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VOL XLVI. NO. 51

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1897.

#### PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Debate on the Address of Congratulation to the Queen on the Occasion of the Diamond Jubilee.

Ireland's Voice in the Proceedings-Messrs Dillon and Redmond Deliver Spirited Speeches.

Commons on the occasion of the debate, presented to the Queen in connection with the celebration of her Diamond that this nation and this House unite to Jubilee, from The Dublin Nation:

#### MR. BALPOUR' 4 SPEECH.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, received with cheers from both sides of the House, rose to move that an address of congratulation on the paper. We should ill represent the country at large if we remained silent and refused to take any part in the chorus of congratulations which has risen from every part of this vast empire upon the auspicious anniversary which we are approaching. (Cheers, and dis-sent from the Nationalist benches, Mr. S. MacNeill exclaiming: "No, not for Ireland.") I think that it would be worse than superfluous were I to attempt signally distinguished the sixty years of her Majesty's reign. Great, indeed, these changes have been. You will seldom find compressed within the space of two generations, so many great in dustrial, scientific and literary changes I had almost said revolutions—as have characterized the two generations which have passed

SINCE HER MAJESTY ASCENDED THE THRONE.

been made the theme of a sufficient number of speeches and addresses. to propose, to ask ourselves whether the It was an era of universal instinct is in this case justified which closely associated the personality of the Sovereign with the triumphs which have justified her reign. There have and there was great need in those days been great monarchs who, as it were by of such reforms. It is only those who force have stamped their sign manual can personally recollect what was the ed them that for generations they have sixty years ago that can realize the borne original impress in their time enormous progress and improvements and place, have been amongst the great | which have been made in the condition benefactors of mankind, but there is no of the Pole. (Hear, hear.) They rejoice room in a society like ours for services to day, and rightly rejoice, in the great of that kind. (Hear, hear) Nor would | ness of this country and the extension it be desirable that any monarchy of the dominions of the Queen, but for should attempt to render services to a the maintenance of such a vast structure country like ours. Nor have there must be solid foundations at the the services of her Majesty been base, and those foundations are only to of that character. (Hear, hear.) be found in a prosperous and contented Again, sovereigns have reigned and people. (Cheers.) I am myself able to reigned prosperously-of whom never theless history cannot claim that they bore any share in the important transactions of their reign. Their reign ed, when disorder was rife amongst serves, therefore, but to mark an historic | masses of the people, who were impatient epoch—to mark out a special period of of suffering and intolerant of their misenronology. The reign of her Majesty erable lot. Let anyone who knows the has not been of that description. social history of this country in the first (Hear, hear.) No negation ever excited six years of the Queen's reign from 1837 the passionate devotion of affectionate to 1843, and can remember what the loyalty which the Queen has inspired in suffering was in the great towns, and the minds of her subjects. No. If to the minds of her subjects. No. If to still more, perhaps, in the rural day this metropolis of the Empire is districts, will be able to form crowded by representatives from some conception of the marvellous

# EVERY CONTINENT IN THE GLOBE,

not all of our blood or of our language but all agreed in the spirit of devotion to the Sovereign of these realms-if that straction that there is at the bottom of the reign of her Maj sty has been a reign of unexampled length. It is also true that it has been a reign of unexampled prosperity. (Cheers.) Yet in celebrat to vulgar feelings of national comus. If you ask what are the virtues which have called forth the demonstrato this national regard, I think that the has never teared her people. (Cheers.) answer is not difficult to give. it is that as the Queen is preeminent in station 50 she has been pre eminent in virtue. (Cheers.) It is because she has so understood the difficult and delicate tasks which fall to a constitutional monarch, that the constitution of this country has during her reign been able to adapt it

I-DEAS.

do her honor. (Cneers.) It is with an absolute confidence that these sentiments, however feebly expressed, are the sentiments of all who hear me, that I beg now to move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty congratulat be presented to the Queen. He said—I the 60th year of her happy reign, and assuring her Majesty that this House profoundly shares the great joy with the motion of which notice appears upthe motion of which notice appears upthe motion of which notice appears upthe most prosperous and the most illustration of the suspictous completation of the suspicious completation of the following mithematical completation of the suspicious completation of the said—I the 60th year of her happy reign, and assuring her Majesty that this House profoundly shares the great joy with the motion of which notice appears uping her on the auspicious completion of trious reign in their history, joining with them in praying earnestly for the con tinuance during many years of her Majesty's lite and health. (Loud cheers)

#### SIR WM. HARCOURT'S ADDRESS.

Sir William Harcourt, also received with cheers from both sides of the House, seconded the motion. He said: I can hope to idd but little to the eloquent and graceful terms in which the right to enumerate any of the remarkable hon gentleman, the Leader of the House changes and events which have so has introduced this question. has introduced this question. I have, indeed, a qualification which he does not possess, and which he will not envy me. can recollect, as if it had been to day, the booming of the guns which an nounced the accession of Her Majesty. (Hear, hear.) It is most right and fitting that an address of congritulation should be presented to the Sovereign for this House of Commons, which has the higher claim to represent the sentiments of the nation. Since the accession of The discussion of the characteristics of the Queen this Parliament has been the Victorian epoch has occupied enough | placed upon a still wider basis of repreperhaps of the public attention, and has sentation from that which existed previously. The early reign of the Queen began with a new political epoch at a More interesting is it, and more germain time when the real entranchisement of come after her larger dominions and a to the resolution which I have the honor | the people had only recently commenced

REFORMS, SOCIAL, POLITICAL, FINANCIAL. COMMERCIAL.

on the people they ruled, and so mould- condition of the Pole in this country testify that it was not always so. I can remember when the people of this country were neither prosperous nor contentimprovement which has taken place in the stability of the nation, in the growth not only of its liberties, but in health and wealth, in the morals no less than in the physical fibre of the people. be the case, as undoubtedly it was the (Hear, hear.) That has been the distincase, we may be quite sure that such | guisting feature, to my mind, of this feelings have not been stirred by an ab- auspicious reign-a people better fed, better cluthed, better housed, better eduall this personal devotion something cated, crime diminished, taxation dewhich rightly has called that devotion creased, ("Oh" from the Nationalist into existence. (Cheers.) It is true that benches.) This is the bappy base upon which this vast Empire rests, and I can recall the fears which existed-what I may call "the lears of the brave and follies of the wise"—at the extension of ing the Jubilee we are not ministering, I popular power which it was thought believe, to sentiments of national vanity | might endanger the constitution of the country, but we have in the sixty years placency—but offering from our hearts of the reign sanctioned measure after homage to the great lady who rules over measure of democratic reform, and each extension of popular rule has only strengthened the Monarchy and the con tion what are the claims of her Majesty stitution. (Hear, hear.) Queen Victoria

#### DECADE AFTER DECADE HAS PASSED

since these reforms, and the Sovereign has never been more trusted or more revered. And, as the right hon, gentleman well indicated, this enlarged democracy has been peacefully, and insensibly induring der reign peen anie to adapt in the tion. (Cheers). We celebrate, and self without riction and shock to the tion. (Cheers). We celebrate, and saying needs of this great community, gladly celebrate, the Jubilee by a gather-like beginning and tabori and of the representatives of our great going in the bas been animated by a Empire. They are representatives of the life in the bas been animated by a Empire. They are representatives of the life in the basis of the life in the life in the basis of the life in t corporated in the framework of the na-

there has presided for two generations of men one figure which has presented to the world the British name with a noble simplicity of greatness which has not been known before, and which will live for ever in the records of this country. (Cheers.) It has been asked, what has been the office which the Queen has per-formed. She has been a supreme tie which has bound together various classes and diverse races in this vast dominion as one united whole. The Sovereign, partaking the spirit of her people, has gathered them in growing affection round her throne. (Cneers.) The blessing that was invoked by the patriarchs of old was length of days and multitude of offspring. Never has a Sovereign been surrounded with more blessings We take the following report of the (Cheers.) It is because she has shared both in her family and in her subjects. Her subjects are on every shore, and her throughout throughout children's children in every state. that an address of congratulation be ANIMATED AND INSPIRED BY OUR NATIONAL in the great traditions of the land, There have been glorious reigns reigns of strife and storm, of peril and conquest, but, if it might be permitted to prefix an adjective to the characteristics of this reign, I should call it a sympathetic reign. (Cheers.) It has APPEALED TO THE HEART OF THE NATION,

> and I think the right hon, gentleman well said it is the heart of the nation still more than its pride that speaks today, and addresses Queen Victoria in the 60th year of her reign. She has made her people feel that she has been a companion in their joys, a partaker of their distresses, and in all their fortunes, whether ill or good, her sympathies have never been wanting. That "touch of nature which makes the world kin" has always been perceived in the voice of the Queen in a sense unknown before. The present Sovereign may be justly called the mother of her people, and in the fulness of her years her children gather round her with sentiments of filial devotion. The Queen has passed through bitter sorrows, and none so great as that which took from her the wise counsellor and consort who supported with her the burden of her Empire in former days; but in all her desolation she never forgot her care for her duty to the nation. It is not for me to pro-tray a character known, admired, and loved, but all those who have themselves served under her in any capacity will ever cherish the memory of her gracious kindness, upright judgment, ripe experience, and constitutional fidelity (Cheers ) Her public and her private life has been a lesson to all in any station. First in virtue, as first in place, she added dignity to a mighty throne, and deserved the passionate loyalty of a free people (Cheers.) She will leave to those who

The Speaker put the question, and Mr. Dillon and Mr. Redmond rose to

bequeath to future times the imperish

able inheritance of a sovereign example

(Loud cheers.)

THE SPEAKER CALLED ON MR. DILLON, who was received with cheers by the Nationalists, and some little groaning from the Government side. Mr. Dillon said this address it passed without a word of protest (oh!) would be the act of the united Commons of England and Ireland, and no Irish representative who desires in this House truly to speak the views as he is bound to do of the great mass of the Nation who sent him here to speak for them can allow this address to be passed without protesting against it (Nationalist cheers). What are the reasons on account of which this address has been submitted to the Commons to day? We are asked to pass it as part and parcel of a jubilee of rejoicing over sixty years of reign which has undoubtedly brought to Great Britain and of her selfgoverning colonies almost limitless and unbounded prosperity, peace, and cause of rejoicing, but which has as Ishall show. brought to the country of which I speak neither prosperity, peace, nor cause of rejoicing (at this point a large number members on the Ministerial side of the House got up and left the House amid the cheers of their party and the still louder angry counter cheers of the Nationalists.) If I sought justification for the course which I feel bound to take on behalf of the party for which I am entitled to speak, I should find it in the words of the address which has been moved by the first Lord of the Treasury. I speak for a section of this House, and I

HOW CAN THEY SHARE IN THAT JOY when the nation that has sent them here to speak for it has been denied through the whole sixty years of that reign any shore in the prosperity or the liberties you celebrate to day? (Nationalist cheers). I say that we should ill represent Ireland, the vast mass of the Irish nation, if we abstained from telling you frankly and honestly, and talling her Majes, y, that her Irish subjects do not rejoice (lour Nationalist cheers). I listened to the seconder of the address as he enumerated one by one the great advances which have been made by the population of Great Britain and her colonies since her Majesty came to the throne, and in every item of that catalogue I notice that Ireland has gone back instead of progressed.

The bon. gentleman then enumerated the points in which Ireland had retrog deligHe continued. During this reign 42 Coercion Acts have been passed (renewed Nationalist cheers), and while

bore the fruits of self-government and self-government and of self-government and self-gov to fix around the neck of Ireland a badge of perpetual servitude, and to do what in the thirties no minister would have reign. There have been during this dared to propose. And now to day we period a number of unsuccessful insurare asked to rejoice over these sixty

DEGRADATION AND RUIN OF OUR COUNTRY, to lick the hand which has chastised us and put a collar round our necks and to thank Her Majesty because in her reign an act has been passed which places for ever so far as this House is concerned all the fundamental liberties of a irre people at the absolute mercy of a Lord Lieutenant. During those 60 years many thousands of men, I think not less than ten thousand, have been condemned to jail as political offenders, f r no other reason than that they endeavored to do their duty by their country, and to defend their fellow-countrymen. Several men have been cruelly executed under pretext of law, and at the present moment there are political prisoners lying in the jails of this country (Nationalist cheers) as there ave been throughout the whole of these sixty years which we are now asked to cerebrate. The members of the party for which I am entitled to speak have considered their attitude towards this address and have decided in accordance with the resolution they passed a month ago, and with what they believe to be the deep-seated feeling of an

OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THE IRISH

NATION. that they can have neither act nor part in passing it (Nationalist cheers). We have decided not to move any amendment to the address, nor can we supp rt any amendment because we do not desire to have any part in the matter at all, and we telt that the best method in which we could give expression to what we believe to be the teelings of our people is vote against the adoption of this address. This is a great and mighty Empire, and Ireland, by your operations, has been reduced to a position of an impoverished, diminished, and weak nation. You, no doubt, have got the power, if you choose to continue to use it, to deny to the people of Ireland those rights which you have given to Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Those rights which have borne the fruit you will see to morrow in your streets. You have the power to refuse us the same treatment, but what you cannot do, and what this House cannot do is to drag us to rijoice after the wheels of your tri-umphal chariot. You may conquer by force, and hold down and keep plunged in poverty the nation to which I belong and for which I speak; but it is out of your power to conquer by Coercion Acts the hearts of the lash people, and you cannot, and you will not, make them join in your rejoicing (loud Nationalist cheers).

#### MR. JOHN REDMOND'S SPIRITED REMARKS.

He said: "I rise to reduce to action the sentiments the hon, member has just given utterance to (laughter) With a great many of the pictures that have been drawn of the benefits which have accrued to the people of this Empire generally during the sixty years of this reign I certainly have no fault whatever to find. These benefits are now matters of history, and no one can doubt this reign will stand out not merely as the longest, but probably the greatest in tie English history. The advance which has been made in science and in art, in the education of the people, in their material comforts, in their habits of thrift and industry, in the increase of their trade and commerce and prosperity generally and in a special way, perhaps, the extension of their popular liberties, is undoubtedly such as is without parallel in the story of nations. Were I a Canadian or an Australian I would be only too proud of the opportunity of celebrating before the gaze of the world the increased prosperity and the assured freedom of my land. But. Mr. Speaker, I belong to a part of the Empire, and I am a representative of a people to whom | the throne in 1837. Ireland was more these blessings of

PROSPERITY AND FREEDOM HAVE BEEN CLOSED BOOK.

and much as I personally dislike utter ing any jarring note which may be look ed upon by even some triends of Ireland as ungracious and ill-timed, at il I feel bound in the interest of truth to say here that while your country and your Empire are to day engaged in jubilation -proud, prosperous, and free—that at this moment Ireland stands at your door in poverty and subjection, sullen and disaffected and in no mood whatever to celebrate with you these great blessings which, scattered with a free hand broadcast throughout your Empire, have been denied to her. It seems to me, sir, the three great achievements of this reign are these: (1) The extension of representative institutions and the broaden ing of popular liberties all over the Empire; (2) The enormous and extraordinary increase of population, coupled with the still more enormous and extraordinary increase of wealth and decrease of taxation; and (3) The spread of peace and contentment amongst the subjects of the Empire. Now, let me ask in all seriousness what share has Ireland had in any one of these blessings? While

REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO THE COLONIES,

and while the people of Great Britain had had their popular rights and liberties

of some kind or another passed for Ireland in every one of the sixty years rections, and your prisons have never for one single moment, and they are not to-day, without Irish political prisoners within their walls. I had hoped up to the last moment that an opportunity would have been, as an act of grace, to have released the tew remaining prison ers in Portland Prison. There are only five of them lett. Every man who was in any shape a leader of the conspiracy with which they were alleged to have been connected has been released, and the five who are there were merely subordinates and fetchers and carriers, for the leaders have been released, and these men, after 13 years of penal servitude are still in Portland Prison. I think r would be a very wrong thing if this oc-casion were allowed to pass without some expression of regret that this act of grace to Ireland was not conceded on this occasion. The great mass of them to-day are undoubtedly disaff cted, and I say rightly disaffected, to the system of rule under which they live. Sir whilst this country has been prospering Ireland has been starving;

#### HER INDUSTRIES ARE DEAD,

killed by the legislation of this Parlia ment; her population has diminished ty one half; chronic famine hannts the whole of her western sea coast and one terrible visitation swept millions of her people out of existence. At this moment -and which carnot be ignored, and which it is folly on mens' part to attempt to shut their eyes to-1 teel that if with these facts present to my mind I had not intervened towards my English col-leagues in this House I would be playing the part of a hypocrite and a coward; and I say in the name of those I have been sent to represent, Ireland to day stands apart altogether from your Jubilee Celebration, and when you ask her to share in your joy and triumph she answers you by saying: "First restore to me my liberty." In conclusion, I beg to move this amendment, and to add at the end of the amendment these words: "This House further represents to Her Majesty that they deem it their duty to place the fact upon record that during the 60 years of Her Majesty's reign Ire land has suffered grievously from fam ine, depopulation, and poverty, and from the continued auspension of her constitutional liberties, with the result that the Irish people are to-day discontented and disaffected, and are unable to join in the celebration of the 60th year of Her Majesty's reign." (cheers.)

Mr. O'Kelly acconded the amendment He said the Colonies are loyal because they are free. We are disloyal because we are not tree, and we are proud of our disloyalty (trish cheers.) We never shalt be loyal (Ministerial longitor) until you do us justice (Irish cheers) and return to us the liberties which you by force have taken from us. I beg second the amendment (Irish cheers)

#### THE CHAMPION OF THE NORTH

Colonel Saunderson replied to the amendment. He said he spoke in the name of a very considerable portion of the Irish nation (Ministerial cheers) An Irish Member-Ditch-liners.

Colonel Saunderson—A portion of the Irish nation as loyal to the Crown as is to be found in any other per: of her widespread dominions (Ministeria cheers.) The hon gentleman asked it what respect had the liberty of the lribeen interfered with? The liberty to commit murder and crime (Ministerial cheers), the liberty to terrorise over law abiding and well disposed citizens was interfered with, but with these excep tions no other liberty was interfered with in the slightest degree (renewed Minis terial cheers). It was a tibel on Ircland to say she had made no progress, and was starving and miserable.

#### IBELAND WAS WEALTHIER NOW

than she was when her Majesty came to prosperous now than she had ever been before. He asked why had the populalation of Ireland decreased? It was because the means of locomotion had been increased (loud Irish laughter) It was because they had educated the Irish people, and the Irishman was not such fool as to believe that it is better to dwell in rags in Ireland and live on potatoes than to go and thrive in America, Australia or New Zealand (Ministerial cheers.) He was glad to say that at the present time there are signs that the decrease in population had ceased and that an increase had set in.

#### THE RESULT OF THE VOTE. The House then divided, and there

For the amendment..... Against......433 M.jority......429 The result was received with cheers and laughter. The House then divided on the motion o present the Address, and there voted: For the resolution......459 Against...... 44 Majority .....415

On the motion." That the said Address be presented to her Majesty by the whole House,"

Mr. Clancy said after what had just

Nationalist Benches, he said he should ask hon, members who opposed the motion to stand up in their places, whereupon the Nationalist members as a body stood up smid cheers and laughter. The Speaker then named the tellers in

the ordinary way, and there voted: For the motion...... 411

Against..... 41 Majority...... 370

Mr. Bulfour then moved "That such members of this House as are of her M ·j sty's Privy Conneil do humbly know her Majesty's pleasure when she will be

attended by this House with the said

Address," and it was carried without dis-

He then moved that the House should meet on Wednesday at a quarter post two o'clock, and that so soon as the peaker had reported her Majesty's graas answer to the Address it should

Without a question being put the metion was passed.

#### MGR. MERRY DEL VAL

#### TO HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN,

The following circular letter of His Excellency Mgr. Merry de Val has been given to the press for publication:

#### OTTAWA, July 3, 1897.

Monseigneus:-On the eve of my departure from Canada, for the Eternal City, where I hope shortly to deposit in the hands of His Holiness the result of my investigations, I take the liberty to address a few words to Your Grace, as being the bishop immediately interested in the question which brought me here, and through you to all the Catholies of the country.

B fore all, Monseigneur, I beg to express my most respecte and devoted feelings for all the Archbishops and Bishops of the Dominion, as a recognition of the kind manner in which I have been treated. My thanks are also due to all the members of the clergy and the Faithful in the different dioceses, for the expressions of good will which they have continually offered me, and I only regret that I am not able to thank them individually.

I have also to acknowledge the great courtesy which has been shown me by the civil authorities, and for which I and decidy thankful.

There now only remains for us to hope that the holy work of peace and justice, desired by the Holy See may realize the result expected. In connection with this, I can assure Your Grace that His Holmess will take all possible care in giving a decision and in outlining the conduct which Canadian Catholics are to follow in the present situation.

The Holy Eather has searched all sources of information to get at the truch, and it is impossible to doubt that he will not be fully informed of all the facts and circumstances in the case.

In the interval there remains still a most important duty for all, and, in the exercise of my functions, I teel obliged: to medicate this duty in a formal manher with the certainly that the bishops and the clergy, devoted as they are to the Holy So, will see to its exact per commune by the Faithful.

This duty is: To abstain entirely from: Il agitation, to forget all divisions and continents and to suspend all discus-

Affairs have entered upon a phase en-factly new for Catholics by the mare factthat the Sovereign Pontiff has intervened simself, and it remains to him at presons to finally determine their obligations. in this matter from a Catholic stand point, and it is not our business nor the business of anyone to do anything that would interfere beforehand with his judgment and his action.

It ought to be evident to all enlightened Catholics that one cannot invoke or obtain the authority of the Supreme Pasagainst that of the Bishops. and that, on the other hand, one would enfeeble the Episcont authority by interfering even indirectly with the free exercise of the authority of the Head of the Church.

For my part, Monseigneur, I have toogood an opinion of the Cathelics of Canada, and admire their virtues too much, to doubt that they will not be glad to be able to leave to the Vicar of Christ, with submission and confidence, the work of guarding their religious interests, assured that his direction will be the holicst and the wiscat.

May Your Grace accept assurance of my esteem and my sincere attachment, and may Your Grace permit me to express my ardent desire of seeing the people of Manitoba prosper, with the help of God-they who are the object of Your Grace's zeal, your labors and your

I remain Your Grace's devoted servant in our Saviour.

RAPHAEL MERRY DEL VAL.

Apostolic delegate.

To His Grace Monseigneur Adelard: Langevin, Archbishop of St. Bouiface,

Queen Adelaide the widow of King; Migdel of Portugal, has entered the Convent of Solesmes in France. Her majesty. was born in 1831 and matried in 1851 to One in the control of a control King Miguel. She became the mother

# HIGHER EDUCATION

Banner Province of Canada.

some of the Disabilities full red by Catholics in the Internteriate and Souler Clames—No Provision Made for Catholic High Schools—The Sway of the Non-Catholic System Everywhere Visible.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

Surely the noblest ambition that can enter into the heart of man is to perfect In himself the work of his Creator; to make himself in body, mind and soul the some of God's designs; to look upon his life as a trust from his Maker, and so order it that, when called upon to lay it down, he may be able honestly to return two-fold that which the Lord gave unto him, even if this were but one

The means to this desirable end are summed up in the one word-education. On such a pinnacle is education placed nowadays, that one is apt to imagine that the process is of recent discovery, and belongs exclusively to the nine teenth century—nay, more exclusively, to the present generation. This is a delusion: for education as far as hu manity is concerned, is, and always has been, co eval with man himself. For nobody can deny its existence in the garden of Eden, where our first parents learnt their first very bitter lesson and resped the fruits of disobedient experi ence. Life itself is an education.

THE PROCESS GOES ON FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE.

which is merely the portal that admits to a vaster region of knowledge. Nor does there seem to have been a period in which it can be said that the brightness. keenness and putency of the human in tellect fell much, if anything at all, be low the standard it has attained to in our own times, even if we step back slong the zigzag course of the ages from Darwin, whom many learned men look upon as the leading light of the nine teenth century, to Newton, Milton, Bacon, Shakespeare, Erasmus, Dante, St. Thomas, St. Jerome, St. Augustine, St. Paul, Cicero, Virgil, Demosthenes Pericles, Plato. Socrates, Solon, H. mer. Solomon, David, Moses. Nor, again, is popular and compulsory education such an uncommon thing in ages gone by that we can claim a monopoly or it Aurient Greece and ancient Rome had most elaborate systems of education, great and well-appointed sch ols, and have contributed more to the learning of the present day than the vain glorious are willing to concede. But never in the known history of the world, was education of such paramount importance for success in life as it is at the close of the nineteenth century of the Christian era. To begin life without a liberal, it not a technical education, is to be in the position of an untrained or ill-equipped athlete entering into a contest with trained and practised performers. The man may be clever, he may be strong and courageous, he may be naturally apt and well endowed, but these gifts of nature will avail him little against training, skill and knowledge. Now, it would be laise to ascert that

CATHOLICS ARE BEHIND THEIR PROTESTANT

BRETHREN in their desire for and appreciation of good education; but it would be quite within the bounds of truth to say that in some countries, and to some extent in Canada, they are seriously handicapped in the realm of higher education, always supposing that we speak of higher Catho-lic education. Take the Province of Ontario, for example, where Catholics have, perhaps, as much of their own way as they can get, though not as much is they could desire. A public school sup porter is by law obliged to contribute to the support of the public schools; a Catholic can withdraw his support in m the separate schools and apply his tax to the support of the public schools I other words, the separate schools in the eye of the law occupy a secondary peri tion, are a secondary consideration; whilst the public schools are sacr dly protected even from doing themselves an injury. At the present day, however there is no valid reason why the Catho lic separate schools in Ontario should not be as efficient as the public schools as could be proved by the citing of in stances where, in the same locality, the former have surpassed the latter. But here, in the elementary schools, at the very portals of intermediate education. all State concessions to Catholics and The statutes bearing upon education

NO PROVISION FOR CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOLS to form the necessary stepping stores from the elementary schools to the university. So that if a Catholic child de pires further education at the tender ag. of twelve or thirteen, he must enter the godless schools provided for those who are of a widely different faith and taught by teachers of a widely different faith Catholics make no pretence whatever at concealing their desire to keep their children within what they, at heart. look upon as "one fold"; yet, making allowance for the excellent work done by the various Catholic colleges and convents in the Province, it is within the limits of probability that four fifths of the Catholic children seeking intermediate education have to do so in non-Catholic schools, which, it can be said, without intention of reflecting on their efficiency or fairness, are scarcely institutions adapted to promote that development and solid growth of a truly Catholic religious spirit which it is the object of the separate schools to engender, foster and guard. It is just here, in the matter of

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION IN ONTARIO, that the peril to faith lies; though it is admittedly much easier to point out than to remedy the evil. Were it not for the uncompromising antipathy of and legitimately within its sphere, Cath- laden with fruit bend downwards and folio High ac ols, with just and proport hang lowest. 

tionate Government aid, could probably be maintained in each of the live prin-cipal dities of Ontario, possibly in more places. If it is true that Oatholic children passtheir most religiously receptive years whilst they are in the elementary schools, it is equally true that the most morally impressionable years of their life are spent in the mixed classes of the intermediate institutions. All that Catholics desire is a fair field and no favor consistent with their legitimate aspirations for the retention and preservation of their own faith; but in the matter of university education, also, they do not enjoy these concessions. In this position, however, they do not stand alone, as, besides the Catholic University of Ottawa, Queen's University of King-ston prefers to sacrifice its just share of the "loaves and fishes" of the Provincial treasury rather than its independence and individuality. Each of these institutions seems to bear its burthens bravely and to flourish in its own self-elected atmosphere of principle before lucre. Such then is a brief review of the much

vaunted system of separate school education in the no less vaunted banner province of the Dominion. If the Catholic population of Ontario be content there is nothing more to be said; but the best that can be asserted of its separate school system is, "that a slice of a losf is better than no loaf at all,"-a saying which affords some crumb of consolation and much room for reflection.

# EDUCATION IN BELGIUM.

The Overcrowding of the Professions.

Demand for Offices in the Civil Service on the Increase-The Disinclin. ation of Young M. n to Enter the Commercial Arena.

The Belgium correspondent of the Catholic Times, Liverpool, deals with a phase of the educational question which is quite a familiar one on this Continent, the overcrowding of the professions, and the anxiety of the rising generation to seek positions in the civil service. He

The education vote for the current year has been lately the subject of much discussion in both the Chambers. Perhaps the ablest and most instructive speech delivered in the course of the debates was that of M. Lammens, senator or Courtrai, who, speaking in the Upper Chamber, criticised severely the system of training in the State Universities and and middle schools, and contrasted, from a religious and social point of view, their results with those achieved by the "free" or voluntary educational institutions.

In dealing with the subject of higher studies, M. Lammens drew attention to an evil which has probably assumed larger dimensions in Belgium than in most other European countries. Nothing is more noticeable than the increasing disinctination of young men who have received a liberal education to embrace a commercial or industrial career. There is a rush to the learned professions; and the number of candidates for employment in Government Service is vastly in excess of the number of appointments or vacancies offering. The four Universities are annually sending out

HUNDREDS OF GRADUATES IN MEDICINE AND LAW,

with the result that in all cities doctors and lawyers may be reckoned by hundreds and in the large towns by scores. Not including apothecaries, there are upwards of 3,000 members of the medical profession in the kingdom, and last year there were in the various schools of but turned out a class of men who were medicine no fewer than 1,100 students. an honor to the Catholic body. A few In Brussels there are some 600 avocats. and to this number may be added 200 licentiates in law awaiting their call to the bar. In the other cities and princihal towns we find the profession propornonately represented.

Belgians, as a people, are not remarkingious indeed to give remunerative ocupation to this army of "sacerdotes stilie," as an ancient writer calls them. N r is the case different with the output of the athences, colleges, and middle schools. Instead of

TAKING TO COMMERCE, TO AGRICULTURE, or to some industrial pursuit, the ambition of most of these young people is to g t employment under Government. Not long since M. Vandenpeereboom, the Minister of Railways, etc., stated in the diamber that on the occasion of a few vacancies in his office as many as 672 candidates presented themselves in the course of two months; and some weeks M. Schollaert, the Minister of Public It's ruction, remarked that for a single yacaney in the Education Department candidates by the hundred came forward. He added that between 1892 and 1896, for a comparatively small number of appoin ments in the State middle schools, her: was a total of 2,309 applications. Further figures of a similar import might easily be quoted, but enough has been said to show that if education, both higher and secondary, were less literary and concerned itself more with subjects of practical interest, Belgians, like other people would not be quite so much embarrassed with the question of what to do with their boys.

From Lourdes comes the tale of the miraculous cure of a young woman of 23, who had been paralyzed since she was three years of age. She could neither sit upright nor turn in her bed without assistance, nor could she walk a step without support. After two baths at Lourdes she was able to walk as easily as any one, and astonished the people of Fougeres by walking through the town on Ascension Day.

Generally speaking, those that have the most grace and the greatest gifts and are of the most usefulness are the charity by caring for the dead most humble and think the must meanly and placing them in their coffins of themselves; so those bughs and when all had deserted him. His funeral the Courch towards the co-education of of themselves; so those boughs and when an usu description; the sexes, the wisdom of which is truly branches of trees which are most richly was a sight which baffles description; the sexes, the wisdom of which is truly branches of trees which are most richly was a sight which baffles description; the sexes, the wisdom of which is truly branches of trees which are most richly was a sight which baffles description; l pastor; the shepherd had been taken

Mgr. Nugent's Discourse

On the Occasion of the Commemoration Services In Memory of the Martyr Pricuis of Liverpool-The End Scenes Depicted in Touching Language.

At the Requiem service in St. Patrick's, Liverpool, for the martyr-priests of 1847, held recently, Right Rev. Mgr. Nugent delivered a touching discourse from the text, "The Good Shepherd giveth His life for His sheep" (St. John x. 11). He described the results of the Irish famine, stating that according to official returns in the year 1847, 184,524 persons emigrated from the port of Liverpool, and that in the short period of three months 90,000 people arrived there from Ireland. So great was the stream of people that the passage rates were raised from every port, and the condition of the emigrants was such that a system of quarantine was adopted upon all steamers arriving. The result of this enormous influx and the consequent overcrowding of the miscrable cellars in the lower parts of the town was malignant fever and disease. The sanitary arrangements were most defective and of a very primitive character. There were at that time 14,000 cellars inhabited as dwellings by over 25,000 people, and of these 5,841 contained stag nant pools of water. The horrors that prevailed in the lower and more densely populated parts of the town were indeecribable.

THE PEOPLE FLED FROM HUNGER AND STARVATION

at home to find a scarcely less terrible fate in this town where they sought refuge. Special legislation was demanded in the emergency, but while the legislators were considering the plague never halted. It swept over the north, south, and central parts of the town, causing dreadful havoc and suffering among the poor, whose miseries resulting from the pest were aggravated by want. In the midst of the panic created by this ter-rible scourge the devotion and calmness of the pricets commanded universal admiration. Day and night they were with the people. Into the dwellings of the poor in attic and cellar, in the courts and alleys, where to breathe the fetid and pestilential air was death, they went THE TENTH VICTIM TO THIS FRIGHTFUL tearlessly to give the sacraments. They were at the bedside of the dving, and where the dead were left uncovered more than one of that heroic band lifted the dead body all covered with typhus spots and placed it in a coffin. It was the the 30th of May, 1848. He was a progood pastor ministering to the afflicted

DANGER AND DEATH HAD NO TERRORS, for what was done was done in the Name and for Christ's sake. The first who fell was the Rev. Peter Nightingale, of St. Anthony's, on the 2nd of March. I knew him well when a student at Ushaw, had leave to his room, and afterwards, when in 1847. There is unfortunately no bright, energetic, bold man-a true mation are few and bare of facts. I priest, a true friend, and beloved by knew all those who fell, most of them all around him. St. Patrick's suffered more than any other church. This church was left for a time without a priest, and was actually closed, and the these men-whether they belong to the Sunday after Father Grayton's death there was no Mass or service of any kind. "Times" will have it, or whether they | Visit the palatial hotels of Victoria or April 26th the Rev. William Parker, wh for ten years had been senior priest in there can be no doubt that in one respect, this church, fell a victim. He was a at least, they gave gospel proof that man that exercised great influence in they were true shepherds, in as much as apartments; at all seasons the steamers this part of the town, of a straightfor- they laid down their lives for their ward, energetic disposition, had done flocks." Peace be with them. Such is much for education, and the schools at our prayer on this day. May the memthat time, under his direction and taught | ories of their lives and the heroic charity by the Christian Brothers, not only stood in the front rank of Catholic schools, an honor to the Catholic body. A few days afterwards Rev. Dr. Kelly, only recently affiliated to the diocese, a most promising priest from the Irish College in Rome, died at St. Joseph's, on May 1st, and was interred on the 3rd at St. Anthony's. St. Peter's and St. Mary's were both sorely tried, Dr. Appleton, a ripe scholar, a man of influence in the town and greatly respected, died at Seel street, on May 26th, and Rev. John Austin Gilbert at St. Mary's, on the 31st of May. The previous Sunday an

ENCYCLICAL LETTER FROM THE POPE to the Bishops was read in the churches throughout the town. It directed that three days should be set apart for public prayers to Almighty God for the cessation of the existing calamities. The Right Rev. Dr. Brown, V.A., directed that public prayers should be said throughout the diocese for this purpose. At the time the fever was raging with increased malignity in the lower parts of the town and the number of cases were 2,000. The sick calls at some of the churches were fully forty in the day. The Liverpool Mercury says, "We last week stated that the Rev. Richard Grayston, the senior and much respected priest of St. Patrick's, had been seized by the prevailing fever. On Friday and Saturday he was so considerably reduced that no hopes were entertained of his recovery. The malignant disease had somewhat abated, and his medical advisers were induced to think there was a favorable chance of his recovery. Yes terday the same opinion prevailed, but last night, we are sorry to say, the symptoms were worse. We understand that two of Mr. Grayston's colleagues, the Rev. Mr. Haggar and the Rev. Mr. O'Rielly, have exhibited symptoms of the same malady." On the following day, the 16th of June, he died. He was a model man in every sense of the word. In look, in manner, in his tones and winning smile, he exercised a powerful influence on all around him long before he was a priest. Here at St. Patrick's he was adored. Always at work in the the church in this denselypopulated district, with the old and with the young he was a power. He was generous to a degree, all he had went to the poor, and his very clothes were given away. He caught the fever in his heroic

from them, and now they were, without a priest. Judge of the state of this district, that d.y there were, if I remember right, 45 sick calls. The Rev. Robert Gillow, of Copperss-hill, and myself divided them.

THE SAD SCREEN WITHERED.

Never can I forget the scenes I that day witnessed of the dead and dying. A mother lying dead of a fever on a heap of shavings in a cellar, a baby at her breast, and two young children playing on the floor. The heavy, pestilential atmosphere of that cellar loaded with the malignant poison. The Rev. James Haggar of this church died on the 23rd of June and the Rev. W. Vincent Dale, of St. Mary's, on the 26th. He took ill on Morday, 21st, and died on Saturday, 26th. So rapid was the progress of the fever that he died after five days illness. This was one of the worst cases, the body of the deceased being covered with black spots. He was a most exemplary man and was untiring in his work among the poor in St. Mary's, then a very populous district. To his unwearied energy and seal the erection of St. Mary's Church is greatly due. He was buried at St. Anne's, Edgehill, and, though there was no announcement of his funeral, still hundreds followed his coffin to the grave. In the month of July no deaths took place, but do not think there were no aufferers. The Rev. Fathers Bonney and Walker were sick at Seel street; the Rev. H. Newsham, the Rev. Wm Gillett, and the Rev. Thomas Kelly at St. Anthony's; the Rev. Edward Walmsley at St. Joseph's, and the Rev. Father Wilkinson at St. Marv's. At St. Nicholas', Copperas Hill, the Rev. Robert Gillow died on the 22nd of August. His loss to the Church in this town was a great calamity, for among all those who were carried off, no one had done so much for the revival of the services and ceremonies of the Church. As far as I remember he came to Copperas Hill towards the end of 1836, He was first to establish Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament every Sunday and once a week in Thursday evening. Up to that time Benediction was only once month and evening service at three o'clock in the afternoon. He introduced High Mass with three priests every Sun-day; and established guilds for young

men and young women. He founded the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and was the first chaplain. Rev John Fielding Whittaker, who was the founder of St. Wilfrid's Church, in Manchester, came to Liverpool during that trying period and on the 28th of September died.

EPIDEMIC.

being

Dr. Youens has always been numbered with the victims, though he does not appear in that group which is familiar to most of you. He died of the fever on found scholar and theologian, a man of refined taste, fond of music, literature. and art. Though the oldest among the clergy and Vicar of the diocese, still so gentle and simple in his manner; the true and warm supporter of the younger clergy. Here, then, is the story of the priests wno died in Liverpool during that terrible period of the amine fever was a priest, we were close friends. A record extant, and the sources of inforknew all those who fell, most of them intimately. The "Liverpool Mercury," June 19th, 1847, thus speaks: "Whatever may be thought of the creed of these men—whether they belong to the the world. There is little difference be-order of surpliced ruffians, as the London tween its climate and that of Ireland. re idolators, as Dr. Mc Neill supposes which they exercised awaken in our hearts a spirit of self-sacritice. It is what the age demands and it is the proof of thoroughness and that we are, in our station of life, seeking to hearken to the voice of the Good Shepherd and to follow Him.

> Discussing the ethnology of the New York police force, Theodore Roosevelt, now assistant secretary of the United States navy and formerly president of the New York Police Commission, has this to say of the Irishman as a police-men: "Besides, when he does get on



Death Pulls the Trigger.

A man doesn't have to pull the trigger himself in order to commit suicide. He doesn't even need a gun or any kind of weapon. All be need do is work hard and at the same time neglect his health. Death will do the rest. Men nowadays are all in a hurry. They bolt their food, and get indigestion and torpid liver. The blood gets impure. When the blood is impure, sooner or later something will "smash." The smash will be at the weakest and most overworked point. In a marshy country it will probably be malaria and chills. A working-man will probably have a bilious attack. A clerk or bookkeeper will have deadly consumption. A business, or professional man, nervous prostration or averaging fessional man, nervous prostration or exhaustion.

It isn't hard to prevent or cure these dis-

It isn't hard to prevent or cure these diseases if the right remedy is taken at the right time. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the appetite keen, digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and the nerves steady and strong. It drives out all disease germs. It makes rich, red blood, firm flesh, solid muscle and healthy nerve-fiber. It cures malaria and bilious attacks. It cures nervens prostration and exhaustion. The cure of ous prostration and exhaustion. It cures of per cent, of all cases of consumption, bronchial, throat and kindred affections. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser contains the letters of thousands who have been cured.

'I have been one of your many patients, by taking Dr. Pierce's medicines," writes Mrs. Perlia Cook, of 140 W. 3d St., Covington, Ey. "Your 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Colden Medical Discovery' have saved my life when it was desepaired of."

Send 31 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of customs and mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a paper covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser; —cloth binding 50 stamps. A whole medical library in one too now with the medical library in one too now with the content of the conte ical library in one 1000-page volume.

makes a very good policeman. No he makes a very good policemen. No man who has studied the civil war needs to be told that men of Irlah blood fight well; and the career of the policeman necessarily implies, in those who, would successfully follow it, the presence of the soldiedy virtues—courage, daring and alert resolution. If to these qualities the young fellow of Irish parentage joins intelligence, he has a chance of rising very high indeed. A very large percentage of those whom I was instrumental in getting promoted to higher places were of Irish origin. It is needless to say that I did not take this into account in making promotion. I tried to see that they got it without the slightest reference to whether they were of Irish, German or American parentage, or whether they were Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile, or of no recognized faith at all. The inspectors, caprains, sergeants and roundsmen whom I joined in making were made because we believed in their capacity, integrity and courage : and, on the whole, I think a larger number were of Irish extraction than of any

# MR. C. R. DEVLIN

Answers Some of the Arguments of the Critics of Canada.

A Spirited Letter, in Which the Advantages of Settlement in British Columbia and the North-West Territories is Pointed Out-Fair Play Demanded for the Canadian Dominion.

Mr. C. R. Devlin, Canada's Commissioner of Immigration in Ireland, judging by the reports which reach us from time to time, is having a lively occupation of it in answering the numerous critics that spend a great deal of their leisure in the task of endeavoring to dissuade intending immigrants from settling on Canadian soil. In a recent issue of the Munster News Mr. Devlin answers one of those critics in his own vigorous style, and we are very much pleased to observe the marked improvement in the character of the arguments which he uses, as compared to the style displayed in his letters to the Dublin Nation several weeks ago.

The letter in question is as follows:-

I have read with astonishment the letter misrepresenting Canada, and which you published in a recent issue of your paper. . . Permit me, as a matter of justice, to correct some of the absurd statements contained in the letter of Mr. Murrihy. It is not necessary to dwell on the general character of the letter. It is misleading and false. In fact the only truthful statement in the letter is that which proclaims the excellence of the soil of many portions of Canada. You have hundreds of Irishmen who have visited Canada. Will they speak disparagingly of the climate? Take the province of British Columbia, which to day, on account or its wonder ful mineral and forest wealth, is attracting the attention of the capitalists of Jancouver and in the midst of winter you will find plants and flowers flourishing and decorating all the principal run down and up Columbia river. In fact so great is the

FORCE OF VEGETATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA the conditions of temperature and climate so propitious that all kinds of fruit, grain and roots ripen long before any thought of frost is entertained. And if greater attention is not given to agricultural pursuits in British Columbia, it is simply because thousands are rushing to the scene of the gold and silver mines in that province. Name if you can in the wide world, a better wheat-growing country than the North West Territories of Canada. Your correspondent claims that there are no markets. Evidently he has never visited the country. The Canadian Pacific Railway traverses the Continent, and at all the principal towns which it touches there are markets; there you will find buyers from the United States, from Great Britain, as well as from all parts of Canada. The crop is often sold before harvest time. It would be hard to conceive of a more beautiful spectacle than that presented by the prairies of the North-West. Thither thousands have proceeded and established happy homes, and every day from all parts of Europe men with their families are going. Irishmen in Canada

DO NOT DESIRE THE DEPOPULATION OF IRELAND.

Far from it; but they know that men with large families, who find it difficult to establish their sons or to give them that fortune which they would like to bestow owing to the difficult conditions in regard to land prevailing in Ireland, will emigrate; and they who have prospered in Canada are naturally desirious of seeing some of the emigration which usually leaves Ircland go to Canada. Assuredly there is no crime in entertaining such ideas. You are aware, no doubt, that a large proportion of the population of Canada is of Irish origin or of Irish descent. You know that Irishmen in Canada have attained emin ence and distinction, have acquired and firmly established large fortunes. The genius of the Irish race is as apparent in Canada as in any part of the world. There you will find a striking illustra tion of the great truth that where liberty and fair play exist the Irishman's place is in the front rank. Assuredly no man can find fault with you in disc uraging emigration from Ireland, but is it fair even to attain such an end that Canad should be vilified and migrepresented. I have not spoken of

Which would you rather trust? An old, true friend of twenty years, or a stranger? You may have little health left. Will you risk it with a stranger? If you have a cough, are losing flesh, if weak and pale, if consumption stares you in the face, lean on Scott's Emulsion. It has been a friend to thousands for more than twenty years. They trust it and you can trust it.

Let us send you a book telling you all about it. Free for the asking.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Out.

you want an idea of the general wealth and prosperity of Canada? Visit Montreal. Its port is visited by steamships from all ports of the world; its river steamers are pronounced floating palaces. The great countinghouses and aces. The great countinghouses and warehouses, banks, libraries and public buildings, manufactures, etc., of Montreal impress at once the visitor; the regularity and solid pavement of the streets, the maneions that line them, the thousand spires and turrets and churches appearing in all parts of the city, denote, as well as the busine-sslike character, the strong, moral, intellectual and religious character of the population. Few cities in the world are as beautiful as Montreal; none so wealthy—the extent and population being kept in view—and Montreal gives a fair idea of the comfort, prosperity and happiness dwelling within the Dominion of Canada. Discourage emigra-tion: perhaps it is a duty you owe Ireland, but you also owe to Canada fair play-for Canada has always been sympathetic to Ireland, and accorded a warm welcome to Irishmen.

THE TROUBLE IN INDIA.

DISQUIETING NEWS FROM THE DISTURBED DISTRICT.

CALCUTTA, July 5.-The news from Chitpore is again disquieting. Hundreds of Mohammedans are congregating to pray in the mosque where the original dispute arose and led to the disturbances

of Wednesday and Thursday. The rioting grew out of the practice of the Mohammedans of seizing and refusing to pay rent for certain so-called mosques, built contrary to the tenets of the Mohammedan religion on ground belonging to infidels.

The demolition of a mud hut, one of the so called mosques, led to the outbreak. The Mohammedans sent to the country districts for reinforcements, appealing to all true Mohammedans to come to the aid of their co-religionists, and conflicts with the police and mili-

tary ensued Europeans were assaulted, telegraphic communication was cut off, buildings containing Europeans were besieged, and owing to the absence of higher officials at Jimla, a long time elapsed before the local forces were allowed to fire on the agreed upon, based on the unconditional surrender of the land to the Mohammedans, but it is believed that this concession will form a dangerous precedent. The alightest interference will cause trouble to break out again.

There is a strong feeling in favor of making an imposing display of military force, and it is suggested that the authorities should parade all the troops of the neighborhood through the disaffected centres.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

APPREMENSIONS CAUSED BY THE PROLONGED DELAY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.—The delay in the peace negotiations between Greece and Turkey is creating apprehensions, and a strained situation is the result. Everything tends to show that the Sultan is desirous of gaining time, either in the hope of a disagreement of the Powers, or in order to allow the excitement among the Mohammedans to calm down before yielding. The Powers, however, remain united and are apparently determined not to yield anything but a strategic rectification of the frontier.

The question most discussed in political circles is whether, in the event of the contumacy of Turkey, the Powers will proceed to coerce her, and it is not believed they could be brought to act in unison on this point. The prevalent opinion, however, is that the Sultan will finally yield.

ATHENS, July 5.-A pessimistic view of the negotiations for peace between Turkey and Greece is taken here, and even the resumption of hostilities in the near future is regarded as possible. It is stated that in such an event King George will take command of the Greek

HOOD'S Sarsuparilla has over and over again proved by its cures, when all other preparations failed, that it is the One True SLOOD Purifier.

#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

Municipality of St. Aulest, No. 2. Wanted for this municipality two male and four emale teachers (Catholic); salary twen y and fifteen dollars per month respectively. Term eight months. School opens middle of September, Good testimonial must accompany each application P. W. LEEHY, Sec. Treas.

St. Anicet, June 27th, 1897.

COLLEGE NOTRE DAMES

THE OLDER PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEO.

They are better known because of the language of t Cote-des-Neiges, Montreal, Can.

# RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE.

The Part Which Gertain Novelists Have Taken in Disseminating It.

gr. C. A. L. Morse's Interesting Article on the Subject in the Catholic World Magazine.

Nearly half a century ago Cardinal Newman, in his famous lectures, delivered in the Birmingham Corn Exchange, socused the Protestant world of merging ererything Catholic in a great log, of refusing to think and talk and write of Catholics as human beings with like natural traits to themselves, but rather as strange non-human things, "griffins, wiverns, salamanders, plunging and flundering amid the gloom" of their nacanny religion. And as it was fifty years ago, and was for 200 years before that date, so is it to-day. In spite of all the cant about "honest investigation," and the "growth of a more liberal spirit" and the "passing of prejudice," with which we are regaled in the secular press and in the non-Catholic religious press, those peculiarly accurate exponents of common sentiment—the popular novels—tell us in no faltering way that the great fog has not lifted, that Catholics, and the Catholic priests in particular, are still viewed

THEOUGH THE MISTS OF INHERITED PRE-

even the most cursory glance at the priestly characters in English or American novels of the immediate past italicises this fact. When Thackeray gave the world "Henry Esmond" he gave his masterpiece. It is probably the most consummately artistic piece of historical fiction in the English language. The great novelist fairly evoked from its long sleep the brilliant, tawdry, restless, tascinating world of Queen Anne. Jacobite and Whig, the Young Pretender, the great Marlborough, the world of isshion and the world of arms rise before us with a marvellous verisimilitude which has been at once the world or arms. The one shedow of recent novel-writers. The one shadow of unreality in the picture is the Jesuit, Fr. Holt. Not primarily because Thackeray accepted the great Protestant tradition regarding the Jesuits—the tradition that they are political intriguers-is that figure unreal, but rather because the power of prejudice is so inimical to true art, that the craftman's delicate touch became clumey under the influence of the poison, and he has given us, not a life-like portrait but a caricature. Prejudice said the Jesuits are mysterious, and so poor Father Holt is made

TO REVEL IN A VERY DEBAUCH OF MYSTERY, We are led to suppose that he took a very perverse delight in entering upon and leaving the scene by means of sliding panels and secret stairways. He became a veritable Jack in-a-box, popping into sight and out again with a knowing smirk like the clown in a pantomime, flaunting his craftily-gained knowledge of men and affairs after the manner of a court-fool with his bauble. Now, how ever fondly a man may choose to hug to ant preind garding the heroic sons of St. Ignatius Loyola, no intelligent man can deny that they have been men of extraordin-arily mental and moral strength, brave, clear headed, heroically in earnest, and to represent one of them as a sort of priestly "lightning change" actor, par-ading with childish glee a by no means mystifying sort of mystery, is unquestionably both bad art and bad history. Does anyone read Disraeli's books in this day? Those queer, glittering, pinchbeck books, with their peculiar flavour of the upholsterer's shop and the diamond seller's counter, so characteristic of their author's race. Howbeit now, not many years gone they had great vogue, and not to have read "Lothair" and the others was to declare one's self as unfashionable in literature as to day to plead happy ignorance of "Robert Elamere" or "The Heavenly Twins." The Catholic priest would seem to have had a great fascination for the novel-writing Premier of England, and in "Lothair" the clergy are well-nigh numerous enough to man a seminary. But what a fantastic lot they are! Written shortly after the reception into the Church of the young Marquis of Bute, the story is one long. snarling diatribe against the alleged prosely(ising methods of the clergy. A cardinal, two monsignors, and inferior clergy by the score are introduced into the story, all bent upon one mad, scheming scramble for the entrapping of the rich and noble and somewhat mawkish

Lothair. Once more we SEE THE PROTESTANT TRADITION

trotted out with due fanfare of trumpets now the scene of intrigue is changed from public to private life, and the English Jew, indulging to the limit his natural bent towards oriental extravagance, creates a type of priestly character even more absurd than Thackeray's Jesuit. The priests in "Lothair" are all men of wonderfully distinguished personal appearance. Cardinal Grandson has "a noble brow, and pallid face, and flashing eyes"; Mgr. Catesby is beautiful in form and manner"; and the others are all peculiarly fortunate in an endowment of majestic, or ascetic, or winning countenances. And their mental acquirements are simply bewildering in their wealth and variety. The Cardinal is a walking encyclopædia of useful as well as ornamental knowledge; but he is in this respect no whit the

men, with their brilliant minds and sinpendous accomplishments, are steeped to the lips in intrigue and deceit. DISTABLI, BY A REMARKABLY MALICIOUS

gives all his pricets one marked peculiarity—they never walk, they "glide." Cardinal Grandison "glides" from the room after his first interview with Lothair, Fr. Coleman "glides" from the scene after a crafty interview with that hapless hero. And so they all "glide" in and out, and to and fro, quite as though the Catholic clergyman's method of locomotion was intrinsically different from that of other men. Thackeray's Jesuit is a mystery-mad

chatterer, while Disraeli's priesis are cheaply glittering human anakes. And

TOUCH,

in neither case is there a hint of a regard for facts. In the case of Thackeray, but scarcely in that of Disraeli, it is possible to excuse much on the plea of a lack of personal knowledge of the actual character and general manner of life of the Catholic clergy as a class, particularly those who are members of the Society of Jesus. Thackeray, with his perforce limited knowledge of the Jesuits, cannot ustly be accused of malice for accepting, without question, the popular Protestant legend regarding them. At the worst, he was guilty only of a more or less un-

conscious bigotry. But what can be said in excuse for such men as CARLETON AND LEVER? Men who with full consciousness of their own malice went to work deliberately to pander to the lowest prejudices of their readers. So lacking in form and style, and wet during the past week, and a so puerile, and, above all, s. shockingly continuance of the like will certainly so puerile, and, above all, s shockingly vuigar, is the work of these two Irish novelists that one is tempted to pass it by unnoticed, with the vain hope that our end of the century reading public is at least too well instructed to accept such maudlin chatter as literature. But the knowledge that during the past year a new edition of one of Carleton's most offensive books has been printed, while three years ago a complete edition of Lever's novels, in sumptuous dress, was brought out by a New York publisher, proves only too conclusively that even now no misrepresentation of the priest is too gross, too monstrous, to suit the vitiated taste of a large class of readers. And, as if to accentuate the tact, the book of Carleton's chosen for republication was the one containing his most impiously shame owing to having to dispose of everyless attack upon the church and clergy; a sketch, the genesis of which is satisfactorily explained when it is stated that it was written in the first instance for a venomous anti-Catholic sheet published in Dublin and called the "Christian Examiner." Carleton's work was done largely for the delectation of a group of rabid bigots by whom he was patronized and exploited as that rare after the family they would die for the bird, a pervert, is always patronized and exploited, unless it happens he is too disreputable even for prejudice-blinded eyes. The fact that Carleton posed as a pervert, and wrote his books primarily to please a clique, has made

#### IRISH NEWS

A COOLROE EVICTED TENANT DEAD.

The death of Mr. John Power, Fisherstown, one of the Coolroe evicted tenants, is announced. Mr. Power, who leaves a Miss Ann McDonnell has just gone to widow and six children, had been in San Jose, California, to visit a dying sis delicate health for the past two or three | ter whom she has not seen for many years, and lately contracted an ailment which led to his death. A great sacrifice was made by the deceased in the memo:able Coolroe agrarian campaign. From a splendid holding he allowed himself to be evicted in the month of August, '88. The evicted tenant was one of the 'nine" who believed that the New Ross Guardians' Conciliation Board would effect a reinstatement.

#### TYPHUS FEVER IN CORK.

At the meeting of the Public Health Committee Dr. Donovan, Superintendent | blessings she covets. Medical Officer of Health, reported an outbreak of typhus fever in the centre of the city. The disease is at present confined to a few houses. Twelve cases have occurred, all of which have been sent to the Union Fever Hospital. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. There has been one death. Mr. Burry Galvin, Executive Sinitary Officer, said they disinfected the houses and burned the clothing belonging to the patients. There were nine cases in one house and three in another.

#### SLIGO STREET PREACHING.

The street preacher Coghlan visited Sligo again, recently, and the usual obstruction was created in George street at the Railway gate. A force of police under Mr. Sheehan, County Inspector. was there, while the preacher occupied the footpath for almost an hour, causing the people to walk out in the middle of the street. The town was crowded owing and wagging of knowing heads. But to its being a holiday, and these tactics were vexatious in the extreme. There was not much disturbance, but owing to the usual noise not a word was heard from the evangelizer.

#### A NEW CHURCH FOR BELFAST.

On Sunday, 20th June, his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Henry, laid the foundation stone of the new Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Ligoniel, Belfast, in its place in the north pier of the chancel arch within the fine diffice. The new church will seat about 1,300 persons. the nave wall are now about ready for roofing, and when completed the fine Gothic building, with its rockfaced ashlar work, will present an imposing appear ance. It stands on a splendid site purchased from Mr. James O'Hare, and faces superior of Fr. Coleman, a domestic the road. The building consists of nave chaplain, who not only "knew every and aisles, the general dimensions being thing" but was "mild and importurbation of omniscience with humility which is consistence with humility which is quite attaching. Then there is octagonal apse, with which is connected Mgr. Berwick, "formed and favoured a large sacristy, and a commodious by Antonelli," who was possessed of meeting room on the first floor above the pleasing facility of "sparkling and the latter. The floor is raised about 17 blazing to order, quite like a Roman leet over the level of the footway, and candles. And these granite massive columns of Aberdeen granite noble and order to be compared to the control of the footway, and the control of the footway, and massive columns of Aberdeen granite noble and order to be control or the control of the footway.

avenue, and the architect Mr. J J. McDonnell, M.R.I.A., Chichester street, on whom the work reflects high credit. The ceremonies commenced at three o'clock, the building and the ground surrounding it was crowded with the people of the parish, and the scene was edifying and impressive. After the coremonies his Lordship addressed the congregation. At the sacred ceremonies the Lord Bishop was assisted by the Rev. D. McDonnell, P.P., Ligoniel; Rev. H. Laverty, Adm. St. Patrick's; Rev. J. K. O'Neill, Adm.; and Rev. H. Boyle, President of St. Malachy's College.

#### THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

Latest mails brings the news that the farmers attending the Derry fair state that floods in low-lying lands and in river valleys have been injurious to the crops, and if the weather oes not improve shortly the result will be in many places disastrous. Meadows and up-lands alike have benefited by the late rains, and there is now a pleutiful supply of grass everywhere. At a result the prices of store cattle have risen to their normal rate after the great depression caused by the late spring and dry weather in May and consequent scarcity of grass over the country. An excellent crop of hay is now beginning to be cut in many places.

Reports from Longford say :-The weather here has been abnormally cold greatly injure the crops, which just now are showing very well. The police are making the usual inquiries as to the extent of the latter, and I learn that so far the figures are below that of last year. This is said to be due to the wet, cold apring farmers here had.

SAD CASE OF AN EVICTED TENANT.

At the weekly meeting of the Castlerea Board of Guardians on Saturday, the 19th day of June, the case of Mary Fleming, Currohogill, again came be fore the board. The woman's family were evicted, and after eviction her hus band became insane and was sent to Castlebar Lunatic Asylum. The family are at present in a state of starvation, thing portable to get back into the holding. At the last meeting of the board the matter was adjourned to give the relieving officer an opportunity to inquire into it. At Saturday's meeting Relieving Officer Higgins, Ballaghaner reen, stated that he visited the woman's house and he found that it was a very serious case. If the board did not look want of food.

Relieving Officer Higgins said when he visited the house there was very little food for the family, and three of the children were lying down covered with sacks. No one to earn a shilling for him less well known perhaps to the world at large than is Lever.—Charles A. L. Morse, in "The Catholic World." could not legally give outdoor relief, as the woman was at present in possession of her holding.
Chairman—We could not give it.

Mr. Higgins, P.L.G.-We should

#### rather err on the side of mercy.

#### Personal.

Miss Ann McDonnell has just gone to years. She will be absent from the city till the beginning of August. She, with her good, wise and talented niece, is in charge of a school which is a pride for the parish of St. Patrick and a priceless boon for our population. Already for 12 years has she been connected with educational matters. We trust her trip will tell beneficially upon her health, and enable her to resume her work of predilection with fresh ardor and ever-increasing success. The pupils of her prosperous school will pray for their superintendent so that she may at all times reap the

The Jacks-in-office of the provinces, says the Paris correspondent of the London Monitor, have again been making themselves ridiculous. Truly, the mayors of those provincial towns are tourfully and wofully stupid—the Great Unpaid of England could never hope to arrive at such gross foolishness, though they have a not too enviable reputation for stupidity and crass tolly. Here is the Mayor of Ciotat condemning Abbe Suchet to pay one franc for holding a public procession. The Abbe denied that on the occasion referred to he took part in a procession. He said that he was merely taking the Holy Viaticum to a dying person. But the mayor would have no "sentiment," as he called it, to enter into the case. Said he, "Inasmuch as several persons acccompanied you whilst you took the Viaticum to a dying person, and inasmuch as they preceded you on the journey to the house of this person, therefore you took part in a public procession. Had you gone first, and they followed, it would not have been a procession!" This is but a sample case of the ingenious logic of the provincial mayors; there are other cases quite as bad, and next week I hope to quote from some of the learned (!) judgments given by them in the matter of processions.

The Sovereign Pontiff, after a unan mous decision of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, has just issued a decree that the Congregation of the Josephites, founded at Grammont (Bel-

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port the ornamental roof. Close to the gium) in 1817, and exclusively devoted sacred edifice will be erected new schools to the teaching of the upper and middle and a presbytery, plans for which have already been pepared. The contractors are Messrs. Courtney & Co., Shaftesbury gregation with a view to teaching will be promoted to the priesthood. To this decree was joined a Pontifical Brief appointing His Eminence Cardinal Dominic Syampa, Archbishop of Bolugna, Cardinal Protector of the Congregation of the Josephites.

#### ST. ANN'S SCHOOL.

Annual Distribution of Prizes.

Rev. Father Schelfaut, P.P. and Mr. Frank J Curran Deliver Addresses.

The closing exercises of St. Ann's School are always specially interesting, because, in addition to the enthusiasm displayed by the pupils' parents, in watching the distribution of prizes, there is always a splendid programme of vocal and instrumental music and other attractive features. The exercises, which were held in the Parish last week, were largely attended, and long before the proceedings opened standing room was at a premium.

Rev. Father Schelfaut, C.SS.R., the pastor of St. Ann's, presided, and seated beside him was Brother Prudent, the able and enthusiastic chief of the school There were also many of the priests associated with the parish, and a number of leading public men.

The chairman in opening the proceedings paid a high tribute to Brother Prudent and his staff for the grand results attained last year. He reviewed the past history of the school and pointed out that its pupils were to be found in leading positions not alone in Canada. but also in the United States. Continuing he said some of the most clever young mea in the circles of trade and commerce in Montreal received their training in good "Old St. Ann's. He then introduced Mr. Frank J. Curran, B. C.L., who proceeded to address the pupils and their triends.

Mr. Curran expressed great pleasure at being invited to make a few remarks to the boys of St. Ann's, on the occasion f their cleaning exercises, particularly as his old teacher and friend the Rev. Bro. Prudent was the Director of the school. It was interesting for the Irish people of Montreal to witness the success that crowned the efforts of those boys who were now closing their school days and in whose hands might some day be placed the pilotage of the ship of State, for in looking over the history of our country we find that of those men and women whose deeds and writings have been handed down to us as examples of true learning, upright character and undaunted patriotism, more than a few had been children of St. l'atrick. Brief sketches were given of the lives of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Sir John Thompson and Mrs. James Sadiler, the determination, perseverance, culture and attainments of each of these personages being portrayed in a manner that elicited hearty applause.

Mr. Curran closed his remarks by exhorting the graduates to remain true to the noble lessons taught them by the Christian Brothers, to remember their Canadian country and their Irish nationality, to live up to the heritage of good principles given them by those great men he had spoken of, and thus crown their lives with honor and their memory with fame.

#### PROGRAMME.

The Bells....Beethoven,...Double Quartet Physical Drill.

Essay... Notes from My Last Book

.....J, O'Dowd Dumb-bell Exercise.

"Wrecked at Sea ".....Sudds.....

Recitation......F. Hogan

Indian Clubs. Essay.....Canada.....

The following is the list of prizes by order of merit:

FIRST CLASS-John Nolan, E. Kennedy, C. J. Hogan, B. Healy, J. McCarron, Kiely, J. Butler, R. Latimer, J. Kennedy, J. Slattery, J. Scott, V. Armstrong, J. Shields, J. Lynch, G. Roberts, J. Mur-

phy, O. Kelly. SECOND CLASS-T. Higgins, J. King, J Stafford, C. McGuire, J. Maguire, J. Paré, A. Pujos, F. Hitchinson, A. Rosseau. W. Woodfine, J. Dundon, J. Boles, M. Donnelly, P. Enright, M. Rinahan, T. Moore. 2nd Section-L. Benoit, A. Norva!, II. Barry, J. Kelly, E. O'Brien, Wm. Mullin,

. McElroy, F. Paquette. 3rd Section—J. Walsh, T. Boyle, R. Craven, R. Blackstock, J. Latimer, A.

THIRD CLASS-M. McMahon, J. Dris coll, W. Hamill, M. Foley, F. Forrester, P. Kennedy, E. Charbonneau, H. Manning, G. Murphy, Joseph Ryan, T. Ryan, J. Mullin, J. Mailloux, A. Doyle, M. McNamara, J. Green, E. Cassidy, B. Donnelly, J. Coleman, T. Hogan, J. Moss, G. Huber.

FOURTH CLASS-J. Callaghan, R. Len-FOURTH CLASS—J. Cattagnan, R. Lennon, L. Kavanagh, W. Kennedy. R. Gatien, A. Brabant, F. Brown, E. Gannon, J. Gilligan, M. O'Brien, A. Denis, W. O'Flaherty, J. McCaffery, M. Kelly, E. Routhier, F. Supple, J. Corcoran, C. Ryan, J. McLaughlin, W. O'Brien, J. Doran, Michl. Kelly, M. McPhillips, J. Boyle, E. Mooney, A. Coudry, J. Tierney Boyle, E. Mooney, A. Coudry, J. Tierney, C. McNamara, James Madigan.

FIFTH CLASS-Ed. Curran, J. Benoit, J Scullion, J. Shields, M. Raftus, C. Thibault, W. Madigan, H. Thompson, A. Green, J. Meeban, J. Queen, G. Sebire, T. Meehan, F. Hammill, F. Carroll, T. McEntee, S. Craig, W. McDonald, H. Belanger, W. Costello, O. McCarthy, J. Kenahan, T. Cartwright, W. Regan, A. Stanley, P. Guilfoyle.

SIXTH CLASS—H. Murphy, H. Wyer J. Manning, J. O'Donnell, R. Linton, W. Murphy, T. Curran, Ed. McCarthy, P. Cosgrove, Ed. Murphy, J. Kayanagh, J.



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2nd Section-Dan. Bahen, D. Su; ple E. Tobin, J. Brennan, P. McDonald, H. Moffat, J. Fitzgerald.

#### AWARD OF MEDALS.

Master Edward Kennedy won Mrs. W. Brennan's medal, for letter writing.

Mrs. J. Coffey's medal, for religious instruction, was carried off by Master Bernard Healy, and Master James Butler won the medal, for gentlema ly conduct, presented by Mrs. M. Gillis.

Special prizes were awarded to: J Nolan for excellence; Joseph O'Dowd, for composition; Arthur Pajos, for penmanship; Michael Donnelly, G. Murphy, John Callaghan and Edward Murphy, for good conduct.

The donors of prize were as follows: Rev. Father Schelfhaut, P.P.; Hon. Hon, Dr. J. Guerin, M.P.P.; Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, M.P.; Ald. T. Kinsella, Mr. F. J. Hart, Mr. J. Slattery, Mr. P. Kenny, Mr. D. Gallery, Mr. J. Gallery, Mr. W. Scultion, Mr. M. O'Donnell, Mrs. W. Brennan, Mrs. M. Penfold, Mrs. J. Coifey, Mrs. M. Gillis.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THE B. I. S. AT THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

8t. Dunstan's College Commencement-Begrees Confe. red-The Valedictory and Closing Oration.

SUMMERSIDE P E L, July 6 — The parade

in Charlottetown on Tuesday afternoon, June 22, which formed a part of the Dia imposing ever seen in that city. The national, fraternal and benev dent societies, and the civic officials, turned out in force, and were marshaled in grand shape by Mr. J. B Dawson and Mr. D. O'M. Reddin, jr. The B-nevolent Irish Society, as the oldest national and traternal organization in Charlottetowa, had the place of honor in the parade, and it was deserving of this distinction, for, although the Caledonian Society as well commanded unbounded admiretion, it was conceded that the B. I. S. took the palm for numbers, appearance and good marching order. This must be gratifying to the members themselves and to Irishmen generally. The Charlottetown brethren were on this occasion largely reinforced by the members of the Emerald Branch.

On Monday evening last the com-mencement exercises of St. Dunstan's College took place in St. Patrick's Hall, Charlottetown, with a large attendance on their Church and shame upon her of those who are interested in the higher education. The programme was most interesting, and the results of the year's work highly satisfactory to the parents and friends of the graduates and undergraduates. Messrs. James A. R ady, S. R. Burke and Joseph Gallant had conferred on them the degree of B.A. of Laval University, with which great institution St. Dunstan's is affiliated in the conferring of degrees. The first named, Prot Jas. A. Ready, who is one of the most brilliant and gitted gradu ates of old St. Danstan's, was the valedictorian, and his effort was an able one from a logical and philosophical point of view, while it was at the same time a model of correct and graceful English, and during its delivery Prof. Ready was frequently applauded by the critical audience he was addressing. He began with a few farewell remarks to Alma Mater and happy College days, with all that this implies, and then passed, by an easy and general transition, to a con sideration of the influence and the false 'philosophy" and abhorrence of true religion which confronts one outside the walls of a Catholic college. Taking up particularly the subject of Rationalism, ne clearly stated the position and ground of the Rationalist, and, in an able and well reasoned discourse, attacked and rended asunder the foundations of that phase of Materialism. He closed with the following eloquent sentences;

"As we gather around the flickering embers of the dying century, we behold

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nagh, J. Kine, M. J. O'Donnell, J the century memorable. Sixty years ago there was elevated to the priesthood a promising young ecclesiastic, who, on account of his picty and transcendent ability, was destined to win the respect and admiration of the whole world. And now, as he quietly celebrates the Gold medal, presented Mr. F. J. Quinn, Diamond Jubilee of his ordination, we saw orded to F. J. Hogan, for elecution. behold him, in his eighty seventh year, guiding, with superior legislative ability and unerring hand, the destiny of two bundred and fifty million Christians the world over. Long may our glorious Pontiff be spared to represent his Divino Master here on earth!

"Another character of nearly equal importance in the temporal, as the one just mentioned in the spiritual order, claims our attention. Just sixty years ago to day a young maiden of eighteen summers was proclaimed queen of the most powerful kingdom on earth. She has seen her dominions extended; her commerce prosper; her people loyal, her armies crowned with success. Long may she, too, be spared to guide the destinies of Britain's noble sons! And before another sun will have set, in every part of the known world in celebration of her Diamond Jubilee, the welkin will be made to resound with strains of the patriotic anthem, 'God Save the Queen.'"

The commencement orator was Rev. A. E. Burke of Alberton, who gave a most vigorous address on Education, from the standpoint of the Catholic Church, going deeply into the theo logical, moral, philosophical and social phases of the subject. He argued the duty of parents and of the church to give the child a spiritual education as well as a granding in "the three R's," and claimed that only in the religious school. where all the faculties of the soul were proportionately educated, was such teaching to be found as was acceptable to the Catholic conscience and in consonance with sound reason. He spoke mond Jubilee celebration, is generally at some length of the public school sysadmitted to have been the best and most tem of the province, the attitude of Cath lies towards secular schools, and the necessity of greater vigilance (for 'vigil mee " said Father Burke, ' is the price of faith to you") on the part of these who by force of circumstances could make use of no others, and of the ab-olute importance of implementing their teaching by extra efforts in the family, the Church and the Sunday School."

" society," he said, " never demanded good men more argently than it did today. The religious education going hand in hand with the secular could alone produce them." . He gave an elequent description of the ideally educated Catholic, citing such examples as Thoman More, Montalambert and Thompson. He denounced in caustic terms "the mere political acrobats who climb in o high places on a Catholic and Catholic influence, and, landed there, compromise at one tell awoop every principle Citholics hold dear, using the very place ane secured to them to bring confusion

The Rev. gentleman closed his forceful and elequent address with the words of Diniel the Prophet—"But they that are learned shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that instruct many to justice as stars for all eternity. BARNEY O'REGAN.

THE RULING PASSION.

Sam Ryan's latest story is related to a pair of Hebrews, who were shipwrecked. After spending nearly two hours in the water with only life preservers between them and eternity, one of them saw a sail in the ofling. He called to his friend. "Jakey," he said gladly, "we are saved. I see a sail ahead."

"What do we care?" returned Jakey moodily. "We haven't got our samples with us."—Washington Post.

An Arkansas editor, hearing that a young lady in New York was kneeding bread with her gloves on, said: "On, this is nothing; we are needing bread with our boots on; we are needing it with our pants on; and pretty soon if our subscribers in arrears don't pay up we shall be needing bread without anything on." Some sort of a fellow feeling makes us sympathize deeply with this.ill-fated

If you prepare a dish of food carelessly you do not expect Providence to make it palatable. Neither, if through years of folly you, misguide your own life, need you expect Divine interference to bring round everything at last for the best."

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₩EDNESDAY.....JULY 7, 1997

#### THE ARCHBISHOP-DESIGNATE: The acclamation, so to speak, with which the announcement of the Very Rev. Canon Bruchesi's designation as the successor of the late Mgr. Fabre as Archbishop of Montreal, was confirmed by the second thoughts of the clergy and laity of this city and of the entire province which he is called to adminaster, has acquired strength the more the Catholics of this diocese and eccleaiastical province have reflected on the wisdom of the choice. His family, education, previous career, character, gifts, age, birth place and intimate relations with the late Archbishop Fabre are all calculated to emphasize the judgment of the selection. Like his illustrious predecessor, the Archbishop designate is the son of a well-known Montreal merchant. His father, Mr. Paul Dominique Bruchesi, was of that old school of business men who held that commerce should never be disjoined from integrity

and who gave time and thought to more than the increase of their bank account. He was a man with whom religion was a power that gave direction to his daily life. While attending his own concerns he took a quiet, sympathetic interest in his neighbor's, and a considerable por. tion of his spare hours and means and energies was devoted to the relief of distress and suffering. Those who knew him intimately have not forgotten his acts of charity and mercy. His wife, named Caroline Aubry, who still sur vives, is connected with several noted families, including that of the late Archbishop She resides, we learn from La Semaine Religieuse, in a charming hermitage that the filial gratitude of her son prepared for her in the village of Saint Eustache. Very tender have ever been the relations between mother and son, and of peculiar interest was the first meeting between the mother and the Archbishop-elect, to which La Semaine Religieuse alludes. In the exchange of felicitations there was a restrained emotion, a joy tempered by the contemplation of future labors and inevitable sacrifices, and ardent prayers for the strengthening of human weak ness in the midst of great honors which

implied greater responsibilities. Mgr. Louis Joseph Paul Napoleon Bruchesi received the first lessons that were not given at his mother's knee from the Grey Nuns, and they in turn were succeeded by the Brothers of the Christian schools. These latter, La Semaine Religieuse characterizes as "educators full of zeal, experience and devotionadmirable teachers, because, before giving themselves up to the apostolate of education, they have first learned in the school of Him who said : Sinite parvulos ad me venire.

La Semaine Religieuse, after mentioning certain qualities which even, in boyhood, justified forecasts of the young student's vocation, gives some beautiful glimpses into the character of the predestined prelate. "If God puts a pen into your hand," he said to his college companions, "write for His glory; if He endows you with the sublime gift of eloquence, publish his greatness and proclaim his laws! Ah! how your souls will bound with joy when your Church and your country, saluting in you the defenders of a noble cause, shall place upon your brow the crown of a conqueror."

At the close of his classical course at Montreal Petit Seminaire, M. Bruchesi evinced a desire to complete his philosophy at Issy, and, his parents acquiescing he was accompanied to France by Pere Piché, of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, now at Poitiers, and M. Baillarge, Cure of Rawdon. Among his professors at that time were M. Lecoq, director of the Grand Seminaire, Montreal and Dean of the Faculty of Theology, and M. Vallet, author of a learned commendable followed in the track of further disasters result either from

the tonsure at the hands of Cardinal Guibert, in the chapel of St. Sulpice, Paris. In the following year he began the study of the sacred science under the eyes of M. Olier. It was his earnest desire to spend some years at Rome, and no doubt it was there that he gained that | though he had his weakness for hisalutin breadth of view, that soundness of judgment, and that power of making accurate estimates, which have been so precious in enabling him to appreciate diverse situations. Min r Orders were conferred on Mgr. Bruchesi by Mgr-Lent; the Sub-Deaconate, Deaconate, and Priesthood by His Eminence Cardinal Monaco, in the mother Basilica of St. John de Lateran, Messigneurs Duhamel and Moreau being present. The date was December 21, 1878.

Notwithstanding attractions that tended to retain him in the Old World, the young priest hastened back to the land of his birth-happy choice for us. What his career has been since then, how active, how varied, how beneficial to the Church, how blessed to his people, our readers are well aware. As a preacher he soon gained renown, but his work embraced much beside the pulpit and the platform. In 1884 over exertion had weakened his health and he made a trip to Europe. It was after his return that he became known and endeared as a priest in his native city. He was recognized years ago as one of the glories of the Canadian pulpit. That he will be more than an ornament to the episcopate none of us need fear to prophecy.

The readers of THE TRUE WITNESS will have read with grateful joy His Grace's message to bis Irish people. "My Irish people,"-that is what His Grace said. My feeling of affection to my Irish Catholics is well known to them and to their pastors, and you may be assured that that feeling has not decreased with my elevation to the Archiepiscopate.' May His Grace live long to cherish those sentiments and to be a true pastor pastorum et arium et agnorum to this diocese and province of Montreal.

#### MONSIGNOR CONATY.

Although the manner in which the honor conferred upon him by His Holiness was announced to Monsignor Conaty caused him surprise, it was no suprise to his many friends, clerical and lay, that he should have been thus honored. All who have come within the circle of Monsignor Conaty's influence, know how great are his merits and also how great is his modesty. In the world their combination does not always bring what the world calls success. Those who push themselves to the fr nt, overturning in their eager rush for the rewards that they prize men more deserving perhaps than themselves, are successf in the eyes of the unthinking multitude. With them success means the attainment of wealth and office and power, without respect to the means by which those advantages are won. But the Church has another standard for the recognition of h man desert. In the words of the evangelic anthem, "Deposant potentes desede et exaltant humiles," and again, "Beati pan peries spiritu;" "beati mites;" "beati misericordes." Those who are deemed worthy of honor by Christ and Christ's Vicar are humble, the poor in spirit, the mild, the compassionate. To these it is ever a suprise that they should he selected for great office or responsibility or rank. And it was in keeping with Dr. Consty's character that he should be surprised on being informed that he had been made a prelate of the Papal Household. Thousands upon thousands-especially of the members of his own race—will have rejoiced that his gifts, his virtues, his modesty, should have been thus recognized by the Church's Head. It is with very real satisfaction that we add our voice to the chorus of congratulations that have acknowledged the wise and gracious act of His Holiness, who in honoring Dr. Conaty has gladdened the heart of the whole Irish race on this continent.

#### SOME MISTAKE, SURELY?

There are some writers and speakers, both Protestants and nominal Catholics, from whom we do not expect much fairness. It is either first or second nature to them to run down anything that is Catholic, and, when addressing a fit audience and readers that share their prejudices, they like nothing better than to hold forth against Rome and all that is "Romish." We never expected, however, that Lord Dufferin would give anyone the chance of scalping him for vulgar catering to Protestant bigotry. Nor would we have believed that he was ever even suspected of such pettiness, if we had not read the scathing rebuke administered to him by the Catholic Universe. It was, it seems, in the course of a speech delivered to the people of Bristol that Lord Dufferin thought proper, in comparing the results of the Columbian and the Cabotian discoveries as opening up America, the one to Spaniards, the other to Englishmen—to say that "in the caravel of Columbus lurked the inquisition, slavery and carnage," while nothing but what was God-fearing, well-ordered, industrious and altogether

manual. In 1874 Mgr. Bruchesi received English colonization. The Universe neglect or imperfect methods.

wants to know if Dord Dufferin does not really know something more about the origin of African elevery and other matters. But we can hardly believe that the reporter gave just what Lord Dufferin said. He used not to be a bigot, and in a graceful way at times, we never heard of him going out of his way to attack his neighbour's creed. In Canada, at any rate, he used to leave the emigration and other such vexed questions alone and said nothing to affront the Queen's Catholic subjects.

#### A MATTER FOR INQUIRY.

The report that some members of the Sixth Fusiliers had, during a trip to Pointe aux Trembles, behaved in such a way as to annoy and insult the Catholic inhabitants, including the Rev. Mr. Provost, the curé, and Rev. Mr. Morin, the vicaire, is one that our military authorities cannot afford to ignore. According to La Presse, some of them conducted themselves very outrageously, not only by becoming visibly and provokingly drunk, but also by showing disrespect to the House of God. That any Protestant should allow his prejudices to prevail so far as to show contempt for what Catholics have been taught to reverence, simply shows that he has been brought up badly and has never been rightly taught his duty to his neighbor. But a man who is thus ill-reared is not fit to be a soldier, and if the authorities concerned are true to the soldier's ideal of duty, they will not let the matter rest unti their wrong doing has been brought home to the offenders. That men in the uniform of British soldiers should enter a Catholic Church and persist in causing a disturbance until they had to be turned out, is a deplorable occurrence. But it would be more deplorable if such an outrage were allowed to be passed over unpunished. It seems that there were young women present who made themselves peculiarly offensive. Some weak denials have been published, but it is hardly likely that La Presse could give so detailed a report of the proceedings at Pointe aux Trembles unless there had been some ground in fact for the statement. The sooner the matter is cleared up the better, and for our own part we will be only too glad to learn that La Presse has been mis informed.

#### DANGER FROM THE USE OF DYNAMITE.

The fatality by which the little son of

Mr. H. A. St. Marie lost his life is an

event which calls for something more

than a mere expression of sympathy. To lose a beloved child by an accident that might have been prevented is a bereavement in which every father and mother in the city are forced to take an Ireland" Mr. O'Hart (now of Woodinterest. To every mother, to every side, Vermon avenue, Clontarf, Dublin), father, who witnesses or imagines the has "spent his life in unveiling the Irish unspeakable grief of the afflicted parents, thus suddenly plunged into the depths of sorrow, the reflection must occur that their child, instead of Mr. age he should be left destitute. "It St. Marie's, might have been the victim. And, unless steps are taken to enforce on the foremen or others who use dynamite in blasting for building or other industrial purposes a full sense of their responsibility, there is no saying O'Hart's works are published by Mesers. what additional calamities of the James Duffy & Co., Dublin, and by same kind may occur. Nor is it children Messrs. Benziger Bros., New York. only who are exposed to danger. Even a strong man may be caught unawares, not to speak of those who labor under any weakness of hearing, who are crippled in any way or who may for any reason fail to receive the alarm that precede a blast. Persons perfectly credible have told us that in some cases, where a horn is supposed to be blown in advance, it is the merest excuse for such an instrument that is used, and the performer is often wholly unable to make a sound that could be heard any distance It lacks but one year of being as old as off, or, if heard, would produce any Queen Victoria's reign, having been practical impression. There ought to be some legal and constant | Earl) Russell and his Scotch adviser, Sir method of giving alarm, so that once heard, the sound would convey mission had been appointed to inquire an unmistakable meaning. Those who into the causes of and to devise remedies have heard the horn sounded in country places to summon laborers from the fields to dinner can easily believe that large proportion of these unhappy peostrangers from the country, hearing such an alarm as we sometimes hear in the city, would not be likely to associate it and a few other places, and benevolent with the idea of danger. In fact, if the men did not also exert themselves at curement of relief, but these means were the same time to warn passers by of the | sadly inadequate to stem the tide of ever peril, in many cases, the blast of the horn would fail to suggest the more deadly blast of dynamite. The first desideratum. therefore, is the adoption of a more effective medium for giving the alarm. Even then there would be considerable danger from the sudden appearance of persons, previously shut off by blocks of houses and deafened perhaps by passing | gestion the new system was introduced. vehicles, within the range of the flying stones. The wonder is that more accidents and fatalities do not happen, and this is no doubt due to the fact that the men employed in blasting are generally careful and send, out sentinels. to warn persons advancing of the coming blast. The whole subject deserves thoughtful and thorough consideration

#### SIR WILFRID'S IMPERIALISM.

Circumstances alter cases. There was

a time when some French Canadians.

and other Liberals made it an offence in

the old chief, Sir John Macdonald, that

he was too Imperialist in his notions.

But it may be questioned if even Sir

John rendered half so much homage to the Imperialist idea as the Liberal leader has been doing during the last few weeks. The goal of his aspirations now is to see French Canadians seated at Westminster; a dozen years ago he would have been a bold French Canadian politician who would have ventured to avow such an ambition. Allowance must be made for the sweep of Jubilee enthusiasm and the gracious recognition of a venerable lady who wished to honor the people who had done honor to her family on several occasions. Not to speak of the Queen's father, the Duke of Kent, who made friends with the people of Quebec in the days of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's grandfather, the Queen's eldest son, Prince of Wales, heir apparent to the throne, visited Canada when Mr. Lurier was still undecided as to his career. Then the Duke of Edinburgh, now a Sovereign Prince of Germany, Prince Arthur Patrick, Duke of Connaught, and the late Duke of Albany, were in turn received with loyal devotion by Sir Wilfrid's compatriots. The Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, by their knowledge of the French language and their love of French scenes and traditions, gained the hearts of the same people. Her Majesty, therefore, was glad to avail herself of the first opportunity of showing that she felt grateful for so long and faithful a devotion on behalf of her French-Canadian subjects, and the presence of Mr. Laurier in London off, red that opportunity. The Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid was not behind in graciousness. It is not surprising if in the midst of so many ovations paid to him as a British premier he forgot little episodes in his past and abandoned himself wholly to the spirit of the hour. Imperialism being the order of the day, Sir Wilfrid was among the most zealous of Imperialists-his name being coupled with the toast of "United Empire," and only a few months before the American press was hailing his advent to power as the death of the Imperialist party on the continent.

#### AN IRISH GENEALOGIST.

Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart, the Castle, Castle Bellingham, County Louth, and Mr. Jerome James Murphy, of Ashton, Cork, have requested us, and we gladly accede to the request, to mention the fact that a testimonial is about to be presented to Mr. John O'Hart, author of "Irish Pedigrees," and of "Irish Landed Gentry When Cromwell Came to subserving sect or party." His admirers think it unfair that in his old is quite possible, says the Wexford People, that a future generation may honor his memory. Would it not be more considerate, more generous, more prtriotic, to sustain him now? Mr. Subscriptions in any amount may be forwarded to Sir Henry Bellingham, Mr. J. J. Murphy, or to Mr. O'Hart himself.

### THE IRISH POOR LAW SYSTEM.

Of the anomalies of Irish administration which Mr. Balfour's Irish local government bill is expected to reform, one of the most deplorable is said to be the Irish workhouse and poorhouse system. introduced by Lord John (afterwards George Nicholls. In 1833 a Royal Comfor the agricultural depression in Ireland and the consequent misery of a ple. Hitherto there had been a few workhouses established at Dublin, Cork associations did something for the proincreasing distress. The Commission recommended a development of the niaterial resources of the country, and at the same time a plan of remedial legis. lation. Sir George Nicholls, Secretary of the English Poor Law Commission, was sent to Ireland to examine the state and needs of the country, and on his sug-As to its result, a special correspondent of the Freeman says that "Despite the diminution of the population by one half Irish poor became law in July, 1838, the maintenance of the system has steadily become a more and more oppressive burden upon the people. The number of workhouses has increased from one hundred to one hundred and fiftynine the population has fallen | place.

from eight and a half to four and a half millions; and wet these establishments are kept up with all their expensive appointments; though by an amaigmation of forces and a retrenchment of present extravagance the same work could be more satisfactorily and more economically carried out with immense pecuniary advantage to the tax payer." Fault is found especially with a system of ex officio appointments which has been extended until ex officio and elected guardians are now represented in equal proportions. Although in a few instances the ex officios do good service, the bulk of the business falls to the elected members, and often the influ ence of the others is more injurious than beneficial. From the first, it is complained, the system was unsuitable to the requirements of the country.

There are, however, grievances that deserve special condemnation. One is the importation of paupers from England, Wales and Scotland, when it has been ascertained that they were born within the boundaries of an Irish Union district, no matter how long they have lived on the other side of the channel. On the other hand the Irish relieving officer has to take charge of the destitute of whatever nativity—the Kamtschatkan being as entitled to provision as the native of Ireland. Right Hon. John Morley, speaking at Cork, admitted the injustice of this discrimination, but it still remains, though there is some hope of its disappearance through the operation of the new scheme of local government. The care of the sick in the frish workhouses is another defect in the Irish Poor Law system. The utmost credit is given to the medical atendants, but the provision for the work is glaringly inadequate. Though the poor who take refuge in the Irish workhouse are a helpless class, their misery is small compared with the sick who are driven to the workhouse hospitals. The nurssing department stands in urgent need of reform. The case of the lunatic poor is the third of these special causes of complaint. They are crowded into build ings that have neither accommodation nor arrangement for their treatment. This is a matter that needs radical reform, we are told. It remains to be seen whether the much needed improvement will come with the operation of the promised scheme of local administration, but to be effective as to the poor law the alterations made must be both | before him. Music vocal and instruextensive and substantial.

#### MR. J. B. MURPHY.

One of Ganada's Leading Irish Catholic Merchants,

Passes Away Suddenly at St. Lawrence

Mr. J. B. Murphy, one of the leading Irish Catholic business men of Canada, died suddenly at St. Lawrence hall last

The details of the sad affir are briefly as follows: Mr. Murphy had not up to last evening complained of any indisposition, but he had had a fall from a street car a few days ago, hurting his leg. He appeared to have quite recovered from any shaking up, however, and yesterday was in his usual good health. After dinner last evening he retired to his room, which is on the ground flat, to take a few hours rest, and leaving orders at the office to be called at 11 30.

Three intimate friends, Messrs, O. K. Fraser, of Brockville; Geo. Crain, of Ottawa, and E. J. Eilbeck, of Kingston, were in the hotel at about 11.30. and they enquired for Mr. Murphy. This being the time when he had asked to be awakened a bell boy was sent to the room. In less than a minute he came running back with the news that Mr. Murpay was lying on the floor, and there was evidently something wrong. The three gentlemen rushed down stairs and were horrified to see him lying on the floor, apparently unconscious, and gasping for breath. They quickly loosened his collar, which was for breath. at no time tight, and, while one fanned him, others rushed for assistance in the persons of a physician and a priest. Dr. Belleau, district coroner of Quebec, who is at present staying at the Hall, responded to the summons promptly, but before he reached the room Mr. Murphy had breathed his last. Dr. Finnie was shortly afterwards on the scene, and Dr. Wilkins arrived but a short time after. They could do nothing beyond making the ordinary arrangement in such a case. A brother of Mr. Murphy, of the firm of Murphy Brothers, on St. James street, was telephoned to, as were also Coroner McMahon and the undertaker.

Deceased was about 60 years. He was for a long period associated with the firm of Hodgson, Murphy and Sumner, and was widely known and highly respected in the circles of all the religious communities in the Province of Quebec. In the ranks of business men, although he had retired from active work for many years, he was esteemed for his many noble qualities of mind and heart. since the measures for the relief of the interest in a number of our principal educational establishments, and only a few weeks ago was donor of no less than ten silver medals in connection with one of our girl's academies.

The body will be laid out in the old dining room of the Hall until Friday morning, when the funeral will take

Reception Tendered to Mgr. Merry Del Val by the Pupils of the Gloucester Street Convent.

His Exectionary Donates Two Medals for Competition-His Address to the Graduates and Scholars-A Splendid Programmo of Music

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The Reverend Ladies of la Congregation de Notre Dame, Gloucester street, Ottawa, have many reasons for remember. ing the visit to, and the residence in the Capital, of His Excellency the Arostolia Delegate, Monseigneur Raphael Merry del Val. Every morning during his residence in Ottawa, precisely as the clock on Parliament Hill boomed out seven, the distinguished ecclesiastic drove up to the main entrance of the Convent and immediately commenced the Holy Sacrifice at the High Altar of Our Lady, attended by Rev. Father Antoine, O.M.I., chaplain to the Convent; bis youthful secretary, Rev. Father Tampieri, officiating at the lateral Altar of St. Joseph. This repeated occurrence will forever remain a joyful remembrance to the good Sisters and their pupils in after life.

On his first arrival in the city an informal reception was tendered to His Excellency by the pupils of the Convent. His Excellency, in reply to a short address of welcome, thanked his young friends, and, after a few words of advice, told them he would have another opportunity of addressing them. All were delighted, and all looked foward with pleasure to that event of the future.

On his return from Manitoba His Excellency, in view of the near approach of the school holidays, expressed a wish to once more meet the pupils in the Music Hall. Accordingly, on Friday evening, 18th June, all the pupils were assembled in the becoming costume of white bodice or cape and black skirt, as well as all the Sisters, there being also in the body of the hall a large number of their relatives and friends. A a given signal a grand march, played on pianos, harps, violins and mandolins, announced the advent of the honored guest, and His Excellency, robed in scarlet cloak and attended by Rev. Father Autoine, his Secretary, and a number of other priests, entered and took his seat on a raised dais at the end of the hall. A pretty little child presented him with a beautiful bouquet and a whole bery of little maid na held an animated dialogue mental, followed, and then were read to him two addresses, in French and English, respectively.

Replying to these in both languages-

and His Excellency is equally proficient

in both-he thanked them for their good

wishes, which he heartily reciprocated. One point in the address, however, he desired to especially refer to. They spoke of their "Convent-home," and here, he said, he most willingly joined with them, for he too had come to look upon their convent as "bome."—the most pleasing place he had been in since his arrival in the country. Again be thanked his young friends for their good wishes, which he sincerely reciprocated, but he took exception to their expression "good-bye," for he had an idea that they would meet frequently again in the future. In conclusion he assured them of his constant friendship and of his readiness to assist them wherever he might be, or in whatever position he might occupy. Rev. Father Antoine then, on behalf of the Sisters and pupils, thanked Monseigneur for the kindnesses he had shown many them, more especially by his coming every morning while in the city to break to them the Bread of Life," and he begged the blessing of His Excellency for all present, including "his little server at the Mass." He then announced that Mgr. del Val had graciously offered two special medals for excellence in the knowledge of the Christian Doctrine in papers specially prepared in French and English, and which His Excellency proposed offering annually in the future. The coveted prizes were bestowed upon the successful competitors. But before bestowing them His Excellency referred to an unintentional error which Rev. Father Antoine had said had occurred in the reckoning of the first examination of the papers, and reminded his hearers that we were all striving for a prize in the 'reckoning" of which no possible error could be made by the Great Examiner of our lives.

The musical programme, which was of a high order of merit, was then comcluded. His Excellency having given his benediction, expressed a desire to shake hands with each of the pupils, and the Rev. Mother Superior, misunderstanding the request, introduced the seven young lady graduates of the year; this, however, did not fulfil His Excel-lency's desire, and all, from the little "tot" Annie, three years old, up to the young girl entering upon young womanhood, advanced, and to each he had a kind word to say and in some instances quite a little chat ensued. His Excellency explained that he was not wishing them "good-bye," nor even "au revoir," but simply good night." All then dispersed, all well pleased with the proceedings of the evening, which will no doubt be marked with a "red letter" in the annals of the daughters of the Venerable Mother Margaret Bourgeois, of the Gloucester street convent, as it is more familiarly known in Ottawa.

His Excellency has kindly presented to the Convent a full sized photo of him: self; it is in a beautiful gilt frame and bears the inscription in his own handwriting: "In grateful remembrance of repeated kindness, Raphael Merry del Val, Ottawa, 19th June, 1897." less to say it is a much prized object with the good Sisters.

A philosopher is a man wha can admire a woman after he has found out that she doesn't admire him.

Something Regarding Our Catholic Reviews.

The Peculiarities of Some of the Contributers-Miss Stramowe's New Book Free Libraries and Their Patrime.

(FEOM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1897.—One of the most delightful things in friendship is the imparting to an intimate and con genial "gossip,"—naing the word in its gentlest sense—something one has read and enjoyed, but which is still unknown to the other. Books and magazines are best advertised in this way, and those monthlies which are earliest on the market get their full share of such "passing on." I am half inclined to think the Messenger is a little too early, for one forgets that it belongs to the coming month, and classes it rather with the month that is past—that is, in referring to it in conversation. But then, the Messenger has a holy work to do which needs preparation, and what it carries to the earnest souls that heed all its suggestions far outweighs any current interest it might gain from being "on the spot" most part, magazine literature is not enduring, and it grows more and more ephemeral, as the minds prepared by too much of it for trifling, become less and less capable of retaining even trifles. The Catholic World for July—except the Messenger I have seen no other of our July publications—is an excellent number and not too heavy, while solid enough to strengthen rather than enfeeble. A magazine should contain something of the past, something of the present, and something hopeful and suggestive, or wise and remedial, for the

THE FICTION SHOULD BE ABSOLUTELY GOOD. for nine people out of ten read that portion of it first, last, and all the time. More than that they read no fiction even any where else. The good editors of our magazines certainly do not agree with me in this view of the matter, for while they are careful and exacting as to merit in other respects, they must, from what they serve us, take any good girl's" first efforts out of pity for the girl, and out of good natured condescension to the weak creatures among us that must be treated now and then to a cheap sweetmest or a flimey bon-bon, stale and flat. Miss Margaret Kenna has given us two stories with the year, one in Donahue's and one in this month's Catholic World. Both of them show a certain promise of a very ambitious, and singularly untrained, power of expression, and both of them exhibit

#### A MOST STARTLING TYPE OF PRIEST.

The reverend gentlemen are not all alike. What kind of priests Miss Kenna is accustomed to meet I do not of course, know, but I think she can scarcely have submitted either of these stories to priestly inspection. I do not consider it necessary that this should be done in all cases, for all the priests I know are iar too busy with heavier and hotter matters to be weighed down with MSS. of beginners, or even advanced fictionists, upon which they must pass lenient judgment, or expect "the cold shoulder" to some degree. But when an ambitious, and either thoughtless or fearless writer, essays to make the hero. or one of the heroes, of a story a priest, it is not too much to expect that they be allowed to save themselves, as a class, from a libel or a burlesque.

MISS KENNA'S PRIESTS ARE MOST UNNATURAL. and no credit to the priesthood or to their delineator. The stories indicate but they may be altogether false in their revelations—that the writer is very young, very gushing, and very poorly fed as to her appetite for fiction. She evidently admired lan Maclaren, or, at least, thinks his a remunerative style to as sume. At the same time, she is evi dently ignorant of the fact that a style so peculiar to one writer cannot be repeated by another without losing its peculiar charm. Practice in a style of her own, and with avoidance for the present of clerical heroes, I am inclined to think, will give us a writer worth reading in Miss Kenna. If I am all wrong, and am boldly wasting ammunition on "an old stager," I have nothing to retract. The faults are there, the promise is there. The faults may never be mended, and

the promise may never come to aught. CATHOLICS AND THE REVOLUTION. Sometime ago there was a criticism on a certain Catholic article published as history, which rebuked in it a statement that the Catholics were not in favor of the separation of the colonies Mrom Great Britain. Mr Furey has an article in the current number of the Catholic World which clears up any doubts as to the Catholics and the revolution. Mr. Furey is a careful, exact and calm writer, with all that desire to be just and truthful that is most desirable in an historian. Fervid elequence is often beautiful, but when there are facts to be dealt with, it is not always reliable. To state those facts clearly, and leave you to draw your own Conclusions, is the service asked of an historian-and we seldom get it. Only a well balanced and well controlled

mind is capable of it. MISS BRUNOWE'S NEW BOOK.

Miss Marion J. Brunowe has solved the question of bringing the convent schools before the public in the best manner possible. She has written a book, and published it in dainty style, with illustrations, telling the story of "A Famous Convent School"—meaning thereby Mount St. Vincent On The Hudson. For some time past, there has been a furore for publishing in the magazines accounts of the different schools that have so just ly won and so nobly preserved the confidence and approval of the inest minds.

OUR PHIADERNIA LETTER. and many an agile pen has flown across the spotless page in loving recognition of the claim the writer's "own convent" has upon her. But these articles have dealt aparingly with anything save sta-tistics, and they, for obvious reasons, are coloriess and unimpressive. The result has been a sad "mixing of things" in more than one mind. Whether such a fair American was educated at this convent or that: whether such a noble and devoted nun belonged to this Order or to that; whether such splendid buildings stand in Manhattanville, Georgetown Wheeling, or-where, these are questions that perplex and shall perplex many a magazine reader the rest of the year, They have "looked at the pictures" and "skipped the reading" An advertisement, pure and simple, gets many a reader where an article which veils an advertisement is passed over with the secret conscious delight that the passer has gotten the better of a pleasant 'catch." But Miss Brunowe has

EXALTED THE STORY OF THE CONVENT she knows best to the dignity of a book. It is individualized and separated from the others. And, really, the story of each of our convent schools deserves to be so told in each case as to be memorable. The greater length and the greater liberty of the book-maker will not be thrown away upon them. The victory they had gained, and to which they daily add new laurels, has been won over prejudice, ignorance, a thousand and one barriers against the advance of the age." 'I shall never cease to be grateful that my governess was called away from us!" said a brilliant and learned Catholic it might gain from being "on the spot" woman not long since, "I was so perfectly at exactly the right moment. For the satisfied, and she was so thorough a teacher, that I suppose she would have gone on with the children until they were ready for masters or society, and I should never have known the wonderful superiority of the-Convent" So it goes, and the convent schools gain, with or without advertisements and "writing up.'

FREE LIBRARIES.

"Now that the free libraries offer such facilities to children," says a wise one among us, "care must be taken that no such literature as the Elsie Books, Dotty Dimple.etc, find their way into our homes." It is "a word fitly spoken." How any sensible child can be regaled by such atter trash is a marvel to me, but they are, and we must remember that "foolishness is bound up in the heart of a child," therefore, surprise is out of place. But any mother can at least see to it that no such books are brought beneath her roof. As she would be vigilant against poisoned fruit. she must watch against such false religious teaching and silly mischief, such idiotic portrayals of impossible good children, and equally impossible and accomplished villains of childish years. I go otten to the free library, and I cannot say that I think it the unmixed good it is believed to be for the children, even of that class supposed to be allowed to run wild and learn only what they chose. I take my reat at the long table in the wo man's reading room, and around these is always a number of little girls who certainly are not fit to be from under their mother's wing. They sit crouched into the most ungainly positious, sur rounded by all the books they can gather at one time from the shelves-books of as many subjects as there are volumes. and of as unsuitable a character, in nine cases out of ten, as can be conceivedand they devour voraciously a little of sometimes in pairs, and selecting some volume whose author tells the story of it in his or her name, they read it together, and giggle and exclaim, point out sen tences with looks that

" POINT THE MORAL,"

and blush even before each other's eyes with their precocious knowledge of its meaning. There is no one, of course, on guard to protect them even from themselves, if need be. course, They are to be amused, and "acquire a taste for reading." At such times I do not hesitate to assure all the good sense I have, and all the heart I ever had for others' woes, that it would be far better for every ninety-nine out of every one hundred human beings who can read, if they had never learned their letters. It fires one's blood to sit calmly by, as one must in this free country, and see wholesale destruction and demoralization. And I realize then, as I note these voracious, untaught, uncontrolled little readers, that there is a dissipation equal in its evil to the draining of any number of glasses of whisky, gin or beer. But both these evils will be righted some day. I have told what I know—as is my custom I either feel the pulse of those around me, or I see what I present for notice and thought.

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

#### DEATHS FROM THE HEAT.

The heat wave which was felt so severely in Montreal on Monday, though not so intense yesterday, was still very severe. Several cases of sunstroke occurred during the day, one of them, a carpenter named Jacques Robitaille, an employé of Messrs. Grothé Freres, proving fatal.

About half past three o'clock vesterday a man named John Duffey was overcome by the heat at the corner of William and St. Martin streets. He was removed to the General Hospital and confined to a ward for treatment. The sufferer was reported doing as well as

could be expected last night. Another serious case of sunstroke occurred on the docks about 6 o'clock last evening, when a man named Griffith Roberts, working on the steamship Montevidian, was rendered unconscious. The General Hospital ambulance was summoned, and the sufferer removed to that institution. At a late hour last night the man was sill in a precarious condition, and fital, consequences were not thought improbable:

The unfortunate man who was taken to the Nutre Dame Hispital on Monday afternoon authoring from the effects of the heat, expired during the night - I: Indigurest hearts throughout our and: was subsequently to medital use ham.

The funeral service was solome and the first transfer of the funeral service was solome and the first transfer of the funeral service was solome and the first transfer of the funeral service was solome and the first transfer of the funeral service was solome and the first transfer of the funeral service was solome and the first transfer of the funeral service was solome and the first transfer of the funeral service was solome and the first transfer of the funeral service was solome and the first transfer of the funeral service was solome and the first transfer of the funeral service was solome and the first transfer of the funeral service was solome and the first transfer of the funeral service was solome and the first transfer of the funeral service was solome and the first transfer of the funeral service was solome and the first transfer of the funeral service was solome and the first transfer of the funeral service was solome and the first transfer of the funeral service was solome and the first transfer of the funeral service was solome and the first transfer of the funeral service was solome and the first transfer of the funeral service was solome and the first transfer of the funeral service was solome and the first transfer of the funeral service was solome and the first transfer of the funeral service was solome and the funeral service was solom

#### THE LATE VERY REV. MOTHER DESCHAMPS.

Brisi Sketch of Her Career in the Order of Grey Nuns.

The Fun-ral Services Held at the Mother House on Friday.

The funeral of the late Very Rev. Mother Marie Julie Hainault Decchamps, Superioress General of the Reverend Sisters of Charity, took place on Friday morning, July 2nd, at 8 a.m., at the Mother House of the Convent of the Grey Nuns, corner of Guy and St. Catherine streets. As briefly mentioned in The True Witness of last issue, the Very Rev. Mother Deschamps died on the 29th of June at the advanced age of eventy-eight years and six months. Her live had been devoted to the service of God and she had won for herself an esteem and love which was not confined to her beloved institution but extended throughout the whole of Canada.

The Very Reverend Mother was born in Lachine on May 19 1819, her parents being Joseph Hainault Deschamps and his wife, Marie Boyer. She entered the novitiate of the Grey Nuns on September 9, 1836, and two years later made her final vows. From that date until 1853 she held very important offices in the Order, in discharging which she showed an executive ability and devotedness to the interests of the Order rarely surpassed. The highest office was conferred upon her in 1853, when at a chapter of the Grey Nuns, held at the Mother House, Sister Deschamps was unani-mously elected Superioress General with the title of Very Reverend Mother,

The Very Reverend Mother held office for ten years and then, in accordance with the constitution of the Order, which does not permit a longer consecutive term for any incumbent, she resigned to give way to a successor. At different subsequent periods she again became Superioress-General, and in the interval the offices of Assistant Superioress General, Superioress of the Convent in Toledo. Mistress of the Novices and Almoner General.

When the Very Rev. Mother Des champs first entered the Grey Nuns the Order was much more circumscribed than it is to day, when having selected is sphere of usefulness and good works it has established convents all over the continent of America. In these days there were only thirty-two nuns and three houses. Caday there are over fity houses and over five hundred sisters all owing allegiance to the great mother nouse in Montreal. No small degree of this prosperity was due to the untiring zaal, energy and devotion of the late Superioress General. Of Mother Des champs it may well be said, as it has been said of noted men, "they will provide a successor, but they can never replace her.'

#### THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

That the late Mother Superioress was miversally respected and beloved was proved beyond doubt on Friday morning last, when the pretty chapel of the Grev Nunnery, on Guy street, was filled with distinguished prelates, well known citiz ne, the poor and the rich, and it may be said all classes, brought together to testify by their presence how this and a little of that. They come much the dead mother had been esteemhad the privilege of knowing her.

The prelates present were His Grace Archbishop Designate Bruchesi. His Lordship Bishop Gravel, His Lordship Bishop Clut; Rev. Father Favreau representing His Grace Archbishop Lingevin; Rav. Canon Racicot, vice-Rector of the University of Lival; Rev. Father Filistreault, Superior General of the Jesuita; Rev. Father Turgeon, St. Mary's College: Ray, Father Lefebyce. Superior General of the Oblat Fathers; Rev. Father Letellier of the Order of the Fathers of the Most Holy Sacrament Rev. Father Catulle, Superior of the Redemptorist Fathers; Rev. Father Columban. Superior of the Franciscan Fathers: Mgr. Proulx Parish Priest of St. Lin; Very Rev. Abbe Colin, Superior of the Grand Seminary, Montreal; Rev. Father T. Adam. Rev. Father T. Allard, Rev. Father J. B. Porcher, Rev. Father L. Bouhier, Rev Father J. D. Ceeyre, Rev. Father J. D. Michon, Rev. Father P. Kavanagh; Rev. Father Ducharme, Provincial of the C.V.S; Rev Father A. Deschamps, Rev. Father A. Loss and Rev. Father Lucllier, C.Ss.R., Rev. Father Geoffrion, C.S.C., Rev. Father Desnoyers, Rev. Father J. Forbes, Rev. Father Renaud, S.J.

The Order of St. Sulvice was represented by Rev. Fathers Tallet, Gaudin, Portier, Perron, O'Connor, Rouleau, Quinlivan, McCallen, of St. Patrick's, Cherrier. J. E Filiatreault, Lelandaia, Daniel, Marré, Dupret, Guilbaud, D. Cherrier, J. Bastien. There were also present Rev. Father J. Marechal, curé of Notre Dame de Grace, and Rev. Father Fournier, O.M.I., Rev. Father Donnelly, P.P. St Anthony's, Rev. Father O'Donnell, P. P. Si. Hary's.

The Christian Brothers were also strongly represented, their delegation to the funeral being larger than any other Order. A number of Sisters from the Convent of the Ascension held places n the congregation, and three delegations of Grey Nuns from the Convents of the Grey Nuns, in Ottawa, St. Hyacinthe and Quebec, were also in attend-ance. The Sisters of Providence, Sisters of the Congregation, Sisters of the Sacred Heart, Sisters of the Cross and Sisters of Mercy, were in the Church, le! by the Superioresses of their respective Orders. Among the laity were Hon. Senator Thibaudeau, Mr. J. P. Coutlee, Mr. J. E. Bourgeault, Mr. A. Bellemare, Mr. E. Guerin, Hon. Dr. Guerin, Mc. M J. F. Quinn, Q.O., M.P., Mr. Justice Cucran, Mr. Justice Lorenger, Hon. Judge Jette, Hon. Joseph Royal, ex-All. Tansev, Ald. Communition, Ald. Kinsella, Mr. H. Gerin Lajoie, Dr. Rottot, Sir William Hingston, M.D., Drs. Edward and Henry Derjardins. Dr. Chretien, Dr. R. Hebert, Dr. Lachapelle, Dr. Girouard Dr. Bulet, Mr. A. Saint Cyr, Mr. E. Huttubise, Mr. E. Barbeau, Mr. P. H. bert, Dr. E. J. O'Connor, Mr. A. Dupuis.

been viewed by thousands, rested on a black draped bier in the centre sisle. As the sad but touching notes of the "Dies Lize' swelled through the church, impressing on the large congregation the closeness between life and death, many were moved to tears.

At the Requiem Mass Rev. Abbé Colin, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, officiated. Rev. Father Thibault, chaplain of the Mother House, was deacon, assisted by Rev. Abbé Bourassa, secretary of the University of Laval, as sub deacon. His Grace Archbishop-Designate Bruchesi sang the "Libera" and bestowed the final benediction on the body.

These rites ended, the interment was then proceeded with. The congregation slowly filed out of the church, the choir chanting the "Dies Ire," to the crypt beneath the high altar. There was the dead Mother of the House deposited, to rest with those Sisters who had gone before, until the final trumpet is sounded. The Sisters who had known her in life, to whom she had been a mother and a constant source of consolution and assistance, wept silently as the earth received the mortal remains of one who had devoted her entire life to their welfare and that of their beloved Order.

# MRS. SADLIER TESTIMONIAL.

Subscriptions may be addressed to the chairman, Sir William Hingston, M.D., Montreal, P.Q.; the secretary, Mr. Justice Curran, Montreal, P.Q.; or to the treasurer, Mr. Michael Burke, 275 Mountain street. Montreal, P.Q.

Subscriptions received by the Treasures

Amount already acknowledged..\$1034 75 Rev. J. J. Connolly, S.J., Sault St. Marie, Mich..... Mrs. Geo. Dawson, Sault St.
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R v. Father Ryan, rector St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto.\$ 10 00 Thomas O'Hagan, Ph. D, Arthur, Ont 1 (0) P. F. Cronin, Toronto..... 3 (6) M. & D. O'Shaughnessy, Montreal. 5 00

Mrs. Bernard McNally, ROMAIN BUSSINE.

Officier d'Académie, Professor at the Conservatory of Music.

PARIS, March, 1897. Madam :- I am still under the agreeable impression conveyed by the excellence of the Pratte piano and I am happy to say so. The purity and evenness of the tone are really perfect and added to these precious qualities is the delicacy of the tone. It is impossible to find a better instrument.

(Signed) ROMAIN BUSSINE.

THE MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The mortality in the city for the past week shows a very marked increase over that of the previous seven days, a circumstance no doubt due to the heated ter n which set in on Friday and Saturday last Of the 161 interments no less than 69 were those of infants under two years of age, who, at this season of the year, are carried off by intestinal complaints caused by the heat and the consequent general debility. There were three deaths from diphtheria, one from typhoid fever, eleven from pthisis, five from bronchitis, four from bronchopneumonia, one from congestion of the lungs, and five from pneumonia.

One of the incidents on board the steamer Creole when death had overtaken Archbishop Jansens of New Orleans has awakened considerable attention Father Thebault, seeing that no steamer was encountered going direct to New Orleans which might take the body to that city. vowed to celebrate fifty Masses in honor of Oar Lady of Prompt Succor provided a steamer should come along to bring to New Odeans the dead prelate. Soon after the vow the steamer Hudson heaved in signt and the transfer was made.

A man never knows whether he is really in love with a woman till he has tried to imagine how she would look with three of her front teeth out.

# X-Rays

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# **BOURKE COCKRAN**

Visits His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.

His Description of the Aged Pontin-The Pope's Liberal Mind: His Interest in America: Fraise for American Prelates.

Mr. Bourke Cockran, the well-known New Yorker, has just returned from a visit to Europe, during which he had the privilege of an introduction to His Holiness Pope Leo. In an interview in the New York Sun Mr. Cockran has given his impressions of his meeting with the Holy Father, and as some of them cannot fail to be of interest to the readers of the TRUE WITNESS they are repreduced below. Touching his personal impressions of the Pope, Mr. Cockran BAYE:

"It is difficult to describe his appear-

ance, but at the first glance it is easy to understand the remarkable effect which he produces on all who come in contact with him. I am not easily impressed by men. Whenever I have met the occupant of a great office I have usually been puzzled to account for his elevation I have generally found that if the chest of the great be imposing the back is apt to be hollow, and as I have frequently stood hehind the chair of great men, I do not think I am likely to be much affected by any pomp and circumstance which may surround it. But of the present Pope it may be said with absolute sincerity that he fills amply and completely the throne which he occupies. Fully mindful of its history, bridging as it does the chasm be tween the Rome of Fiberius and the Rome of Loo XIII., I believe I am speaking the language of moderation when I say that the most interesting thing about the papacy is the Pope. His frame, spare and almost emaciated, gives you the feeling that every particle of flesh which might have maintained a base or sordid thought has been discarded in fasting and prayer. His manner never loses the majesty which becomes the Pontiff. whose word is more powerful than the edict of any monarch, but it is always marked by extreme gentleness and at times by a tenderness which is quite paternal. His voice, vibrant and sonorous, is sweet and exquisitely modulated. As he becomes animated in conversation his eyes glow with such a singular lustre and his face assumes such an ethereal expression that you can hardly realize you are talking to a man of flesh and blood, and it almost seems as if you were in the presence of a spiritual flame enclosed in a corporeal form.

POPE LEO'S LIBERAL MIND.

"There is no more Liberal mind in the world than that of Leo NIII. His liberalism is not in matters of faith, for in matters of faith there is no room for liberality. A man believes or he does nct believe. He is a Catholic or he is not. The limits of his faith are not fixed by himself, but by a higher power. The Pope is truly liberal, however, in the sense that his love and interest are not confined to those of his own faith. They embrace those who differ with him, and he said repeatedly with great emphasis that his prayers were for all, all Americans. In nothing was he so eloquent as in the on of his desire of all Christian churches. He said it was the labor to which he had addressed his life. He believed he had made some progress in the work of reconciliation. and he felt confident that God in His mercy would ultimately hring it about. but that he feared he would not live to see the result of his labors.

HIS INTEREST IN AMERICA.

"His questions showed a close familiarity with our Government and with the social and economic questions which must be solved under democratic institutions. He spoke much of his desire for a reunion of all Christian churches, and asked me if the various sects in this country were animated by any feeling of hostility to each other. I answered that, so far as I could judge, no change of opinion in this country during the last twenty-five years was so marked as the decline in sectarian prejudice. He asked me to what I attributed this most gratifying change, and I answered that among the many causes which might be assigned for it none, in my judgment, was so important as his own personality; for while there were but 10,000,000 of Americans who acknowledged the authority of his sacred office and obeyed it, there were 70,000,000 who recognized his personal virtues and admired them.

"'The Americans,' I said, 'are a practical people, who approve every institution which works for the protection of society through spiritual or other influences, and they are convinced that a church which chose for her head the possessor of such conspicuous virtues must be a powerful agency for the promotion of civilization through the defence of morals' Leaning forward in his chair, he struck his breast with a singularly impressive gesture and said:

"'I would gladly take to my bosom the whole world and embrace it in the Holy Faith, not for any benefit it could do me personally, but to advance the welfare of men in this world and to promote their prospects of happiness in the next. The Catholic Church is universal, and the whole world is dear to me, but your country lies especially close to my heart. The Catholic Church has shown here in the Old World for nineteen centuries that it is not merely a depository of spiritual truth, but that as it was in the beginning the cradle of civilization, it now is its bulwark. But if the history of the Catholic Church lies in Europe, its future lies in your great nation. You can, therefore, understand the great interest I take in the

## Philip Sheridan, B.G.L. ADVOCATE, BARRISTER & SCLICITORS MONTREAL, P.Q.

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American people and the anxiety with which I look for tidings of the growth of the Church in the United States." PRAISE FOR AMERICAN PRELATES.

"He spoke of the leading American Bishops and clergymen, and had words of praise and commendation for them Of Archbishop Corrigan he said that he was 'a faithful pastor and a holy man, whom I hold in high esteem and affection.' He appeared to be particularly impressed by the fact that the expansion of the Church in this country was accomplished without any assistance from the State. I ventured to say that it was a mistake to assume that there was a divorce between Church and State in this country—that on the contrary, there was an intimate and indissoluble connection between them. but that instead of the State supnorting the Church in America, the Church supported the State by promoting obedienc to the law through her teachings and discipline. This remark appeared to please him very much, and he inquired with great particularity into the operations of the various charitable and religious institutions maintained by the diocese of New York, with which I was myself familiar. He spoke warmly of the care and zeal with which orphaned children are supported and instructed by the diocesan authorities. The Catholic Protectory, with its marvellous record of boys saved from lives of crime and idleness, appeared to interest him profoundly. As I told him of the thousands whom it had rescued from vice and trained to useful lives, he said: "Yes, ves: truly the Church supports the State."

HIS LOVE FOR AMELI 'ANS.

"At the conclusion of the interview? he hade me say to my countrymen. wherever I might meet them, that I had seen the Pope and found him full of sympathy and affection for the American people, earnestly praying that the church would give tresh proofs that it was the strongest force on earth for the maintenance of peace and the enforcement of law.

""The State,' said he, 'may coerce, but the church can persuade, and obedience to law, rendered through love, is vastly superior to obedience extorted through fear. The Church will never counsel men to do anything which an enlightmed State would not command men to do.'

"As I knelt at his feet in taking my leave, after stating that he gave me his individual blessing, he said that he also blessed me on account of the country from which I came, toward which his heart went out; which he always remembered in his prayers; where he beheved the world would see the final and supreme vindication of the eternal withs which had been confided to the Church.

"And so I left him, the workman whose day is nearly finished, yet who remains extrestly scienting the horizon in the hope that a few hours of light may be left to him, not for enjoyment or recreation-I do not believe he understands the significance of these words-but that he might add something to the task at which he has so long labored, but which is yet incomplete.

MR, COCKRAN AND ITALIAN POLITICS. In answer to a question about the

Italian elections, Mr. Cockran said : I watched them with great interest. To an American, Italian politics are almont incomprehensible. Italy has attempted to establish a constitutional monarchy, but parties, which are essential to the existence of a constitutional Government, are practically unknown there. There is no public opinion, no public meetings for the discussion of public questions, and no newspaper press worthy of the name. The Chamber in composed of a series of groups which are held together, not through support of any public policy, but through attachment to some particular mun. Thus there are the Rudini group, composed of Rudini's friends; the Crispi group, consisting of Crispi's friends; the Giolitti group, and a number of others. The King governs through a ministry selected from the legislative body, and the ministry depends for its existence upon the support of the Chamber. When a Cabinet resigns or is dismissed the King intrusts the leader of some group with the task of forming a new Ministry, and he secures a majority in the Chamber by a distribution of the portfolios among the heads of the other groups. The Ministry, when constituted, is not committed to any specific policy, but to the support of a certain man, who remains in power until some new combination of groups be effected, which deprives him of a majority and brings about his over-

IT IS THE MAN, NOT THE POLICY.

Thus, the same Chamber which had supported Crispi for years by a larg majority, gave Rudini, his rivil, a still larger one, and the Chamber recently elected, with a Ministerial majority of about two hundred, may to-morrow or found supporting Signor Rudioi's most active rival. During the election every candidate declares himself a Ministerialist in order to obtain the assistance of the Government, but once elected he feeds no obligation to vote in support of the Concluded on eighth page.



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CHAPTER I.

THAT am I to do with my life, anyway, Hugh?" The propounder of this weighty question, Frank Neville, was twenty-one years of age; his mentor, Hugh Parker, two years his senior. They were alone in the latter's room at St. Ronan's College on the last day of the academic year. On the morrow the two friends, whose lives had run so pleasant. ly together for aix years, were to part and become doers in the untried world beyond the college walls.

Hugh Parker tilted his chair back and from his book case drew forth a certain volume. Without a word he opened it,

and read : "Inere lived upon a time a Persian Prince, named Ben Eddin, who was heir to a great kingdom. Behind his palace walls, surrounded by sage tutors of infinite lore, he had listened long and thought much; but his spirit was restless within him. 'I must see the world,' he said, 'and judge for myself.'

"So Ben-Eddin for the first time left his cool, secluded gardens and mingled with the throng along the city's leading thoroughfare. He came into a place where the road branched off into three ways and he knew not which path to take. Blushing at his own ignorance thing before, the sight of a beautiful face he accosted a weather stained though wise-looking old dervish who sat at the junction of the three ways.

"'What road is this?' asked he, point ing to the fair, broad path on his left, whereon were many wayfarers.

"The dervish looked up at the prince in admiring amazement and replied: "'Thou dost well, young sir, to inquire; for beyond this lie misery and happiness. My name is Experience; but albeit I have trodden these paths from beginning to end and am familiar with all their windings, but 1ew consult me. The road thou indicatest is the path of Art.

"And what lieth at the end thereof!" "The Dervish answered 'Fame.'

"The Prince turned and gazed along the road to his right. It was fair and inviting to look upon, being bordered with trees and refreshing lawns as far as the eye could see; and many were they that traversed it.

" 'What path lieth there?' he asked. "'That is love's path,' was the reply. "'And what, I pray you, lieth at the

end thereof?" "The Dervish answered 'Pain.'

"The Prince, astonished, with linger ing eye and sighing breast, pointed to the dim and narrow path that lay between, along which as many were returning as going.

And this?' he inquired. " 'That is the path of Duty.'

"'And what may be at the end of the alarksome vista?' "The Dervish answered, 'Peace.' It

is a long, dreary, desert path, save for the few bright cases that lie by the way, her. refresh himself. At the end thereof stand the dark, narrow portals that admit to eternal rest.' "Prince Ben-Eddin looked to the left

"and his eye grew bright and his soul "aflame; he looked to the right "and his cheek flushed and his heart " ached with longing; but girding his "loins and bracing his energies, he "acted upon the wisdom of experience "and took the path of duty. The an-"nals record that during his reign there was neace over all the land, and under " his beneficent away the people grew in

"wisdom, strength and goodness."
Hugh Parker gently closed the book and raised his eyes to his friend leaning law. Like the young prince, he would against the window-frame and looking so lithe strong and handsome. The last rays of the setting sun flooded the little room and sparkled in a big tear that fell from Frank's full eye. After a moment's silence he said, "Thanks, old fellow; I believe I have learnt more in these last few minutes than in all the years be-

"Yes; take the path of duty, Frank; keep to it, and God will light the way," said Hugh.

"I am sorry the old days are over, Hugh," Frank observed with a sigh. "They have been very happy. Our paths were cut straight for us-too straight to foster a spirit of exertion—and they fell in pleasant places. I think I must be unlike most fellows. Leaving college is generally regarded as one of the pleasantest episodes in one's life, isn't it? I feel now as I did when I was a youngster taking my first header into deep water. How I shivered and shut my eyes. Then I plunged and seemed to be going down, down into unknown regions.

"It is safer to plunge into the untried sea of the world with eyes wide open, though it requires more courage and will power," said Hugh. "It is because they go it blindly at first that so many promising young lives shipwreck. They start for 'anywhere" believing they are going "somewhere" and arrive at "nowhere"—if they are lucky enough to escape the devil. Or, if some few out of the ruck reach a safe and comfortable haven, it is because they learn from ex-

perience and then strive with a purpose."
"And that is just what I have not," said Frank, sadly. "I envy you, Hugh, more than any man at St. Ronan's, and yet your path would not suit me. I know that. But your course lies before you clear, straight and sure; and—"

"There you mistake, my boy. God willing, I shall become one of His special servants and give Him the best of my life; but all experience again teaches that though "His yoke is sweet and His burthen light," yet is the road hard and rugged and beset with much travail and tribulation."

"But, to come to yourself again," field, liked, nay admired by your felt mer clouds, whose shadows chased each lows with an Academic degree that puts other over the blue waters as the glad the surged up out of the mighty hosoma.

whole world before you, -what more can you desire? That you have not yet de-termined upon your life-work is, perhaps, to be regretted. But how many make an early choice and find they have chosen unwisely, and so, either turn back at the expense of time, or are compelled through sheer force of circumstances to plod along in a distasteful groove, regretting their life long one wrong turning. But—there goes the bell!" And the two friends hurried down to the refectory for supper.

That night they knelt side by side for the last time in the dear, old College chapel. From five hundred fresh young voices burst forth the sweet, familiar-

"Maria, mater gratiæ
"Dulcis parens clementiæ,

"Tu nos ab hoste protege "Et mortis hora suscipe."

It swelled, it died away, and to Frank Neville and Hugh Parker their college days were over.

By noontide the next day the halls at St. Ronan's were deserted and the joyful throng speeding away to the four quarters of the mighty republic. Evening found Frank Neville in the great city; but he was not happy. True, it was a pleasure to see the pride and joy his arrival evoked on the faces and in the hearts of his father and step-mother: but he missed, as he had never missed anvand the warm clasp of a certain maiden's hand.

"I am sorry Nellie is not here, Frank," his step-mother observed, as though she had read his thoughts. At the name. Frank cast his eyes on the carpet, afraid lest the speaker should see the tell-tale light in them.

She has gone to spend the summer

with her Aunt Susan at Alling Bay." The light died out of the young man's eyes and he could not look Mrs. Neville in the face. His lip quivered as he asked, "Did she not know that I was coming home? She might have waited for me." There was a note of pain in his voice which Mrs. Neville was quick to detect. She answered with a sad little smile, for Frank, though only the child of her husband, was very dear to her: "A girl's ways are the wind's ways. She did say, however, at parting, 'Tell Frank to come and see me at Alling Bay.' But what are you going to do, Frank, now that your college career is ended? Your father and I were discuss. ing you only this morning. He is hoping you will help him and enter his office. There is plenty of work for you,

my boy."
"Father and you," Frank replied, have always been only too good to me. I have no plans. Ido not think I can do better than accede to father's wishes."

'You will make him very happy by doing so, and we shall have you at home with us," said Mrs. Neville, going over to the young man. Leaning on the back of his chair, she stood for a few minutes musing, whilst, woman-like, she parted and smoothed the wavy hair resting near

throw in your lot with him?" she asked

Frank drew the lady's soft hand against his cheek, reverently kissed it and said,

"So let it be, mother." Mrs. Neville withdrew to perform her pleasant mission, leaving Frank to him-

As he sat there, Hugh Parker's Eastern story came back to his mind. He had come quickly to the spot where the broad road divided. He had met his dervish in the gracious form of a noble

woman. His path had been pointed out to him. His father's wish should be his Lady." gird up his loins, start fair and tread the path of duty. He looked along the vista and a strange happiness stole into his heart. The pathway seemed to be carpeted with flowers, delightful lawns extended on either side, whilst from the woodland landscape came the sweet warbling of birds, the music of fountains and the singing of many rills. The sense of dreariness and desolation had left him and he was no longer alone. A dainty form was walking by his side; a low, sweet laugh was in his ears. He turned and beheld the violet eyes and lovely face of Nellie Irving, the beautiful niece of Mrs. Neville. The bright landscape grew brighter still; the air was intoxicating; his arm stole around the maiden's waist and she repulsed him not, but let her head droop to his shoulder. And thus together they wandered through a land of enchantment and strange delights. Sweetly the maiden sang and the tender words of an old love-song mingled and were lost in the harmony of bird and streamlet; until he, enraptured, murmured in the ear resting so near his lips, "Together, my love, will we tread life's pathway, and the end shall

be as the beginning and all the way between as now." "At the end thereof stand the dark, narrow portals that admit to eternal

rest." "The words of the wise old dervish came back to him, and his soul was shaken within him. He shivered as with cold; for a low, but distinct whis-per made itself heard in the midst of his day dream.

This is not the path of Duty. It is the path of Love, and the end thereof is Pain."

And Frank Neville realized with a pang that love more than duty had

guided him in these first steps along lile's troubled way. CHAPTER II.

On the morning of the day of Frank Neville's departure from St. Ronan's, Hugh went on ; "king of the foot ball away by the sea were sunlight and sum

of the great Atlantic to sport for awhile amongst the purple brown rocks of Alling

On the cliff, two hundred feet shove the shore, sat a young, man transferring to the canvas before him the play of light and shade on the waves as they pulsed into the rocky amphitheatre

On a rock at the edge of the golden trand, two hundred feet below, sat Nellie Irving with eyes fixed on a book on her lap. Having arrived at Alling Bay the day before, she had wandered along the beach and, attracted by the beauty and seclusion of the spot, had flung herself down to read or dream, and revel in the cool, delightful breeze from the ocean. For fully an hour the man above sketched whilst the maiden below read, each oblivious of the other's presence; and the tide crept up.

Suddenly a cry as of one in distress fell upon the artist's ears and arrested his hand. The cry was repeated and he started to his feet. Hastening to the verge of the precipice, from the angle where he stood he could see far below him the fluttering of a woman's garment. In a moment he had taken in the situation. The waves had reached the rocks and were beating furiously against the two projecting headlands. The woman was a prisoner to the tide, which now remorselessly rushed in ever nearer to complete its cruel work; for the cliff was unscalable. Palette and brush were thrown saide and the artist ran at headlong speed towards the village of Alling Bay. Down the shelving shore he sped and, seizing a pair of oars lying near a boat-house, rushed into the water to the nearest boat and pulled away for dead

Rounding the point he could see the girl clinging with one arm to a jutting rock, whilst every wave threatened to wash her from her now slimy foothold In a few minutes he had reached her side and assisted her into the stern of the boat. Though paleshe was calm, and he saw at once that, apart from wet feet and limp skirts, she was none the worse for her perilous experience. But his examination did not stop there. The tremor of her voice as she expressed her thanks lingered sweetly in his ears. Deeming it courteous to give her time to recover her composure completely, artistlike, he set to work to make a mental inventory of her personal charms. And Nellie, as she sat in the fresh, morning sunlight, with the life-blood pulsing back into h r pale cheeks, was fully worth the study. The large straw hat, pulled down at the sides, partially concealed her brown, glossy hair, which waved back to a coil on tue white neck. The violet eyes, not too large, and the nose, not too perfect to hide individuality; the pink, shell-like ears; the mouth that bespoke strength and sensitiveness combined; the chin, firm and rounded; all blended themselves into a face of singular beauty and character.

The charms and graces of her figure were in keeping with those of her countenance. At least, so thought the artist -and he who had studied so many beautiful faces should be a competent judge-for this was his summing up to himself. "A lovely and lovable girl, sound and wholesome in mind and person and replete with charming possi-

bilities." Nellie, thinking, perhaps, she had borne his scrutiny long enough, and feel-ing that she should be the first to break

the silence, said : " May I ask whom I have to thank for saving my life?" "I am Walter Courtney, artist, of

'Shall I tell Mr. Neville you will New York," the young man replied, with a smile that made conversation easy, almost desirable, so full of frankness and gentle courtesy was it. "And my name is Nellie Irving," his

companion replied simply. "How was it you came to my relief?"

she inquired with gentle curiosity.
"I was sketching on the cliff there above," he returned. "I heard your cry for help, saw you, and—I came. It was all very simple." He was rowing very slowly now, and seemed anxious to pro-

long the interview.
"Simple!" exclaimed Nellie. "It was God who sent you—God and Our Blessed

The young man looked at his companion in quiet amazement.
"I see you do not believe in the efficacy of prayer," said she.
"Not much," was the somewhat curt

and irreverent reply. "Did you ever stand as I stood, with death staring you in the face?" she in-

quired.
"No," replied the artist, smiling at the girl's earnestness. "But I have been in trouble worse than death and I prayed to God for relief, but he did not hear me."
"Then you did not pray aright," Nellie replied.

" It was because you sought your own will and not God's will." "Yes, that was about it, I believe,"

the artist observed sententiously. "When I realized my peril on yonder rock," went on Nellie, "I looked around for the means of escape and I saw not one. Then I looked from the abyes to the blue heaven above and I prayed as I think I never prayed before. But I prayed, 'Thy Will Be Done,' and peace came to me. I no longer feared. Did I look afraid, Mr. Courtney?"

"I have been admiring your courage ever since I could read your features,' returned Mr. Courtney warmly.

"Nay, it was not courage. It was simply trust in God, and behold!—He sent you," replied the girl.
"Whatever it was, it was beautiful to

behold," the artist concluded. They had rounded the point and were leisurely making for the landing place up the Bay.

It is wonderful how danger draws souls together. Nellie felt as if she had known this stranger for years. After a few minutes silence she spoke again. "Do you know, Mr. Courtney, that

when I saw you coming to my assistance I was bewildered, as it were, with God's goodness? I straightway made a silent hanksgiving and promised to devote my

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life, henceforth, to his service in what ever way He should call upon me; and now I am wondering what He will exact of me." of me." -

"I would I had your faith, Miss Irving!" exclaimed the young man, rather sadly and regretfully, Nellie thought. "It must beautify and ennoble one's life to walk so near to the Unseen as you do."
"I am a Catholic. That is all," said

Nellie, simply. "And I am nothing, I am afraid—recligiously speaking," returned Walter Courtney.

"We Catholica believe that God is on our altars. He is in the tubernacle of that church on the hill. Did it require much more faith to believe that he would hear one of his children crying to. Him in distress?"

There was a note of tenderness and child like simplicity in the girl's voice that touched a hidden chord in Walter Courtney's breast, and set his soul quiv-

ering. They were at the landing. After gallantly helping his fair companion ashore and lingering a moment longer than the occasion warranted with her soft hand in his, and looking a little deeper into the lovely eyes than was quite necessary, he bent his steps thoughtfully to the cliff where he had ahandoned his unfinished sketch; whilst Nellie Irving hastened up the village

street to her aunt's charming cottage. Walter Courtney had achieved fame at an unusually early age. His splendid physique and the glow of perfect health rather belied his assertion that he wanted rest from the hum and toil of New York life. He had heard from some friends of the beautiful scenery of Alling Bay and had resolved to spend his holidays pleasantly and profitably. Like many another young fellow in the big metropolis he held no particular religious views and this brief casual glimpse into the soul of this simple Catholic maiden had revealed to him the awful distance he had drifted from the scant anchor of faith to which he had clung in his boyhood's days. But more than this was achieved. His interest in Nellie Irvi g grew and the silken bands of love, woven in an hour of peril and rescue, threatened to become so strong as to bind his life to hers. For as the summer days went by they met again and again, and they loved with a love that could have but one end. Nor was this greatly to be wondered at, true daughter of the church as Nellie Irving was. For it is not the careless and lukewarm alone that go blindly into the pitfalls of error, but the guileless and simple-hearted, too, are lured from the strict path of duty; and the strongest lure is human love. One of the wisest and greatest Catholic

prelates of this generation has stated that the three arch-enemies of the Catholic faith are mixed marriages, intemperance and proselytism amongst the young Probably, Nellie Irving did not know this, nor, knowing it. would sad experience have influenced her in her choosing. The heart of the noblest woman who walks the earth is but a human thing, and human passion clothes its motives with a halo of sanctity that robs vice of its hideousness and clouds the judgment to consequences. Wholly pure and innocent, Nellie unconsciously invoked her religion to lend itself to her purpose, and human passion seemed merged in the sublimer love and desire of winning, not merely the man who had saved her life, for herrelf, but his soul for God. Trusting, woman-like, to his hoped that he, who, even in those early days, loved to accompany her to her own church, would one day kneel at the altar rail and be one with her in faith. So, being her own mistress and yielding to her three-fold affection, she married this stranger, though not before he had readily complied with every condition demanded by her church.

The wedding was quiet, and the twain made one took up their abode with Miss Irving, Nellie's maiden aunt, whose opposition to the union had been overcome by her affection for her dead brother's child and her own honest liking for the man she had chosen.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Who does not know women and young girls who are continually in tears? Who always see the dark side? Wno have frequent fits of melancholy without any apparent cause? The intelligent physician will know that it is some derangement of the complicated and delicate feminine organs. The young girl suffers, bodily and mentally, in silence. There is undue weariness, unexpected pain, unreasonable tears and fits of temper. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription exerts a wonderful power over woman's delicate organism. It is an invigorating tonic and and is specific for the peculiar weaknesses, irregularities and painful derangements of woman. Careless, easy going doctors frequently treat their women patients for bilious ness, nervousness, dyspepsia, liver or kidney troubles, when the real sickness is in the organs distinctly feminine, and no help can come till they are made perfectly strong by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

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Old gent to beggar to whom he has given a half-penny: Now, my man, what shall you do with that coin? Well. I hardly know, guv'nor, whether to purchase an annuity or invest in a railway stock. Which do you advise?

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A MATTER OF JUSTICE

IS THE WAY A YOUNG LADY OF NEW BRUNSWICK VIEWS IT.

SUFFERED FR M HEADACHIS, PAIN IN THE SIDE AND HEART PALPITATION-SHE THINKS SIMILAR SUFFERERS SHOULD KNOW HOW SHE FOUND A CURE.

From the Fredericton Gleaner.

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Miss Alma Millar, of Upper Southamp ion, NB , is a daughter of Mr. Ezra Mil lar, a wealthy and influential farmer, and the young lady is a general favorite among a wide circle of acquaintances, who have had occasion to congratulate her upon her complete restoration to health, after a severe and trying illness. When a correspondent of the Gleaner called upon her, and requested that the facts might be given for publication, the young lady, though not at all anxious for publicity, nevertheless gave her consent in the hope that her experience might prove beneficial to some of the many young girls whose condition of health is very similar to what hers was previous to her cure. Miss Millar stated that when her illness began her mother was unable to look after the affairs of the household and the duties largely devolved upon her. She felt herself growing weak and easily tired, but felt that she must keep up. She says: "Notwithstanding my efforts I found myself growing worse and worse. My appe tite failed, my complexion be-came sallow and my eyes sunken in my head. I was troubled with dizziness, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart until at times I felt as though I would suffocate. I was almost constantly troubled with a pain in the side, and severe headaches. When I went up stairs I was obliged to rest. Life had become almost a burden and at last I was forced to give up and keep my bed. My friends feared I was going into consumption and one remedy after another was tried with no beneficial results until I was induced to give Dr. William's Pink Pills a trial. In less than three weeks I was able to leave my bed and go about the house, and the use of the Pink Pills a few weeks longer completely restored my health and strength and drove away all symptoms and pains which had made my life so miserable. I feel that in bringing this matter before the public I am but doing simple justice to suffering humanity, and I hope that those afflicted as I was will give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. I might also add that members of our family have used Pink

Pills with equally good results."
What Dr. Wi'liams' Pink Pills have done for Miss Millar, they will do for thousands of other young girls through out the country whose condition is similar. They restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks, correct functional derangements, and create a feeling of new life and energy. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, the wrapper great love for her and her own power around which bears the full trade over one whose religious views were so unpronounced, she fondly prayed and People." Refuse all pink colored imitations and other medicines said to be

WHEN EGGS ARE DANGEROUS.

" Never eat eggs while you are angry,' said a Bostonian. "My attenion was first called to this strange lact by the tragic and sudden death of a lady acquaintance in Boston several years ago. accepted her husband's invitation to dine with them. Just as we were going in to dinner a servant did something that caused the lady to fly into a terrible rage. She had been irritable from some minor complaint for several days, and her husband calmed her ruffled feelings sufficiently for the dinner to be eaten in good temper. I noticed that she ate an unusually large amount of soft scramble eggs. Fifteen minutes after she le t the dining room she was a corpse. She died in frightful convulsions before the nearest doctor reached the house. The doctor was unable to ascribe the cause. A few months later I was visiting a brother in Connecticut and one of his sons died under similar circumstances. Before breakfast one morning the boy, who was about 15 years old. had a fight with a neighbor's boy, Before his anger had subsided my nephew was called to breakfast. He ate four soft-boiled eggs. Had I known as much then as I do now I would have prevented it. In less than a half hour after breakfast the boy died with exactly the same symptoms that were present when my friend's wife died. This set me to think

ing about the matter.
"It wasn't long after this before a Beacon Hill friend of mine expired suddenly after a meal. The doctors, as usual, were divided in opinion on the cause of death. Some of them contended that it was heart failure, whatever that is, and others are still holding out that it was apoplexy. Inquiry by me developed the fact that my friend was very angry when he sat down to table and that he ate five eggs. With these developments I searched no further for the cause of his death. He was angry, he ate eggs, and he died."

Gentleman to landlady: Your terms are very high. Landlady: But consider the cheerful view, sir. Gentleman: Cheerful view? Why, there's a cemetery right opposite; I don't call that very cheerful. Landlady: Oh. yes sir. Re flect how comfortin' and cheerin' it will be when you gaze out to think that you're not there.

This was the singular announcement to be seen recently ourside a suburban place of worship: "This evening the Rev.Mr. X will preach his fare well sermou, and the choir will render a thanksgiving specially composed for the occasion." PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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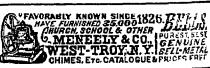
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# WOMAN'S WORI

THE FASHIONS.

The New York Post's Fashion corres-

pondent says: Gowns entirely red in color have al-Gowns entirely for the ben pe used for the ben ways appeared too aggressive to be in Hospital, in that city. ways appeared to aggregate to be in good taste, but Fashion has this year so etc. At all the fashionable summer resorts it has high place. Red toilets, costumes, jackets, capes, paradols, fancy waists, teagowns, belts, and even gloves and shoes, are displayed. In fact, red from the deepest damask and ruby, on through the heilient list to garanium lobelic. the brilliant list to geranium, lobelia, cardinal, coral, and carnation, is triumphant this jubilee year. If any gown of the color could reconcile one to a red dress, it would be one recently worn to a late afternoon tea. It was an Italian red foulard, with a creamy white design straggling over the surface in very deli-cate devices. There was a little pointed yoke of white silk, below which the front of the corsage was full drawn to a point, and pouching slightly over the belt. The waist fastened on the left shoulder, and a frill of creamy white lace, narrowing greatly from the shoulder to the waist, concealed the fastening. The close sleeves were finished with white silk, turn-back cuffs. Very pretty was a blue satin foulard also patterned with white, similarly made, and decidedly the choice of the two gowns worn by sisters exactly opposite in type, the elder, smaller blonde

one oddly wearing the gay red gown, the lall stender brunette the blue. Lavender blue and the deep iris purple blue are two very fashionable colors just at the moment both in dress and

There has been a steady demand this season for fancy mohairs, and these the manufacturers have produced in a very attractive variety of patterns. Some of the designs have narrow stripes in openwork effects, and these are made up over siks whose contrasting colors show effectively through the fancy meshes.

Irridescent mohairs are still favored for stylish travelling costumes, and it the jacket and skirt style is chosen it is a pretty way to have the silk shirt waist en suite match one of the colors in the mohair. Blue and gray, gray shot with rose, or green interwoven with tan color make good semi-dark surfaces for these durable fabrics that shed dust and do not change color in the least. The striped and changeable mohairs make very natty looking cycling costumes. The fancy, for fabrics with black and colors, out many twilled French goods of differ but stylish suits appropriate for various demi dress uses the aummer through.

The latest sleeve is cut in one piece small gigot shape. Two plaits are folded at the elbow on the under side, and the seam is arranged well under the arm, while plaits in front at the top throw up a little fulness which forms the puff. entire length of the inside seam about arabic and pour over it one cup of cold two inches from either side, giving the water; stand the bottle in a dish of cold full effect to the outside without gather-

Transparent effects play a large part in summer millinery, and mull, chiffon, half gill of alcohol, and it will keep and net and tulle are shirred into the prettinet and tulle are shirred into the pretti-est shaped hats, with both lightness in dainty laces are to be stiffened, half a color and weight to recommend them to favor.

A gray feather boa is one of the necessities of a fashionable outfit just at

Ribbon belts made of two lengths of sibbon folded and crossed on the hips so that they form points back and front are a useful accessory of dress since they are boned and hooked in tront, and, consequently, are always in place.

Lace is more in demand than ever, and the woman who has a lot of old real lace is to be envied. Yet the imitations are exquisitely fine, and the art of pro ducing pretty effects with inexpensive lace is well known to the dressmakers.

Swiss embroidered muslin of the finest kind is made up into dainty summer gowns over silk linings, and pretty figured lawns are tucked from the knee to the deep hem as they were years ago.

A homespun wool material in a new Weave, very loose and thin like grenadine, is in the market. It comes in atripes and is made up over the inevitable taffeta silk lining.

Chiffon dresses, once worn exclusively for evening, have appeared among the day gowns, and pink, yellow, green, mauve and white chiffon is made up with gathered or accordion plaited dounces to the waist. One pretty afterboon gown, of pale green, has a black lace applique trimming all around the skirt and up each side of the front breadth. A second skirt of chitton is a necessity for good effect over the inner skitt of silk.

# Items of Interest to Women,

The second Chinese woman in St. she is the wife of Quong Wing Lee, a laundryman, and his place was crowded with people to see Ler.

Miss Lillian Pike of Arkansas, a clerk at Washington in the office of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, has just de eated the brightest young man in the office in a difficult mathematical examination. Secretary Gage needed an expert mathe matician in the Treasury, and the young man and woman were both applicants. To decide which should have the place he directed a difficult examination, in which Miss Pike gor a percentage of 801 the piace.

The women of Elgin, ill, look the name of Elgin, ill, look the companies in Yell and with the companies in Yell and with the

cars all day for three-fifths of the gross receipts. The women decorated the cars with posters and bunting, and attracted an unusual number of passengers. The women's share of the day's receipts will be used for the benefit of Sherman

good taste, but Fashion has this year so penistently favored red in every guise that many maids and matrons, yielding that many maids and matrons, yielding to her domination, have donned the color to her domination, have donned the color who never thought of using it before, at least only in touches for relief to lake or subdued browns, greens, grays, etc. At all the fashionable summer resorts that high place. Red toilets costumes In 1892 she began the study of law in the Chicago College of Law and also made herself proficient in the German and French languages. She was graduated from the college in 1894 and at that time received her license to practise at the Illinois bar. In her practise she avoids, as far as possible, public appearance in the courtroom.

Boxes are now made for women's hats exactly like, in general style, to those long bought for men's high silk hats. They are of leather, and lined with soft quilted silk, but must of course be of a much larger shape, to hold the biggest possible picture headgear. "Tea baskets" are another English novelty, like a bag in form, but so constructed as to make a safe receptacle for cups and saucers and alcohol lamp, for a couple of persons bound for an afternoon in the woods or

#### THE HOUSEHOLD.

Many drooping flowers will freshen wonderfully if the tips of the stems are trimmed off and the ends are then held in hot water for a few moments.

Marshmallow stuffed dates make a delicious atter-dinner sweet. Remove the pits from the dates, fill the space with marshmallow and roll the dates in powdered sugar. One marshmallow will stuff four dates.

When one is hurried in mailing a letter, and the only available postage stamp is found to be without sufficient glue, moisten the stamp, rub it on the gummed flap of an envelope, and quickly press it in place upon the letter.

When making corned beef hash moisten it with a little beef stock, if you have it, in place of water. A pinch of sugar added with the salt and pepper helps to bring out the flavor.

In ornamenting summer cottages a bare corner may be made very effective at a trifling cost. Secure an empty nail keg from a hardware store, cover it with ebony paint and gild the hoops. Partly of various kinds interwoven, has brought | fill the keg with sand to give it weight and fasten a piece of board over the top ent weights that are made into simple | a little larger than the keg. Place it in the vacant corner and cover the wooden top with a fringe-trimmed square of pretty silk or cretonne. Stand an unused ginger jar or a cheap effective vase upon this pedestal and fill it with grasses, tried ferns and cat taila.

> To stiffen sheer handkerchiefs, laces, wash silks, or any other thin tabric it is best to use gum arabic starch. To make it put into a bottle one ounce of gum water, and place it over the fire until the gum is dissolved; then strain it through a fine sieve or piece of cheese cloth into another bottle. When it is cold put in a teaspoonful of the starch, mixed with a small cup'ul of water, will give the lace ample stiffness, adding a larger amount of the starch as it is needed for different

> A large funnel that fits into the mouth of preserve jars will be found of great assistance to the housekeeper at this season of canning and preserving. With the aid of this funnel the jars are easily filled, and there is no trouble caused by the fruit being on the outside instead of the inside of the jars.

> A good cleaning fluid for removing spots from men's clothing or sponging silk and woollen goods is made of put verized soap tree bark. Let a couple of tablespoonfuls of the bark steep in a generous pint of water until the sirength is drawn from the wood. Strain the water through a cloth, and for sponging it can be used at once. Strained into a jar and with a couple of spoonfuls of alcohol added it will keep any length of time, to be used when it is required. It is best not to iron sponged dress goods. The cloth should be pinned to the floor upon sheets or rolled smoothly and tight over a large roller kept for the purpose.

#### ACTIVITY IN WOMAN'S INVENTION.

Should the present pace hold the year through, 1897 will prove a banner year for women patentees. There has been anwonted activity during the past two months in the issuing of patents to women for various inventions, and their width of application indicates an asser tion of independence of her stronger brother in a marked degree. Mesers. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents, head office, 185 St. James street, Temple Building, Montreal, note the following as some of the most important inventions to which women have recently turned their attention and for which they have received letters patent :-

Alice G. Hoyrasdt, Hudson, N.J., safety pin; Frances H. Corrill, Newton, Iowa, hook and eye; Christina Mackie, New

Has your doctor falled to cure your lam an experienced woman's nurse, and I have A flome Treatment for your weakness which, will not fail.

I will advice Sick and description a preciving your address with stamp. I wish to reach those women only who require assistance hence I adopt this method, as I can explain fully by let an analysis. Women

ark, NJ., a furniture polish; Sallie A. Seager, Alentown, Pa., non-refillable bottle; Eva K. Hunter, Scribner, Neb., improved window screen; Caroline A. Stone, Alleghany, Pa., skirt supporting belt; R. Parry, Galesburg, Ill, support for wearing apparel; Elizabeth G. Teb butt, Albany, N.Y., self-messuring bottle; Mary R. Lucas, Omaha, Neb., skirt lifter, holder and adjuster; Mattie King, Plymouth, Mass., improved safety envelope; Johanna C. Samuel, New York, design for life-preserver; Evangeline Gilmore, for life-preserver; Evangeline Gilmore, Hamilton, Can., vegetable or fruit grater; Helen B. Rennie, Stratford Can., bicycle skirt adjuster and holder; Louise Schaefer, Oneida, NY., apparatus for making patterns; Jennie M. Secord, Rotterdam Junction, N.Y., a garment or shawl pin; Emma Taylor, San Francisco, Cal. machine for grinding bread or crackers; Natalie Schell, San Francisco. Cal., bust and body form for dressmakers use; Mildred Blakey, Pittsburg, Pa., an improved gas or other explosive engine Minnie E. Snyder, Brazil, Ind., vegetable sieve and strainer with interchangeable parta; Emil- A. Clingman, San Francisco, Cal., device to prevent the overflowing of kerosene lamps.

#### A WIFE'S DILEMMA.

A HUSBAND WHO SNORES TO BE SUED FOR

Mrs. Mary Johns, who lives at the Columbia Hotel, St. Louis, is afflicted with a husband who snores. He is no ordinary snorer, for when he sleeps his wife remains awake. Mrs. Johns went to the City Dispensary and asked Dr. Edgar Thompson to prescribe something

for her husband. "I can't stand it any longer," she said.
"I can get no rest. His snoring is something frightful and I have tried all the remedies I ever heard of. I have rolled him over on his side, tied his jaw shut and tried to scare him by pushing him out on the floor. But it does no good. He gets worse and worse. What can I

The doctor said he could not advise her, and then she added:

"Well, I am going to file suit for divorce. I can't stand it any longer. I am dying for lack of sleep.'

#### PRACTISE ECONOMY

In buying medicine as in other matters. It is economy to get Hood's Sarsaparilla because there is more medicinal value in Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other. Every bottle of Hood's Sareapari la contains 100 doses and will average, taken according to directions, to last a month, while others last but a fortnight.

Hoop's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet

Old lady: Now, porter, you're quite sure you put all my luggage in ?-the big portmanteau and—. Porter: All right mum. Old Lady: And you're certain I've not left anything behind? Porter: No, mum, not even a copper.

Lost child to policeman: Please, sir, have you seen a man without a little 'Cause if you have, I's that little boy?

> FIFTEENTH ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC

# ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

And to Cup de la Madeleine. Under the Direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church. Montreal,

SATURDAY, July 10, 1897. (Fir Ladies and Children only.)

St amer "THREE RIVERS"

LEAVES RICHELIEU Wharf at 2.30 P.M.

TICKETS: Adults, \$2.10; Children \$1.05. Tickets and Staterooms can be recured at St.
Ann's Presbytery 32 Basin street,
.....Montreal.....

N.B.—A Pilgrimage to St. Anne de Benupre, for mer. only, by steamer "Three Rivers" shall take place on Saturday, July 31st, at 7 p.m.

#### First Communion.

PICTURES FOR FIRST COMMUNION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

### First Communion Rosaries.

In Mother of Pearl Silver Chain, \$1.00 each and upwards.
In Mother of Pearl Silver plated Chain, 25c each at dupwards.
Initation Pearl Boads, 75c, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per doz.
White Bone Beads, 80c, 90c and \$1.25 per doz.
Red Bone Beads, 99c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per doz.
Plain Wood Beads, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c and 90c per doz.

#### Prayer Books.

White Covers at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50. \$2.0 and \$5.00 each.

Dark Moreoco Covers, 50c, 60c, 75c, +1.00 and

12 Aprils

Check Aprils at 90c, \$1.20, \$1.50, \$1.80 per dos Samstuary Oil, Best Quality.

INCENSE. CHARCOAL. GAS LIGHTERS. Hendquarters for the best grades of Candles in pure Wax, Stearine and Paragne.

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Rutland Lining, fits any Stove, Cheap. Orders promptly attended to. ; Moderate

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Send a stamp for our beautiful book "How to get a Patent," "What profitable to invent," and "Prizeson Patents." Advice free. Fees moderate. MARION & MARION, EXPERTS, Temple Building. 185 St. James Street, Montreal. The only firm of Gradnate Engineers in the Dominion transacting patent business exclusively. Mention this paper.

# One Way Weekly Excursions

# CALIFORNIA

And other Paci c Coast - - Points

A Pullman Tourist strepol traces Bonsventure Station every Thursday at 10.27 p.m. for the Pacifit Coast, all that is required to a cond-class tickel and in addition a made rate charge is made for sleeping accommodation. This is a splendid opportunity for families moving. West

For tickets and reservation of berths apply at

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## Finest Creamery Butter IN 1-LB. BLOCKS AND SMALL TUBS.

NEW LAID EGGS. tewart's English Breakfast Tea at 35c OUR SPECIAL BLEND of COFFEE IS THE FINEST.

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THE STANDARD AMERICAN BRAND, Made in Birmingham, England, for over forty years.



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IT FITS ANY STOVE.

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DROPS TREATED FREE Positively CUREO with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases called hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. 10 DAYS TREATMENT FREE by mail. Drs. Green & Sons, Specialists Atlanta, Ga. 1-G

783 & 785 CRAIG STREET.

# BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour

Is the best and the only genuine article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and see that they get it. All others are imitations.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION Kindling, \$2.00. Cut Maple, \$2.50. Tamara Blocks, \$1.75. Mill Blocks—Stove lengthe— \$1.50.; J. C. MACDIAHMID, Richmond Square. Tel. \$353.

## SMILES.

"Dorothy says she was disappointed in England." "Why was that?" "Things didn't look so English as she thought they would."

Teacher (to class): Why is procrastination called the thief of time? Boy (at foot of class): Because it takes a person so long to say it.

The wife: "Doctor, can you do anything for my husband?" The doctor: "What is the matter?" "Worrying about money." "Oh, I can relieve him of that all right."

He: "Miss Bellacour claims to be ong to a very old family." She: "Well, she's justified. There are six of these girls, and the youngest of them must be at least thirty-five."

Professor coming home late: Drat it! there was something I wanted to do. What on earth was it? (after thinking about it half an hour) Aha! now I know —I wanted to to go to bed.

Man at telephone, trying to find out who has rung the bell; Halloa there, are you thirty-seven? Young lady at the other end indignantly: No, you horrid thing. I am only seventeen. "Some folks means well," said Uncle Eben, "but they sin' consistent. I knows er lan'lord dat'll wish yer 'happy

new year' wif one bre't an' ax yer for the rent money wit de nex'. "Maria," said John, "you must be going to have a fearfully big bird on your

Easter bonnet.' "Why do you say that ?" asked Maria.
"I judge tront the size of the bill," said John, quietly.

WITH INVALIDS.

Yes! with farities the appetite is capricions and doub coaxing, that is

MONTREAL'S GREATEST STORE.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street. 192 to 194 St. James Street. MONTREAL.

The Store that is increasing Faster than any other Store in Montreal To-day."

# For Washing Fabrics.



The most poputronized depart-ment yesterday, at theinaugurationof our Great July Cheap Sale, was WASH FABRIC. Every effort was made to please the vast assembly. No chance for monotony to creep in. Prices go lower with Kaleidoscopic rapidity. The values for to-morrow are

incredible. THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

#### July Cheap Sale Now On. SHIRT WAIST PRINTS.

250 pieces good Shirt Waist Prints, in excellent patterns and splendid colors, worth Sc yard. July sale price 42c. 175 pretty Light Shades Creponettes, with fancy colored stripes and grass linen grounds. Regular price 10c yard.

July sale price, 64c. 200 pieces stylish American Percales, in white, red, blue, green, yellow and pink, with stripes and scroll designs. Regular value 10c. July sale price, 7c. 200 pieces Ripple Wash Fabrics, rink, blue, yellow, etc., with fancy scroll patterns, spots, etc. Regular value 13c.

July sale price, 130.
170 pieces Linen Colored Crepons, with bright stripes of pink, blue, green, white, also black grounds, with colored scroll patterns. Regular value 20c yd July sale price, 13c.

THE B. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

# Fancy Summer Dress Goods

20 Pieces very Dainty and Pretty Dress foods Material in exquisite combinations of colorings in Blue, Pink, Grey and Red, suitable for Children's Dresses, Tea Gowns, Shirt Waists, etc., and worth

17c. Our July sale price, 10c. 25 Pieces Elegant Spaded Diagonal Tweed Dress Goods, bright and pleasing contrasts in Shot Effects, Drabs, Navys, Greys, Reds and Greens, are among the assortment Regular value, 35c. July sale price, 22c.

These Special Lines of Dress Goods will be shown for the first time to-

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

#### July Cheap Sale Now On. LADIES' SKIRTS. You make ro mistake



in buying now. The July Cheap Sale Prices make Skirt selling casy. 150 Ladies' American Drill Skirts, stylish out, full sweep Skirt, faced same materi I in Beige, Navy, etc Regular value \$1.55. July sale price.

200 Ladies' Black Mohair Lusterine Skirts, lined throughout, bound with velvet, full sweep, perfect fit. Regular value \$1.85. July sale price \*1.52. 175 Ladies' Black Brounded Mohair Skirts fashionably cut and lined with special lining, bound velvet, worth \$4.85.

July sale price, \$2 65. THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

#### July Cheap Sale Now On.

FRENCH ESCURIAL DRESS GOODS. 18 pieces very stylish Freuch Escurial Tweed Dress Goods, green, drab, pink and blue grounds, with rich raised putterns in exquisite contrasting shades; is an elegant material for travelling or w.lking costume. Would be sold in the ordinary way at 60c to 65c yard. July sale price, 39c.
60 pieces Silk and Wool Tregeskiss

Cloth in all the very latest tints and newest designs, good value at \$1.50. July sale price, 81c.

Please remember that these Dress Goods will be shown for the first time on Monday, and are therefore entirely

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

# Pillow Sham Holders.

100 very strong adjustable Pillow Sham Holders. Regular value 40c To-morrow's price, 19c

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

Mail Orders carefully filled.

# The S. Carsley Co., Ltd 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street

Rector of St. Peter's Cathedral, Peterberough,

Calcbrates the Silver Jubilee of Bis Ordination-Addresses of Congratulation from the Parishioners.

Rev. Archdeacon Casey, Rector of St. Peter's Cathedral, Peterborough, recently celebrated the Silver Jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood. The event evoked the greatest enthusiasm amongst the citizens generally. The religious ceremony which was held at the Cathedral, was largely attended.

Fully twenty priests were within the altar rail. Mass was celebrated by the Ven. Archdeacon Casey, assisted by Rev. Father Twohey, of Westport, Kingston diocese, and Rev. Father McCloskey, of Campbellford. Very Rev. Dean Harris, of St. Catharines, an eloquent divine, **delivered** 

#### THE SERMON,

which was a masterly effort. Every priest, he said, was taken from men and ordained for men. He offered sacrifices. not only for the people, but for himself. Dean Harris considered it a pleasure to testify publicly to the generous services of Ven Archdeacon Casey to the church and to God. A priest had an intimate knowledge of the life of a priest and could measure his sincerity and could tell the pure gold from the plated, and they as priests gathered around on the twenty-fith anniversary of Archdeacon Casey's ordination could point to him as wearing the white lily of a spotless life. Dean Harris, in beautiful language, alluded to the great privileges bestowed upon a priest by God. He was the Saviour of his people, the teacher of morals, the preserver of domestic peace and the salt of the earth. Therefore a priest held a magnificent and grand position, distributing, as it were, the odor of sanctity. In the office of a priest the immortal soul was dealt with. Man's body was the most magniticent piece of mechanism God ever made. St. Paul had said the body was the temple of the Holy Ghost. But above this there was the undying and imperishable soul of man. The body was made from the earth but the soul of man was the breath of God. A man might kill the body but he could not kill the sour. It was therefore with the souls of man the priest had to deal. Moses on the order of God set separate Aaron and his sons as priests of God. Only the heat of the flock were to be sacrificed to God-only the best from among the, people to be taken. The mission of the priest was an awful one and his responsibility was terrible. He had to keep alive among the people the fear of God to keep alive the knowledge of God, to lead a holy life and to offer sacrifices unto God. Dean Harris made an eloquent reference to the value of the church to woman, how it had lifted her from moral degradation and raised her to be man's equal. "What God has joined together let no man put asunder."

#### The judgments were awful and the re ward in mense. THE BISHOP'S REMARKS.

The preacher condemned the divorce

judges and lawmakers who would break

this divine law. He urged the proper

to stand by the priest and have a care

that they spoke not uncharitably of him.

His Lordship Bishop O'Connor during the Mass descended from the throne and addressed the people. The Holy Ghost he said, told them in Sacred Scripture to honor their prelates, who had spoken the Word of God to them. In another part the laborers who had worked faith fully and honorably were deserving of double honors. The priest was Christ's ambassador to offer prayers and sacrifices for their sins. A priest to have the henor of his people and to be worthy of offering the holy sacrifices must be pure. A priest had to make great sacrificessever the dearest ties of home and some times country. He took a vow to go wherever he was sent by his superior His life was at the mercy and service of the people. He lived a life of retirement from the world, a life of self-denial and withdrawal from the pleasures of the world, a life of purity, meditation and piety. He exposed himself to all scrts of hardship in searching for the lost sheep and bringing them in. A priest's life was one of hardship and toil for his people, to promote their spiritual and temporal welfare. When a priest had labored honorably and faithfully 25 years in the service of God for the salvation of sculs he was according to the Scrip tures worthy of a double honor. The reason they were gathered there was to praise and thank God that Ven Archdeacon Casey had proved himself a faith. ful priest and for his many graces over the people of parishes where he had labored, who were witnesses of his zeal, eacrifice and earnestness, they had cause to extend congratulations and wish him every blessing and hope that God might spare him. A bishop knew well the trials and responsibilities of a priest. He knew the character and work of a priest. It was their duty to uphold the hands of their priest. He extended his congratulations to Ven Archdeacon Casey on his silver jubilee and expressed his gratitude and personal feelings of love and respect for him and referred to his zeal in the work of saving souls, and he hoped God would spare him to assist in bringing forth fruits for the Al-

When the bishop had resumed his seat on the throne,

## THE PRIESTS AROSE,

and Rev. Father Conway, of Norwood, lead to Ven Archdeacon Casey the following address, finmed and beautifully engrossed, the work of Mr. Wm. Pringle, from the clergy of the diocese:

To the Ven. Archdeacon Casey, Rector of St. Peter's Cathedral from the Priests of the Liocese of Peterborough:

We, your brother priests and fellow laborers in the vineyard of the Master, gather round you to day to tender you

greetings come to you from all sides. from those among whom you lived and labored for years, still we feel sure that none are offered and none will be received with greater joy and satisfaction than those which are proffered you by your a sociates in the sacred ministry. They alone understand fully the duties of a priest, and they alone can appreciate fully his numerous labors and sacrifices in the service of Our Divine Lord. There is much joy for a priest on the occasion of his silver jubilee. The festivities which accompany it, the memo-ries which it recalls, and the encouragement for the future which it brings, are so many distinct sources of comfort

and consolation.

The priest who celebrates his silver jubilee has already crossed the meridian of life, his best years are gone, the good seed is largely sown and the har-vest with its rich rewards is ast ap proaching. Few of those who surround you to day have past a quarter of a century in the priesthood, and he who has stood the test of so long a period, is well deserving of any honor that may be given him. You, dear Archdeacon, have stood the test honorably and well, thereby proving yourself worthy of the praises and congratulations which are

cordially bestowed upon you. In the parish of Gananoque, where the first years of your ministry were passed, your name is still revered by the Catholic people, to whose sparitual wants you so zealously attended. You were sent by your bishop to found the present flourishing parish of Campbellford, and there we see the evidences of your skill and management in the beau tiful presbytery, the well fumished church, and the neat appointments in the different parts of the church property, But while thus engaged in building and beautifying the house of God, and in the still higher and holier work of gaining souls for Heaven, you were not unmindful of the words of the prophet, "The lips of the priest shall keep k nowledge, and they shall seek the law at his mouth." You have not failed to acquire that knowledge and to improve your mind by solid study. Your scholarly attainments, your varied talents in oratory and literature, your familiar acquaintance with theological questions, have been justly recognized and utilized for the higher and more important sphere in which you have been placed by our illustricus and beloved bishop, when he called you to take charge of his cathedral church, elevated you to the dignity of an archdeacou, and made you a member of the Episcopal Council. In this new position you have been brought into more intimate relation with your confreres of the diocese, and we have learned to appreciate and esteem your many noble qualities.

We offer you, therefore, our greetings to day with sincere and heartfelt pleasure, and in asking you to accept these gifts as a token of the union which binds us together in the service of Christ, we pray that the same kind Providence which has enabled you to work so long and so successfully for the promotion of His glory and the salvation of souls, may prolong your days of usefulness and grant that you may live to celebrate your golden jubilee.

Signed on behalf of the priests of the

P. D. Laurent, V.G. J. Browne, V G. P. Conway. M. Lynch. L. Larkin. E. H. Murray. W. J. McCloskey. P. J McGuire. W. J. McColl.

The address was accompanied by an elegant solid silver chalico.

Then Messrs. H. LeBrun, L. M. Hayes, A. J. Gough, and H. Phelan entered the altar and without any formality Mr. Hayes read the following

ADDRESS FROM THE CONGREGATION :

To the Very Rev. Archdescon JEREMIAH CASEY, Rector of St. Peter's Cathe. dral, l'eterborough, on the occasion of his silver jubilee.

DEAR FATHER CASEY,-In the mame and on behalf of your parishioners of St. Peter's we offer you our warmest felicitations and heartfelt congratulations on this your silver jubilee year-the twenty. fifth anniversary of your ordination to

the holy priesthood. It is indeed a source of pardonable pride and extreme pleasure to this congrega tion to have as their pastor one so eminently fitted to fill an office of such importance. The life of a priest of the Catholic church is one of arduous self sacrifice, filled with many labors and sorrows and regrets for the weakness es of frail humanity. During the years you have ministered to the spiritual necessities of this large parish, most nobly has your part been done, never have you faltered at the call of duty, always ready by night or by day to carry to those in distress the blessed consolations offered to the children by holy mother church. Nor have your good works been confined to spiritual charities only. Your bound less generosity to the poor, more especially in your tender application of the example of the Divine Master, whose minister you are, in your loving sollicitude for little children, the lambs of your flock, is widely known and appreciated in every home, high as well as humble. where your pastoral visits have carried hope and comfort.

Your many acts of kindness, your urhanity and truly Christian character, have won for you the veneration and affection, not only of this congregation, but as well, we believe, the respect and esteem of the whole community. Under your wise and generous supervision vast improvements to our cathedral are now completed. The interior decorations of on the 2nd of February last at the Red this magnificent edifice and the additions to the body of the church, reflect the very greatest credit on you as Rector; and as a congregation we are proud to acknowl: among the people of the world, and a edge the many obligations we are under mation, like an individual, will always

to you in this regard.
Our earnest desire is that Divine Providence may long spare you to aid, guide and minister to this congregation under the direction and sanction of our beloved

It is the glorious privilege of the priest, by virtue of his exalted office, to, extend to humanity the greatest boon ever conferred on man, in the holy sacri fice of the altar. This is your greatest consolation amidst the trials and mard ships and anxieties which, devolve upon

congregation and be assured that we also supplicate the Almighty to have you always in His keeping.

On behalf of this congregation we ask your acceptance of this portrait of yourself given in a truly affectionate spirit and in testimony of the honour and esteem your parishioners have for you

May God pour down upon you His choicest blessings. May His grace be always with you and may you long be spared in health and strength to fulfil the duties of your priestly office.

We pray that your life may so le directed that the happy brightness of your silver jubilee shall, as the day of ife draws to its close, peacefully merge into the sunset glow of your golden

Signed on behal of the congregation of St. Peters,

> H. LEBRUN, President. A. J. Gough, Treasurer.

L. M. HAYES, Secretary. A life like and beautiful oil portrait of Ven. Archdeacon Casey accompanied this address as the gift of the people.

#### THE RECIPIENT REPLIES.

Ven. Archdeacon Casey when he began to reply gave evidence of deep emotion. He said that to day was a day of joy and thanksgiving in his life. He had reason to rejoi\_e and be thankful to Almighty God, who had given him length of days to celebrate his anniversary. His memory went back to the day he was consecrated, twenty five years ago, by the late lamented Bishop Horan, of Kingston, at Smith Falls, when he laid hands upon him and made him a priest of Gcd. He well remembered the circle of priests who gathered around him and placed their hands over him. Only a few remained and he was delighted to see some of them present to day. Among the few consolations of a pricat's life was the friendship of his fellow priests, and he thanked them sincerely for the friendship that had brought them here to-day to do honor to him. kind words he felt were unmerited, but be would strive to fulfil all that had been expressed. He had much to contend with, but his hands had been strengthened by having as a bishop one whose singleness of mind was towards the salvation of souls. He thanked the priests who had come fr m a distance, especially those from the diocese of Kingston and Toronto. Their address had given him strength and consolation. He accepted the beautiful chalice, which would always bring to mind this happy occasion while he was at Mass. To the laity he also expressed thanks for their address, which had given him the greatest pleasure. The first days of his priesthood were spent here as curate and on his return a few years ago he had re-ceived the kindest greetings from all. The thanks for the renovation of the church were due, not to him, but to the bishop, whose aim had ever been to beautify the cathedral. Archdeacon Casey thanked the members of other denominations. He had ever found them kind and generous on all occasions. He had found the Protestants of Peterborough to be upright in character, honest and deserving of honor. He thanked the Lord for His kindness in giving him strength and grace to persevere in the holy priesthood. He also thanked the bishop for his many kindnesses, the laity, Catholic and Protest ant, for the good will shown towards him, and he hoped God would send superabundance of grace upon them all.

Continued from fifth page.

#### Bourke Cockran's Visit to Pope Leo XIII.

Ministry, and his constituents are pro foundly indifferent to the course which he pursues. The interesting feeling of the Italian elections was not the fact that a Ministerial majority was returned-for that is always the result of Italian elections—but in the extra rdinary and unexpected growth of the Socialist vote. The Marquis di Rudini during the campaign regarded Signor Crispi as his only formidable antagonist, and he appeared to be exercised chiefly as to the number of Crispians who would be returned. When the result was declared, it was found that the Crispian group was almost annihiliated, while the Socialist vote had grown to startling proportions in the electoral colleges, especially those which sat in the more prosperous cities of the kingdom.

#### MR. COCKRAN ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

"I am not sufficiently familiar with the political situation in Ireland to express any opinion as to the course which was pursued in this respect by the different sections of the Irish party, but in my opinion, the one result which the jubilee is certain to produce is a final acquiescence in the demand of the Irish party for home rule. The attention of the English people has been directed, as it never was directed before, to the effect of local government upon English possessions. It is now conceded that wherever there had been dissatistaction and friction with the home Government, it was promptly removed by the conces sion of legislative autonomy. The English people are too sensible and practical to miss the lesson conveyed by this pregnant fact.

#### MAY BRING JUSTICE FOR IRELAND.

"Every Englishman is anxious to know why the arbitration treaty with this country was rejected. I have no reason to change the opinion which I expressed mond meeting in this city. It was rejected because England's treatment of Ireland had given her a bad character be affected by the character it bears. The arbitration treaty was rejected because England is distrusted, and Englishmen begin to realize that this distruct is based on the barbarously savage manner in which Ireland has been governed for centuries. The long line of colonists who under free local governments of their own participated in the jubilee has shown that England can regain the good opinion of the world by treating Ireland as she has her other possessions, and, in my judgment, a sub-

JULY CHEAP SALE.

JULY will be a Money-Saving Month to shoppers at our store! From time to time we will offer Special Bargain Lots of Season's Goods, selected from the warious departments in turn, at "snavup" prices! As these lots, in many instances, will be very limited in quantity, intendig purchasers, to prevent cisappointment, should "look them up" at once. Here is a bargain lot worth looking

#### HOT WEATHER BARGAINS.

500 yds. FANCY MUSLINS, in Spots of all colors. Fancy Dresden Muslins, Fancy Stripes, etc., all fine quality. Usual prices, 25c and 35c. July Cheap Sale Price, only luc per yard 3 0 yds. FANCY CREPONS, New Patterns and Colors: just the thing for this weather. Regular price 25c. July Cheap Sale Price, the yard. 25 pcs. FAST COLORED GINGHAMS, all colors in "stripes," worth 15c. July Cheap Sale Price, only 7c per yard. 50 tcs. FINEST GINGHAMS, all Choice Patterns. Newest Colorings. worth 25c. Our July Cheap Sale Price, only 12k per yard. 1,000 yds. FINEST IMPORTED FANCY FRENCH CAMBRICS. This quality never so'd less than 25c or 30c. Our July cheap Sale Price, only 12k per yard.

#### JULY CHEAP SALE

Bargains .in Dress Goods. Bargains in Dress Goods.

10 pcs. FANCY DRESS GOODS, Assorted Makes, Former prices, 75c to \$1.50. Our July Cheap Sale Price of this lot. only 23c ner yard.

15 pcs. FANCY MOHAIRS, in Stripes and Figures Former prices, 75c, 90c, \$1. Our July Cheap Sale Price of the lot. 25c per yard.

500 yds. of SUMMER COVERT SUITINGS, all New Summer Shades, all Pure Wool. Former prices 75c and 85c. Choice during Our July Cheap Sale, only 49c per yard.

300 yds. FANCY DRESS GOODS, in Fine All-Wool Checks. Fancy A-1-Wool Covert Cloth, this is a special fine lot worth \$1. July Cheap Sale Price, 52]c per yard.

30 pcs. FINE ALL WOOL CREPON, in White. Cream, and all New Summer Shades, worth 50c, 60c, 75c. Choice of this lot during July Cheap Sa e, 35c per yard.

150 yds. FANCY TWEED EFFECTS, in New Colors, Double Width. Our July Cheap Sale Price, only 17c per yard

COUNTRY ORDERS FILLED WITH CARE.

## JOHN MURPHY & CO. 2343 St. Catherine St.

CORNER OF METCALFE STREET. TELEPHONE No. 3833.

### Montreal Retail Markets

Notwithstanding the extreme heat there was a very good attendance of buyers at all the markets this morning, and as supplies of all kinds of produce was large an active business was done. The gathering of farmers was fair, and the supply of grain, which consisted chiefly of oats, was quite ample to fill all requirements, and prices were unchanged at 65c to 70c per bag. All seasonable vegetables were abundant, and prices generally had a declining tendency.

The feature was a sharp break in new potatoes, sales being made at 40c to 50: per basket, and old at 35c to 45c per bag Lettuce was a glut and sold at 1c to 11c per. dozen, or at 10c per barrel. Sweet peus were more plentiful and lower at 50c to 75c per bag. Cucumbers sold at 15c to 25c per dozen, which is a decline of 5c per dozen. Fruit of all kinds was plentiduce was unchanged.

#### PROVISION MARKET

There was no change in the provision market. Hams and bacon are in good demand and prices rule firm. We quote :- Caradian pork, \$14 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, in pails, at 6gc to 7 le, and compound refined at 5 le to 5 le per pound; hams, 11c to 13c, and bacon 11c to 12c per pound.

There was a stronger feeling in the There was a stronger teems in the Chicago provision market for pork and prices advanced 10c to 12½c, closing at \$7.72½ July, \$7.80 September Lard improved 5c, closing at \$4.10 July, \$4.17½ September, \$4.22½ October, \$4.27½ December, Short ribs closed at \$4.42½ July; \$450 September, \$455 October.

J. S. Bache & Co., of Chicago, wires :-Provisions opened strong and higher on light receipts of hogs for the past three days. Prices to day were 10c to 15c over Friday's. At the advance packers were free sellers. Anglo American Packing Company sold John Barrett 1,000 lbs. September ribs at \$4.45. Later the market regained part of the decline with

the advance in corn, and closes steady.

There was no charge in the Liverpool provision market. Perk closed at 45s. for western; lard, 20s 9d; boneless long cut heavy bacon, 25s 6d; long cut light, 24s; short cut heavy, 24s 6d; and tallow,

Cash quotatsons on provisions at Chi cago closed: -Pork, \$7.70 to \$7.75; lard, \$4.10; short ribs, sides, \$4.30 to \$4.60; dry salted shoulders,  $4\frac{3}{4}$ 0 to 5c; short clear sides, 43c to 43c.

#### THE PRODUCE MARKETS

The extreme heat has checked the de mand for eggs some, and the market was quiet but steady. Selected near-by stock sold t 10½c to 11c; ordinary No. 1 at 9c to 91c, and No. 2 at 8c to 81c per dozen.

There was no change in maple product, sales being slow. We quote:—Maple syrup at 4%c to 53 per 1b., and 45c to 55c per tin; sugar 6c to 61c per lb.

The market for honey is dull. White clover comb is offering at 10c, and dark at 7c, bright extracted at 62c to 7c, and dark at 4c to 5c per lb. Beans continue in slow demand at 55c

to 60c in car lots, and at 65c to 70c in a small way.

Trade in potatoes was slow, and the market is dull at 30c to 40c per bag, in car lots, and 35c to 45c in a small way.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

gather round you. to day to tenuer you supposed to the land of the land of the prevailing the pr

stock 7 to 7 to, and demand was not make them snowy white and will not brisk even at this level.

The butter market ruled quiet, and demand from exporters, while fair for finest creamery at a range of 17c to 171c, was not as brick as it was last week. The feeling is steady, however, and likely to remain so unless the decline in cheese should lead to an increased output of creamery.

Dairy butter.....12 to 60

BELLIVILLE, Ont., July 6-1t our board to day 84 factories offered 3,018 white and 296 colored cheese. Following are the sales: R. J. Graham, 563 white and 296 colored at 8c; Morden Bird, 470 white at Sc; Thomas Watkin, 180 white at 7 15 16c; A. A. Ayer & Co, 90 white at 73 to

CAMPBELLFORD, July 6 .- At the Campbell ord cheese board held here to night, 1655 boxes were boarded. Sales as follows: -374 to Walkins, at 7½c; 200 to Ware, at 7½c; 150 to McCarger, at 7½c; 220 to Ayer at 750; 60 to Hodgson, at 74c, balance unsold.

INGERSOLL, July 6 -Special.-Offerings to day 1 380 boxes, remnant June. Sales, 210 white, at 81c; 8c bid for colored. Small attendance

Madoc, Ont., Jul. 6 -Eighteen factories boarded 1 130 boxes cheese all white. Sold to McCarger, 210; Ware, 350; Ayer, 225; Watkin, 345; at 7 13-16c to 7‡c.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

LONDON July 5.—The heavy supplies and hot weather had a depressing effect upon the live stock trade to day, and prices for Canadian cattle and sheep declined ic per lb., while for American they were to lower than this day week. Choice States steers sold at 10%c; choice Canadians at 10½c; Argentines at 9c; Canadian sheep at 10c, and Argentine at

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—A private cable received quoted choice states at 11c choice Canadians at 11c, and sheep at

Another private cable from Liverpool

quoted choice Canadian cattle at 10c. Mesars. John Olde & Son, of London Eng., write W. H. Baman, live stock agent, of the Board of Trade, as follows, under date of June 24:-The exceptionally close, warm weather caused a considerable falling off in trade at the dead meat markets and the prices at Deptford dropped to day, especially for South American cattle of which the supplies were heavier. The arrivals due for next Monday are also very heavy. Good States cattle made 51d to 51d; South American cattle dropped to 31d to 41d. There were 2 725 head of cattle for saie. of which 1536 were from the States 1,155 from South America, and 34 from Canada. The prices for sheep also experienced an extensive drop, as the demand was very slack. The 5,482 S uth American sheep on the market realized 5d for clipped and 5ld for wool sheep.

MONTREAL, July 5.—The feature of the

live stock trade has been the fact that local Canadian shippers during the past two weeks have been buying their cattle in Chicago, as they state the quality is much better than ours, and prices are ful and met with an active demand, no higher, and the rate of freight from heat. Game and poultry were steady and met with a fair sale. Dairy produce was unchanged. such 41c, although the English markets do not warrant any such figures being paid, as the bulk of the returns of late have showed losses. The exports for the month of June were 18938 cattle, 3507 sheep, and 1502 horses. These figures show an increase of 865 oead of cattle, 771 sheep, and a decrease of 28 horses, as compared with last month. The total shipments for May and June were 37 011 cattle, 6 243 sheep and 3,032 horses. Out of the above number of cattle there were 2 856 United States shipped by way of this port. The above figures show an increase of 8,231 cattle, a decrease of 2823 sheep, and a decrease of 1683 heres con pared with the same time

last year. The offerings of live stock at the East End abattoir market were 600 cattle, 300 sheep, 200 lambs, 400 calves, and 150 lean hogs. There was no actual change in the situation of the market since this day week, owing to the fact that choice cattle were scarce, as the bulk of the receipts consisted of grass fed stock and it is yet too early in the season to get any choice beeves of such stock. The feeling generally was firm and prices fully maintained. The attendance of local buyers was large, and, notwith-standing the extreme heat, the demand was good and an active trade was done

There was no demand from exporters to speak of. A few small bunches were picked up at 4½c to 4½c. Choice butchers' stock sold at 4½c to 4½c, good at 3½c to 4c, fair at 3c to 3½c, and common at 2½c to 2½c per 1b. live weight. The demand for choice sheep for shipment was good and all the suitable stock met with a ready sale at 3½c to 3¾c, while for common to good, butchers paid 3c to 3¼c per lb., live weight. Lambs were easier at from \$2.25 to \$3.50 each. Calves met with a fair demand at prices ranging from \$1 to \$5 each. Lean hogs sold at \$2 to 7 each as to size and quality, and young pigs at \$1 to \$2 each.

At the Point St. Charles live stock market trade was quiet, and holders generally shipped their stock to the above market. The receipts of cattle were about 150 head, out of which some fifty head were picked out at 4% per lb., for export account. There were 200 live hogs offered, and in sympathy with the recent decline in the Toronto market prices ruled lower at \$5 10 per 100 lbs., with only a fair demand.

A man will always fool himself up to the day he gets engaged with the idea that he can get out of it if h : wants to.

Coal-oil has many uses. A table-There was little change in the prices of warm water and a cloth dipped in this and then wrung nearly dry will beautifully clean a hard wood floor and oiled woodwork. A little kerosene of warm water in which lines of lawrence. While around 8: was bid for a gool quality of cheese at Belleville. On spot the prevailing idea for Ontario cheese was 80 to 8gc, and for Quebec white cotton fabrics are washed will source of the water in which lines of lawrence. A source of lawrence will source of lawrence of lawrence will source of lawrence of lawren spoonful of it may be added to a gallon

injure the material nearly as much as would hard rubbing on the washboard mirable for removing rust from tin or iron cooking utensils.

# JAMER V'OBITAL & 2042.

# SHOPPING A PLEASURE!

Every day our Store opens for business during the month of July. You can enjoy the benefits of our Great Reductions We make our Store an everyday one. You can buy on Tuesday just the same as you can on Friday As long as they last our July Special Offerings are yours at the prices marked Come any day, but the sooner the hetter, for the demand is great. To-day's trade is sure evidence that when we advertise a special the public know that our reductions are genuine; bence the number of keen buyers on Friday and

panic anow that our requirions are genuine; hence the number of keen bayers on Friday and Saturday
DRESS GOODS.—Mothers, do you want Dress Goods for self and Children in Farc Color Effects, equal in aspearance to the finest Dress there. You worn. The wearing qualities are there. You woven. The wearing qualities are there. You shall impore do for this Department; your choice at July prices. 25c, 35c yard. SILKS.—Foulard Silks in 1897 Designs, specially impore do for this Department; your choice at July prices. 35c, 49c, 75c, 93c yard.
SUMMER FABRICS.—Special line of English Sateen Prints, in good colors and desirable patterns, reduced from 18c to 10c yard.
GLOVES.—We have laid out an assortment of Ladies' 4-Button and 7-Stud Lacing Gloves in Black and Tan. \$1.00 Glove; July Sale price. 43c; odd sizes only.
HOSIERV.— Ladies' Ribbed White Cotton of the Cotton of Sales Wan's Lametta Cotton and Balbriggen Sales.

Porice, 25c.

Men's Lametta Cotton and Balbriggan Socks,
very fine quality; worth 35c; July price, 23c.

LINENS—Gream Table Linens at July Sale

BLOUSES.—We have a large stock of Cool Summer Blouses at July Sale price.

Mail Orders receive our prompt attention. Write for Catalogue.

# JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS.

The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada.

St. Catherine & Mountain Sts

## C. W. LINDSAY, 2366 ST. CATHERINE St.



# Come in and Play

upon your favorite instrument and see what sterling values we have to offer, at a moderate cost. You won't be pressed to buy. We only want to prove to you that we can do better for you, in a musical way, than any store in town.

The above remarks are applicable to the Chickering and Heintzman & Co. Pianos, the standard makers of the U.S. and Canada. Call and see them at our warerooms.

The Ideal and Popular Tonic for BRAIN AND NERVES Highly endorsed by the

Medical Profession, the Clergy and the Stage.

DOSE.—Wine glass full three times a day Children half the quantity.



We almost regret not to be a ways ailing, thus to drink " Mariani," and when old age arrive we will remember that when tak ing this Elixir years count i nothing.

PABLO SARASAT