom with which the Church anticipates every detail of man's existence, and guards as the beginning and end of its mission the sacredness of family life.

As our law courts reveni, promises of marriage are entered into far too recklessly, and when made are allowed too often to become the victims of circumstance or of smitly ambitions. Did young men and women, and above all parents, rignity ambitions Did young men and women, and above all parents, rignity appreciate the obligations thereby incurred, more care would be exercized in the making of these obligations conveys no immunity from their consequences since as Pather McDermott says, a promise of marriage are contents. portance. In Canon Law a promise

THE TRAINING OF YOUTE

BY OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER.

A father generally imagines that he has done his whole duty by his som when he has sent him to school for a number of years. The moment the school days are over he seems to consider that his authority and consequent responsibility end. He is in a tremendous hurry to place his son amongst strangers, to see him set out on life's pilgrimage alone, or in the company of those who can have but little real interest in his welfare or success. The boy must either study a profession—and therefore go away from the paternal root to acquire the knowledge necessary to become a professional man—or else be bound to some firm or other to learn the rudiments of business. It never flashes upon the parent that he would do better to keep his boy along with himself and to still watch over and guide his course. In fact, so accustomed have men become to what I might style a system of estrangement between themselves and their own children—once the children have grown to man hood—that they rarely calculate upserves and their own children—once the children have grown to man-hood—that they rarely calculate up-on any future assistance from their sons, or upon any business associa-tion with them.

Some person may rise to ask for an explanation of my remarks; it would be in perfect order. I will take the prosperous business man as an example. By dint of energy, capacity well applied, and a certain amount of opportunities he has succeeded in building up an important business, in other words he has founded a firm. While he has been doing this work his son, for sons in some cases) has been passing through childhood and early youth, has been at school, then at college. A time comes when the father being yet active and comparatively young, finds that his son's school days are over, and that he must select some vocation in the world. He discovers that his boy has an aptitude and a liking for business. At once he begins to look out for some firm at whose desk he can place the young fellow. He makes inquiries amongst his friends, the men with whom he has commercial relations, whom he meets in the counting house or on the street, and he loses no occasion to recommend his own son. Finally, he finds a berth for him. The boy goes into the commercial house of the father's friend, and commences at the foot of the ladder with every opportunity of rising, by slow degrees, should his talents and conduct prove in accordance. Meanwhile, the father continues his own daily transactions, adds to his business, augments his income, extends his establishment, and looks around, in all directions for young men-reliable and capable—whom he could take in and trust as assistants in the work he is carrying on. He does find the young men requireed, and he naturally assists them and encourages them, until they become factors in the business. He makes inquiries amongst his friends, the men with whom he has commercial relations, whom he meets in the counting house or on the street, and he loses no occasion to recommend his own son. Finally, he finds a berth for him. The boy goes into the commercial house of the father's friend, and commences at the foot of the ladder with every opportunity of rising, by slow degrees, should his talents and conduct prove in accordance. Meanwhile, the father continues his own daily transactions, adds to his business, augments his income, extends his establishment, and looks around, in all directions, for young men-reliable and capable—whom he could take in and trust as assistants in the work he is carrying on. He does find the young men required, and he naturally assists them and encourages them, until they become factors in the business.

All this is very correct and praise—

that his observes will go on, after his time, as a family heritage.

This is what I mean when I refer to fathers keeping guard over their sons in after life, when school days are over, and when the great battle for existence has commenced. Besides, it is well known, to all who have studied human events, that the period of transition from youth to manhood is the most dangerous for a young person. Habits and associations contracted during that time are generally life-lasting; if unhappily, they should be dangerous the result is not difficult to foresee. There is nothing to prevent the father from continuing his paternal authority even after the turning-point ofmanhood. He can make his son follow business rules just as strict and as unalterable as those that exist for strangers in his establishment, or as exist in any other firm. But apart from business affairs and business hours the relationship between father and son could be one of companionship in which the benefits, the enjoyments, the pleasures and the advantages would be mutual. the enjoyments, the pleasure the advantages would be mu

wards He has promised you. The Church-that tender mother who has lavished her favors on your institutes—will obtain from you, in exchange for her largess, co-operation more faithful and Irnitful than ever in the accomplishment of her mission of peace and salvation.

Peace and salvation! These are the two most urgent needs of society to-day, undermined as it is by so many sources of corruption and weakness. To rescue it, to lift it up, to lead it back repentant to the feet of the most merciful Redeemer, the world needs men of superior virtue, of earnest words, of apostolic hearts, men endowed with intercessory power to win the favor of heaven for their fellow-men. That you are men of this stamp We have no doubt, and as such you will become the most opportune and the most distinguished benefactors of society.

Beloved sons, the charity of the Lord inspires Us with a final word to strengthen in you the sentiments by which you are namnated toward those who are attacking your institutes and endeavoring to thwart your action. You are bound in conscience to maintain a firm and dignified attitude, but you are equally bound by your profession to show

selves to His Dlyme Hourt with final confidence and fervent prayer. Therein you will find all the strength necessary to vanquish the most furious wrath the world can visit upon you. There is one sentence which schoes through all the ages, ever living, ever full of consolation: Have confidence, I have overcome the

confidence, I have overcome the world.

Would that you might find some consolation, too, in Our Blessing which to-day, consecrated to the triumphant memory of the Princes of the Apostles, We are happy to accord to every one of you, and to each and every one of your families, most dear to us as they are.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, June 29th, 1901, the 24th year of Our Pontificate.—The Freeman's Journal, New York.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.—On tuesday, 17th July, His Grace Archishop Bruchesi, presided at the cemony of taking the veil and religious profession at the Saipt Laurent Jouvent, of the Sisters of the Holy, Toss and the Seven Dolors. Five the control of the Sisters are: Misses Blanche taymond, Sister Marie du Bon Coataymond, Sister Marie du Bon Coataymon

There are certain newspapers, both in Canada and the United States—and for that matter in England—which make it a practice of devoting a page every week to reviews. As a rule, these are reviews of new books, and, above all, of books that have been received by such writers. I can well understand that when a newspaper man receives a presentation copy of a new work—often with the author's signature and compliments—it is difficult for him to express any untavorable opinion of such volume. To do so would have, on the face of it, the semblance of ingratitude; certainly the author would consider it very mean. The most, then, that the reviewer can do is to mention the name of the book, state the number of pages, give a short description of the appearance of the work, and let the public know where it is to be had, and wint the retail price is. In this way he escapes from the dilemna. But this cannot be styled a review. It is, after all, a mere statement of a fact—or rather a special way of giving a free advertisement; free, in as much as it is not paid for in tash, but by the gilt of the book. Of this class of book-notices I need say nothing. They do neither good nor ill.

scientifically—of the volume under review.

The reviewer should be as impartial as the historian, and he should be "above suspicion." The extent to which a work will be read may greatly depend upon the manner in which it is reviewed. Consequently, no man should attempt the writing, above all the publication, of a reviewed before he has read carefully every line of the work under consideration. Otherwise he is doing a many-sided injustice. In the first place, he is unjust to himself, for he exposes himself to ridicule and contradiction; he is unjust to the author, for he risks making the author aim at what he probably never had in view, he is unjust to the public, for he leaves that great body either in the dark or under a contradiction; he is unjust to the publisher, whose market he may unintentionally curtail; and he is unjust to the country is literature. In the last instance he serves no good purpose as far as Canadian literature is concerned. We have so few real authors in this young country that when one does find courage to build up a name for himself that it is surely worth a reviewer's time to carefully peruse each of them. Nor is the mere reading sufficient. It is also necessary to study the work with a view to criticism, this does not mean mere destructive criticism, but equally does it include the constructive method.

ly in a kind of life which is in itself not only honest, but holy, opposed alike to the absolute right of the Church to found religious Institutes depending exclusively on herself, which aid her in the accomplishment of her divine mission, bestowing great blessing both in the religious and the civil order. That most noble nation to which We refer has benefited in a very special way from these blessings.

Acting upon an inner prompting, We are now pleased to open to you Our paternal heart in order that we may exchange mutual consolation with one another, and at the same time that We may furnish you with timely guidance to enable you to hold out more and more vigorously against your trials and derive from them copious merits in the eyes of God and man.

Among the many sources of comfort that spring from faith, remember, beloved souns, those solemn words of Jessill Cirjst: Beati estis quum maledixefint vobls, et persecutivos fuerint et dixerint omne malum adversus vos mentientes, proper me. (Matthew v., 2)—insuits, calumny, persecution will surroum you, for My sake; then blessed are you For in spite of all the accusations that have been used as a pretext against you, the deplorable reality is patent to all. The true reason is the deadly hatred of the world for the City of God, which is the Catholic Church; and the real aim is to banish, were that possible, from the bosom of society the renovating action of Christ, which is of such salusary and universal efficacy. It is clear to all the world that the religious of both sexes are an elect portion of the City of God, since it is they who represent in it in a special way the spirit and the mortification; they who in , any and various ways tender powerful aid to the Church.

No wonder, then, that to-day as a content of the city of the perfection; they who in , any and various ways tender powerful aid to the Church.

whether the simply shood at tilling me, per collinor. To may the found the control of the contro To the Superiors-General of Orders and Religious Institutes.
To Our Beloved Sons, the Superiors General of the Orders and Religious Institutes.

LEO XIII., POPE.
Beloved Sons: Health and Apostolic Blessing.
The religious families have at all times had from this Apostolic See special proofs of loving and provident. care, both in days of fruitful peace and much more in those of rough opposition like the present. We are deeply afflicted by the serious attacks which have recently been made in some countries on the Orders and Institutes over which you rule. And Holy Church bewails them; for, besides being wounded to the quick in their rights, she suffers great dotriment in her action, which she exercises through the harmonious labors of both branches of the clergy. In truth, to touch her priests or religious its to touch the very apple of her eye.

As for Ourself, you know how We have left nothing undone to save you from persecution so outrageous and the nations in question from such a severe and unmerited misfortune as that they are bringing upon themselves. We have on several occasions supported your cause with all Our power, in the name of religion, justice, and civilization; but Our hopes that Our remonstrances would have been listened to have been in vain. Only a few days ago and in a nation which has been singularly fruitful in religious vocations and to which We have always devoted the most particular solicitude, laws of exception, to avoid which we have left and the most particular solicitude, laws of exception, to avoid which we have always devoted the most particular solicitude, laws of exception, to avoid which we have always devoted the most particular solicitude, laws of exception, to avoid which we have always devoted the most particular solicitude, laws of exception, to avoid which we here always devoted the meast particular solicitude, laws of exception, to avoid which we here always devoted the meast particular solicitude, laws of exception, to avoid which we here always devoted the meast particular

A REVIEW OF Relytherate by the public fields bearing the problem between the clinic of the public fields bearing the problem of the first, and the public fields bearing the problem of the public fields bearing the problem of the public fields and the public field bearing the problem of the public fields and the public field bearing the problem of the public fields and the public field of the public fields and the public field bearing the problem of the public fields and the public field bearing the problem of the public fields and the public field bearing the problem of the public powers.

By "ORUX"

This is not an imitation of the public field bearing the problem of the public powers and the public field bearing the problem of the public powers.

By "ORUX"

This is not an imitation of the public powers and the public field bearing the problem of the public powers.

By "ORUX"

This is not an imitation of the public powers and the public powers are the problem of the public powers.

By "ORUX"

This is not an imitation of the public powers are the public powers and the public powers.

By "ORUX"

This is not an imitation of the public powers are the public powers and the public powers are the public powers.

By "ORUX"

This is not an imitation of the public powers are the public powers and the public powers are the public powers.

By "ORUX"

This is not an imitation of the public powers are the public powers are the public powers and the public powers are the public powers.

By "ORUX"

This is not an imitation of the public powers are the public powers are the public powers and the public powers are the public powers and the public powers are the public powers and the public powers are the

who have hitherto had easy minds about the moral and religious education of the children they entrusted to your care—and perhaps there never was an age which so loudly called for an education sound, strenuous and fruitful in strong virtues. There are priests who have found in you excellent, auxiliaries in the grave and laborious duties of their ministry. Most important of all, there are sacred pastors who honoryou with their confidence, regard you as expert teachers of the young clergy, and recognize in you true friends of the brethren and of the people, offering up on their behalf to the Divine Mercy incessant prayers and explation. But We Ourself, watching from this See over the requirements of the universal Church, are in a better position than any other to value at their true worth the great merits of the religious orders. We have already made frequent mention of them in many of Our acts. Let it suffice Us here to bestow a word of praise upon the enthusiasm with which they follow not only the directions but the slightest wishes of the Vicar of Christ, undertaking any works of Christian or social utility which he indicates, going abroad to the most inhospitable lands, braving sufferings of all kinds and even death ibsolf—as many of them have gloziously proved in the recent revolution in China.

Among the most cherished memories of Our iong Pontificate We count that of having by Our arthority raised a large number of servants of God to the honor of the altars, and that soupenir is all the sweeter to us from the fact that the majority of those thus bonored belong to the regular institutes either as tounders or as simple religious.

We would remind you also for your consolation that among men of the world most distinguished by their position and by their knowledge of social accessities, there are not wanting upright and inpartial minds who raise their woles.

ould chi the subject always themes the or impart nature to day that a study o acterized the word a certain tached to with the of the magreat and noteworth Father Do that what the reader whom km and had n fell to my great he sprang from source, the

I am no graphical sthat has y some pen fi wield, trace the smonuments and will s come, as the his zeal, hi ity, and hi try to recal or words, greatest w, and his mo been spoker phrase, "al long repose labors was his hand, what I do as well as any effort which he er and measure ever the soc dustrial and of Canada if just, will the greater every sphered by Fath you may sa scope, not s its horizons er to toup resents pee and smiling blime and sn in such a hu never hope ciently admit or words.

As memory the features Father Low to silence an words of eul day, and we matter how the justice of so well reme freeze the w. had such an inna such a dread danger the s that one woing him, face was and how day, unhappinor is he in day, unhappinor is he in censure or hence it is thim an ideal Magnus" of twas more, fo which he mighave built up through the the history of the "Sog two titles do great leading ther Dowd. I concerned he as far as reg in particular, priest."

in Dur Blessing in Our Blessing in Secreted to the ory of the Princes we are happy to acce of you, and to ne of your families, as they are.

i at St. Peter's, the '24th year the '24th year the '7th Preeman's rk.

N ENGLAND.

nnor is at once the interesting journalsays the ctremes of fortune. tics, and sat in policies of succes-As most of our T. P. O'Connor is , having been born he right side of the

stinguished Bishop lost Rev. Dr. Lys-t. He was a class-dship in Summer-one, and was re-his associates t that he seldom

ery near to the

en so persistently lied and vilified as lied and vilified as never even once tice the cowardly led him. Had he fe's struggle, the ed and malignant have been directed. Is an Irishman, and few men more in our day h National cause, mnore as faithfultured Ireland, he have been able to this week, that he nd and staple se-erty for the rest

youthful in apalways bubbling
mor. His long
n has failed to
h brogue, and alit the best educatise of Commons,
continental langd fluency, he alGovernment Paras "the gentlee side." For all
P. has a heart
school-girl, and
six-pence with a
n.

OLUMBUS.

making rapid in the leading States. A reis to the effect capital of \$250,for the Order in
antly incorporatagillustration of
ass-like co-operaCatholics. The
the erection of a
is another eviarception of its

CATIONS.

Men I Have Seen and Keard. Bu u Brierun Seribbler

"Seirs thy penell, child of art, Fame and fortune brighten o'est these."

beside it the orphange, or across these; Great thy hast and great thy heart, if well thou do'st the work before thee."

when Hogan, the Irish sculptor, was about to commence his famous statue of O'Connell, it was thus the stratue of O'Connell, it was thus the statue of O'Connell, it was thus the statue of O'Connell, it was thus the statue of O'Connell, it was thus the heart, and the art of the one, who with the materials at my disposal, could chinel out a living image of the subject of this sketch. It is not always given the writer to have themse that lend wings to his famous of Montreal, for either whom the older ones have been taught to revery day that he is called upon to make a certain amount of temerty of the subject of this sketch. It is not of the subject of this sketch it is not of the subject of this sketch it is not of the subject of this sketch it is not of the subject of this sketch. It is not of the subject of this sketch it is not of the subject of this sketch. It is not of the subject of this sketch it is not of the subject of this sketch. It is not of the subject of this sketch it is not of the subject of this sketch. It is not of the subject of this sketch it is not of the subject of this sketch. It is not of the subject of this sketch it is not of the subject of this sketch it is not of the subject of this sketch it is not of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of this sketch it is not of the subject of this sketch it is not of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of this sketch it is not of the subject of the su

American bear bear with a proper service of the property of th

Accounted balf a white, But the secretary of the country of the co

Cathedral.

IN AFRICA.—Thirty years ago, Lagos, on the west coast of Africa, could scarcely number 20 Catholic people. Now it contains 6,000 African Catholic laymen, two large churches, four schools and a high school. So unhealthy for Europeans is the locality, however, that the Lagos cemetery already contains the graves of some forty priests and nums who have laid down their lives in effort to convert the natives.

Handsomely bound Prayer Books.

Neatly mounted Prayer Beads.

Cracificas in Metal, Pearl, Lyory, etc.

JOYFULLY QUICK

And Healthy too. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

The INTERNATIONAL LIMITED Leaves Montreal daily at 9 a m . reaching To-ronto at 4 40 p m . Hamilton 5.40 p m . London 7 30 p. m . Detroit 9 40 p m (Central time), and Chiosco at 720 following morning. A Cafe Par'or Car is attached to this train, serving luncheon a la carte at any hour during the day convenient to passengers.

FAST SERVICE Between MONTREAL.

AND OTTAWA.

Fast trains leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 9 15 a m and 4 10 p m, arriving at 0 ttawa at 11.35 a m, and 6.30 p m.

Local trains for all C. A. R. points to 0 ttawa leave Montreal at 7 40 a m daily, except Sunday, and 5 45 p m daily.

Picturesque Pan-American Route to Buffalo. CITY TICKET OFFICES, 137 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station .

W. GEO. KENNEDY,

...Dentist ... No. 758 PALACE STREET

est of Beaver Hall Hill.

Crucifixes in Metal, Pearl, Ivory, etc. Religious Pictures, small and large. Medals in Gold and Silver.

STATUARY IN METAL. FOR THE POCKET: BLESSED VIRGIN 5e, 10c, 15c ench Larger Size, 35 cents.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.1889..... NOTRE DAME STREET,

C. A. McDONNELL,

Accountant and Liquidator 180 ST. JAMES STREET,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE TRUE WITNESS P. A.P. CO. Limited

sby Street, Montreal, Canada. P. O. Box 1138.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—City of Montreal (delivered), \$1.50; other parts of Canada, \$1.00; United States, \$1.00; Newfoundland, \$1.00; Great Britain, Ireland and France, \$1.50; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.00. Terms, payable in advance.

All Communications should be addressed to the Managing Director, "Taux Wirsses" P. & P. Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1138.

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 heartly bless those who encourage this excellen work:

"PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal."

SATURDAY AUGUST 3, 1901.

NOTES OF THE WEEK | that it had to be abandoned. Now A QUESTION OF PEW RENTS.

Quite an amount of writing has re-cently been done, in some of the American Catholic press, in regard to the question of pew rents. The example of St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, is cited as evidence that the select any place in the Church. rule "first come first served," being the basis of the system. It is claim ed that the great debt of that church a debt augmented by the fact that ing to complete Victor very badly-was paid off much more case, and we cannot say aught to seum for the inscriptions that system works most effectively and admirably in the new St. Jean Baptricity miles upon miles of the tiste Church of this city. But we are cavated catacombs. But all inclined to think that these are ex- facts will prove of no avail the mo ceptional cases, and that while this system may serve the purpose of brigand hands upon these sacred meeting large expenditures more abodes of the early martyrs. readily, while a church is in process of erection, or completion, that once the edifice is finished entirely and the parish in regular working order, there is somtthing more stable, more fixed, more really parochial, as it the parishioners own their pews. The ownership of a pew tends to increase the parishioner's interest in his church. He has a sort of proprieit appears to us that a more or less floating congregation is established. People come and go as suits their convenience, or inclination; but they cease to have any established parochial interest. Of course, we do not pretend to pass judgment upon either system, nor to constitute any comparisons or contrasts; but, in such matters, our inclination is in favor of the older and more generally established methods.

WEEK OF PEDAGOGY-At the man's domestic life. The blending Mount Saint Mary Academy, during the week, from the 19th to the 24th August instant, a series of lectures on pedagogy will be delivered. The of Public Instruction has given out the programme. All lady Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Lame on that occasion. The Catholic Board of the Council of Public Instruction will meet all the expenses of board and lodging, at the convent, during that week. The railway companies will also give special rates for teachers, from the 16th to the 28th August. It is to be hoped that the attendance will be large, as the subjects to be treated are all of the highest importance to teachers. The first day, the 19th, will be the opening. On the second day (20th August), the subjects will be "School "School Programme and Discipline,' odalogy." On the third day 721st August), "The Teaching of Cate-chism," "The Teaching of Reading in the First Grade of the Primary School," "Arithmetic in the Primary School." On the fourth day (August), "Drawing," "How to teach Grammar in the Three Grades of the Primary School." The fifth day (The Part to be Played by Memory in a Well-Order-ed Educational System," "Geogra-phy," "Lessons from Things." The ntion closes on Saturday, 24th

THE ROMAN CATACOMBS .- Not satisfied with seizing upon and secu-larizing some of the most precious monuments of Christian antiquity in Rome, the Italian Government has actually conceived the idea of taking actually conceived the idea of taking possession of the catacombs and relieving the Commission of Sacred Archaeology and the Trappist monks of the care of these shrines of pristine Catholic worship. The Government is being urged on to this by the masonic and anti-Catholic press of Italy. At one time it had been suggested that in case of a siege of Rome the city might be approached through the catacombs. The absurdance of this contention was so potent

they say that the Commission Sacred Archaeology has not the funds needed, nor the influence required to carry on excavations and that the Trappist monks have used other purposes than those of the catacombs. Yearly the Holy Father more satisfactory system is that of gives a large sum to the Commis-leaving all pews free and just charging five cents, at the door, for each person, and allowing that person to The body. During the past year the Commission has executed three very important excavations, while the Government has been twenty years try-Emanuel's monument, and has not yet finished a third of the work. The Trappists rapidly than it could have been had have spent fifty thousand francs on Trappists the old system of annual rents of the Basilicas of St. Sisto and St. pews officiand. This may be the Cecilia, and are now building a muthe contrary, seeing that the same being constantly found, and are laying the plant to illuminate by elecment the Government decides to lay

> WOMAN'S SPHERE.- We have be fore us two articles that are absolutely contradictory in regard to the sphere and duties of women. In the one we find the writer crying out for woman's emancipation from the kitchen and asking that the higher intellectual domain be open to her; i the other, the writer prefers woman with the hoe" than the "upto-date" woman. He does not be lieve that "college-bred women make better wives, house-keepers and mo We cannot see why the two could not go together. It is not necessary that a woman be ignorant in order that she be a mistress of the situation in her kitchen; nor is necessary that a woman avoid the ordinary duties of her household simply because she has had a supe rior intellectual training. Each in its own place and time; the combin ation of both should round off a woof a knowledge of higher things with knowledge of home duties; the capacity to educate her children add ed to the capacity, if necessary, to perform every work that is needed, in a household-the result, to our mind, must be an accomplished and helpful woman.

THE PORTIUNCULA. - Yesterday, August 2nd, was the feast of the Portiuncula. This was the name of a little chapel outside Assisi. where St. Francis first established his great order. The indulgence of the Portiuncula could only be tained by visiting the little chape of St. Mary of the Angels, at Assisi, but in 1622 Pope Gregory XV. tended the indulgence to all the churches and chapels of the Francis cau Order. It was in 1221 that St. pel. He beheld Our Lord, the Holy Mother and Angels; and our Lord spoke to him telling him to ask a favor. Whereupon St. Francis asked as follows :-

"Lord, I, a poor sinner, ask of Thy Divine Majesty the favor that all who, having confessed and re-pented them of their sins, may, up-on visiting this little chapel obtain a general indulgence and full remis-sion of all their sins."

He then went to Pope Honorius III. and asked for a special indulgence, the privileges to be attached to this chapel. The Pope acceded at once to the request. St. Francis, in his joy, was hurrying away with his news, when the Pope called him back and said: "What evidence have you that I have granted this privilege?" St. Francis made answer: "Holy Father, thy word is sufficient to me I need no other instrument. Let Our Lord Jesus Christ be the notary, the Blessed Virgin, the chartor, and the Holy Angels the Witnesses."

KING EDMUND'S BODY, -Infor

oody, after burial at Hoxme, interred at Bury St. Edmund France by Louis VII. Thre good offices and personal interven-tion of the Pope, the relics are now returned to England.

PERE MARQUETTE'S GRAVE The question of the exact spot where the great missionary and explorer, the Jesuit Father Marquette, was buried has recently been before the within the past few weeks. In 1721 as the "fourth stream south of Traverse Bay." According to 'Jesuit Relations," volume LIX. we learn that :-

we learn that :—

"On the twenty-fifth of October, 1674, Marquette left the mission of St. Francis Xavier, near the site of the present city of Green Bay, Wis., upon a visit, to the Caskaskias, of Illinois, whom he had met when returning from his voyage of discovery Owing to his weak constitution and the severe-winter storms which made traveling all but impossible, he did not reach the village until Easter of the following year. Here he instructed the Indians for three weeks, when, perceiving his health was rapstructed the Indians for three weeks, when, perceiving his health was rapidly failing, he set, out for the mission of St. Ignatius at Mackinac. He died before he reached his destination on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan and was buried there by his two companions. As they sailed along the lake, he perceived the mouth of a river with an eminence on the bank which he thought suited for his burial, and told his companions that it was the place of his last repose. They wished, however, to pass on as the weather permitted it, and the day was not far advanced: but God raised a contrary wind which forced them to return and enter the river pointed out by Father Marquette."

The mound at the mouth of the stream referred to above is 115 feet thirty feet, in this mound, the skull and bones believed to be Pere Marquette's, were found on Christmas Day, 1900. On July 3 last, workmen, at the same spot, exhumed an altar crucifix, "of the type which bears every evidence of antiquity. There is little doubt but that this crucifix was the one used by Pere Marquette as part of the portable altar and ornaments needed in say-Mass in those primeval forests, and away from the confines of civilization,

A QUEER IDEA .- There are writwell versed in history and acquainted with the intimate annals of ach nation, who can gauge to a nicety the probabilities in regard to future leaders of governments, or the diplomatic representatives of various countries, yet who are all astray when it comes to a question of the Catholic Church and its government. The learned editor of the 'Spectator" is one of this category; than he really is. In a recent arti-cle, under the heading "The Coming Pope," he gives his reasons for be lieving that none but an Italian has any likelihood of succeeding Leo XIII. Needless to say that his argument (if such we may style it), is and fifty-five minutes less than six idea concerning the spirit that animates the Catholic priesthood, we since it was a wonderful to imates the Catholic priesthood, may cite one sentence from his arti-

"Every profession needs to hearten it some grand prize, and probably, as every sucking barrister dreams of the woolsack, so every priest dreams at his ordination of that far distant but shining tiars. It is well for the Roman system that it should be so, for otherwise, the mediaeval danger, the splitting up of their one and indivisible. Ohurch into 'national' fragments, might be revived in greater force."

It is well that he has made use of the qualifying "probably" in that first sentence; it indicates a lack of ertainty on his part, and may serve as an excuse for the assertion that "every priest dreams at his ordina-tion of that far distant but shining tiara." In one sense this is "probably" true; at his ordination every priest has before his mind the wear er of the tiara as the Vicar of Christ, in whom he is to trust and whom he is bound to obey. But, is the sense that he ever dreams o personally becoming the wearer of the tiars, the writer is absolutely

is unmitigated nonsense. Of all the priests that were ordained in this city during this past season, how many looked forward on their ordination day to their chances of reaching the Pontifical Throne? It suffices to ask the question; it would be childish to make reply. Why educated and keen-signified men are season. cated and keen-sighted men are s shallow is a surprise to us. It must be that their education accustoms them to consider the Church as a conception of temporal government with all their ambitions and trigues—serves them as a basis of comparison. Otherwise, their langnage and views are inexplicable. THE HOLY FATHER'S LETTER

-On another page we give the full translated text of the Holy Father's last and important letter, on the subject of the Law of Associations and the blow aimed by the French Government at the religious orders. the pen of Leo XIII. is of paramoun importance, challenges admiration and commands respect; but it would seem as if the Holy Father grew more eloquent as he grows older, and that this his latest public pronounce ment, surpassed any of his previous letter in deep sentiment, lofty con-ceptions of life, and tenderness of expression. Without a doubt the subject is a delicate one, and his treat-ment of it might serve either to increase or to turn back the tide of re ligious persecution. Nothing that Leo XIII. has yet written was ever better calculated to bring about the happy results of peace and harmony as well as religious freedom, than is this letter addressed to the religious communities of France. We prefer to ask our readers to carefully permental document, than to offer any comments of our own upon the sub ject. This letter covers the whole ground; it does so systematically minutely, completely. Were it possible to touch the heart of the per-secutor, that letter would affect the infidel government of France; were it possible to sway the mind of the prejudiced, or to bring the bigot to a sense of reason and justice, that letter would not fail to work miracles of good in the breasts of the not, however, expect that the clo-quent and logical plea of the Great Pontiff will secure either result; but it will stand as a perpetual monu ment to the glory of the fearless Pontiff as well as to the undying shame of the ill-advised legislators

the many brief items of daily news that, in the ordinary course, appear as one of deep significance, yet so scarcely attract attention :-

"The Deutschlan has established another record by crossing the Atlantic in five days eleven hours five minutes."

This means that in twelve hours days, a ves el has gone from side to since it was a wonderful thing to find the trans-Atlantic voyage made in seven and eight days; we remem per when a ten days' trip was considered extraordinary. It is not probable that in our time the record will be much more reduced. If it can be lowered to five days it is as much as we can expect. But what a conty-five years ago!
When our parents came out to

America, away buck in the thirties and forties, they spent two and three months on the ocean. At the bree months on the tectal. At the original of the last century it was ustomary to occupy five months in crossing. Just reflect upon the hange, from five months to live days. The Atlantic has not changed; t measures exactly the same dis

ed by Cardinal Gotti, gave the fol-

ed by Cardinals. In a circular signed by Cardinal Gotti, gave the following answer:

"The Holy See reproves and condemns all provisions of the new law which infringe the rights, prerogatives, and legitimete liberties of the religious orders. Nevertheless, in order to avoid very serious consequences and prevent the extinction in France of communities which confer so great a benefit on religious and civil society, it allows the nen-recognized institutions to apply for the authorization in question, but only on the two following conditions: (1) That there be submitted, not the ancient sules and constitutions already approved by the Holy See, but only a synopsis of statutes answering to the various powers of Article 13 of the above-named rule, which statutes may without difficulty be previously submitted to the approval of the bishops: (2) that in these statutes thus submitted to the approval of the bishops: (2) that in these statutes thus submitted to the approval of the bishops without speaking of the purely diocesan communities entirely dependent on the bishops, the communities entirely dependent on the bishops of the purely dependent on the bishops, the communities entirely dependent on the bishops by the Holy See, and referred to be the Appactolic constitution Conditate a Christo, published by our Holy Father Pope Lee XIII on Decamber 8, 1900, promise submission to the bishops in the terms of the common law. Now, according to that constitution. As to the regular orders, let them promise submission to the bishops in the terms of the common law, the regulars, as you are well aware, are dependant on the bishops for the erection of a new house in the diocese, for public schools, asylums, hospitals, and other establishments of the kind promotion of their subjects to orders, administration of the Sa.raments to the faithful, consecration of churches, publication of indusences, evention of a brotherhood or pious association, and permission to publish books. Lastly, the regulars are dependent on the bishops for what re

establishment to continue untrammelled its work of moudding and forming future generations of Frenchmen. Besides this, the present Prior's predecessor, the late Pere Didon, in spite of his modern spirit, was too militant a monk not to be often in contention with anti-clericals of the heur. No further back than the did the day his name was made to point an anti-clerical argument in the Senate, in all, the present distinguished Prior of Arceuil, whose fine presence gains from his Dominican habit, is an optimist even in the face of the present atrocious law. His words to a Catholic journalist who interviewed him the other day were: 'In the moral order, that only can be killed that is willing to die. We Dominicans mean to live.' Lacordaire's words are as true as ever: 'Monks, like oaks, are immortal.''

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT

under a Par-

king of France's political

the Waldeck-Rousseau dignity, it attacks the weak and isolated, those whose applea the isolated, those whose employ-ment is their bread, in order to frighten them into submission."

REVISING THE BIBLE,-In our ast issue we gave our readers a study on the revision of the Bible, from the pen of a regular contributor. In addition to what he has advanced on ucing a paragraph from American contemporary, which, to our mind, puts the whole matter in a nutshell. It reads as follows :-

a nutshell. It reads as follows:—

"One main object is said to be to expunge all phrases which are offensive to modern taste; and some specimens of such phrases are given by the daily papers. For example, it is said that such expressions as 'the bowels of mercy' are offensive to the taste of the present age. This reminds us of what Thackeray once said regarding English and American prudery. It will soon be considered, he said, 'highly improper to speak of the leg of a table.' As regards the objection that there are passages in the Old Testament which are not desirable reading for persons of both seves and all ages, that objection is dealt with by the Catholic Church in the only way that is at once reverent to the book and efficient for the object. The Church has always held that the Bibble is not a book to be put into the hands of all persons, indiscriminately and without precaution. Protestantism has held the contrary; and thus Protestantism has itself created the difficulty which it is now struggling to deal with." ficulty which deal with.

BELFAST HARBOR BOARD -The following extract from a recent address of Mr. John Redmond in the House of Commons, will give a fair idea of what might be expected in Ireland if the country were not so of Cork, the three principal salaried officers of the Harbor Board, elected by Catholics, are Protestants, yet, in Belfast, with its 90,000 Catholics it is impossible to have one mem-ber on the Board. In treating the question, Mr. Redmond said

with that ministry."

ATTITUDE OF THE ORDERS.—A correspondent, from Paris, to one of the English Catholic papers, expresses himself, regarding the probable attitude of the religious orders towards the authorization request, in the following terms:—

No one for one moment supposes that Jesuits or Assumptionists will apply to the French Government for their authorization according to the conditions of the article 13 of the iniquitous law. Nor does anyone suppose that they would obtain it it they did. It is otherwise with respect to the Dominicans, who are supposed to be on the eve of asking for theirs. The Rev. Pere Feuillette, Prior of the Arceuil College is of opinion that to obtain this authorization would be about the best thing his Order could do under the contain even in this case is not the same thing. Lespite the modern spirit breathing in the Dominican Order and despite the essentially modern principles on which the Arceuil College is conducted, it is difficult to believe that the Prench Government. cials of the board only £200 a year, I am informed, goes to a few Catholics holding ninor positions. The most responsible position given to any Catholic under the board is, I understand, the position of a pilot. It is not the Catholics of Belfast alone, but the Catholics of the entire of Ulster, who are concerned in the well being of this great port, and I say it is a monstrous thing that because of their religion any men should be excluded from this board and from employment under it."

ST. PATRICK'S PILGRIMAGE.

On Saturday, Aug. 17, the par-ishioners of St. Patrick's parish will hold their annual pilgrimage to the beautiful shrine of the Sacred Heart o expect that this year the parish-oners will turn out in large num-It turn out in large numthe day selected is one
that the convonience of everyevent has always attractattradance, but many
expressed a desire to assist
grimage were unable to do
to the fact, that it was
eld in the middle of the
the six into of the Sacred
the historic fown of Lanassociated with many tenprices mamories of former
to the parishioners of St.
The steamer will leave
that 1.15 o'clock, and
the evening at the usual

Cari

SUMMER

summer that at leas the United st tions, says A statisticia these people of \$10 on hi conclusion b taken this y gregate, \$10 tion is raisec ceived from t tionate in vs diture of the pointed out 'public librari all over the en great uni-dowed, still to carry out to carry out forms. Would it no

would it my trief asks, vacations for the money a purpose? But question pros swer it in the every individuation is wor week or two improve the vigor of a windustry to swill more that and money to better work of the year. The tions, vast as tions, vast as gregate, is no

loss.

It is, on the expended, Institute large num take vacation made to give steadily a sea MONEY FOr cording to newspapers, a are making a English city of

have musician received such forming in pri as they have a belik, the you ly the lion of the such as the such as they have a belik, the your ly the lion of the such as the suc ly the lion of ed at a privat 120 guineas, and evening that he house of some known woman each week, an paying the metrices, preser-Stradivarius Melba's Londo she has receiv for appearing which works o cas a song. Peguineas for houses in Carlmany cases the houses in Carli
many cases the
paid by Americ
An agent wh
these luxuries
aires said, in a
view, that only
the leading art
for a private
now demands
added, "receive
class of enterty
who want to a
scale beyond the
richest, than th
pearances,"

man who is acc where staircase well as orname "express" eleva sky-scrapers is sky-scrapers is sky-scrapers an "up-State" an "up-State" shown about he taken at las story of one of the went up in a moderate speed, ed him to suffer the stepped out in coming down they took an switch of the sparks from the tus, they were ground floor. If the other if enough for him the exclaimed, "well have jumper well have jumper "express" elevations of the stage of the stage

living under a Par-n of government, as led, but under a dic-ed by Parliamentary-

g of France's political

the Waldeck-Rousseau e remarked:— it is in all greatness attacks the weak and hose whose employ-bread, in order to into submission."

THE BIBLE.-In our we our readers a study on of the Bible, from

egular contributor. In nat he has advanced on

e cannot refrain from paragraph from an temporary, which, to s the whole matter in

reads as follows :-

bject is said to be to trases which are offen-a taste; and some spe-phrases are given by rs. For example, it is

rs. For example, it is expressions as 'the ay' are offensive to the resent age. This rehat Thackeray once genglish and Ameritude and the second age of a table.' As rection that there are old Testament which ble reading for persent and all ages, that all with by the Caththe only way that is at to the book and efsiplect. The Church has

rary; and thus Pro-itself created the difis now struggling to

IARBOR BOARD extract from a recent John Redmond in the

nons, will give a fair night be expected in

c. In the Catholic city ree principal salaried Harbor Board, elected re Protestants, its 90,000 Catholics to have one mem-ard. In treating the

years ago the Bel-in (City Council) was the franchise, with the Catholics of the city, about 90,000 in a about 340,000, had

about 340,000, had presentative on the The same state of oday with regard to ard in Belfast. No as I know, has ever that board. The Cathare as interested in other section of the have to pay harbor we of their religion, m, in this age of enridiculous thing that loard of this kind can

s no Catholic elected ing, no Catholic is statement is not ab-sthere are a few ex-to show to what a nt it is true, I need at out of the £10.— I in salaries to offi-rd only £200 a year, year to a few Cath-

goes to a few Cath-mor positions. The e position given to ader the board is, I position of a pilot. Catholics of Belfast atholics of the entire

arre concerned in the is great port, and I stroughthing that be-religion any mended from this board wment under it."

S PILGRIMAGE.

Aug. 17, the par-Patrick's parish will al pilgrimage to the of the Sacred Heart

ere is every reason his year the parishout in large numselected is one on envenience of everythms always attractionee, but many dadesire to assist were unable to do fact, that it was be middle of the oric town of Landwith many tenganories of former parishioners of St. timer will leave 1.15 o'clock, and ing at the usual yee had at St.

Oarlous Rotes

CHURCH ATTENDANCE - The

SUMMER HOLIDAYS. — During the present summer it is estimated that at least 10,000,000 people in the United States will take vacations, says the Chicago "Tribune." A statistician assumes that each of these people will spend an average of \$10 on his vacation expenses, the conclusion being that the vacations taken this year will cost, in the aggregate, \$100,000,000. The question is raised whether the benefit received from the vacations is proportionate in value to this vast expenditure of time and money. It is pointed out that with \$100,000,000 public libraries might be established all over the country and a half dozen great universities properly endowed, still leaving money enough to carry out several much-needed reforms.

steadily a season for rest and recreation during each year.

MONEY FOR MUSICIANS.— According to reports in the daily newspapers, singers and musicians are making a harvest in the big English city of London. Never before have musicians and operatic stars received such large sums for performing in private houses in London as they have done this season. Kubellk, the youthful violinist, is easily the lion of the lot. He never played at a private concert for less than 120 guineas, and there was scarcely an evening that he was not found at the house of some millionaire. One well known woman gave a Kubelik party each week, and, not satisfied with paying the maximum sum for his services, presented to the virtuoso a Stradivarius worth £1,560. Mme. Melba's London agent asserts that she has received 500 guineas twice for appearing at private parties, which works out at about 125 guineas a song. Paderewski got 1,000 guineas for two performances in houses in Carlton House Terrace. In many cases these large sums are paid by Americans.

An agent who generally supplies these luxuries to London's millionaires said, in the course of an interview, that only a few years ago all the leading artists might be secured for a private party for what one now demands. "Porformers," he added, "receive far more for this class of entertainment, which is organized mostly by nouveaux riches, who want to de everything on a scale beyond the means of even the richest, than they get for public appearances."

man who is accustomed to buildings where staircases are still useful as well as ornamental the speed of the "express" elevators in New York sky-scrapers is disturbing, says an American correspondent. This week an "up-State" man, who was being shown about here by a friend, was taken at las up to the sixteenth story of one of the high buildings. He went up in a "local" elevator, at moderate speed, but even that caused him to suffer many qualms before the stepped out on the firm landing. In coming down to street level again they took an "express." With one switch of the handle and a few sparks from the controlling apparatus, they were deposited on the ground floor. The city man asked the other if "that was quick enough" for him "Quick enough!" he exclaimed. "Why, I might just as well have jumped."

POST CAR FAD.—The inauguration of the Pest Card was a blessing in disguise to a number of people who have a dislike for letterwriting. A correspondent says:—
It has been estimated by one of the leading authorities on the subject of souvenir postals, that in Germany 88,000,000 cards pass through the postoffice annually, bringing to the government 6,000,000 marks for postage. This country takes the lead of all others, Austria-Hungary coming next, with 31,000,000 cards mailed in Italy there are 27,000,000 cards handled by the mails, and in England 14,000,000. Other countries, although falling below these figures.

only one reaches the age of 100 years; of every 100, only six reach thu age of 85; and not more than one in 500 lives to see their eightieth year. There are about 1,500,000,000 inhabitants on the globa. Of these 50,000,000 die every year, 137,736 per day, 5,595 per hour, about 90 a minute, or three in every two seconds.

RECENT DEATHS.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS.— During the present summer it is estimated that at least 10,000,000 people in the United States will take vacations, says the Chicago "Tribune." A statistician assumes that each of these heepie will reved an average conclusion being that the vacations taken this year will cost, in the aggregate, \$100,000,000. The question is raised whether the benefit received from the vacations is proportionate in value to this vast expediture of time and money. It is public libraries might be established all over the country and a half downer of the public libraries might be established all over the country and a half downer of the state of the country of the country and a half downer of the state of the country of MRS. FELIX CALLAHAN. -This week we are called upon to add another name to the obituary record of the year-Mrs. Felix Callahan.

CONDOLENCE.-At a meeting St. Ann's Young Men's Society sympathetic references were made to the recent bereavement suffered by the esteemed-president of the Society, Mr. M. Casey, through the death of his belowed father, and resolutions of condolence were adopted

At the same meeting resolutions of condolence were also passed to family of Ald. D. Gallery, on death of his aged mother.

consider than they get for public appearances."

CONDOLENCE.—At a recent meeting of St. Gabriel's T. A. and B. Society. resolutions of sympathy were adopted with Mr. T. Sullivan, whose beloved wife presently. whose beloved wife recently passed to her final reward. Mr. J. Lynch, ex-president of the Society, brother of deceased, was also offered words of sympathy.

DEATH OF REV. PAUL CARBRAY, C.SS.R.

BRAY, C.S.S.R.

Sincere regret was felt in many circles in this city, particularly in the Irish parishes, when the death of Rev. Paul Carbnay, C.S.S.R. son of Mr. Felix Carbray of Quebec, was made known, which occurred at Saratoga on Saturday last. Father Carbray was held in high esteem in Montreal, having preached at a mission given in St. Patrick's Church several years ago. He was a zealous member of the Order, and has conducted missions in French and German as well as his mother tongue—English. To Mr. Carbray and family, the "True Witness" offers its most sincere sympathy—R.I.P.

BOUCHERVILLE'S JUBILEE.

On the 3rd and 4th of September next the little town of Boucherville will celebrate in a worthy manner the one hundredth anniversary of the construction of the present Church, and the two hundredth anniversary of the Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame. When that two-fold and remarkable inbilee takes place we will have occasion to tell the story of that most historic and interesting place. A number of archientops and bishops, as well as many of the clergy and the leading citizens of surrounding districte will attend. The Rev. Fees Lalande, S.J., will deliver the permon on that occasion, and the entertainment at the

first mission, outside of Montreal, established by the Venerable Mere Bourgeoys, foundress of the Coungregation de Notre Dame; and she personally visited the first school erected and conducted in that place. Associated with its history is the name of the late Arobishop Tache, of St. Boniface, and that of the Rev. Antoine Girouard, founder of the St. Hyacinthe College. Pere Marquette, the immortal missionary and explorer, remained there to rest, to say Mass, and to baptize the first white child of that region, when on his way to the discovery of the Mississippi. Monuments, both inside and outside the Church, attest the historic associations connected with Boucherville. Within is the slab of marble over the remains of the Rev. M. De Frost, son of the Venerable Mere d'Youville, the foundress of the Grey Nuns: outside is the monument telling that. "Here, in 1662, Pierre Boucher built the first chapel, and Pere Marquette, S.J., baptized the first child."

An executive committee, composed of the parishioners and a number

first child. An executive committee, composed of the parishioners and a number of summer residents, of which the reverend and enthusiastic pastor, Rev. Father Primeau, is chairman, is now zealously at wor' preparing the details of the celebration. That it will be worthy of the great occasion we have no doubt.

NOTES FROM ROME.

THE POPE'S POEMS .- There is rumor current in Rome to the effect rumor current in Rome to the effect that the Holy Father is engaged in the composition of a new poem. His New Century Ode has just been published in an elegant edition by Pustet, and over thirty translations are given: Italian, French, English, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Dutch, Bohemian, and so on. The preface states that many of these versions of the poem were addressed to the Holy Father himself with letters expressive of gratitude for his noble poem.

THE SALESIAN FATHERS.—The Salesian Fathers, who are performing so much good in London, are beginning to make their influence felt in Italy. One of the features of the proceedings at the opening of their new Church at Spezzia, as recorded in the "Bulletin," was a general meeting of the representatives of the Workingmen's Associations and Cathelic clubs which had come for the occasion. The meeting was presided over by Don Bosco's sucessor, the Very Rev. Don Rus. Various matters of practical interest were discussed in the spirit and on the line laid down by the Supreme Pontiff—on which alone can any good result be obtained for the individual welfare as well as for domestic and civil society. Don Rus, who has inherited the zeal of Don Bosco for the well-being of artizans, addressed them in his turn, and his words were received with long and adressed them in his turn, and his words were received with long and grown very rapidly, owing chiefly tis having become the first naval arsenal of Italy. The parish church soon proved utterly insufficient for the needs of the population which, in the course of a few years, had risen from 4,000 to 27,000. In June, 1881, the community was able to rent more suitable buildings and to open a more commodious place of worship. In the same year a generous benefactor of the town acquired for them a large plot of ground destined to be the site for the news anctuary. At present the house at Spezzia embraces schools for elementary and secondary education, well organized schools of arts and trades, and an Oratory.

CHINESE MISSIONS—The Chinese mission rices are cortested and rades, and an Oratory. THE SALESIAN FATHERS.-The

CATHOLIC EDITORS ON MANY THEMES.

CATHOLIC UNION. - Bridgeport Conn., July 23.—The local members of the German Roman Catholic Cen tral Verein of North America, which vill hold its convention here in Sepwill hold its convention here in September, have been asked by Bishop Horstmann, of Cleveland, to prepare for the discussion of the question of forming a pan-Catholic organization, without reference to nationality. The suggested organization would follow along the lines of the Y.M.C.A. if the desire of its promoters is gratified. Among the guests of the verein during the convention will be Baron Von Holleben, German Ambassador to the United States, and two members of the German Reichstag.

States, and two members of the German Reichstag.

Commenting on the above dispatch the "Catholic Universe" of Cleveland, says:—It has been manufactured by the Cleveland papers. All who have the interest of the Church at heart would gladly hail an organization of Catholics which would leave national bins out of doors. We fear, however, if that requirement were insisted upon, some would have to stay outside, but the number would not be great. The common brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God is too often forgotten by those who believe that their nation has been especially called to guard the God is too often forgotten by those who believe that their nation has been especially called to guard the deposit of faith and sound the trum-

while we may quote now and there the words of the poet: Breathes there a man with soul so

Who never to himself hath said: 'This is my own, my native land?'

we shall not forget the words of Him

terest the American colony in Paris. It is known as "Babism," and sprang into existence in 1844 in Persia. The founder was Mirza Ali Mohammed of that country. He is described as strikingly handsome, of infinite learning and irresistible charm of speech and manner. He proclaimed himself the promised guide, the Bab or gate through which men might communicate with the Iman Mahdi. So long as it is fashionable for Americans to change their religion as readily as they yield to Paris fashions, "Babism" will have its run until the next apostle turns up.

ECHOES FROM IRELAND.

ABOUT EMIGRATION .- Mr. William O'Brien, in a leading article published in the "Irish People," under the title "A Moral from Letter-

der the title "A Moral from Letter-kenny," says:—
"The Most Rev. Dr. Keane's speech to the people of Letterkenny last Sunday is a most cheering proof that the vital character of the emi-gration problem is at last begin-ning to be realized by our Irish Am-erican kindred. It is well, however, that the eminent Archbishop should not be under any illusions upon the subject.
"His observations were based up.

subject.

"His observations were based upon the supposition that the emigration is chiefly that of young women, and that the exodus of young men (for whom His Grace admits that emigration to the American cities is a ruinous business, both materially and morally), is a comparatively minor matter. The statistics, unhappily, upset this theory. The flight of the two sexes is equally alarming. According to the last official figures just published, showing the emigration for 1900, 21,212 unmarried males left the country, as against 20,630 unmarried females. The portion of the population we can least afford to lose is that of young people between the ages of 20 and 25, and of those 10,428 were unmarried males and 10,211 were unmarried females.

"If, therefore, as the Archbishop of Dubregue Like Father Lelland His observations were based up-

we shall not forget the words of Him who spoke with authority: By this shall men know that you are My Disciples; that you love one another."
We do not think that the young people are disposed to keep, up national lines. The insistence often comes from unexpected sources. It has no eve to the common good. It is as insular as it is often selfish. In union there is strength. To divide and conquer is the maxim of the enemy. The enemy in this case is "Old Nick."
Economy and union would be promoted by a central organization with a common meeting place properly equipped. One good beginning would be a common high school to take up the work that begins after the grammar grade work has been finished. We hope that the suggestion of Rt. Rev. Bishop Horstmann will be enthusiastically taken up and energetically promoted.

MIXED MARRIAGES.—The Catho-

when the container. The meeting was prescribed to present the very live of the three of three of the three of three

lon, a young curate of the district who devoted himself to his priestly calling notwithstanding that a price was on his head, was instrumental in saving the life of a Colonel Cunningham of the same locality. In after years, when the Colonel had succeeded to the title and to the possession of large estates in that county, Father O'Hanlon visited him, whereupon the man whose life he had saved asked him how he could befriend him. The priest answered, 'I have no chapel; the chapel was in an old quarry, and its walls were of mud, its roof of thatch; give me a site for a chapel and a generous subscription, and obtain leave for me to have a belfry and a bell to summon the people to their devotions.' The site and the subscription were given, and through the influence of the gentleman Father O'Hanlon got permission to erect the belfry, which at present stands at the chapel at Slane. Baroly 100 years ago that was the state of their Christian country, but now, thank God, every parish had its bell to sound forth glory to God.

ERIN'S SONS IN SCOTLAND. -ERIN'S SONS IN SCOTLAND. —
In St. Eunan's Cathedral, Letterkenny, on Sunday, a compliment,
richly deserved, was paid to the
Irish residing in Scotland. Out of
their slender means they creeted the
beautiful and costly altar of St.
Columba. Solemn High Mass was
celebrated to mark the event. The
Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell presided.
At the conclusion of Mass he spoke
in eloquent terms of the faith and
devotion of Donegal's sons in Scotland to the religion of Patrick, Eunan, and Columba, and to the land
of their birth. For their generosity
and kindness he prayed God to grant
them the amplest blessings both spiritual and temporal.

WOOLLEN MILLS. — It is understood that Mr. Lewis, of Newtownbarry, will re-open the woollen mills in Clohamon. The factory is undernew management, and has been fitted with now machinery, and will be the means of giving much-needed employment in the district as, owing to the present great demand for Irish manufactured goods, there is certain to be a brisk trade carried on. A depot has been opened for receipt of the raw material at Mr. Lewis' establishment at Newtownbarry. Men like this Ireland needs much just now. WOOLLEN MILLS. - It is under-

A CHIME OF BELLS

On Friday, July 26th, St. Anne's Day, a grand celebration was held in Detroit, Mich., at St. Anne's Church, to which reference was made in these columns last week.

One of the main features of the celebration was the inauguration of a magnificent Chime of Bells, presented to St. Anne's Church in honor of the occasion by various societies and members of said congregation. This is a beautiful gift, the bells being of exceptionally fine quality and tone. They were manufacturity and tone. They were manufactured by the celebrated McShane Bell Foundry, of Baltimers. Foundry, of Baltimore, Md., which firm has a world-wide reputation as manufacturers of the finest musical-ly attuned bells in this country. The chime mentioned consists of ten (10) bells.

CEBAP ICE CREAM

There are no fewer than 2,000 Italian ice-cream vendors in London, Eng. The London County Council has decided to ask Parliament for the same powers in respect to the manufacture and sale of ice-cream as those already possessed by the Corporation of Liverpool. Some time ago the British Institute of Preventive Medicine made an inquiry into the composition of these delicacies. Bacteria were discovered in considerable quantities, and an independent analysis made in a northern suburb of London revealed the fact that much of the ice-cream manufactured and retailed in the streets contained a mass of impurities. a mass of impurities

The first official convention of the International Association of Milliners will be held in Buffalo from August 5 to 10. A trimmed hat contest will be a feature of the occa-

A hopeless man is descrited by him-self, and he who descrits himself is soon descrited by his friends,

GARDEN Pekoe PURE CEYLON

TEA

At 35 Cents per Pound. We guarantee this Tea to be equal if not better value than the host of package teas sold in the market at 50 cents per pound.

Try a sample pound. Same price to one 35 eenis by the single pound.

per pound in 6-lb, caddles. 35 cemia per pound in 10-lb canisters, 75 cemts per pound in 20-lb, caddies, 75 cemts per pound in original 100-lb, cas

This tes is shipped to us direct by the co-operative Tea Gardens Co., Ceylon.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

LILY WALK

Of the terrible periods of starvation that swept over Ireland, beginning in the year 1845, the famine of '48 will be remembered as the most destructive and devastating. It was in the small hamlets and among the isolated tenant farmers that the famine wreaked the greatest havor, for among those people there were no philanthropists to give aid.

The cabin of Shaun Malia was

situated on a barren tract of land, in the mountain region, some twenty-five miles northwest of Cork. There he lived with his wife and child for the five years that had ensued since the death of Captain Sanderson. This death marked an epoch in Shaun's hitherto uneventful life; for the old caftain-and his ancestors for generations back had been lords of the broad domain that surrounded Sanderson Manor. A typical country "squire" of that period, the captain was a heavy drinker and an ardent sportsman, and a poor business man. His estates were so heavily encumbered at his death that his son despaired of reclaiming them, and consequently they passed into other hands.

With the passing of the old family, Shaun lost his position as gardener, for the menor heaves was bearded up. situated on a barren tract of land,

with the passing of the old family, Shaun lost his position as gardener, for the manor house was boarded up after the sale, and the Sanderson family moved away. Many a time afterwards, while tilling the soil of his stony farm on the mountain side, he sighed for the good old days of the easy-going captain.

It had been a weary struggle since the first famine year to keep starvation away; but now, with the failure of the potato crop through the blight, the end seemed very near. For a while they managed to subsist on the half-decayed potatoes that they dug from the ground; but Shaun knew that they must soon be made ill by the decaying vegetables. Even this source of food was pearly exhausted when five-year-old Mary fell ill. The first day of her sickness Shaun sat by her bedside, motionless, a despairing glare in his eyes, and his pale, bearded face haggard with both mental and physical anguish. Maggies, his wife, with a wistful smile on her wan face, sought to comfort him with words of hope as the night wore on: but in the gray hours of dawn, when she to comfort him with words of hope as the night wore on: but in the gray hours of dawn, when she thought he was sleeping, she softly stole out of the cabin. When he followed her, he found her leaning against the window-ledge, sobbing as if her heart would break.

"Come, Maggie, machree," he said, "sure it'll do ye no good to be actin' this way. I was thinkin' uv a plan just whin ye wint out, an' whin the daylight comes I'll thry it."

Brying her eyes confusedly, she allowed him to lead her back to the dwelling while he eagerly unfolded his plan.

"A good many years ago," he

weining wine he eagerly unloaded his plan.

"'A good many years ago," he said, "I had a chance to do a favor fur a great man—a priest now he is, in the city of Cork. At that time he told me if I ever needed a frind to write to him. Maybe he's forgotten me, but it'll do no harrum to thry an' see. So, whin the daylight breaks, I'll walk to the village, an'—although God knows\"\" it'll go against me to do \"\" (-I'll beg the price uv the paper an' postage an' write to him."

It's a long way to the village-a good eight miles," she said, dubi-ously; "an' ye're not sthrong." "Yes," he answered, wearily, as he sat on the side of the bed where

the sick child lay tossing uneasily, "it's a long way, but it's our last chance. We must thry and save

chance. We must thry and save her."
With the first glint of the rising sun he made ready to depart, and he kissed the child before leaving. Maggie followed him to the door and laid her hand on his coat sleeve with a pale pathetic gesture: "Are ye sure to have the strength, Shaun?" she said. "Ye know Pat Murphy, the hold man, started for the village two days ago, an', an'."

Shaun?" she said. "Ye know Pat Murphy, the hold man, started for the village two days ago, an', an'—"
Shaun looked at her curiously as he noticed her hesitation. "I know what ye mean," he said. "They found him along the road yesterday. But don't worry. I'm sthrong an' I'll te back to-night, with the help of God. Good-bye!"
She stood at the door and watched him until he was swallowed up in the haze of the dawn that covered the valley and made the landscape a nebulous blur. A cry from the sick child drew her into the cabin. She smoothed the little sufferer's tangled auburn locks and moistened her fevered lips with water. Then, taking her in her arms, she crooned a soothing air until the child slept.

It was night when Shaun returned, dragging his feet after him as if they were weighted. He stumbled toward the bed, and lay on it with a long-drawn sigh of weariness, closing his eyes that he might the more thoroughly enjoy the sense of rest that came to him. Maggie came close to him with evident anxiety to hear the result of his errand. After a while he opend h s eyes and spoke: "I sint the letter on the first mail. I met Squire Bagley—him that used to visit at Sanderson's—and I tould him that I wanted sixpence to post a letter. He gave me a shillin' an' I bought this for her."

He pointed his thumb towards little Mary, and Maggie noticed for the

a letter. He gave me a shillin' an' I bought this for her."

He pointed his thumb towards little Mary, and Maggie noticed for the first time that he held a package in his hand. She opened the parcel and found a sixpenny loaf of dark bread, and then she broke some of the loaf into water, treasuring the crumbs as if they were gold. Before feeding the mixture to the child she offered some to Shaun; but he would not eat any, and turned away to gains the sodden potatoes that were on the well that the sodden potatoes that were on the well that the sodden potatoes that were on the well that the sodden potatoes that were on the well that the sodden potatoes that were on the well that the sodden potatoes that were on the well that the sodden potatoes that were on the sodden potatoes that were sodden potatoes that the sodden potat

served no purpose but to feed the fever that was consuming her, for after nightfall she commenced to rave violently.

Towards midnight the air grew chilly, and Shaun put a fresh piece of turf, of which he had a plentful supply, on the smoldering embers in the huge stone fireplace. The wind walled dismally down the chimney, and, as if in answer to an unexpressed thought, Shaun shook his head dejectedly, saying: "No, there's no use thinkin' that anny one would vinture out to-night."

A few minutes later there was a contradiction to his speech in a guarded knock that came to the door. Shaun and Maggie both rose to their feet and listened. The knock was repeated.

was repeated.

"It's the answer to me letter," said Shaun, trembling with agitation as he started toward the door to unbar it. A tall, heavily cloaked man in riding costume stepped in, in the wake of a gust of wind-driven rain and dead leaves. He shook the rain from his hat, and took in the outlines of the room as best as he could by the turf light, his eyes at last resting on Shaun.

"You are Shaun Malia?" His voice, proportioned to his physique, was deep and resonant.

"I am," said Shaun.

The stranger walked over to the door, and after peering out for an instant, set the bar in place. Then he continued: "You wrote to a certain priest in Cork asking for assistance. He was on the point of sending you some money when I came to him a fugitive from justice on account of a political offense. My needs were urgent, immediate: I had to leave for America. I knew that I could not take shipping from Cork, so I decided to ride through these mountains on horseback to Limerick and sail from there. He gave me the money that was intended for you, and he told me that I might take refuge with you to-night, and tell you that he would send you relief as soon as he could—within two or three days at the lonest."

Shaun reeled as if he had been struck. "Two or three days!" he muttered, weakly, clutching at the door-post for support. "Two or three days!" he muttered, weakly, clutching at the door-post for support. "Two or three days!" he muttered, weakly, clutching at the door-post for support. "Two or three days!" he muttered in his sunken eyes, and grasping the stranger roughly by the coat lapel he drew him over to the bedside of the sick child: "Will death wait two or three days? Can ye tell me that, you that was so ready takin' what was hers to save yourself? Oh! but ye're a brave man to come an' tell me."

"Shaun! Shaun!" cried Maggie. clutching his arm in alarm, "don't be talkin' like that. The priest had a right to do as he plazed with his money, for 'twas not ours. An' sure he knew best annyhow. Don't be abusin' the man that

speaking 'slowly: "I'm very sorry. Of course I did not know that things were as they are or I would not have taken the money. But it is not yet too late, and if you will accept—"
"No, no!" said Shaun. "Don't mind what I said. I'm not right in me mind, I guess, since she took sick. Maggie is right, for the money didn't belong to me."
"Hark!" said the stranger, and he stole over to the single window and peered out into the darkness. Commanding silence by a gesture of his hand, he listened intently for a few moments and then came back to the group at the bedside. "It is as I suspected; my trail has been discovered and I have been pursued. There is a company of soldiers down there in the roadway; even now they are surrounding the house. Of course I cannot escape, so my friend, you can free yourself from blame for harboring me and save your child's life by giving me up to the soldiers. There is a reward offered for me; if I am giving me up to the soldiers. There is a reward offered for me; if I am captured here it may go hard with

Shaun stood for an instant, dazed with the sudden turn events had taken. "If ye can't escape," he said, his eyes vacantly following the outlines of the one room of the cabin, "an' it'll mane life to her, I—but, O God! help me. I can't be a thraitor!" He said this with a sudden energy, as if he feared that the temptation might prove too strong for him.

or!" He said this with a sudden energy, as if he feared that the temptation might prove too strong for him.

"Quick! Decide!" said the stranger. "I hear footsteps outside."
Shaum, not answering, ran across the room to the chimney.

There was a loud hammering at the door and a voice shouted:
"Open, in the queen's name!"
"Come on," whispered Shaum; "there's a way to escape. Off with yer cloak an' up the chimney. It's wide enough to hould ye, an' it's built rough inside, so ye can climb. Go to the top an' stay there until the soldiers lave. Maybe they wont find your horse."

"But—" said the stranger, making ready to talk.
"Hurry," said Shaun, stripping off the stranger's cloak and throwing it under the bed. "In with ye now an' up; an' may heaven speed ye!"

The stranger disappeared from view in the yawning black hole above the fireplace, and an occasional chip of plaster falling told of his progress upward. The hammering at the door redoubled; and Shaun, quickly removing his coat to make believe that he had just risen, withdrew the bar and let the searching party enter. Two officers came first, followed by a file of soldiers.

"Well," said the elder officer, "you seem to be mighty hard sleepers here; it took you a long time to open that door."

"Tax yer pardon, sirs," said Shaun. "We have sickness here an' I'm not overly nimble meself."

will lead

to this man's apprehension."

Maggie sat by the bedside, soothing the sick child. The little sufferer began to call her father's name in a pitcous tone of voice, and he hurried to her and kissed her, whispering terms of endearment in her ear. "Well, what do you say to my proposition? You need the money your child requires attention; we will capture him anyhow."

Shaun sat at the head of the bed staring at the wall with a strange, blanched face.

"I need the money an' she needs it," he repeated absently fingering the bedclothes. Maggie looked at his face and became frightened at its expression.

the bedclothes. Maggie looked at his face and became frightened at its expression.

"Shaun! Shaun!" she cried. He buried his face in his arms, and a half-smothered sob was heard. The soldiers looked on curiously.

Suddenly Shaun rose to his feet, and shouted hoarsely: "Search the phace; don't tempt me amy more; I can't tell ye annything!"

It took but a few minutes to examine the hut. The cloak worn by the fugitive, still wet with rain, was taken from under the bed. Preparations were then begun to start a roaring fire in the fireplace, so as to smoke the fugitive out if, as they suspected, he had taken refuge in the chimney. Suddenly several shots were heard, and a soldier ran in, saluting the commanding officer, and said: "Sir, a man on horseback has just ridden through our lines on the roadway below. We fired on him, but did not succeed in wounding him."

"Curse the luck!" said the officer;

roadway below. We fired on him, but did not succeed in wounding him."

**Curse the luck!" said the officer, "we shall never find him now among these mountain roads. But to your saddles and after him; we must do our best."

Then he saddressed himself to Shaun, saying: "The finding of the Eriminal's cloak here in your dwelling looks bad for you, my man; but in view of your unfortunate condition, and the consistent, though in this case reprehensible, sense of honor you have manifested, I have decided to overlook your part in tonight's business."

In a few minutes the cabin was cleared of its unwelcome visitors; and Shaun and Maggie uttered prayers for the escape of the unfortunate they had harbored, sat down to await the coming of daylight. But weakn'ss, coupled with the exciting events of the night, proved too much for them, and after awhile both slept.

Sunlight was streaming in through the window when Shaun awoke, and outside a blackbird was lustily warbling his last song before flying to the South. The sound of strange voices blended with the song of the bird, and Shaun, throwing open the door, looked out. Two gentlemen were coming up the path from the roadway. One of them was a stranger to Shaun; but in the other, a gray-haired, kindly-faced man in clerical garb, he recognized his friend of long ago—the man to whom all Ireland turned in the drad years of famine—Rev. Theobald Mathew.

"Thank God! Thank God!" was all that he could utter as the priest came towards him and grasped his hand. "I was afraid that you had

"Thank God! Thank God! was all that he could utter as the priest came towards him and grasped his hand. "I was afraid that you had forgotten me, until you sint word last night," he managed to say a

last night," he managed to say at last.

"No, indeed, Shaun," said the priest; "I have often thought of you, and often prayed for you since that time when we met in Cork." Turning to his companion, then he said: "Or. Burnham, this is Shaun Malia, of whom you have heard me speak. He was a gardener in Cork when I was a young priest there, and one day I asked him to so some work on the grave of a dear friend of mine, Father O'Neil, I was away for over a year, and when I returned I learned, quite by accident, that he had cared for the grave all of that time. And he thought that I might have forgotten him!"

I learned, quite by accident, that he had cared for the grave all of that time. And he thought that I might have forgotten him!"

Father Mathew laughed—a merry, contagious laugh it was; and the doctor said "Father Mathew does not forget friends in a hurry; he only makes them in a hurry; he only makes them in a hurry; and the doctor said "Father Mathew does not forget friends in a hurry; he only makes them in a hurry; and the doctor made an examination af little Mary while Father Mathew learned from Shaun and his wife of the escape of the mysterious visitor. Then, the doctor having finished his diagnosis, they awaited his decision. "It is a condition of malarial fever brought about by improper food and exposure," said the medical man, "and there need be no fear of an unfavorable prognosis if she receives proper treatment and nourishment."

"That's the point, said the priest. "Now, Shaun, I have made arrangements with Dr. Burnham to have your little girl taken care of at his hospital until she is entirely well. The doctor meeds a hostler and a gardener, so, if you can come to terms with him, the position is yours."

Father Mathew smiling expectantly, looked from Shaun to his wife. The little woman, overcome with ioy, buried her face in her apron and sobbed hysterically, while Shaun, with a lump in his throat and his heart beating as if it would burst, could only say: "God bless you! it's more than I desarve."

One afternoon in the early autumn, about a year after these events took place, Shaun was trimming the hedge in front of Dr. Burnham's lawn when one of the servants handed him a letter. It was addressed in a hold hand and hore an American postmark. A thought of the fugitive he had harbored and saved a year before came to Shaun's mind.

"It must be from him," he said, "now I'll find out his name."

He eagerly tore the envelope open and found enclosed two slips of paper. One of them was a draft for

IN MEMORY OF ARCHBISHOP

A movement has been started among the Catholic women of St. Louis looking to the raising of \$20,-000 for a bronze monument in honor of the late Archbishop Kenrick Many Protestants, it is thought, will contribute to the fund because of their personal admiration for the prelnte, and even if the subscriptions should be limited to those whom Archbishop Kenrick confirmed at the altar, it has been estimated that 25 cents apiece from each would more than build the monument.

IRISH CENTENARIANS.

There are three Irishmen now living in the United States who have seen three centuries :

seen three centuries:

Joseph McGrath, of No. 444 East Eighty-second street, New York, celebrated his one hundred and third birthday the other day. Seated erect in a straight-backed chair, his bright cyes twinkling under perfectly black brows, he told of many interesting incidents of his life.

The centenarian lives with his daughter, Mrs. Catharine Ruddy, who is one of his eighty-four living descendants. His hair, which is by no means scant, is perfectly black. He has never worn spectacles, and his sight is still perfect. He walks every morning to Mass in the Church of St. Monica, nearly four blocks away, and every pleasant afternoon to East River Park.

"In my youth I was a champion

Thi my youth I was a chempion athlete and as proof that I am still himble I have jumped from the eighteenth clear over the nineteenth and into the twenty century, and here I am, physically without a blemish, at the age of 109 years."

Thus spoke Michael Mooney, an inmate of the Home for the Aged, at the corner of Eighteenth and Jefferson streets, Philadelphia, who has seen three centuries. He was born in the County of Longford, Ireland, in 1792, where he was rated a good poet and something of a dandy as well. He expects to live many years yet.

Mr. Mooney has a suit of clothes of the style worn in the seventeenth century. It consists of a long-tail coat, knee breeches, white stockings, buckled shoes, with white vest and necktie. In this striking garb he often presents himself when prelates of the church visit the home. Then he recites one of his poems and makes a short address.

Mr. John Tubbert, of Syracuse, is now numbered among the distinguished citizens of the State of New York. He has passed his one hundred and second year. He celebrated his latest birthday anniversary, as he has lived all his life, without an overcoat and with plenty of tobacco. Mr. Tubbert was born in Ireland.

If all those who are in debt were to be told that with the doing of a short task each day for fifteen days



Up-To-Date

the qualities that go to make an up-to-date soop.

It removes the dirt with the least amount of rubbing, keeps the hands soft and amouth, and saves the tem-per of the laundress.

It differs from other soaps in that it gives superior quality at a price asked for poorer soaps.

COST OF WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

COST OF WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Hon. Philip Stanhope, speek ing at a peace meeting in Newcastle-on-Type recently, declared that it would require 200,000 men in South would require 200,000 men in South Africa for an indefinite period to preserve order after the war. Nothing, he added, would justify those terrible facts—the 30,000 dead men who 200,000,000 of money which had were buried in the veldt and the nearly been spent over this war.

Do you know that every cruelty

indicted on an animal in killing or just before death poisons to a greater or less extent its meat?

Do you know that every cruelty inflicted upon a cow poisons to a greater or less extent its milk?

Do you know that fish killed as soon as taken from the water by a blow on the back of the head will keep longer and be better than those permitted to die slowly?

Lo you know that birds destroy millions of bugs, mosquitoes and harmful insects, that without the birds we could not live on the earth, and that every little insect-eating bird you may kill and every egg you may take from its nest means one less bird to destroy insects.

Do you know that every kind act you do and every kind word you, speak to a dumb animal will make not only the animal but yourself happier, and not only make you happier but also better?

GEO, T. ANGELL.

GEO. T. ANGELL.

RAISED THE PRICE.

A despatch from Port Washington, which appears in a New York journal, says:

The Hon. Bourke Cockran recently offered to present a site to the Rev. Father Cherry for a Roman Catholic Church in this village, It is asserted that Mr. Cockran selected a site, which was approved of by Father Cherry. It is said a price has been agreed upon with the owners of the property, but in the meantime information got out that the site was intended for a Catholic Church where-upon the owner more than trebled the original amount asked for the praperty. Mr. Cockran declined to pay the increased price, and now another site will be selected.

ABOUT STRIKES.

ABOUT STRIKES.

A BOUT STRIKES.

The Statistical Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce, Paris, France, has lived all his life, without an overcoat and with plenty of tobactor. Mr. Tubbert was born in Ireland.

Martin Dyer, who died on March 4 at the home of his grandson, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth street and Third avenue. New York, also lived in three centuries.

He was born on November 24, 1800, in Ireland, and thus was 101 years old. In 1835 he came to America, going first to Ohio, where he was employed by railroad contractors as a foreman.

He was actively employed until he was 80 years old. Then he went to live with his son. He had two children and one hundred and ten great-grandchildren.

A man once took a piece of white cloth to a dyer to have it dyed black. He was so pleased with the result that, after a time, he went cloth and asked to have it dyed white. But the dyer answered: "A piece of cloth is like a man's reputation; it's can be dyed black but it's can be dyed blac

piece of cloth is like a man's reption; it can be dyed black, but can not be made white again."

BACKSLIDERS, who fail so furnish their due share in support of the church, have no feelings that we care to be considerate towards, says an exchange. But we do not admire methods of church revenue dictated by the idea of catching the backsliders. The charging of an admission fee at the church door can be justified only as a very disagreeable necessity.

CATHOLIC LAYMEN.—The Mil-waukee "Citizen" remarks —
We recently noted the e,ection to
the presidency of the Missouri Bar
Association of Judge Teasdale, a
prominent Catholic of Kansas City,
We are pleased to learn that another
Catholic, John McConlogue, of Mason City, has been elected president
of the Iowa State Bar Association.

The Boston "Pilot" says :—A a ple of weeks ago a sixteen-year girl in Kentucky killed herself cause her equel father brought back when she was eloping. She eloped with another man only week or two hefore, and the set interference with her liberty of her to death. Last week a seven year-old bride in Chicago, "the of her husband and married less a month," took carbolic acid

Society Directory.

lished March 8th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1864. Meets in
St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander etreet, first Monday of the
month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director,
Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.P. President.
Wm. E. Doran; 1st Vic?, T. J.
O'Neill: 2nd Vice, F. Casey;
Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corresponding Secretary, P. J. Curran,
B.C.L.; Recording-Secretary, T. P.
Tansey.

LADIES AUXILIARY to the Macient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1. The above Division meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Sunday at 4.30 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of every month. President, Mrs. Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Miss Annie Douovan; Financial Secretary, Miss Emma Loyle; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Nora Kavanaugh, 155 Inspector street. Division Physician, Dr. Thomas J. Curran, 2076 St. Oatherine St. Application forms can be procured from the members, or at the hall before meetings. ADIES' AUXILIARY to the

1.O.H.-DIVISION NO. 2.- Meets A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.— Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corher Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President. John Cavanagh, 885 St. Catherine street; Medical Adviser, Dr. Hugh Lennon, 255 Centre street, telephone Main 2239. Recording-Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Htbernia street,—to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Coller, Treasurer, Delegates, to St. Patrick's League:—J. J. Cavanagh,

A O.H., DIVISION NO. 3, meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 1863 Notre Damé street, near McGill. Officers: Alderman D. Gallery, M.P., President; M. McCarthy, Vice-President; Fred. J. Devlin. Rec.-Secretary, 1528F Ontario street; L. Brophy Treasurer; John Hughes, Financial Secretary, 65-Young street; M. Fennel, Chairman Standing Committee; John O'Donnell, Marshal.

ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE-TY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.80 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev, E. Strubbe, C.SS.R.; President, D. fast, 10r Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe, C.SS.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murray: Delogates to St. Patrick's Leaguer J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SO-CIETY.—Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. Rev. Father Mo-Grath, Rev. President; James J. Costigan, 1st Vice-President; Jion. P. Gunning, Secretary, 716 St. Antoine street, St. Henri.

C.M.B.A. of CANADA, BRANCH 26,—(Organized, 13th November, 1883.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: Frank J. Curran, B. C.L., President; P. J. McDonarh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jno. H. Feeley, jr., Treasurer. C.M.B.A. of CANADA, BRANCH

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn. President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quins, 625 St. Dominique street; M. J. Ryan, trensurer 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.30 p.m.

CHURCH BELLS.



MENBELY BELL COMPANY TROY, N.Y., and 177 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. Manufacture Superior CHURCH BELLS.

SURGOL BELLS, PHALE AND ORIGINAL OF LAKE SUPPRIOR LIGOT COPPER AND LAKE INDIA THE SALE.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY, THE E. W. VANDUERN OD, Cincinnation

BOYS

The Kitties ar In this late a There are no M For "Mayme" The Fannies ar The girls we names, names, Since "Alys" The Pearls hav rest, For "Pyrle" The Helens spe For it is very
The Ediths are
And much as
The girls name

o'er, They spell it O gyrls, pray t This sylly, sy Yi we should y Thys kynd of Confusyon woul We'd lose our Yn keepyng tra Ys very much

HOW A BUTT The butterfly is sleep head down contracts its w. The effect is to shape to a narre tinguishable in s the seed heads of the seed heads of stems around.

The butterfly top of the signal when the sunber these gray pier grass tops open colorless bennets thousand living azure. APPETITE OF man who essa

for some thousa

for some thousa cious little or may be imagined that a confined sed by actual extimes its own w of a day. At this dinary size woul four bullocks am sheep to satisfy MOTHER'S BI frosty morning
Paul Ellis uncer
the home of his
ham. 'Hello Jac
I ask what it is
from view, sir?
probably, after
boys whose moth boys whose moth was said by way both lads were s fifteen or thereab

For answer Ja partly finished s was putting much "Did you do a knife?"
Jack nodded.
"It must have
What's it for, an,
"Well, to-mor
birthday, you kn
ing it for her. S
thing about it; a
is gone, I'm putt
good advantage.
I thought she ha
that's ww T hid knife?

I thought she ha that's why I hid that's why I hid 'Do you always things' asked Pa whittling and wh 'What sort oshelves?' inquired laugh.

"No, I mean gi your mother, and that."

"Why, I always birthday different Seems to me I'd mean not to notic tle money as moi ways manages to tra for me whe comes."

Paul's face flush unconscious rebuk kained for him. It had he given his or taken any noti Indeed, he was no the day came, tho was some time month. Jack'e vo his thoughts.

AUXILIARY to the der of Hibernians, Divi-der of Hibernians, Divi-1. The above Livision St, Patrick's Hall, 92 St, t street, on the first Sun-4.30 p.m., and third, at 8 p.m., of every resident, Mrs. Sarah Al-e-President, Miss Annie Financial Secretary, Miss Loyle; Treasurer, Mrs. Triancial Secretary Miss Loyle: Treasurer. Mrs. Brien. Recording Secretary. Avanaugh, 155 Inspector Division Physician. Dr. J. Curran. 2076 St. J. Curran. forms occurred from the Imembers. hall before meetings.

visiton No. 2.— Meets vestry of St. Gabriel New orber Centre and Laprairie in the 2nd and 4th Friday onth, at 8 p.m. President, ranagh, 885 St. Catherine edical Adviser, Dr. Hugh 255 Centre street, telesin 2239. Recording-Seritomas Donochys 238. 255 Centre street telein 2239. Recording-SeThomas Donohue, 312 Hitreet,—to whom all comms should be addressed;
yle, Financial Secretary;
Mer, Treasurer. Delegates,
ttrick's League:— J. J.
, D. S. McCarthy and J.

VISION NO. 3, meets on and third Wednesday of the at 1863 Notre Damé ar McGill. Officers: Al. J. Gallery. M.P., Presidents. Davin, Presidents. Devlin. Rec.-Secretary, tario street: L. Brophy John Hughes, Financials 65 Young street; M. hairman Standing Com-phn O'Donnell, Marshal.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIEzed 1885.—Meets in its Ottawa street, on the ay of each month, at Spiritual Adviser, Rev. e, C.S.R.; President, D.; ; Secretary, J. Murray; to St. Patrick's Leaguer D. J. O'Neill and M.

CK'S T. A. & B. So-feets on the second Sun-ery month in St. Pat-, 92 St. Alexander St., y after Vespers. Com-Management meets in the first Tuesday of every B p.m. Rev. Father Mo-President; James J. ist Vice-President; Jno. ast Vice-President; James J., Secretary, 716 St. Andt., St. Henri.

CANADA. BRANCH nized, 13th November, and 26 meets at St. Pat-92 St. Alexander St., Monday of each month.
I meetings for the trans-usiness are held on the hondays of each so the strans-8 p.m. Applicants for

8 p.m. Applicants for or any one desirous of regarding the Branch Inicate with the follow.

Frank J. Curran, B. lent; P. J. McDonach.
Secretary; Robt. Warbial Secretary; Jno. H. Treasurer.

T. A. & B. SOCIETY,
1863.—Rev. Director,
Flynn. President, D.
President, D.
President, D.
J. F. Quinn,
minique street: M, J.
surer 18 St. Augustin
se on the second Sunmonth in St. Ann's
Young and Ottawa
3.30 p.m.

RON BELLS. IURCH BELLS

Chimes and Peals,
operior Copper and Tiu. Get our price.
HANE BELL FOUNDRY
Baitimore, Md.

BELL COMPANY Y, N.Y., and AY. NEW YORK City. uperior CHURCH BELLS.

PRILE PRAIS AND GRIMEN
DPRENOR LINGOT DOPPER AND
AST INDIA THE ONLY.
YE BELL FOUNDRY,
VANDUMEN CO. CINGINGS,

Boys and Girls.

names,
The names we used to know,
The sweetly simple, girlish names,
The sweetly simple, girlish names,
The transport of the sweetly simple,
The cold name's never used to-day,
"Marie" is all the rage.

The Kitties are all "Kathyrines,"
In this late age and day,
There are no Mamies any more,
For "Mayme" is the way,
The Fannies are all "Fanys" now,
The girls we used to know
Named Alice have all changed their
names. names, Since "Alys" is the go.

The Pearls have gone to join the rest,
For "Pyrle" is up to date,
The Helens spell it "Helyn"

The Ediths are all "Edyths" now,
And much as we may rue,
The girls named Lillie have gone

o'er, They spell it "Lyly" too.

O gyrls, pray tell me why you do
This sylly, sylly thyng,
Yf we should ynto dayly lyfe,
Thys kynd of spellyng bryng,
Confusyon would be ryfe yndeed,
We'd lose our Es and Is,
Yn keepyng track of spellyng whych
Ys very much too Ys.

HOW A BUTTERFLY SLEEPS,— The butterfly invariably goes to sleep head downward. It folds and contracts fts wings to the utmost. The effect is to reduce its size and shape to a narrow ridge, hardly dis-tinguishable in shape and color from the seed heads on thousand of other stems around.

the seed heads on thousand of other stems around.

The butterfly also sleeps on the top of the stem. In the morning when the sunbeams warm them all these gray pied sleepers on the grass tops open their wings, and the colorless bennets are starred with a thousand living flowers of purest expre-

APPETITE OF A SPIDER. —The stupendous nature of the task that a man who essays to provide food for some thousands of these voracious little creatures sets himself may be imagined when it is stated that a confined spider has been proved by actual experiment to eat 26 times its own weight in the course of a day. At this rate a man of ordinary size would require three or four bullocks and from 15 to 20 sheep to satisfy his appetite daily. APPETITE OF A SPIDER. -The

MOTHER'S BIRTHDAY.-It was MOTHER'S BIRTHLAY.—It was a frosty morning in January when Paul Ellis unceremoniously entered the home of his friend, John Markham. 'Hello Jack!' he cried, 'may I ask what it is you are concealing from view, sir? Been into mischief, probably, after the manner of small boys whose mothers are gone.' This was said by way of pleasantry, for both lads were strapping boys of fifteen or thereabouts.

For answer Jack drew forth a partly finished shelf, on which he was putting much ornamental work.

"Did you do all that with your wife?"

"It must have taken a long time. What's it for, anyway?"

"Well, to-morrow is mother's or it for, anyway?"

"Well, to-morrow is mother's or it for, anyway?"

"Well, to-morrow is mother's or it for, anyway?"

"White the mother of the mother of the mother and sobbed.

"Oh, yes! the dress and dinner—in and cake—are all beautiful. I think." on you always do this sort of thing," asked Paul, as Jack felt to whittling and whistling together.

"What sort of thing—making shelves?" inquired Jack, with a laugh.

"No, I mean giving presents to your mother, and—and—things like that."

"Why, I always try to make her birthday different from other days. Seems to me I'd feel real sneaking mean not to notice it at all. As little money as mother has, she always manages to have something extra for me when my birthday comes."

Paul's face flushed crimson at the unconscious rabuka these words con-"It must have taken a long time. What's it for, anyway?"

Paul's face flushed crimson at the unconscious rebuke these words contained for him. Never in his life had he given his mother anything or taken any notice of her birthday. Indeed, he was not quite sure when the day came, though he thought it was some time during that same month. Jack's voice broke in upon his thoughts.

what mothers were for, but now he began to wonder whether such kindness did not merit some return.

He knew here birthday came soon, and somehow he found this fact comnecting itself with the six dollars he had saved toward buying a bicycle. But could he relinquish this long-cherished desire? Then something seemed to rein him up sharply, and to ask him whether he really cared enough for his mother to make any sacrifice for her; and whether, after all, such things as this were not the things that showed the stuff one was made of. Poor mother! there were so many things she needed too. But it was a struggle; and it was not ended until that evening, when, sitting alone by the fire, he brought his hand down upon the table with an emphatic "Fil do it!"

"Do what, Paul?" asked his sister Madge, who was just entering the room. She was two years younger than Paul. Their father had died several years before, and the family had had a hard time financially ever since.

half-formed plans for their mother.
"Oh, that will be splendid!" she cried. "Why didn't we ever think of something like that before?"

"Tve a strong suspicion, sis, that it's because we've been so busy thinking about ourselves that we haven't had much time for any one else. Madge, do you know what mother needs? I don't know what to get her."

get her."
Madge thought a moment. "Yes, I believe she needs a new dress most of anything. The best dress she has is getting really shabby. But what can I do? I haven't any money to amount to anything."
"Well, mother has been teaching you to cook lately, and you do first, rate. How would it do to get her off some where in the forenoon, and you have dinner ready when she comes back?"
"That will do, if I can manage

That will do, if I can manage tt. I believe I can get Mrs. Jones down on the corner to make a birth-day cake. You know she bakes for people sometimes, and she makes good cakes. I think I have enough money for that. I'll find out in the

morning."
The birthday dawned clear and The birthday dawned clear and beautiful. A neighbor, who was in the secret, sent for Mrs. Ellis during the forenoon, and kept her till the dinner hour. When she returned, what was her surprise to see the table laid with a snowy cloth, and a tempting dinner prepared — a very creditable meal indeed, for a girl of thirteen. In the centre was a beautiful cake, with Mrs. Ellis' initials on it. Upon learning what it was for, Mrs. Jones had added several other dainties, which also graced the table. Beside Mrs. Ellis' plate lay an unopened parcel.

an unopened parcel.

"Why, what does this mean, an unopened parcel.

"Why, what does this mean, Madge?" she finally managed to say.
"You've been getting dinner alone, haven't you? Such a nice dinner, too!" she added.

"You see, mother, we haven't forgotten the day," said Madge, with a smile.
"The day?—why, it is my birthday, isn't it? I had almost forgotten it."
"No wonder you forgot it," re-

"No wonder you forgot it." replied Paul, "when everyone else always has. But we're not going to do that anymore. Now please open that parcel. I want to see how you like it."

When Mrs. Ellis saw the soft gray flannel dress goods within her eyes brightened. It was exactly what she had wanted.

had wanted.

"But, Paul, dear, how did you get it? Not with your bicycle money?" as the truth suddenly flashed upon her. "O Paul! what made you?" "You dont want me to be a selfish old curnudgeon all the days of my life, do you? I think it is time I spent more thought of my mother." Then the poor little woman, overcome by emotions, sank into a chair and sobbed. "Why, what's the matter?"

Household Notes.

CURRANT JAM .- A receipt for making current jam without cooking is got from a housekeeper famous for her compounding of this preserve, says the New York "Post." The flavor is the same as the fresh fruit, and the jam has the consistency of jelly. To prepare it, use the following proportions and method: Carefully stem and sort one pound of the fresh fruit; to do this, a part of the berries at a time should be put in a soup plate in which they may be broken and crushed with a silver fork almost individually. It is important that no whole berries should be jeft, as much of the success of the result depends upon care in this particular. After all the berries are broken, add one pound of sugar, mix, put in a scallow dish aking current jam without cook

the green-corn season, which is almost here, for it is not until the corn ripens in the neighboring field that its perfection is possible. It is to be deplored that this most delicious of vogetables is so often spoiled in the cooking. White tender corn at the table seems to be almost an accident when it might easily be a regular condition. The city house-keeper will do well to have the corn sent from market as early in the morning as possible, and it should be put in a cool place until cooking time. Remove the husks and silk, and have ready, ten minutes before the corn will be needed, a kettle of water at boiling point; throw the corn in, cover, and cook by the clock ten minutes. Serve at once on a platter, folded in a large napkin. The secret of white tender corn, if the start is made with the vegetable fresh and in good condition, is quick cooking in plain unsalted boiling water, and instant removal from the water at the end of ten minutes.

LAUNDERING SHIRT WAISTS.—
In laundering shirt-waists one or two points shodld be heeded. Do not rub soap on the waist, use a soap solution. A teacher of a laundry class put the garment, after it was washed and thoroughly rinsed, through a hot starch made by using one-fourth of a cup of starch to two quarts of boiling water. The starch is first wet with enough cold water to make a thin paste, which is then poured gradually into the boiling water. constant stirring keeping it smooth. It should then boil slowly for ten or infteen minutes, with occasional stirring. This starch is suitable for the body of the waist; for the cuffs and front plait a thicker starch will be necessary. Use for 'this one-fourth of a cup of starch to one quart of water. The thick starch may be made first if desired, and diluted for the tin starch. If preferred, a brand of starch that does not need cooking may be used. Such starch is wet with just enough cold water to separate the grains; boiling water is then poured over until the mixture is clear, when the starch is ready for use. Use the starch as hot as the hands can bear. Iron the plait and cuffs first, beginning on the wrong side and partially drying that side; then finish drying and polish our right side. At the girls' colleges this spring the custom of wearing unstarched shirt-waists has prevailed, but the habit can hardly be recommended for summer, as the waists lose their freshness an hour after than have here. LAUNDERING SHIRT WAISTS .mended for summer, as the lose their freshness an hour

they have been put on. -A SIMPLE REMEDY.-Damp cup A SIMPLE REMEDY.—Damp cupboards can be made dry by placing a basin of lime on a shelf for a few hours, repeating the process now and again. Rooms that are suspected of having too much moisture may be treated with common salt on the same principle. Put one or two saucers or shallow bowls about in places where they will not be conspicuous, and an improvement will be speedily noticed. The salt can be thoroughly dried out in the oven and used several times for the same purpose.

old curmudgeon all the days of my life, do you? I think it is time I spent more thought of my mother."

Then the poor little woman, overcome by emotions, sank into a chair and sobbed.

"Why, what's the matter?" asked both, in dismay. "Don't you like it?"

"Oh, yes! the dress and dinner—and cake—are all beautiful. I think." said she, smiles breaking through

and a basistin of time on a shelf for a few and again, recomment that we are all the shelf of a few and again of the common and the shelf of a few and a few and the shelf of the shelf of

advanced we may look for an extra large yield.

A heavy hay crop brings with it much extra work and care in curing it properly and saving it for future use. But it will pay to give this extra labor to the crop. During the past year or two a new market has developed for Canadian hay. Many thousand tons of last year's crop have been sent to South Africa, and it is likely a considerable quantity of this season's will find a market there also. Then large quantities of the 1900 crop have been exported to the United States and to Great Britain, the former being the larger buyer. From July 1, 1900, the commencement of the crop year, up to April 30 last, there were shipped out of Canada 202,594 tons of hay, valued at \$1,645,027. Of this amount the United States took 142, 888 tons, valued at \$1,059,027. Great Britain, 46,220 tons, valued at \$1

Africa during May and later, which will increase the last figure considerably.

The outlook just now in Great Britain is not favorable for a good crop. In fact, the indications are that there will be a big shortage in the 1901 great paring the external the 1901 crop, owing to continued dry weather in the old land. And as

live in retirement in his latter years. In these cases the pleasure of each lies in the thing his working years denied him. But the boy almost invariably wants to go to town or stay in town. Why? The enemy of the country is the country school. It opens up a large world to the boy whose horizon was bounded by corn rows or the woods pasture. Good roads, rural mail routes, easy transit, a flourishing money market and the spread of the simple beauty of the fine arts will keep boys in the country. It is the lonelines, the lack of comforts, the ugliness of weeds and the unkempt, slovenly condition of farms and farmhouses that makes a boy hate the whole thing and long for pavement and smooth and long for pavement and and companionship. The time will can come only through those elements that make city life desirable also.—Topeka Herald.

HAY-MAKING.—Present indications are that Canada this season will have one of the largest hay crops on record, says the "Farming World." The abundance of rain and the good growing weather of the past month or two have caused a most rapid growth of clover, timothy and other hay producing crops in almost every section of the country, and as the season is now weil advanced we may look for an extra large yield.

A heavy hay crop brings with it much extra work and care in curing it properly and saving it for future

I had a constant racking cough, and a constant feeling of languidness. My blood seemed to have turned to water, and I was very pale. I had a feeling in my chest as though some foreign substance was lodged there. The slightest noise made me nervous: I was dejected all the time and could not scarcely do any household work. I tried medicines, but they did not help me in the least. Doctors did not seem able to help me or tell me what ailed me, although their bills increased with alarming rapidity. I grew so weak, and so despondent that finally I decided to take a trip to Colorado to see if a change of elimate would beneft me. of a person whose symptoms were almost identical with my own, who was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pilk. I decided to give them a trial and purchased a box. When that box was done I got another, and found gradually that the pills were helping me, The trip to Colorado was abandoned, and I continued using the pills until I had taken eight or nine boxes when I felt like an altogether different person. From a pale, thin, listless person, I became the picture of health, and felt it too. It is several years since I used the pills, and I have not had any return of the trouble. I am positive Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved me from an early grave, and I cannot recommend them too highly to those who are afflicted as I was."

It is the mission of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to make rich, red blood, nourish the nerves, tissues and various organs of the body, and this by

CANCERS Cured

Business Cards.

M. SHARKEY. Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent

1340 and 1723 NOTRE DAME ST., Montreal.

Valuations made of Real Estate. Per-phal supervision given to all business. Telephone Main 771.

THOMAS O'CONNELL

paler in General Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. 137 McCORD Street, cor. Ottawa

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER. RUTLAND LINING. FITS ANY STOVE, OHEAP, Orders promptly attended to. :-: Moderate charges. -: A trial solicited.

OFFICE: 143 St. JAMES ST. TEL., MAIN 644 RESIDENCE: TELEPHQNE, EAST 445.

JOHN P. O'LEARY,

[Late Building Inspector C.P.Rv.1 Contractor and Builder RESIDENCE: 1 Waredale Av, Westmount Estimates given ; Valuations made.

CONROY BROS.,

228 Centre Street. Practical Piumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters E LECTRIC and MECHANICAL BELLS, etc.

Tel. Main 3552. Night and Day Service ESTABLISHED 1864.

C. O'BRIEN,

House, Sign and Decorative Painter PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGER.

Whitewashing and Tinting. Orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence 645, Office 647, Dorchester street, east of Bleury street. Montreal.

Bell Televhone, Main, 1405.

GARROLL BROS.,

Registered Practical Sanitaris Metal and Slate Roofers 795 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine Street.

Drainage and Ventilation a specialty. CHARGES MODERATE. Telephone 1834

DANIEL FURLONG,

CHOICE BEEF. VEAL, MUTTON and PORK, 54 Prince Artbur Street.

Special rates for Charitable Institutions. TELEPHONE, EAST 47.

TEL. MAIN 3090. T. F. TRIHEY,

Real Estate. Money to Lend on City Property and Improved

Room 33, Imperial Building.

LAWRENCE RILEY, PLASTERER. Successorto John Riley. Established 1860. Plainand Ornamental Plastering. Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to. Estimates fur-nished. Postal orders attended to. 15 Faris Sfreet. Point St. Charles.

ROOFERS **ASPHALTERS**

Luxfer Prisms and Expanded Matal Work, Hot Blast Heating, etc.

GEO. W. REID & CO., 783-785 Oralg Street

Professional Cards.

FRANK J.CURRAN, B. A., B.C.L. ADVOCATE.

SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS, 160St. James Street, MONTREAL.

J. A. KARCH. Architect. MEMBER P.Q.A.A.

No. 8, Place d'Armes Hill. Bell Telephone No., Main 3576.

No man is so insignificant as to be proof that his example can do no hurt.

cords with scientific facts.

The principal, though not the only organ of digestion, is the stomach, and it is in connection with this organ that the influence of alcohol upon thadigestive process has been most thoroughly studied. The stomach is a membranous bag at the left side of the body, behind and beneath the lower ribs. It has two openings, one for the entrance of food, the other for its exit, when digested. The stomach wall is closely studded with glands, whose function is to secrete and pour into the stomach gastric luice.

The active constituent of gastric passing Atter food enters

and pour into the stomach gastric juice.

The active constituent of gastric juice is pepsin. After food enters the stomach, it is kept constantly in motion, so that it may be freely mingled with the gastric juice. The action of the gastric juice so changes the food that portions of it are ready to be absorbed into the blood. The digested portion is partly absorbed by the stomach wall, and from thence carried throughout the body, but by far the greater part passes through the lower opening of the stomach into the intestines, where digestion is completed, and where absorption proceeds at a more rapid rate. It is in the intestines that starch and fat are digested, but the albuminoid portions of food, such as albumen and gluten, are digested in the stomach.

In studying the effect of alcohol on digestion, we must consider both its

In studying the effect of alcohol on digestion, we must consider both its effect on the means employed for digestion and its effect upon the food itself. If alcohol increases the quantity, and improves the quality of the gastric juice without any injury to the stomach and in condition so changes the food that it is more readily digested by the gastric juice, then our way is clear to accept alcohol as a valuable digestant. If, on the other hand, alcohol diseases the digestive organs, deteriorates the quality of the digestive fluid, and renders the food less susceptible to its influence, we are forced to the conclusion that alcohol interferes with digestion. conclusion that alcohol interferes with digestion. Our information regarding diges-

tion is derived from four sources. 1. The testimony of individuals in reference to their own digestion. II. ference to their own digestion. II. Post-mortem appearance of the stomach and contents. III. Experiments made with digestants outside the living body. IV. Observations made on the digestive process during life.

1. The testimony of individuals regarding their own digestion, may at first sight appear to furnish most valuable evidence relating to the action of alcohol on digestion. Indeed, this is the only source from which

this is the only source from which the opinion that alcohol aids digestion is derived. But when we consider how untrustworthy is mere feelder how untrustworthy is mere feeling, we cannot regard it as of much scientific importance. A person may feel no discomfort though his life is in imminent danger. One may suffer exeruciating pain, which may be readily relieved by morphine without affecting the condition which produced the pain. So when a person has painful digestion, alcoholic stimulants may relieve the distress by its narcotic properties, but that is no evidence that digestion has been aided. Though alcohol temporarily relieves the distress incident to indigestion, individual testimony also points to cases of acute dyspepsia, resulting from its use. There was a time when physicians, trusting to the feeling of relief experienced by taking liquors as a remedy for indigestion, prescribed it for this purpose, but at the present day, when medical preparations containing alcohol are introduced to the medical profession as aids to digestion, the smallness of the percentage of alcohol which they contain. They claim that these preparations contain the smallness of the percentage of alcohol consistent with their proper manufacture and preservation. ing, we cannot regard it as of much proper manufacture and preserva-

11. Post-mortem examinations reveal that the stomach, after alcohol has been inbibed, is highly congested, and that the secretion of the gastric glands is, in many instances, increased, but proof is lacking that there is an increased secretion of pepsin. A slimy coating which forms part of the increased secretion is found, and this interferes with digestion. Tinstead of the stomach contents being found in a more advanced state of digestion, the food has been found indigested even four or five times as long, after alcohol has been taken. The experience of habitual drinkers whilst alive, and the post-mortem table alike show, that the long-continued use of alcohol affects the stomach to such a degree that a very obstinate form of gastric catarrh is induced, in which digestion is performed with difficulty. Post-mortem examinations

No further change. Tenth hour—No digestion on cooling. Pepsin precipitated.

In these experiments the failure of digestion was just in proportion to be the quantity of alcohol contained in the solution. Where no alcohol was present digestion was found to be possible even outside the living body. When alcohol is added to gastric in the solution was found to be possible even outside the living body. When alcohol is added to gastric in the stomach that such takes place in the stomach that such takes place in the stomach wall prevents it from occurring to any great extent.

Further, when albuminoid foods are immersed in alcoholic solutions, the albumen is observed to be congulated, and thus rendered less capable of digestion. So fully is this property of alcohol recognized, that when a brain is removed from a cadaver it is submerged in alcohol to harden, so that it can be more conveniently dissected.

IV. By administering emetics, or by means of the stomach may be disclosed at any period of digestion and thus the stages of digestion be observed. Sometimes the irritation produced by intoxicating liquor is sufficient to cause vomiting without any other artificial means. The result shows that digestion is less advanced in the presence of alcohol.

MEDICAL SCIENCE AND TUBERCULOSIS.

the theories upon which are based and legislation affecting tuberculous diseases at the recent Congress on tuberculosis in London, Eng., has aroused a great deal of discussion in aroused a great deal of discussion in medical circles. A correspondent of an American daily newspaper says:

If the Koch theory, that tuberculosis is not communicated to man by animals, is accepted, the very stringent regulations which Parliament has placed upon the sale of meat and dairy produce have no meaning, and the constant anxiety of English mothers regarding the milk supply is quite needless. Fearing lest the dairymen and butchers should forthwith agitate for a relaxation of the present restrictions, English medical men are rushing into print with reminders that Professor Koch's investigations are still in the experimental stage; that 60,000 persons in Great Britain now die of tuberculosis each year; that probably 30 per cent. of all breeding and milking cattle in the country are in some degree affected with tuberculosis and that a grave na-

ing and milking cattle in the country are in some degree affected with tuberculosis, and that a grave national danger may arise from any modification of the existing precautions except after the fullest investigation by English authorities. For the moment, the Government will do nothing—that is the English officia's' invariable first move.

In the British Parliament the President of the Local Government Board was urged to institute a thorough official investigation of Prefessor Koch's main contention, which is summarized thus: "If bowine bacilli are capable of causing disease in man, there are abundant opportunities for the transference of bacilli from one species to another,

OGILVY STORE Gent's Furnishings.

summer wear. These new century Negligees of ours offer color schemes that capture every taste—You'll like 'em sure—and not a shirt is poor

that capture every taste—You'll like 'em sure—and not a shirt is poor property.

NEGLIGEE SHIRT—A line which has made its mark, cuffs detached, were \$1.25. We are now offering them in all sizes for \$1 each.

BOYS' BELITS—All to be cleared at 5c, 20c and 25c each.

Special sale in Boys' Ceylon Flannel and English Flannelette Shirts.

Just the thing for seaside and country wear; sizes from 12 to 14, worth 50c, to be sold at 39c each.

A beautiful line of Colored Shirts, all guaranteed fast colors, in all sizes, regular value \$1.25, to be cleared at 75c each.

Why not wear our Blue and White Shirt Waists? Just a few of them left, only \$1.50 each.

Boys' Shirts in Striped Cashmere Flannel, the best make, sizes 12 to 14, to be cleared at 75c each.

90 cents a dozen for 4-ply Collars, English make, we are clearing out a special lot of them in all sizes and leading styles.

Washable String Ties, at 5c, 10c and 15c-each.

TIES—Graduated Derby, special for high band collars, at 25c, reduced to 15c each.

REDUCTION IN GLOVES.

JAS. A. OBILVY & SONS.

Your Undivided Attention for a Second, Please.

The man who takes care of the pennies is to take care of the dollars. The shoemaker takes care of the eyelets is apt to take care

MANSFIELD, - - - The Shoeist, 124 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

and cases of primary intestinal tuberculosis from the consumption of tuberculosis from the consumption of tuberculosis from the consumption of common occurrence, but the postmortem examination of human beings proves that cases of primary intestinal tuberculosis are extremely rare in man. It, therefore, must be co-luded that human subjects are immune against infection with bovine bacilli, or so slightly susceptible that it is not necessary to take any steps to counteract the risk of infection in this way."

But the Government refused to make inquiry on the ground that Professor Koch's view did not meet the assent of the general body of scientific men, and it centainly is the fact that high English medical authorities have since adduced many cases which work against Professor Koch's contentions, such as the accidental inoculation among dairymen working with an open sore or cut among diseased cows, while there is the evidence of Dr. Ravenol of Pennsylvania regarding three cases within his knowledge of accidental inoculation from animals, two of the pictims being veterinary surgeons, and the third his own veterinary assistant. Indeed, the Congress generally concurred in Dr. Ravenol's conclusion that the tubercle bacillus transmitted from cows has great power over human beings, especially in the early years of life. With the view of testing Professor Koch's theory, Harold Swithinbach proposes to undertake an extensive series of experiments on his own home farm at Den'am, and many other private investigations are now certain to be made.

PUBLIC LIFE IN JAPAN.

A correspondent to the New York Tribune" writing on the above

subject, says:—

A friend of mine who lives in Tokio recently had his bicycle stolen. He put the matter in the hands of police. Two weeks went by with no. word from them, so he passed a deprecatory comment on yellow races in general, and bought another bicycle. He had ridden the new one only three days when the old one was returned. He offered the sergeant who brought it a ten-yen (\$5) bill for his trouble. This the sergeant who brought it a ten-yen (\$5) bill for his trouble. This the sergeant who brought it a ten-yen (\$5) bill for his trouble. This the sergeant who brought it a ten-yen (\$5) bill for his trouble. This the sergeant who brought it a ten-yen (\$5) bill for his trouble. This the sergeant who have the money to the police charitance of other,

"I'll not accept it in connection with the return of the bicycle," he government. You owe five sen (two cents and a half) for a stamp on the receipt, and that is all."

There is another story equally iterative of Japanese officialdom. A rich tourist who feared that his all ways baggage would make trouble for him with the customs, laid a five-yen note conspicuously on the land of the part of the private of the

one need tell him that the Japanese haven't a sense of humor.

The Japanese police thrive by neither of the vices which are objects of extortion at home. Gambling does not extortion at home. Gambling does not extort to the honesty of Government employees. No more does high may Salaries and wages, instead of being as much if not more than persons with similar qualifications receive in civil life, are much less. We have to look further—to social customs, character, and sentiment. Money is not yet considered the superior of honor in a land where all honors come from the heaven-descended Mikado himself. The feudal spirit which made a "gentleman," however poor he was, superior to any one in trade, however wealthy, still survives in a large measure. There was never a conception so utterly without foundation in truth as that of Pook Bah in the "Mikado." Gilbert must have had a Chinese mandarin in view. The one complaint of the foreign trader in the early days was that he could not bribe or buildoze a Japanese official into doing what he wanted him to. For an official to accept money was to lestroy his own capital, which was intered to the court of the current of the foreign trader in the current of the foreign trader in the current of the

& CO.

Ready-to-Wear

A line of Print Wrappers, regular \$1.00 goods, to clear at 45c.

A lot of Silk Moreen Underskirts, in Roman Stripes, to clear at half-price. Balance of Children's Ameri-can Print Dresses, sizes 4 to 14 years, to clear at 25 p.c. discount.

A lot of Ladies' Waterproofs, Ulster Shaped, Box Back, in Green only, worth \$9.00, for \$3.95.

Children's Reefers in Navy Blue Serge, sizes 3, 4 and 6, to clear at \$1.50—less than half-price. A few Short Cloth Capes, were \$10.00 and \$12.00, sale price \$4.75

Men's Navy Serge Coats, double breasted, 36 to 42, worth \$5,00. Sale price, \$2.49.

Men's Fancy Summer Vests, tailored in London, single or double breasted, sizes 36 to 42, regular prices, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.25. Sale price, \$1.49.

Men's Wash Ties, to tie in bows or knots, plain or striped, to clear at

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

al's Greatest Store, St. James Street

People are coming from all parts to secure some of the stylish Summer Dress Goods that are being sacrificed at The Big Store Don't fail to supply yourself with summer goods at these prices. No. 1 Lot

47 pieces Beautiful Granite Cloth, shaded samelet, Selkirk checks, Gretna Green plaids, all selected summer shades, manufacturer's price 60c to 75c. Special 38c per yard.

33 pieces Light Summer Dress Goods, 40 inches wide, English fa-briegallar value 55c to 70c. Special Salue 19c per yard.

73 pieces Fancy Check Dress Material 40 inches wide, French fabrics, in all the most recherches and designs, worth from 67c to 95c. Special sale 42c per yard.

PRETTY WASH FABRICS REDUCED.

Monday morning there will be a never-ending throng of ladies making their way to the Wash Fabric S ection of this store.

Preparations have been made on a gigantic scale for this sale.

Counter and tables are piled high w ith dainty summer goods that will find many friends at the tempting p rices they are marked. Here's some hints of the bargains.

350 pieces Beautiful Cashmere Prints, Swiss Lawns, Mousseline Oriental, Washing Prints, Belgium Ginghams, Sateen Indian; regular value 8c to 10c. Sale price 5c.

190 pieces Dainty Light Fancy Checked Ginghams, Broken Check Lawns, Dentel de Swiss, Lace Gren-adine, Mousseline d'Alsace, Point de Paris; regular 20c to 25c; sale price 124c.

210 pieces Pretty Fancy Pique, Sateens, Ginghams, Broken Checks, Roman Stripes, Scotch Plaids, Oriental Muslins; regular value 15c to 20c; sale price 10c.

MEN'S SHIRT WAISTS.

Just put into stock another shipment of Men's Shirt Walsts, they come in stylish stripes of Blue, Hel iotrope and Red, made of Imported Percale, well finished, perfect fitting, in all sizes. Regular value \$1.75. Sale Price, \$1.40.

LADISE SHIRT WAISTS.

Ladies' New Shirt Waists in dainty patterns of Muslin and Percale, newest designs, splendid value at \$1.25. To-morrow 68c.

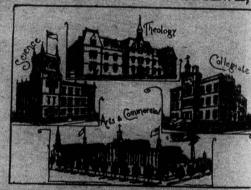
OUTING SKIRTS.

The chief charm of the Outing Skirts is the charm of novelty along with lowness of price.

Ladies' White English Duck Skirts, trimmed with blue band of same perfect fitting and full aweep. Regular \$1.50. Sale price Sec.

Ladies' White Pique Skirts, latest style tailor made, double stitched seams, deep platt in back, finished with hem, worth \$2.25. Sale price \$1.65.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.



Courses. Fully Equipped Laboratories. A Practical Business Department. ophical, Classical, Scientific and Commercial

A NON

We frequer Cathoke let and articles, Protestants, Pope from t in the New that the Hol reasons for it the public. I noteworthy it one. What is larly strang taining such main outside is evident the personality of the main-spri It reads thus

To the Holy I Rome, Ita

Most Rever I take the life because I am success and g Catholic Ch States, for the First—That trains its you good morals, spect for proprights of other Second—Beco of the Catho Christ, the H acceptance of viour, withor must eventual I believe it for the future the Catholic and be a strong testant church is fast drifting many of the g inaries of that in some parts Thousands of the time of the Bible in Their position ened the grown cell gion.

Because of mubble I feel the by you for wright of the stant church in the University by imm, are turning the Church of verend head. The catholic Church that he Catholic Church that he Catholic Church the world, and men of our cour cently that he Catholic Church the world, and men of our cour cently that he Catholic Church the world, and the catholic Church the world th

I have talked

BUYIN

In the Augu American Eccles question of elect tution is conside structive manner

does. Being after conscience, he la his confessor, we give the money of the money o

BANOU.