

Men I Have Seen and Heard.

Seize thy pencil, child of art. Fame and fortune brighten o'er thee;

When Hogan, the Irish sculptor, was about to commence his famous statue of O'Connell, it was thus

Thomas Davis opened his poetic address to the artist. Great, indeed, would be the hand, and great the heart,

could chisel out a living image of the subject of this sketch. It is not

never given the writer to have themes that lend wings to his fancy

or impart pulsations of a thrilling nature to his heart; nor is it every

day that he is called upon to make a study of a life that can be charac-

terized by no humbler term than the word grand. I feel that there is

a certain amount of "temerity" at- tached to my undertaking, when,

with the very short experience I had of the man, I attempt to recall the

great and leading traits of the most noteworthy pastor of St. Patrick's—

Father Dowd. But I feel confident that whatever is lacking in any in-

terpretation, will be supplied in a most easy and ready manner by

the readers, the vast majority of whom know him longer than I did

and have seen and heard him more than ever. I fell to my lot to learn how truly

great he was—a greatness that sprang from the most life-imparting

source, that of deep humility.

I am not going to furnish a bio-

graphical sketch of Father Dowd; that has yet to be written, and by

some pen far more able than the one I wield. No more am I going to

trace the story of his pastorate, the monuments of which stand to-day,

and will stand for generations to come, as the monuments of his ability,

his zeal, his perseverance, his ability, and his self-sacrifice. Nor will I

try to recall any of his special works or words, for when I knew his

greatest works had been performed and his most inspiring words had

been spoken—the field is still vast, its horizons recede beyond my power

to touch them, and its surface presents peaceful undulations, fertile

and smiling valleys, as well as sub- lime and snow-capped summits that, in

such a hurried excursion, we could never hope to explore, nor to suffi-

ciently admire.

As memory conjures up the form, the features and the expression of

Father Dowd, I am almost awed in silence and I fear to attempt any

words of eulogy. Were he alive to-day, and were I in his presence, no

matter how strongly I might feel the justice of my tribute, that look,

so well remembered, would suffice to freeze the words upon my lips. He

had such a horror of all flattery, such an innate dislike for praise,

such a dread of aught that might en- danger the sentiment of humility,

that one would hesitate before tel- ling him, face to face, how good he was and how truly great. But, to-

day, unhappily he is not before me, nor is he in a sphere where either

praise or censure can affect him; hence it is that I boldly proclaim

him an ideal pastor—the "Sacerdos Magnus" of the Holy Scriptures. He

was more, for, as far as the parish which he might justly be said to

have built up, and to have guided through the history of the Irish Catholics of Montreal, he was a perfect example

of the "Sogarth Aroon." In these two titles do I best express the great leading characteristics of Father Dowd. As far as the Church is concerned he was "a great priest,"

Beneath a bust of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's, London, is the inscription: "If you seek his monument, look around you." Should a stranger, knowing the history of the Irish Catholic people of Montreal, ask us where he is to find a fitting monument to Father Dowd, we need but answer: "Look around you." Let him stand upon the square in front of the Irish temple, and gaze up at that magnificent edifice, then glance

beside it at the orphanage, or across the street at St. Patrick's Academy, or to the left at St. Bridget's home,

and he will behold some of the material results of Father Dowd's life-

labor. Let him enter that Church on a Sunday, when its seats and aisles

are thronged with devout and silent worshippers, and if he be given to

him, let him glance down into the hearts of the people—there again

he will behold embalméd in those aged images of the elderly ones that

pastor whom the great and good had learned to love and whom the youn-

ger ones have been taught to revere as a glorious memory. His monu-

ment is everywhere in the vast city of Montreal, for time was when his parish covered almost the entire

area of the city. But it is not of his monument I would write, but of the man himself.

My work is to tell, in my more or less perfect style, about men whom I have seen and heard. I have both seen and heard Father Dowd. It

seems to me unnecessary to recall his personal appearance, much less so to dwell upon his manner of

speech. All who have sat under the pulpit in St. Patrick's during the years of his pastorate charge require

no such descriptions at my hand; and any who have never been privi-

leged to see or hear him could never glean from my words any true idea

of the man. So frequently was his imposing form to be seen in that

pulpit and so varied the subjects upon which he expounded, that I

could not find it very difficult to select any special occasion as an il-

lustration.

However, I will recall one special period of the year when Father

Dowd was always expected to look forward to as a red-letter day

in the devotional annals of the church. The first day of the year,

when a two-fold celebration takes place, that which belongs to

the world and that which pertains to the Church, always beheld Father

Dowd in the pulpit. He had much to say, on such occasions. Rarely

was ever the mutual attachment and kindly association that should exist

between pastor and flock more perfectly illustrated than in the rela-

tions that existed between Father Dowd and the members of St. Pat-

rick's congregation. It was one New Year's Day, the strong clear-

cut, thoughtful features of Father Dowd were framed in a church

filled to its utmost capacity. A sense of reverence for the sacred

place and expectancy regarding the words about to be spoken,

reigned throughout the vast edifice. That powerful, yet well modulated

voice—a little deteriorated by years of preaching, a little choked by deep

stirring emotions—proclaimed a greeting to all present. Good wishes

for a happy and a holy New Year came in smooth and simple rhyme

from the priestly lips of the aged pastor. Then commenced the annual

review of the twelve months just

elapsed. The pews that had their empty seats, the corners of the ce-

ling, the graves that had their vacant chairs, were all recalled.

Words of regret for the departed and sympathy and consolation for the

living. Then the inevitable change to the young men on the subject of

temperance. What a temperance advocate he was! He detested drink,

which it entailed, because of the moral degradation which it brought

about. Then would he tell of all successes achieved and obstacles

overcome during the year that had elapsed. In dealing with every point

he dealt with it as if it were his own word or a phrase that remained

stretched half a cubit. But the secretary's long experience convinces him that bodily height, breadth and depth do not insure success in life.

It may be that Secretary Gage, in eulogizing the small man, had in mind, as an illustration of what the little fellows can do, the record of

Mr. James H. Eckels, who was a fellow-townsmen of Mr. Gage and controller of the Currency under President Cleveland. Shortly after

Mr. Eckels assumed office in the Treasury he was invited to deliver a lecture before one of the law classes in Columbia University. He was not

recognized when he repaired to the hall and modestly took a back seat, where he was the object of some cu-

rious scrutiny on the part of the students, who supposed him to be a young interloper—a stranger who had simply wandered into the class-

room. The professor in charge that evening expressed regret that the speaker had not put in an appearance. The stranger in the back row arose and announced that he was

etted upon the slight, Irish figure and youthful face, innocent of beard and Disappointment was written on every face, including that of the professor, but when the "boy," as he appeared, reached the platform and began his address, dis-appointment gave way to enthusi-

asm, and one of the biggest brains in President Cleveland's Administration received a public introduc-

The physical giant is not met with very frequently in national affairs. One that Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, has retired from public life. Outside of the Supreme Court, where

bodies by such men as Justices Gray, Harlan and White, few are controlling spirits who are leaving an impress on history are above

medium height or weight, and many of the most prominent are far below the average-sized man. Even the Supreme Court, as presided over by a

man small in stature and slight in figure, Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, is a pygmy compared

with the Associate Justice Gray, who sits at his masterly desk on the bench. Justice McKenna, the latest appointee to the bench, is small in stature.

Measured by ordinary standards the President of the United States is an entire man physically, but there is no doubt of his having achieved

great success and having won a high place in the history of the country and of the world. He is hardly up to what is called medium height. He has associated with him a number of big little men.

Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State, ex-Ambassador to England, and known all the world over as a poet and author, started in life with the supposed handicap of a slight body and undersized figure. Secre-

tary of the Navy, and Postmaster-General Smith is barely up to the medium line. The present Attorney-General, Mr. Philander C. Knox, cannot boast of many inches, but his success where mentally is, pos-

sibly long ago achieved. President McKinley's last Republican predecessor, the late General Harrison, was familiarly known as the "Little Ben." He had large men in his Cabinet, but never showed to disadvantage, even alongside the tall

blond Blaine, who was above the average size and of very graceful and imposing presence. Congress the little men often attract most attention. Within the past quarter of a century many statesmen of insignificant bodily stature have made their names known from one end of the land to the other. Less than a decade ago

put up in small packages" is verified when Representative John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and General Fred Funston, both of whom have made considerable noise in the world. Then there is "Little Joe" Wheeler, United States Treasurer. Roberts is so short that when he sits in an ordinary office chair his feet do not touch the floor. The list

might be extended indefinitely to prove that towering form and broad shoulders are not essential to suc-

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Although the direct loss upon the gold thus sold amounted to more than \$5,000, the novel experiment was deemed a success. Much of the money thus brought into the store was left there for goods in other departments. Above all, however, the nerve, resource and dash of the modern department store were fully demonstrated, and the issue of selling below cost was settled with a boldness which won the admiration of the entire public and brought an immense amount of free advertising.

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If we could only realize what the Sacred Heart has prepared for those who love Him, the abundant gifts and graces that are poured out on those who practise this devotion, then we would enter more fully into this devotion; we would not allow a day to pass without renewing our consecration, and striving to do something for the spread of the devotion.

Association of Our Lady of Mercy. Founded to assist and protect the poor, Homeless Boys of Cincinnati, Ohio. The spiritual benefits are very great. On application each member receives gratis a Canon's Creed, Mass, with 500 days' indulgence, also indulgence Cross.

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AMERICAN DEPARTMENT STORES.

BIG BUSINESS.—Harlow N. Higginbotham contributes an article to the "Saturday Evening Post," of

To show the magnitude and methods of these mammoth commercial enterprises we take the following extract from the article:—

If the counters in Chicago's largest store of this kind were placed end to end they would make a circuit of six miles long. Were the delivery wagons and teams of this institution drawn up in marching order they would completely surround

the city square. A careful estimate of the number of persons entering this place during its banner day of trade is 225,000. This means, roughly speaking, that the crowd which passed under this roof on a single day's traffic is nearly equal to the entire population of St. Louis, Minneapolis or Jersey City, none of which is credited with more than 207,000 inhabitants.

The average force of employees in this establishment, this institution, is about 3,300, but this figure is increased to 4,000 to meet the demands of a prosperous holiday trade.

An ingenious and interesting method of placing the magnitude of this establishment within the grasp of the reader is to compare its trade with the total retail traffic of a provincial city or town. A comparison of this kind indicates that, according to the normal distribution of trade, the business transacted by the largest department store of Chicago would equal all the retail traffic done by a city of about 80,000 inhabitants.

Another way of bringing the big-ness of the department store within the realization of the reader is by reference to the size of its purchases. One store in Chicago bought in one bill a stock of granite up into a special train. Another of these great institutions bought a train-load of shirt-waists on a single order. Books are handled in quantities which are almost beyond comprehension. One department store bought in one invoice 100,000 volumes of standard works of fiction and sold them, too!

It is not unusual for any of these great concerns to place a single import order for \$50,000 worth of goods, and often this is far exceeded.

One Chicago department store in the past year made almost four million deliveries. The number of packages of merchandise thus handled would probably triple this figure, as comparatively few patrons purchase a single article at one time, while many a suburban delivery wagon leaves a score of parcels at a house at the same time.

To accomplish this task of distributing the merchandise sold and not taken home by the hand of the purchaser requires a steady stream of about one hundred double wagons and forty single, and four hundred horses. This delivery contingent is materially increased during the days of holiday traffic, when a cavalcade of heavy "bulk wagons" and drays, owned by private teamsters, is employed. Each wagon has a driver and a delivery boy, who, traveling in the more thinly populated districts, have an extra boy to facilitate the process of distribution.

VOLUME OF TRADE.—In almost any line of staple goods the volume

of a day's sales in a metropolitan department store is well calculated to test the credulity of the uninitiated. Think of retailing more than twenty tons of sugar in one "dept" in a single day. The record, however, has been made by the sales of Joe Cannon, of Illinois, appear on the floor. The great leaders in Congress are not usually sons of Anak. Among other big little men may be mentioned Admiral Dewey and General Fred Funston, both of whom have made considerable noise in the world. Then there is "Little Joe" Wheeler, United States Treasurer. Roberts is so short that when he sits in an ordinary office chair his feet do not touch the floor. The list might be extended indefinitely to prove that towering form and broad shoulders are not essential to suc-

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

SATURDAY AUGUST 3, 1901.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A QUESTION OF PEW RENTS.

Quite an amount of writing has recently 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 more satisfactory system is that of leaving all pews free and just charging five cents, at the door, for each person, and allowing that person to select any place in the Church. The rule "first come first served," being the basis of the system. It is claimed that the great debt of that church—a debt augmented by the fact that after its renovation it was burned very badly—was paid off much more rapidly than it could have been had the old system of annual rents of pews obtained. This may be the case, and we cannot say aught to the contrary, seeing that the same system works most effectively and admirably in the new St. Jean Baptiste Church of this city. But we are inclined to think that these are exceptional cases, and that while this system may serve the purpose of meeting large expenditures more 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 something more stable, more fixed, more really parochial, as it were, in the old system of having 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 proprietary claim there. By the new system it 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 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 Council of Public Instruction has given out the programme. All lady teachers will be welcomed by the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame 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 Discipline," "School Programme and Rules," and "The Outlines of Methodology." On the third day (21st August), "The Teaching of Catechism," "The Teaching of Reading in the First Grade of the Primary School," "Arithmetic in the Primary School." On the fourth day (22nd August), "Drawing," "How to teach Grammar in the Three Grades of the Primary School." The fifth day (23rd August), "The Part to be Played by Memory in a Well-Ordered Educational System," "Geography," "Lessons from Things." The convention closes on Saturday, 24th August.

THE ROMAN CATACOMBS.

Not satisfied with seizing upon and secularizing some of the most precious monuments of Christian antiquity in Rome, the Italian Government has 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 primitive 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 absurdity of this contention was so potent

that it had to be abandoned. Now they say that the Commission of Sacred Archaeology has not the funds needed, nor the influence required to carry on excavations and protect those already completed, and that the Trappist monks have used the admission fee paid them for other purposes than those of the catacombs. Nearly the Holy Father gives a large sum to the Commission. All the excavations heretofore made have been the result of the millions of francs expended by that body. During the past year the Commission has executed three very important excavations, while the Government has been twenty years trying to complete Victor Emmanuel's monument, and has not yet finished a third of the work. The Trappists have spent fifty thousand francs on the Basilicas of St. Sisto and St. Cecilia, and are now building a museum for the inscriptions that are being constantly found, and are laying the plant to illuminate by electricity miles upon miles of the excavated catacombs. But all these facts will prove of no avail the moment the Government decides to lay brigand hands upon these sacred abodes of the early martyrs.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

We have before 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; in the other, the writer prefers "the woman with the hoe" than the "up-to-date" woman. He does not wish that "college-bred women make better wives, house-keepers and mothers." 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 it necessary that a woman avoid the ordinary duties of her household simply because she has had a superior intellectual training. Each in its own place and time; the combination of both should round off a woman's domestic life. The blending of a knowledge of higher things with a knowledge of home duties; the capacity to educate her children added 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 PORTUNICULA.

Yesterday, August 2nd, was the feast of the Portunacula. This was the name of a little chapel outside Assisi, where St. Francis first established his great order. The indulgence of the Portunacula could only be obtained by visiting the little chapel of St. Mary of the Angels, at Assisi, but in 1622 Pope Gregory XV. extended the indulgence to all the churches and chapels of the Franciscan Order. It was in 1221 that St. Francis had his vision in this chapel. 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 repented them of their sins, may, upon visiting this little chapel obtain a general indulgence and full remission 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 charter, and the Holy Angels the witnesses."

KING EDMUND'S BODY.

Information from England has been received to the effect that the remains of King Edmund, the Martyr of the East Angles, who reigned from 855 to 870, have been returned to England after a sojourn in France of more than 700 years.

They reached Arrindel last week in charge of Mgr. Del Val, archbishop of Nicaea, Asia Minor, and were placed in the private chapel of the Duke of Norfolk, pending final interment in the shrine being prepared for their reception in the new Catholic cathedral in Westminster. The body, after burial at Hoxme, was reinterred at Bury St. Edmunds, from which place it was carried off to France by Louis VII. Through the good offices and personal intervention 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 public as a result of discoveries made within the past few weeks. In 1721 Lord Charlevoix designated the spot as the "fourth stream south of Du Traverse Bay." According to the "Jesuit Relations," volume LIX., 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 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 above the lake level. At a depth of 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 saying Mass in those primeval forests, and away from the confines of civilization.

A QUERER IDEA.

—There are writers well versed in history and acquainted with the intimate annals of each 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; yet he should be better informed than he really is. In a recent article, under the heading "The Coming Pope," he gives his reasons for believing 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 entirely baseless. To judge of his idea concerning the spirit that animates the Catholic priesthood, we may cite one sentence from his article. "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 tiara. 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 Church 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 certainty on his part, and may serve as an excuse for the assertion that "every priest dreams at his ordination of that far distant but shining tiara." In one sense this is "probably" true; at his ordination every priest has before his mind the wearer of the tiara as the Vicar of Christ, in whom he is to trust and whom he is bound to obey. But, in the sense that he ever dreams of personally becoming the wearer of the tiara, the writer is absolutely astray. We may safely venture to say that not one priest in a million ever entertains, at his ordination, any such idea. Not even does he calculate, for a moment, upon the possibility of attaining episcopal rank. We will go further, and say that not one priest in a million covets or desires any such distinction. If it comes, in the natural order of events, it becomes his duty to accept it, but as a duty and in a spirit of obedience, not as an ambition gratified or in a spirit of self-satisfaction does he covet it. We might

even truthfully say that in the vast majority of cases it is with sincere reluctance, and with a sense of dread, that a priest steps into the ranks of the hierarchy.

But, as far as the idea of "every priest at his ordination" looking forward to the tiara, is concerned it 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-sighted men are so shallow is a surprise to us. It must be that their education accustoms them to consider the Church as a human institution, and that their conception of temporal governments—with all their ambitions and intrigues—serves them as a basis of comparison. Otherwise, their language 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. Decidedly everything coming from the pen of Leo XIII. is of paramount 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 pronouncement, surpassed any of his previous letters in deep sentiment, lofty conceptions of life, and tenderness of expression. Without a doubt the subject is a delicate one, and his treatment of it might serve either to increase or to turn back the tide of religious 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 peruse and closely study that monumental document, than to offer any comments of our own upon the subject. This letter covers the whole ground; it does so systematically, minutely, completely. Were it possible to touch the heart of the persecutor, 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 Church's inveterate enemies. We cannot, however, expect that the eloquent and logical plea of the Great Pontiff will secure either result; but it will stand as a perpetual monument to the glory of the fearless Pontiff as well as to the undying shame of the ill-advised legislators.

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 impugned law. Nor does anyone suppose that they would obtain it if 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 Feuille, Prior of the Arcueil Couvent, is of opinion that to obtain this authorization would be about the best thing his Order could do under the circumstances. But to ask and to obtain even in this case is not the same thing. Despite the modern spirit breathing in the Dominican Order and despite the essentially modern principles on which the Arcueil College is conducted, it is difficult to believe that the French Government will allow this splendid educational establishment to continue untrammelled its work of moulding 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 hour. No further back than the other day his name was made to point an anti-clerical argument in the Senate. In all the present distinguished Prior of Arcueil, 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." Lazardiere's words are as true as ever: "Monks, like oaks, are immortal."

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

—If there can be good come out of evil, as an old saying has it, certainly one good has resulted in France from the evil laws recently passed. It has served to start a movement whereby the Catholic element is combining, and is likely to be marshaled into a solid and effective phalanx. The new party, thus organized, styles itself the Party of Liberal Catholic action. Under the presidency of Senator M. de Montfort, a firm meeting, attended by about twelve hundred leading citizens, of whom fully forty were deputies, was held in Paris last week. The principal speaker of the occasion was the talented Catholic orator, M. Jacques Flourens. An example of the spirit that governs the meeting is given in the earth's progress. "The conditions of life in the world are being ameliorated, but

man is deteriorating," was the philosophic expression of a learned priest some years ago. It would be well for us all, and for the future, if the latter half of his remark was no longer to apply.

ABOUT AUTHORIZATION.

—A very grave question has arisen concerning the law of associations as affecting the various religious orders in France. Should the religious orders apply for authorization under the new law, or should they decline to do so and submit to the obvious and inevitable consequences? The question was sent to the "Catholic" for an authoritative reply. The College of Cardinals, in a circular signed by Cardinal Gotti, gave the following answer:—

"The Holy See approves and condemns all provisions of the new law which infringe the rights, prerogatives, and legitimate liberties of the religious orders. Nevertheless, in order to avoid very serious consequences and prevent the extinction in France of communities which constitute so great a benefit on religious and civil society, it allows the non-recognized institutions to apply for the authorization in question, but only on the two following conditions: (1) That there be submitted, not the ancient rules and constitutions already approved by the Holy See, but only a synopsis of statutes answering to the various parts 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 those statutes thus submitted—that submission in the ordinary of the place be promised which is conformable to the character of each institution. Consequently, without speaking of the purely vicarious communities entirely dependent on the bishops, the communities approved by the Holy See, and referred to by the Apostolic constitution, Constitutio Christo, published by our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII. on December 8, 1900, promise submission to the bishops by the very terms of that constitution. As to the regular orders, let us let us promise submission to the bishops in the terms of the common law. Now, according to that common law, the regulars, as you are well aware, are dependent 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 Sacraments to the faithful, consecration of churches, publication of indulgences, creation of a brotherhood or pious association, and permission to preach the Gospel. Lastly, the regulars are dependent on the bishops for what relates to the cure of souls in the places where they are invested with that ministry."

will take a few detached phrases from the reported speeches. M. de Montfort said:—

"We are not living under a Parliamentary form of government, as has been affirmed, but under a dictatorship masked by Parliamentaryism."

Then speaking of France's political parties, he said English and French. "There are, properly speaking, but two political parties in France, at the present time, Liberals and Radical Socialists."

Referring to the Waldeck-Rousseau Government, he remarked:— "Waiting as it is in all greatness and dignity, it looks on the weak and the isolated, those whose employment is their bread, in order to frighten them into submission."

REVISING THE BIBLE.

—In our last 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 the subject, we cannot refrain from reproducing a paragraph from an American contemporary, which, to our mind, puts the whole matter in 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 sexes 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 Bible 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."

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 largely Catholic. In the Catholic city 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 member on the Board. In treating the question, Mr. Redmond said:—

"Up to a few years ago the Belfast Corporation (City Council) was elected on a high franchise, with the result that the Catholics of the city, who numbered about 90,000, had no single representative on the Corporation. The same state of things exists to-day with regard to the Harbor Board in Belfast. No Catholic, as far as I know, has ever been elected to that board. The Catholics of Belfast are as interested in the port as any other section of the city. They have to pay harbor dues irrespective of their religion, and it does seem, in this age of enlightenment, a ridiculous thing that a great public board of this kind can be carried on in the narrow, bigoted lines which this board in Belfast is still apparently determined to pursue. Not alone is no Catholic elected—broadly speaking, no Catholic is employed. That statement is not absolutely true, as there are a few exceptions; but to show to what a very great extent it is true, I need only mention that out of the £200,000 a year paid in salaries to officials of the board only £200 a year, I am informed, goes to a few Catholics holding minor 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 parishioners of St. Patrick's parish will hold their annual pilgrimage to the beautiful shrine of the Sacred Heart at Lananora. There is every reason to expect that this year the parishioners will turn out in large numbers, as the day selected is one which meets the convenience of everyone. The event has always attracted a large attendance, but many who had expressed a desire to assist at the pilgrimage were unable to do so, owing to the fact, that it was usually held in the middle of the week. The shrine of the Sacred Heart in the historic town of Lananora is associated with many tender and pious memories of former gatherings of the parishioners of St. Patrick's. This steamer will leave Victoria pier at 4.15 o'clock, and return in the evening at the usual hour. Tickets may be had at St. Patrick's presbytery.

A PORTMAN'S DAILY WALK.

Sixteen miles a day for 26 years is the record of George R. Thompson, who has just retired from active service as postman in the Langford district, at Kingston-upon-Thames. Altogether, he has covered 1,950,000 miles, or the length of the earth's circumference 39 times.

Paris

CHURCH IS MUCH ON the mind of the land. A decree of the Advertiser, 1881, with 30,668; 1890, 26,038; 1900, 28,101 church are now and only 41.

SUMMER

the present that at least the United States, says a statistician, these people of \$10 on his conclusion he "taken this year, \$19 million in raised received from tionate in V. ditute of the pointed out public libraries all over the country, and closed, still to carry out forms.

Would it not writer asks, "vacation for the money, what purpose? But question proper answer it in the every individual week or two improve the vigor of a w. industry to a will more than better work d. the year. The large sum "take vacation made in a steady a sea- tion during e.

MONEY FOR

according to newspapers, making in English city of have musician received such forming in pri as they have o. bells, the "young man's lion at ed at a private 120 guineas, a guineas, and evening that h. house of some known woman each week, ac- paying the ser- services, pres- Stradivarius v. Melba's London she has receive for appearing. The works of was a song. guineas for houses in Carl- many cases the paid by Ameri- An agent wh- the ladies, in- airs and, in v- view, that only the leading ar- for a private- now demands, added, "receive- ed, entertain- ganized mostly who want to scale beyond th- richest, than th- pearances."

GREASED LI

man who is r- where staircas- well as orname- "express" eleva- sky-scrapers i- American corre- an "up-State" shown about t- taken at las t- story of one o- He 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. The other if- which work in- the exclamation, "I well have jumped.

POST CAR

tion of the Post- ing in disguise. The people who have a- writing. A corre- It has been est- leading authori- soviet postal s- 88,000,000 card- postage annual- government 6.0- postage. This co- of all others. A- ing next, with- mailed. In Italy 900 cards hand- in England 14.0- tries, although- figures, also num- millions. The- circulation thro- one year is said 2,360,000,000, come from Europ-

DULATION

The average- life is about th- fourth of the th- than usual, ac-

Directory

THE SOCIETY—Established March 6th, 1866, incorporated...

Our Boys and Girls.

Where are the names, the pretty names? The names we used to know...

The Kitties are all "Kathyrines." In this late age and day, the Kitties are no more...

The Kitties are all "Kathyrines." In this late age and day, the Kitties are no more...

O girls, pray tell me why you do this silly, silly thing. Why should you do this thing...

THE BUTTERFLY SLEEPS.—The butterfly invariably goes to sleep head downward. It folds and contracts its wings...

THE APPETITE OF A SPIDER.—The appetitive nature of the task that a man who essays to provide food...

THE MOTHER'S BIRTHDAY.—It was a frosty morning in January when Paul Ellis unceremoniously entered...

THE CANADA BRANCH.—The Canada branch of the Society was organized on the 13th of November...

THE BELL COMPANY.—The Bell Company is a company that has been in existence for many years...

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

LAUNDERING SHIRT-WAISTS.—In laundering shirt-waists one or two points should be heeded. Do not rub soap on the waist...

A SIMPLE REMEDY.—Damp cupboards can be made dry by placing a basin of lime on a shelf for a few hours...

SIMPLICITY IN THE HOME.—A century ago in a neighboring city to discuss the wisdom of the semi-annual domestic upheaval called house-cleaning...

SUCCESS OF A BOY.—A banker, a lawyer and a preacher sat in a parlor car on the Hudson River Railroad enjoying the beauty of a Central New York landscape...

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.—CURRANT JAM.—A receipt for making currant jam without cooking is got from a housekeeper famous for her compounding of this preserve...

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.—SWEET CORN.—Months are beginning to water in anticipation of the green-corn season...

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live in retirement in his latter years. In these cases the pleasure of each lies in the thing his working years denied him...

HAY-MAKING.—Present indications are that Canada this season will have one of the largest hay crops on record...

THE TRYING CONDITION OF MANY WOMEN.—Subject to Headaches, Dizziness and Heart Palpitation. They Grow Discouraged and Prematurely Old.

LE AND DEJECTED.—The trying condition of many women is a common complaint. It is often the result of a general debility...

APPELLING LOSSES.—The "Sacred Heart Review" is the authority for the following summary of probable losses which the farmers of the Western States are likely to suffer...

Be Sure to Order ROWAN'S.—Rowan's is a medicine that is used for many ailments. It is a powerful and reliable remedy...

CANCERS CURED.—The Aberrant Process is a disease that is often fatal. It is a cancer of the blood...

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putting in the morning should be gathered into cocks or ricks in the afternoon. Cutting in the morning and putting into ricks or cocks in the afternoon is one of the very best methods...

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Business Cards.

M. SHARKEY, Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent. 1340 and 1723 NOTRE DAME ST. Montreal.

THOMAS O'CONNELL, Dealer in General Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. 137 McCORD Street, cor. Ottawa.

GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER. RUTLAND LINING, FITS ANY STOVE, OVEN, etc.

JOHN P. O'LEARY, Contractor and Builder. Estimates given; Valuations made.

CONROY BROS., 238 Centre Street. Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

G. O'BRIEN, House, Sign and Decorative Painter. Plain and Decorative Paper-HANDER.

CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Plumbers, Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Metal and Slate Roofers.

DANIEL FURLONG, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON and PORK.

T. F. TRIENEY, Real Estate. Money to Loan on City Property and Improved.

LAWRENCE RILEY, PLASTERER. Successor to John Riley. Established 1860.

ROOFERS ASPHALTERS. Luxfer Prisms and Expanded Metal Work.

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

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

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

Every great and commanding movement in the annals of the world is the triumph of enthusiasm.

It is the little pleasures which make life sweet, as the little pleasures may do more than afflictions can make it bitter.

ALCOHOL AND DIGESTION.

Does alcohol aid digestion? According to the popular idea, it does, but we shall see how far this idea accords 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 the digestive 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, which is directed to the stomach wall is closely studded with glands, whose function is to secrete 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 there 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 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 of 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.

Our information regarding digestion is derived from four sources. I. The testimony of individuals in reference to their own digestion. II. Post-mortem appearance of the stomach and contents. III. Experiments made on the digestive process during life.

I. 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 the opinion that alcohol aids digestion is derived. But when we consider how untrustworthy is mere feeling, we cannot regard it as of much scientific value. A person may feel no discomfort though his life is in imminent danger. One may suffer excruciating 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 manufacturers urge, as a recommendation, the smallness of the percentage of alcohol which they contain. They claim that these preparations contain the smallest possible quantity of alcohol, and that their proper manufacture and preservation.

II. Post-mortem examinations reveal that the stomach, after alcohol has been imbibed, is highly congested, and that the secretion of the gastric glands 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. Instead 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.

III. Dr. Henry Moore conducted a very interesting series of experiments illustrating the effect of alcohol on digestion. Finely minced meat, mixed with gastric juice from the stomach of a calf was placed in bottles. Water was added to the first bottle, alcohol to the second and pepsin to the third. The contents were maintained at a temperature of 100 degrees F., that being the internal temperature of the body, and were kept constantly in motion, in imitation of the peristaltic movement of the stomach. The results were as follows:—

First bottle. Meat, gastric juice and water. At the end of the second hour the beef had become opaque. Fourth hour—Digested and separated. Sixth hour—Beef much lessened. Eighth hour—Broken into shreds. Tenth hour—Dissolved like soup.

Second bottle. Meat, gastric juice and alcohol. At the end of the second hour—No alteration perceptible. Fourth hour—Slightly opaque, but beef unchanged. Sixth hour—Slight coating on beef. Eighth hour—No further change. Tenth hour—Beef solid on cooling. Pepsin precipitated.

Third bottle. End of the second hour—No change. Fourth hour—Cloudy with fur on beef. Sixth hour—Beef partly loosened. Eighth hour—No further change. Tenth hour—No digestion on cooling. Pepsin precipitated.

In these experiments the failure of digestion was just in proportion to 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 juice, the pepsin is precipitated and thus rendered inert. We may assume that such takes place in the stomach, though the rapidity with which alcohol is absorbed by 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 coagulated, and thus rendered incapable of digestion. So fully is this property of alcohol recognized, that when a brain is removed from a cadaver, so that it can be more conveniently dissected.

IV. By administering emetics, or by means of the stomach tube, the condition 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.

Fourth hour—No alteration perceptible. Fourth hour—Slightly opaque, but beef unchanged. Sixth hour—Slight coating on beef. Eighth hour—No further change. Tenth hour—Beef solid on cooling. Pepsin precipitated.

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MEDICAL SCIENCE AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Prof. Koch's sweeping denial of the theories upon which are based the English methods of treatment and legislation affecting tuberculous diseases at the recent Congress on tuberculosis in London, Eng., has 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 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 official's invariable first move."

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

THE OGILVY STORE

Gent's Furnishings.

Keak cool. Here's your Shirt—the Airy, Easy Negligee that's ideal for summer wear. These new century colors 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' BELT—All to be cleared at 5c, 20c and 25c each.

Special sale in Boys' Ceylon Flannel and English Flannel 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 Ring Ties, at 5c, 10c and 15c each.

TIES—Graduated Derby, special for high band collars, at 25c, reduced to 15c each, and 50c, reduced to 25c each.

REDUCTION IN GLOVES.

Still a few of the reduced Gloves left. A special line in Bicycle Gloves, Woven Lisle Mesh Backs, with Chamoss Palms, in white and every shade of tan, reduced from 65c to 38c pair.

Our special Tan Lisle Thread Glove, nicely finished off and perfect fitting, with silk points, worth 30c, for 10c a pair.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,

24, Catherine and Mountain Sts.

JUST LISTEN A MOMENT

Your Undivided Attention for a Second, Please.

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

It is only such careful, conscientious shoemakers that are allowed to meddle in the making of a pair of "The Mansfields" shoes. For no detail enters into the making of a pair of "The Mansfields" is too small to receive the most careful attention.

Summery styles - summery weights - summery leathers - \$3 per pair.

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

and cases of primary intestinal tuberculosis from the consumption of tuberculous milk ought to be of common occurrence, but the post-mortem examination of human beings proves that cases of primary intestinal tuberculosis are extremely rare in man. It, therefore, must be concluded that human subjects are immune against infection with bovine bacilli, or so slightly susceptible that it is not necessary to take any steps to contract 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 certainly 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 against their own veterinary assistant 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 patients 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 Professor Koch's theory, Harold Swithinbach proposed to undertake an extensive series of experiments on his own home farm at Denham, 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 the police. Two weeks went by with no word from them, so he passed a deprecatory comment on yellow lines in general and on the Japanese police in particular. 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 promptly refused, while he stated, with Japanese smiles and bows, his regret that the thief had subjected the wheel to much ill usage. Then my friend offered to give the money to the police charitable fund, but that appealed to the sergeant as only a more delicate method of corruption.

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

There is another story equally illustrative of Japanese officialdom. A rich tourist who feared that his heavy baggage would make trouble for him with the customs, laid a five-yen note conspicuously on the top tray of one of his trunks. The inspector paid no attention to it, he examined them. "The thief had you," the tourist explained. Very gravely the little man put a chalk mark on it, and passed it back to his owner, who now says that no 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 exist.

But want of opportunity does not account for the honesty of Government employees. No more does high pay. 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 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 of utility 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 bulldoze a Japanese official into doing what he wanted him to. For an official to accept money was to destroy his own capital, which was his honor, and put him on a level with the man who worked for pay and had no Government position. Born a "gentleman" in the old days, you might lose caste, but you could not rise above your class. Many of the policemen, clerks, and customs inspectors, as well as practically all army and navy officers, are sons of samurai (noble) families.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Ready-to-Wear GOODS.

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 American 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 1c each.

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2242 St. Catherine Street, corner of Metcalfe Street.

TERMS CASH. Telephone 6933.

They have brought in to their ranks enough of the old spirit to make their own views of those from the lower classes.

Will the fortunate results from the old ideals endure? Pessimistic Japanese see signs that they will not. Foreigners of long residence are inclined to agree with them. In taking on Western methods the country could not escape Western weaknesses. Of late there have been trials and convictions of municipal employees for accepting bribes which read as unpleasantly as the commissary scandals in Manila.

"It is not Christian missionaries whom we fear, but the greed for money which is permeating all classes of society," said an old Buddhist priest.

If wages and prices have increased, the standard of living has more than kept pace. Before the reformation the Japanese wanted few things and had them; now he wants many and cannot have them all. The successful businessman in these days of the railways and foreign commerce can purchase the symbols of position which poverty denies to those who were once his superior by virtue of class. There is a growing object for an official to reason that "it won't make much difference to the Government and means a lot to me."

Simplicity and frugality have heretofore prevailed in the highest as well as in the lowest ranks. Most of the statesmen and the heads of the army and navy have been poor keep themselves unable to keep them up have gone to the official residences (furnished free of rent, but not maintained by the State) only when they gave receptions or dinners to the diplomatic corps or to distinguished foreigners living at other times in a modest way in small houses. But the old statesmen are passing off the stage. Their rise from the lower ranks of the nobles to great position was remarkable enough; but it is not so remarkable as that of some of the younger ones, to whom the House of Representatives and the extension of suffrage both in national and municipal affairs have been an opportunity. The control of elections is becoming more and more of a profession by itself, in which he who understands the weaknesses of the electorate, the trick of bargaining, and the organization of workers rises to influence where the old-fashioned statesman fail. Popular government, which has done so much for the development and the welfare of the country, has brought the "boss" as its necessary evil.

The most conspicuous of this class, Hoshi Toru, has just met his death at the hands of an assassin, whose character could not well have a counterpart in any other country. Hoshi Toru's origin was humble, and his education self-earned. With no

The Big Store Closes at 7 o'clock Saturday, July and August

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

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

SATURDAY, August 3, 1901.

SALE BOOMING IN SUMMER DRESS GOODS

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
33 pieces Light Summer Dress Goods, 40 inches wide, English fabrics, all selected shades and designs, regular value 55c to 70c. Special sale 19c per yard.

No. 2 Lot
47 pieces Beautiful Granite Cloth, shaded samelet, Selkirk checks, Gretina Green plaids, all selected summer shades, manufacturer's price 60c to 75c. Special 38c per yard.

No. 3 Lot
Fancy Dress Grenadines, Black ground with colored stripes, and lace insertion, 2 1/2 inches apart, regular value, 55c and 65c. Special Sale 38c yard.

No. 4 Lot
73 pieces Fancy Check Dress Material 40 inches wide, French fabrics, in all the most recherche shades and designs, worth from 87c 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 Section of this store.

Preparations have been made on a gigantic scale for this sale. Counter and tables are piled high with dainty summer goods that will find many friends at the tempting prices they are marked. Here's some hints of the bargains.

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

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

12 1/2c Lot
190 pieces Delightful Light Fancy Checked Gingham, Broken Check Lawns, Dentel de Suisse, Lace Grenadine, Mousseline d'Alsace, Point de Paris; regular 20c to 25c; sale price, 12 1/2c.

18c Lot
184 pieces Beautiful Dentel d'Alsace, Dimity American, Dimity Swiss, Mousseline d'Oriental, Mousseline de Paris, all superior quality; regular value 30c to 40c; sale price 19c.

MEN'S SHIRT WAISTS.

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

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.

Never before have such handsome goods been offered at such insignificant prices.

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

Ladies' Fina Percelle and Organdie Muslin Shirt Waists, in pretty shades of mauve, pink, sky, etc. Regular value, \$1.50. To-morrow 87c.

OUTING SKIRTS.

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

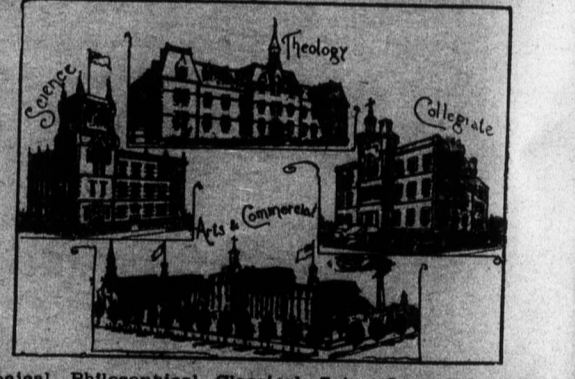
Ladies' White English Duck Skirts, trimmed with blue band of same, perfect fitting and full sweep. Regular \$1.50. Sale price 89c.

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

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

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connection with any occupation except politics, he had amassed a large fortune. The question of "where did you get it?" was asked here just as it is at home. A member of the Tokio municipality as well as of the National House, he was freely charged by the newspapers which were opposed to him with having made large sums out of city jobs. In a land where no act of the ruling sovereign is open to discussion, where papers are suppressed for publishing the platform of a socialist party, the press speaks of persons outside of the sacred one of the Emperor in language which is nowhere surpassed in savage candor. Hoshi Toru was either all that was bad or else he was all that was good. No Japanese took a middle view of him. He had the same faculty of making his friends loyal and his enemies bitter as a successful "boss." When Marquis Ito began the organization of his new political party, the Seiyukai, Hoshi Toru became its manager.

Municipal rather than national politics are the subject of scandal. Japan, with all her adaptability, could not assimilate Western institutions in a day. She must pass through some evolution on her own account. In the early days her city institutions were extremely simple and autocratic. Cities have grown rapidly here as well as in America and Europe. Gradually a complicated system, by necessity of Western development, has been established. More and more these systems, before the professional official-shoemaker, who is ill paid and becoming fond of idleness living, the visit of wealthy from franchises and contractors

IRISH UNIVERSITY QUESTION

In a rather strange new book, Henry J. Glaisner, a non-Catholic, tells English statesmen, that they would do well to grant Catholic university education to Ireland. The denial of the boon, "is another of the innumerable moral wrongs inflicted on Ireland by party Government." Such a course is not only rank political injustice, but it can be productive of no desirable results. He informs his stubborn audience that if English Liberalism cherishes a vague hope of "converting" Irish Roman Catholics to the conglomerate of negotiation which it calls its "good," the sooner it abandons that delusion the better. The Roman Catholic Church is as permanent a fact in Irish politics, as the denial of the boon, "is another of the innumerable moral wrongs inflicted on Ireland by party Government."

BUYING

In the August American Ecologist question of electioneering is considered in a constructive manner.

During an election offers B— twenty vote for C—.

But in consideration of your votes, does, being after conscience, he let his confessor, will give the money to an instructor.

The priest that I strict restitution can only urge on his ill-gotten goods thereof in aims, compensation can sinful act as sinful to the other in carrying it out matter between validity of the and selling. The must be a mark. The second is, shall own and he that which he offers in all cases, what and not the giver a price, that is conditions may be contract will give order the natural paid for wrongdoer.

In such cases as judge or elector, a thief for not and in all cases ing or taking for itself, the price has no value.

BANQUET

The banquet which followed consecration ceremony "New World" is a table gathering of 400 and 400,000 held in Chicago. Three addresses over the guests of wit, wisdom and