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POPE PIUS X ON CATHOLIC ACTION,

The Encyclical to the Italian Bishops,

TRANSLATION.

Venerable Brothers, Health divine mission that is excluded from and Apostolic Blessing:

The firm resolution We made at the outset of Our Pontificate to consecrate to the work of restoring all things in Christ whatever strength the Lord in His goodness has pleased to grant us, awakens in Our heart confidence in the powerful grace of God, without which it is not given to us here below to undertake anything great, or fruitful for the salvation of souls. At the same time We feel more than ever the urgent need, in this noble enterprise, of your united and constant aid. Venerable Brothers, who have been called to a share in Our pastoral office; as also the need of the aid of each of the clergy and of the faithful entrusted to your care. For all of are many others pertaining to the us in the Church of God have been called to form that one body whose head is Christ-that body which, as the Apostle Paul teaches (Eph., iv. 16) "is compacted and fully joined together, by what every joint plieth, according to the operation in the measure of every part, maketh edifying of the body of Christ (Eph. iv., 13), Our first duty is to teach be followed, to propose the means for doing this and to admonish and exhort paternally.

+++ At the same time it is the duty of Our dearly beloved children, scattered throughout the world, to receive Our words and make them efficacious, first, in their own persons, and ther afterwards to aid in making them efficacious among others, each one doing this according to the grace received from God, and in a manner heatting his station in life and the duties he has to perform. All this according to the zeal that inflames his heart.

Here We wish to call attention only to those manifold works of zeal for the good of the Church, of society, and of individuals, usually classified under the name of the Ca- press which it possesses even still. tholic Social Movement. These works by the grace of God are flourishing in all places and abound in our own Italy. You, Venerable Brothers, will readily understand now dear they must be to Us and how ardently We desire to see them strengthened and developed. On several occasions We have, in personal conversation, spokas well as to their principal promoters in Italy, when they have in peraddition to this We have published this fact was recognized and admit-or caused to be published, by Our ted, and it still forms the enduring uthority, various decrees with which you are familiar. It is true that some of these decrees, owing to cirmstances causing Us much pain, dwelf with the removal of obstacles n the way of the more rapid progress of the Catholic Social Move-ment, condemning at the same time ertain undisciplined tendencies which were creeping in, to the great injury of the common cause. In the meantime, We were eagerly awaiting the opportunity of addressing to all a word of fatherly comfort and exhorting in order. m, in order that the good wor building up might be continued broadened on a foundation ar from impediments as We co the it. It gives Us great pleasure be able to do this by this let ors, written for the consolat all, as We are ass

a spirit of docility

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The field opened up to the Cath social Movement is a vast one. To a shouldely nothing pertaining the or indirectly to the Ohm

it. One can easily see the necessity for the co-operation of individuals in this great work for the sanctifica- upon her Divine Founder. tion of our souls as well as for the diffusion and the ever-increasing extension of the kingdom of God in individuals, in the family, and in society, each striving to procure, according to the measure of his capacity, the good of his neighbor by the propagation of revealed truth, by the exercise of Christian virtue, by works of charity and mercy, spiritual as well as corporal. This is that "walking worthy of God" to which St. Paul exhorts us, "in all things pleasing, being fruitful in every good work, and increasing in the 'now-ledge of God' (Coloss I, 10).

In addition to these benefits there natural order which are not directly bound up with the mission of the Church, but which flow from that mission as a natural consequençe.

+ + +

Such is the light or Catholic revelation that it sheds itself brilliantincrease of the body unto the edify-ing of itself in Charity." In this precepts of the natural law are more firmly rooted and grow in strength; and point out the right method to such, in fine, is the efficacy of the truth and the moral doctrine taught by Jesus Christ, that the material well being of the individual, of the family, and of human society is providentially supported and promoted.

> +++ The Church, even while preaching Jesus Christ crucified, a stumbling block and a folly in the eyes of the world, has become the chief inspiration and support of civilization, and has diffused it wherever her apostle have preached, preserving and perfecting all that was good of the ancient pagan 'civilizations, rescuing from barbarism and moulding in the forms of civil society the primitive people who flocked or refuge to her maternal bosom, and going to the whole structure of society, gradually indeed but securely and with ever growing impetus, that marked im-

+++ The civilization of the world is Christian civilization. The more distinctively Christian it continues to be, the more real and lasting and fruitful will it be. The farther it removes itself from the Christian idea the greater will be its decline, to en to many of you about these works the immense injury of social welfare. basis of civil legislation.

> +++ On this fact were based the relations between the Church and the different States, the public recognition of the authority of the Church in all matters that in any way relate to conscience, the subordination of all the laws of the State to the divine laws of the gospel, the concord of the two powers, Church and State, in procuring the temporal welfare of he people in such a way that their ternal welfare should not be inter-

There is no need for Us to tell you, venerable Brothers, what prosperity and weilare, what peace and concord, that respectful subjection to authority and what excellent government yould be obtained and maintained in world were it possible to rea-to the full the perfect ideal of rotan civilization. But, given the mual strife of the fiesh against april, of darkness against light, stan against God, this perfect

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But this must not make us lose our courage. The Church knows that against her. She knows also that she shall be straitened in this world, that her apostles have been sent as sheep into the midst of wolves, that her followers shall ever be covered with hatred and contempt, even as hatred and contempt were heaped

+++ The Church, therefore, pursues her way undaunted, and while she exin any and every way, but as the in Christ that are in heaven and on ed, spontaneously flows from that divine mission, namely, Christian civiconstitute it.

+ + + Confining attention exclusively to this last part of the desired restoration, you will recognize at once, venerable brothers, of what help to the Church are those elect bodies of Catholics who have determined to unite all their active forces in order to combat by all just and legal means anti-Christian civilization; to repair by every means in their power those very serious disorders which flow from this anti-Christian civilization; to bring back Jesus Christ to the family, to the school, to society; to re-establish the principle that legitimate human authority represents the authority of God; to take deeply to heart the interests of the people, and especially of the working and agricultural classes, not only instilling into all hearts the religious principle, which is the only true fount of consolation amid the trials of life, but seeking to dry the tears of the sorrowful, to alleviate suffering, to better economical comditions by well-planned measures; to labor to have public laws grounded on justice, and to correct or suppres those which are opposed to justicein short, to defend and maintain with a truly Catholic spirit the rights of God in all things and the not less sacred rights of the Church. All such works, maintained and promoted in a large measure by the Catholic laity, and carried out in the immense injury of social welfare. Various ways according to special Hence, from the very nature of things, the Church became in fact son offered Us the testimony of their the guardian and defender of Chris- constitute what is known under the special and truly noble title of the Catholic Social Movement, or the Social Movement of Catholics. It has at all times aided the Church and the Church has always welcomed and blessed it, however different may have been the forms it, assumed

> ++1 Let us here note that on accounof the radical changes which in the course of time have been introduced into society and public life as also on account of the needs which the ly begetting, it is impossible to-day to restore completely what in hygone centuries was useful and even

meet the needs of the times in which

it has existed.

bsolutely necessary.

But the Church in the course of But the Church in the course of her long history has always and in every case clearly demonstrated that she possesses a wonderful power of adapting herself to the varying conditions of human society, so that while preserving unimpaired end unchanged the truths of faith, and morels, and while defending her own sacred rights, she easily bends and accommodates herself to all that is contingent and incidental to the victositudes of the time and the new victositudes of the time and the new victositudes.

in full measure. Hence, continuous requirements of spriety. Goddiness, as their own affairs are concerned, inassaults are made upon the pacific says St. Paul, is profitable to all asmuch as they openly and sincerely assaults are nade upon the pacific conquests of the Church. These are the more lamentable and fatal the more lamentable and fatal the more human society stends to base itself on principles opposed to the Christian idea and even tends to appearation of the church of the come: Pictas anten ad omnia utilise est, promissionem habens vitae, quae nunc est et futura. (I. Tim., iv. appearation of the complex conduction of the complex conductions of the come. Pictas anten ad omnia utilise est, promissionem habens vitae, quae nunc est et futura. (I. Tim., iv. appearation of the people should not promote better than others even the true economical interests of the people should not promote better than others even the true economical of the people should not promote better than others even the true economical of the people should not promote better than others even the true economical of the people should not promote better than others even the true economical of the people should not promote better than others even the true economical of the people should not promote better than others even the true economical of the people should not promote better than others even the true economical of the people should not promote better than others even the true economical of the people should not promote better than others even the true economical of the people should not promote better than others even the true economical of the people should not promote better than others even the true economical of the people should not promote better than others even the true economical of the people should not promote better than others even the true economical of the people should not promote better than others even the true economical of the people should not promote better than others even the true economical of the people should not promote better than others even the true economical of the people should not promote better than others even the true economical of the people should not promote better than others even the true economical of th 8), and so Catholic action also, make an impression on the mind and while it changes opportunely in its heart of all who hear them and by us on the cessation of the Opera external forms and in the means it should not increase their numbers so dei Congressi, in continuing its laadopts, always remains the same in as to make them a strong and comthe gates of hell shall never prevail the noble aim it sets before itself. truly efficacious, it will do well to supreme need was fully explained by study carefully the conditions imposed upon it, both by its nature Leo XIII., who is pointed out espeposed upon and its end.

the Catholic Social Movement, proposing as it does to restore all things in every way to repair her losses in Christ, constitutes a true apostolated ways. To react the honor and glory of Christ pular Christian action, which compared to the whole Catholic Social Movement, proposing as it does to restore all things of policy in our Motu Proprio of the last policy in our Motu Proprio of the December, 1903, gave to popular Christian action, which compared to the whole Catholic Social Movement, proposing as it does to restore all things of policy in our Motu Proprio of the December, 1903, gave to popular Christian action, which compared to the compare store all things in Christ has ever Himself. To fulfil this apostolate heen the device of the Church, and it the grace of God is necessary. Now is in a special way our device during the grace of God is not given to an the perilous days through which we apostle who is not united with are passing; to restore all things, not Christ. It is only when we shall have formed Christ in us that we Apostle adds, "to establish all things shall be able to restore Him more easily to the family and to society. earth' (Eph. i. 10); to restore in Hence all who are called to direct or Christ not only what belongs properly to the divine mission of the of promoting the Catholic movement the of promoting the Catholic movement Church in leading souls to God, but must be Catholics to the very core also that which, as we have explainfaith, soundly instructed in their religion, sincerely obedient to the lization, in all the elements which Church, and especially to this supreme Apostolic Chair and to Vicar of Christ on earth; they must have true piety, manly virtue, good morals and lead a life so pure that they will be an efficacious example to all. If the spirit be not. thus tempered not only will it be difficult to promote good in others, but it will be almost impossible to act with a good intention. Strength will be lacking to bear with perseverence the annoyances that every apostolate brings with it, the calumnies of adversaries, the coldness and the want of interest of even the well-intention ed, and at times even those jealousies of friends and companions arms, which, while they are perhaps

excusable on account of the weakness

of human nature, are greatly preju-

dicial, as they are the cause of dis-

cords, disagreements and intestine troubles. It is only virtue which is

patient and sturdy in well-doing,

and at the same time gentle and de-

licate, that can remove or diminish these difficulties, so that the weak to whom the Catholic forces are dedicated may not be compromised. "For so is the will of God," says St. Peter, "that by doing well you may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men: Sic est voluntas Dei ut bene facientes obmutescere faciatis imprudentium hominum ignorantiam (1 Pet. ii, 15'). +++ It is well also to define clearly the wants of society to-day, to be

well adapted to the moral and material interests in particular of the people and the disinherited classe that whilst they produce the utmost activity amongst the promoters of Catholic action for the great and sure fruit which they promise themselves they are at the same tim easily understood by all and willing ly welcomed. Just because the grave problems of social life to-day require ready and sure solution there arise in the breasts of all the liveliest de sire to learn and to know the vari ous means by which those solutions are realized. Discussions in one sense or another are multiplied more and more and are easily brought before more and are easily brought penore the public by the press. It is su-premely necessary then that Catholic action should choose the fitting mo-ment, should move forward courage-ously, and should effer its own so-lation of the social difficulties and lation of the social difficulties and make it effective by a strong, active, intelligent, disciplined propaganda, directly opposed to the propaganda of the adversaries. It is impossible that the soundness and justice of the Christian principles, the correct morality which Catholics profess, their entire disinterestainess so far

curing therespect of adversaries. This cially in the memorable Encyclical At the outset this truth must be sequent documents, the object to which Catholic action should be chiefly devoted, namely. the practical solution of the social question accordbeen said already it is evident that ing to Christian principles. We likewise, following such wise standards of policy in our Motu Proprio of the velties whilst what is good and cerprehends in itself the whole Catholic social movement, a fundamental ordering which was to be, as it were,

* * *

order that this social action may be sustained and may prosper, with the necessary cohesion between the variextremely necessary that Catholics should act with exemplary harmony, but that harmony will never be ensured if there is not unity of intenthis there can be no doubt whatever, civil rites are various and different so clear and plain are the teachings of this Apostolic chair, so vivid the light shed on the subject by the most distinguished Catholics of every country in their writings, so laudable Most grave reasons dissuade Us, vethe example, as We Ourselves have several times mentioned, offered by the Catholics of other nations who exactly because of this harmony and unity of intention have secured abundant and very consoling fruit in a short time. In producing co-operation amongst various works equally worthy of praise an institution of a general character called the Peoples' Association intended to gather the Catholics of all the social classes, but especially the great multitudes of the people around a single common centre of doctrine, of propaganda, and of social organization has shown itself singularly efficacious elsewhere. In fact inasmuch as it corresponds with a need felt in almost every country and as its sim-ple constitution rises out of the nature of things as they are met with equally everywhere it cannot be said to be the property of one mation more than another but to belong to all where the same wants manifest. works upon which the Catholic all where the same wants manifest strength is to be expended with cuerthemselves, and the same perils arise. gy and constancy. Those works Its great popularity at once wins it preparing by means of a good election ought to be of such evident imported esteem and makes it acceptable, and toral organization for the administration. it does not disturb or hinder any trative life of the communes and the other institution, but rather strength and compactness to all institutions, since by its strictly personal organization it stimulates dividuals to enter particular institutions, trains them for practical and truly profitable work, and unites the minds of all in the same sentiments and desire. A social centre of this kind being thus established, all the other institutions of an economic character intended to solve the se cial problem practically and under its various aspects, find themselves as it were, spontaneously grouped together for the general end that united them, whilst they also, according to the various needs which they seek to meet, take different forms and means as the particular scope of each re-guires. And here We are pleased to express Our satisfaction at much that has already been done in this connection in Italy, with the sure hope that, granted the Divine aid, much more will be done in the future to consolidate the good that has been achieved, and to extend it with ever-increasing zeal. In this work the Opera del Congressie Combatail Cattolici has randered itself wor thy of high praise, thanks to the intelligent activity of the uninent mes

who have directed it and who were

bors ought to remain thus under the energetic direction of those who are at its head. In order that Catholic action should be efficacious in every respect it is not sufficient that it should be proportionate to the social needs of the present day; must likewise strengthen itself by all society, and the public life of States. Otherwise there is the risk of groping a long time in search of insecure notain is in hand and has been well tested, or of proposing institutions and methods suitable perhaps to other times, but not understood by the people of to-days or finally of the practical rule of common effort and the bond of unity and charity. citizens which modern civil constitutions offer to all, Catholics as well Catholic works, then, various and this last point-is is certain that the as others. And-to conclude with multiple in form, but all equally in- modern constitutions of States gives tended to promote effectually the indistinctly to all the power of ingrouped together and consolidated lies the obligations imposed by the fluencing public affairs, and Cathowhere necessary for this most holy law of God and the prescriptions of and most necessary purpose. But, in the Church being safe, can use that power with a safe conscience to prove that they are fit, like others, and ous works of which it consists, it is ate in furthering the material and even better than others, to co-opercivil welfare of the people, and thus to acquire that authority and spect which make it possible also fer tion amongst all. Of the necessity of interests—those of the soul. Those them to defend and promote higher in kind, extending to direct participation in the political life of country and the representation of the nerable brethren, from departing from the rule laid down by Our predecessor of sacred memory, Pius JX, and followed by another predecessor of sacred memory. Leo XIII, during his long Pontificate, according to which rule it is forbidden to Catholics generally in Italy to participate in legislative power. But other reasons equally grave, affecting in the highest degree the welfare of society, which must be safeguarded at any cost, may require that in particular cases a dispensation from the rule be granted, especially when you, veperable brethren, hold it to be strictly necessary for the good of souls and in the best interests of your churches, and when you ask for it. Now the possibility of this favorable concession from Us begets, on the part of all Catholics, the duty then, of importance that the activity gives Provincial Councils should be extended to suitable preparation and organization for political life, as was seasonably recommended in the Circular of the 3rd December, 1904, by the General Presidency of the Opere Economiche in Italy. At the same time the elevated principles which regulate the conscience of every true Catholic should be inculcated, followed in practice. Every member of the Church should strive in every circumstance to be and to appear truly Catholic, accepting public outies and performing them with firm and constant resolve to promote with all his power the social and economic welfare of his country and especially of the people in accordance with the maxims Christian civilization and to defend at the same time the suprame interat the same time the suprame inter-ests of the Church, which are these of religion and justice. Such are, venerable brethren, the character, the object and the conditions of Catholic action in its most important feature the solution of the social question which deserves to have all the Catholic forces applied to it with the greatest energy and constancy.

(Continued on Page 4.)

The name "SURPRISE"

IRISH CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY College, which has monopolized the

to

Speaking before the Maynooth

Union on June 15, Rev. Dr. O'Don-

nell, Bishop of Raphoe, attributed in

the disastrous effect of "the split"

on public opinion in Great Britain,

as well as in Ireland. But for that

the Inish Party would have secured

a satisfactory University Bill before

the opening of the present century,

ground to recover, he said, But par

ties will not be always so unevenly

balanced as they have been in recent

years (hear, hear); and Mr. Redmond

is not the man to lose his chance (ap-

plause). The justice of our claim

alone will never rouse British public

concerns, to action on the University

legislation, the best means of getting

over what Lord Robertson styles "the

worry, to obstruct and upset, skil-

fully and persistently directed by our

political leaders at the head of ar

united people, to be turned into co-

operation only when the cause of jus-

tice is boldly embraced. Assuredly

with their advocacy of our claims an

expression of regret for the attitude

the Bishops have felt called upon to

assume towards the Queen's Colleges,

have done nothing whatever to bring

Cork and Galway into harmony with

from the start, in staff and adminis

tration, while the President of Ste

President of Blackrock also, with no

Government at their back, have no

trouble in recruiting a native staff

fications from the ranks of Irish gra-

duates. Perhaps the spirit of effici-

ency, with fostering Irish insistence

may move some administration soon to ask whether local government in

the South and West does not badly

need an educational extension, ever

if the new authority took the Prus-

sian view that religion should be of

ficially taught, and were resolved

ultimate referee on suestions of re

velation (applause). Under proper

government, and with suitable courses, the existing grants, and far

larger ones, could be most advantage

From the large

ously utilized for higher education

diocese of Kerry and the small dio-

cese of Achonry alone, there used to be as much talent in Maynooth as

nearer to the core of the University

question is the position of Trinity

sity College (loud applause).

that the Crown should not be

government,

the two provinces.

their surroundings, as Belfast

phen's Green, and, doubtless,

who never fail to combine

was

the

in office, is the power to harry,

even if Home Rule had been for

time defeated. We have

part Ireland's lost opportunity

stands for Pure.

Hard, Solid

Soap. The

bestvalue

in

Laundry

Soap.

ace of the Irish people, and

Conducted by HELENE.

starch, as is commonly said, out of us, the extreme humidity only inour discomfort, so we grumble and with no alternative but to course. It takes a very pretty wowe should remember that the animals or a green gauze, but veils are suffering as well, and we should be considerate for them during those trying days. The Humane Society part of the costume that does have placed water troughs for dogs at intervals, and people are only asked to keep them replenished. In many cases this small act of kindness is neglected. Again, horses are allowed to stand in the sun with tight check roin, when it would be so easy to cross to the shade. We could go on enumerating the ways in which we sin against the faithful beast who serves us well, but if these two cases in point be observed we will ways cruel instanct, simply want of thoughtr but inasmuch as we are wantonly cruel to our animal friends in just such measure would we serve our fellow man



Those quaint old crocheted purses with rings for the middle dividing the copper from the silver, are "in"

A nice parasol to flaunt abroad on July days is of white silk with a deep border of great splashing crimson poppies.

The smartest hats turn abruptly in the back to admit shower effects in ribbons, flowers, etc. When the droop over the face is unbecoming the shape of the hat can be modified by dents, giving the Charlotte Corday effect. or more of the short back sailor of natural colored straw variety with trimmings of pink roses and foliage and shaded risbon so popular

Seamless corset waists, woven in one piece ready for fitting, are among the novelties. 'Armholes and neck are finished with lace and beading, woven on as in allover trimming and the more elaborate styles have medallions or fancy inserts of lace down the fronts. All the work needed to complete the waist is a ribbon drawstring to shape the top, which is curved for a round neck, and the waistband and fastenings. The material for such a corset waist costs from \$1 to \$1.50.

In this season of accordeon and sunburst gowns for afternoon wear, every woman who is contemplating having one made should get a material that holds the pleats well and is at the same time stylish. And this year she has a choice of voile, brilliantines and crepe de Chines and, of course, chiffon, China silk are always popular. If she is willing to do a little dressmaking at home any woman who can save at least one-third of the entire cost of having the pleating done by machine instead of having the cutting done in the shops. A fichu that can be very easily

made is made of white silk mull; but quickly disappear. equally as pretty of any sheer material in either other soft white, black or some delicate color It is circular in cut in the back and over the shoulders has long tapering ends and is bordered by two ruffles of Valenciennes lace edging and is fitted to the neck by several soft folds. Another is an average lar or yoke made of Irish lace inser-Cluny lace appliqued with heavy crorings arranged in large and with the spaces between embroidered in heavy silk floss in soft pastel shades. This colard, pongee and colored lines dresses

edged ribbons are coming into use again, and their employment is marked by many fanciful conceits. the narrower widths they are plaited into somewhat stiff quillings, and these are made to stand up edge cuffs, revers, tucks, folds and er trimming devices. Flounces, are often edged with them, and about as often as not the picot edged ribbon is shirred on as a founda-tion to some of the sheer blond laces used so lavishly to trim the

The matching fad has been ex-

oppressive heat takes the tended to gloves. The latest glove kid in all shades. This gauntlet is supposed to be turned back over wrist. Veils match, as a matter of While we suffer a great deal, man to look well under a mauve match hats. A few white lace veils are seen, and many lace edged and gauze veils. About the only not have to match are the shoes

The elbow sleeve gains daily in popularity, but it is not very large in outline, says the Washington Star Narrow and high stands the cuff, and from the elbow to the wrist is usual to supply this with a tightly fitting undersleeve of lace or of lawn and lace, the latter being the more favored fashion

+ + +

TIMELY HINTS.

To toughen china and glass place the new china in a boiler of have fulfilled the divine law. Those water, bring to boil gradually, boil little delinquencies suggest not al- for four hours and leave standing in the water till cool. Glass or china toughened in this way will never crack with hot water.

For oiling the floors of hous that have not good boards one small can of cherry red paint mixed with two quarts of boiled linseed oil and applied with a cloth will be found excellent.

A simpler way for good floors is to heat to the boiling point common boiled linseed oil and while still hot go over the floor, using an old paint brush and keeping the oil constantly hot. Even should the floor be rough and inclined to sliver this will found a great improvement.

If a new shoe does not conform comfortably to the shape of the foot, put on a smoothly fitting stocking fasten the shoe and put the foot into as warm water as can be comfort ably borne, covering the instep, Hold the foot in the water until the leather is quite wet, then loop the shoe on till thoroughly dried. This treatment will not harm the finest patent or other leather, and makes any style of shoe fit with perfect

A few drops of kerosene added to the starch makes ironing easier and lends a gloss to the linen. hate the odor of kerosene, it is said, and if the outside of a screen door be rubbed with the oil, the opening of the door will not be followed by an inrush of the winged pests. There is only one drawback to that expedient. The family do not like the odor of kerosene any better than the flies do.

Where valuable books or picture are the room must have a fire. It is false economy to save coal and ruingood articles of furniture through exping them in a damp room.

Brass on bedsteads should not be polished with ordinary brass polishers, as they destroy the coat of lacquer that is put on to prevent the brass from tarnishing. It should be a cloth moistened with sweet oil and sew two pieces of cloth together can polish it with a soft cloth, then with a chamois skin

Old, scratched knives may be made sending the skirt all ready for the to look like new if tallow is well rubbed on the knife-board-tallow candle will do-and then knife pow-Scratches and stains will

+ + +

RECIPES.

Cream of spinach soup makes appetizing and attractive luncheon first course served in bouillon cup with whipped cream. To make wash and drain a quart of the vege table, chop it and boil it with half a slice of onion in just enough water to keep it from burning-about half a cupful. When it is tender, turn in two cupsful of milk and half-pint bottles of cream and let it simmer very slowly until the ture is thoroughly scalded through Then strain, thicken with a tablespoonful of butter and with salt and paprika. The onion may be omitted.

Dainty sandwiches combine a slice each of brown bread and white bread. An excellent filling for such a sandwich is made of minced grees a sandwich is made of minced green pepper, English walnufs and olives blended with croam cheese and softened with mayonnaise. Cut the sandwiches with cooky cutters, which come in a hundred different shapes, and arrange them in rows in which the white and brown bread are alternately upward.

Strawberry Cocktail (Harper's Ba-

zar recipe)-Mash a quart of berr add the juice of one lemon and orange, two cups of sugar, six c or water. Leave for two hours, then stir till the sugar is dissolved, and strain through a jelly bag. Put on ice till very cold, and serve in tall glasses, well chilled, with three strawberries sliced in each glass. If the day is very warm, a little shave ed ice may be added.
Potato Baked with Che

thin four large boiled potatoes and arrange in a buttered dish in layers sprinkling between the layers a little salt and pepper and three ounces of grated cheese. Over the whole pour two eggs beaten into a pint of cream. Bake in a moderate over about half an hour.

A pleasant novelty in jelly is obwalnuts are used to garnish the jelly a delightful combination of flavoring will result.

Gullosch.-Cut into dice two medium-sized raw potatoes. Heat in frying pan two tablespoonsful of olive oil; when hot add the potato dice. Stir to prevent burning, and cook for five minutes. Ad! one-hall teaspoonful paprika, one cupful wiling water, one cupful cold cooked chicken chopped fine, two-hirds teaspoonful salt. Cover closely and cook until potatoes are done, stirring occasionally.

Coffee Gingerbread-Stir one teaspoonful of soda into one cupiul of nolasses, add one cupful of cold coffee, three-quarters of a cupicl melted butter or lard, two teaspoonfuls of ginger and two cupsful flour. Beat thoroughly and i ake in a quick oven.

+ + + HOME INTERESTS

A PRACTICAL COSTUME. How Women Can Have One With Seven Pockets.

Without pockets woman is at great disadvantage in her competition with man in business or in tra vel. A man has fourteen and some times more pockets in his business suits, while woman has not even one but is obliged to carry an amazing array of small belongings or descend Fashion has to many subterfuges. forced women to adopt skirts where pockets would seem to be impossible but if any woman will follow the simple plan here shown she can be independent of all those little pedimenta, and no one will be any wiser, and she will have the free use of her hands for her protection the many dangers of life. Skirts now are fashionably made with multiplicity of plaits, generally stitched along the outer edges. neath these plaits long pockets can be put and the opening so arrange to close invisibly with small hook The front breadth is to and eyes. be made like a panel, stitched along the edges to the bottom. The left side forms the placket, closing with hools and eyes or with buttons tailor style. The right side has deep pocket entirely invisible if the opening is closed with buttons hooks.

der the plaits on the right side and two on the left back of the from breadth along the hips. The wais rubbed with a soft cloth, and if it may be in blouse style or a jacket begins to look discolored rub it with An inside pocket is made of chamois in three compartments, each fasten ing with a strong button to hold valuables. This is sewed fast to the inside at the bust line. A natty small pocket is made like the watch pocket in a vedt to hold a watch or small change and is deep enough on the inside to be of practical use.

The plaits of the skirt are stitched then left to flare. This gives abundant space for the deep pockets to contain quite an astonishing numb of things, all unsuspected by an pockets ought to make them appr ciated by business women and tour ists to whom a satchel would be burden. And valuables would be much safer.

> ... A PAPER PILLOW.

A paper pillow is invaluable sickness, especially in cases of fever as it keeps continually cool and is sive. All scraps of writin ot expen paper, old notes, old envelopes an aper which comes to hand-may Cut these into strips ene-half inch wide and two inch ong, curl them well with a penkrafe after mixing in a few shreds of flan-nel, stuff the pillowcase quite, full,

nd you have a comfortable pillow. ...

WALKING WITH A CHILD. A physician, discussing some of the ills from which children suffer, said "I am of the opinion that many of the deformities and weaknesses of children are caused by the dreading of the dread

wit that some grown pe of taking small children out walking and dragging them along at a fast

jumped, ran, and stumbled frequently losing its feet and being brought up to the perpendicular by jesk of the arm

track of them, and when the man stopped, as he shortly did, at store, I stepped in and spoke to the child. Her father was busy, and paid no attention to me

fever heat, and every nerve and fibre tained by using sweet cider in place of the little body was quivering from the overstraining of the muscles. I the overstraining of the muscles. If that child doesn't have an attack of rickets, or some kindred trouble, I shall be very seriously mistaken my estimate of the injury it received in that dreadful dragging over a

rough walk.

"Adults are, as a rule, altogethe too careless about matters of this kind. They seem not to take into consideration the fact that a child's length of step is relatively so much shorter than their own.

"I believe that many cases of rickets are brought on by this habit of pulling children by the arms. necessarily is a strain on the spine, and must be productive of unpleas ant if not dangerous results.

"Children should never have their arms stretched above their heads. It is sometimes difficult to know just how to manage in leading them, but this point should always be kept in and no unnecessary pulling mind. must ever be indulged in."-Farming World. + + +

FOR MAN'S EYE.

opinion, so much engrossed in other Houseleeping is a trade quite question. So long as Irish public opinion is not allowed to mould Irish political difficulty" with any party it is a strange circumstance that Micontinually harping about

Miss May Dupp, "I wouldn't cry that way.

"Boo-hoo! No." replied Tommy "that's because it would wash yere complexion all off."-Philadelphia Press.

TOO MANY FOR HIM.

At the conclusion of the regular esson at a certain Sunday-school the Superintendent made a short address to the assembled classes. At the end

"Now all you boys and girls that would like to go to Heaven when you

Instantly every child had a hand in the air except one little fellow sitting in the far corner, who, in answer to the superintendent's question, "Don't you want to go to Heaven?" not if that would make the name

A little girl asked her mother ars went to heaven, and was swered, "No, I suppose not." then asked if papa ever told a lie.
"Well," said the mother, "I sup

se he sometimes does.".
"Well, did you, and grandpa, and Uncle Jim ever tell a lie ?"

"Yes. I suppose sometime in ou lives we have told what wasn't ex-

'Well," said the little girl, after moment's deep reflection, "I should think it would be awful lonesome in eaven with nobody there but Good George Washington."

. . . . Tramp (at the door).--If ye pleas

Mrs Muggs (sternly) .- There, that rill do, I am tired of this even acting whine of 'Lady, lady.' I am ast a plain woman, and—

ist a plain woman, and— Tramp—You are, madam—one of the plainest women I've ever seen or one of the honestest to own u

"I had a little curiosity to keep

"The child's temperature was

much as plumbing and carpentering, and has many more details. hope of a country is the digestion of its people. Given a nation of scientific housekeepers, you produce a healthy people. Cooks are chemists, and the importance of their familiarity with the action of one food upon as other is quite as necessary as like knowledge on the part of the demonstrafor in a laboratory. Make woman realize the importance of do mestic science, appeal to her pride in her own skill, and you will her devotion to the enterprise. It is "the kitchen being woman's place" that men will make their wives fee

> + + + FUNNY SAYINGS.

> > NOT SAFE.

"Here, here, Tommy !" exclaimed

+ * *

of his remarks he said :

die hold up your hands." dia and Ceylon, Burmahm the Anda

. . .

A LONESOME PLACE.

little girl.

never shown any friendly feeling towards them that arose above the instincts of self-preservation. Unlike a great English University going back to the early middle ages and never part Ireland's lost opportunity to the severed from the life of the nation, realize a Catholic University to the it was planted here 300 years ago, severed from the life of the nation. endowed with spoils wrested from the people and the eir Church, to promote higher education and crush Irish faith and nationality. The members of its board ring the hanges on the endowment of Theology at Maynooth. It so happens that Maynooth comprehends the facculties also of Arts and Philosophy; and if it be true that in disendowment Maynooth was endowed on a small scale, there is exactly the same reason for saying that in disendowment the whole Protestant Church was endowed on an enormous scale Dr. Hogan has made that patent to the world (applause). But as the Maynooth disendowment is so much admired, surely a corresponding treatment will serve for Trinity College. wealth and property at its back, it is much easier for it to succeed, under compensation for vested interests, through voluntary contributions than it was for Maynooth. The surplus will do something provide higher education for the Catholics of Ireland. £9,000 a year from Donegal, largely off the Abbey ands of St. Eunan and St. Columba, has gone long enough to Trinity, College without any return to the district. There is a claim anterior to the cry "Hands off Trinity College." It is "Hands off the revenues of Irish monasteries." which have passed to no private owner. The puly lic income of Trinity College, no matter what action is taken on the report of the Viceregal Commission, helongs to the nation, and should no longer constitute a monopoly to sustain an anti-Irish ascendency in the body politic and reserve University education for an intoler The device of endeavoring to attract our best Intermediate students by pecuniary inducements will only result in the provision of liberal exhibitions for them in more congenial surroundings. This is no time for apathy among Irish Catholics. It is a time for improving, if possible, even on the splendid record of the Catholic University Medical School. With unfailing patience and unbending d termination, under God's blessing on our united strength, the prospects for a University for the Gael and men and women of Gaelic feeling.

Confirmed at III Years.

ed to recede, will soon be seen

have advanced (loud applause).

orthy of the olden time in breadth

and elevation, usefulness and kindliness, science and faith, when it seem-

Charles Henry Burr Crosby, said o be 111 years old, a remarkable an who lived at the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Detroit, fich., was one of those to whom Bishop Foley administered the Sacrament of Confirmation recently. crosby has a carefully written hisof his life. His mother was a nalf-breed squaw. Crosby was well ducated, given a great deal of attention by his father, but grew up a sailor and wonderer. He can speak three languages, and talks with a rapidity and fluency that is remark-able for one so old. The kindness able for one so old. The kindness with which Crosby has been treated by the Little Sisters of the Poor, where he has been for nearly three years, has drawn him to the Catholic faith. In the "cleventh hour" of his life he received first Communion, and is probably the oldest man to whom Bishop Foley has ever administered the Sacrament of Confirmation.

Whatever are you children do-

OUR Dear Girls and Boys: I was so pleased las the nice lot of lette made a good beginnin Surely there counts of school closin send them along. Wr letters as you like. I ways be room in the c + + +

THURSDAY, JUL

THE BEST H "Get down on the floor Get down on the floo 'And that is the song th Sings to me at close "Get down on the floor Get down with me. Get down on the floor Me 'ants to sit down

Then overboard goes th And down on the flo-And onto him clambers And baby is more tha And daddy's a horse an Or daddy's a ship at And rolls with a little As happy as she can

Yea, rolls with the ba

And grumbles and ha And always a dimpled 1 With rounded and dim Sits perched aloft unfe And laughing with ch As the daddy ship goes And tumbling across

And, oh, but that ship The waves may foam But never the ship goes Too much for the bal And never the horse go Or plunges or jumps So much as to mar the Of the wee little girl s

Oh, good is the hour in When labor is put asid And daddy becomes a h A wee little girl may Or daddy becomes a plur Big ship on the storm And is guided and capta

By the baby with dimp + + +

OUR DOG. From Lippincott's Me take the following story

in Church." "He was a little fluste entering the chapel-so there, and all sitting so this there was something for Our Dog, and when unnatural quiet they ro to sing, Our Dog was fri would have run out of the doors were closed. covered himself. They folks after all-such as h

day in street and house.

"He began to recogniz

another. He tried to get sociability with them, bu body seemed strangely and altered. Our Dog is this cut him. But his is ant, recuperative nature, himself on his own resc morant of the proprieties or church service. The c parated from the congreg by a raised platform. On ed Our Dog. Again there then smelt of the organis ged his tail at him. T looked with an amused eye; but he could not stor then smelt of the basso-pr smelt of the tenor; he sme one side and then on the he went back and resmelt. over again; also the organ a little curious. There n chorus of dogs inside and at the keys tormenting the at any rate, it was not n walked around it, and every crack and corner to

He was dr

elt first at th

mystery. He tried to co miliarity out of that ch seemed to be having a go course he wanted a he in it himself. It was of stood and looked and we bushy tail at them as h

could. But selfishly, they their pleasure to themse left the choir and came among the congregation.

among the congregation.

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Just the thing! Up he ju his paws on that I

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

BY AUNT BECKY.

Dear Girls and Boys:

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ap.

I was so pleased last week to see the nice lot of letters. You have made a good beginning for vacation time. Surely there must be accounts of school closings. Why, not send them along. Write as many letters as you like. There will always be room in the corner.

Your loving AUNT BECKY.

+++

THE BEST HOUR.

"Get down on the floor here, daddy Get down on the floor and play. 'And that is the song that my baby Sings to me at close of day. down on the floor and tumble, Get down with me, daddy, do: Get down on the floor now, daddy, Me 'ants to sit down on you.'

Then overboard goes the paper, And down on the floor goes dad; And onto him clambers baby. And baby is more than glad; And daddy's a horse and wagon Or daddy's a ship at sea, As happy as she can be.

Yea, rolls with the babe and tum-

And grumbles and haws, and goes And always a dimpled baby With rounded and dimpled kneed Sits perched aloft unfearing, And laughing with childish gies As the daddy ship goes tossing And tumbling across the sea.

And, oh, but that ship is careful: The waves may foam and curl, But never the ship goes plunging Too much for the baby girl, And never the horse gets fractious Or plunges or jumps aside So much as to mar the pleasure Of the wee little girl astride.

Oh, good is the hour in the gloaming, en labor is put aside And daddy becomes a horsey A wee little girl may ride; Or daddy becomes a plunging Big ship on the stormy seas, And is guided and captained onward By the baby with dimpled knees.

+ + + OUR DOG.

From Lippincott's Magazine

"He was a little flustered on first entering the chapel-so many people this there was something awesome for Our Dog, and when out of this unnatural quiet they rose suddenly to sing, Our Dog was frightened and would have run out of doors, only the doors were closed. He soon recovered himself. They were only folks after all-such as he saw every day in street and house.

"He began to recognize one after

He tried to get up a little sociability with them, but they took little or no notice of him. Everyseemed strangely constrained and altered. Our Dog is a pet, and this cut him. But his is a solf-reliant, recuperative nature, so he threw himself on his own resources for amusement. He was dreadfully igmorant of the proprieties of church or church service. The choir is se parated from the congregation only by a raised platform. On this walkin it himself. It was of no use. He stood and looked and wagged his stood and looked and wagged his bushy tail at them as hard as he bushy tail at them as hard as he could. But selfishly, they kept all fet the choir and came down again among the congregation. There, sure amough, were two little girls on the sack seat. He knew them; he had back seat. He knew them; he had back seat. He knew them; he had back seat. He thing I Up he jumped with his paws on that back seat; yet even

they were in no humor for play. They pushed him away, and looked ach other as if to say, 'Did you ever see such conduct in church?

"It was rebuff everywhere. Our Dog would look closer into this matter The congregation were all standing up. So he walked to the open end of a pew, jumped on it, and behind the people's backs, and walked to get in front of the little girls, that he might have an explanation with them. Just then the hymn ceased. Everybody sat down with the sub-dued crash of silk and broadcloth. Everybody on that bench came near sitting on Our Dog. It was a terrible scramble to get out.

"Still he kept me employed. There was a line of chairs in the aisle. In one of these deliberately sat Our Dog. If everybody would do nothing but sit still and look at that man in the pulpit, so would he. But some how he moved one hind leg inadvertently. It slipped over the chair's edge. Our Dog slipped over with it and came as near tumbling as any being with four legs can. All this made noise and attracted attention. Little boys and girls and big boys and girls snickered and snorted and strained as only people can snicker, mort and strain where they ought not to. Even some of the elders nade queer faces. The sexton then tried to put Our Dog out. But he had no idea of going. He had come with our folks and he was not going until they went. The strange grabbed for him and he dodged him time and again with all his native grace and agility. This was some thing like; it was indeed fun. The sexton gave up the chase; it was the sermon. Our Dog was ruining sorry to see him go and sit down; he stood at a distance and looked at him, as if to say, 'Well, ain't you going to try it again?'

"Then, in an innocent and touching ignorance that he was violating all the proprieties of time and place, Our Dog went boldly up on the pulpit stairs while our minister was preaching. and stood and surveyed the congregation. Indeed, he appropriated much of that congregation's attention to himself. He stood there and surveyed that audience with a confidence and assurance which, to a nervous and inexperienced speaker, would be better than gold or diamonds. He didn't care. He take the following story of "Our Dog in Church." smelt of the minister. He thought he'd try and see if the latter were in a mood for any sociability. No: he was busier than the rest there, and all sitting so quiet. In stupidity and silence of all this crowd of people who sat there and looked

at him puzzled Our Dog. "He could see no sense in Some little girls and boys did smile as he stood there; seemingly those smiles were for him. But as soon as he reciprocated the apparent tention, so soon as he made them, the smiles would vanish, the faces become solemn. And so last, with a yawn, Our Dog flung himself on the aisle floor, laid his hend on his fore paws and counted over the beef bones he had buried during the last week. Not a word clear over his head.

... BOYS ARE WATCHED.

streets and public places we often wonder if they know that business eys but he could not stop. Our Dog then smelt of the basso-profundo; he smelt of the tenor; he smelt them on one side and then on the other. Then he went back and resmelt them all over again; also the organ. That was a little curious. There might be a chorus of dogs inside and that man at the keys tormenting them. To him, at any rate, it was not melody. He walked around it, and smelt at every crack and corner to get at the mystery. He tried to coax a little boy can depend on it that every crack and corner to get at the mystery. He tried to coax a little familiarity out of that choir. They seemed to be having a good time; of course he wanted a hand or a paw in it himself. The seemed to be having a good time; of the seemed to be have the seemed to be having a good time; of the seemed to be having a good time; of the seemed to be having a good time; of the seemed to be having a good time; of the seemed to be a good time; of the seemed to be a good time; of the se of the loafers and rowdies if they ever want to be called to responsi-ble positions.

put in two buttoners instead of one.
As soon as Willie reached home and opened the box he found the extra buttoner, and asked his mother if she thought he ought to carry one of them back. She said she supposed merchant intended for him to keep both of them, but to go and

On his way back to town he me some of his boy acquaintances, who asked where he was going. He told them how the merchant had made o mistake and that he was going to return one of the buttoners. One of the boys said:

"What's an old shoe buttoner? They don't cost a cent. The storekeeper will laugh at you."

Willie went on his way and returned the buttoner to the merchant, who told him it was put in by restales but that he need not have troubled to return it.

"Hello, old Shoe Buttoner !" At first he thought he would cry. but he said to himself

"I did right, and there is no use in crying about doing right."

The vacation came; the same merchant from whom Willie Ind chased the shoes some months before advertised for a boy. Willie was anxious to make some money of his own, and his mother allowed him to apply for the place. When he wasked into the store one of the buys, was waiting his turn to ere the proprietor, said to another lov : "Well, here comes Shoe Batton-

The merchant looked around and recognized the honest face of his former customer, and employed him immediately. He was so tait! ful and honest that he has been in that store from that day till this, and is now

one of the proprietors.
One of Willie's old friends, who recalled the circumstances which have just related, said the other

"Will, didn't it make ; ou 'ee! good when you got your position because you had returned a shoe buttomin? Mr. Will replied to the frourse, I was glad to get the position, but most of my feeling good over it was because I knew I had done right "--

DOG AS A MAIL CARRIER.

Selected.

Mr. Jonathan Radcliffe, of Vale Summit, Allegany County, Md., Las a very intelligent dog that acts as a gularly meets the early morning rassenger train on the George's Creek train speeds past Mr. Radcliffe's place, on its way to the station, the little black terrier, known as Carlo III., waits patiently about forty feet from the track for the brakeman to throw the bundle of papers off the train. Carlo usually catches the bundle in his mouth. He knows the ngine whistle, and when it is sounded, about half a mile below the sta tion, Carlo may be seen racing for his place along the tracl, sometimes from the house, and sometimes from the mountain side, where he has been chasing small wild animals. Several days ago while the regular passenger engine was in for repairs, Carlo failed to appear for his bundle, and it is thought the strange engine whistle fooled him. He makes no attempt of the sermon touched him; it went to go to any other train, and on its down trip to Cumberland, the whistle of the regular engine does not disturb him. At times brakeman will hold the package When you see the boys on the little longer than usual and Carlo will impatiently run after the train,

man, 'I'll fix you' ?" "Don't bother me, Harry. Don't

you see that I am reading?"
"But, papa," said the boy. "I wish
you would tell me, for I want to indeed, if we find the marks of saint-

Burdock LOOD

Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.

No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and puri-fying properties.

Externally, heals Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, and all Eruptions.

Internally, restores the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to healthy action. If your appetite is poor, to return it.

Next morning at school several lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the of the boys when they met Willie full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.

> family physician, was not within easy reach, a strange doctor was called in. This doctor had a solemn face and a feel altogether sure of him.

Presently Mrs. Bonsall left the room to get something that was needed, and Harry thought he would make friends with the doctor by opening a conversation with him. Going to give me some medicine doctor ?'

"Oh, yes," answered the doctor, 'I'm going to give you some medicine Don't worry, my little man; I'll fix you.'

Suddenly there came to Harry the explanation that his father had recently given him of those fearful words, and, throwing off the covers, he leaped out of bed, rushed for the door, and, before the doctor could recover from his amazement at the ain't long for this world. I bought boy's astonishing behavior, the little ellow was clinging to his mother out in the hall and begging to send away the man who was going to "do him

It tools half an hour to get Harry quieted down and another half hour to persuade him to take the strange doctor's medicine.

THE IDEALS OF YOUTH.

It is easy to promise purselves, when starting out in life, that we will never lower our ideals, that we will always go onward and upward, mail carrier for him. The dog rel and that we will ever be found abreast of the times, in sympathy and co-operation with the leaders of and Cumberland railroad, and us the progressive thought. We do not dream of the constant vigilance that must be exercised in order to keep our ideals in sight; we do not count on all the influences from without and within against which we must struggle if we would remain true to the high and beautiful aspirations of youth.

ANXIOUS MOTHERS.

The summer morths are a bad time for little ones and an anxious time for mothers. Stomach and bowel troubles come quickly during the hot weather, and almost before the mother realizes that there is danger the little one may be beyond aid. In every home at this season there should be kept a box of Baby's Own Tablets, and at the first symptom of illness they should be given. They promptly cure cholera infantum diarrhoea and stomach troubles, and are just the thing the mother needs night. time to keep her children at this wonder if they know that business barking furiously. He never fails to men are watching them. In every meet the regular morning train when N.S., says: "I always keep Baby's tain no opiate or harmful drug. You can get the Tablets from your medi-Now, Mr. Bonsall was reading the cine dealer or by mail at 25 cents evening paper and didn't want to be a box by writing the Dr. Williams' disturbed, so he answered rather im-

> know, and I won't hother you may be same food by which we have ourselves been led. They have been left there merely to give the habits and conversations.
>
> "Till do you up," repeated Harry, and then, after thinking a moment—"but, papa, what does "I'll do you up' meen?"
>
> "Now, I'll tell you," said his father, "and then you must not ask me another question this evening. It means that some man is going to will another man."
>
> And Harry, who was only five, papinful and difficult journey must have cost to him who went before. He simply takes the road with the same end in view that the other had, and presently walked away.
>
> About a week later the little man was taken ill, and as Dr. Ainslie, the "The Dolphip." snow, and I won't hother you any ly footsteps on the same road by

AT THE STATION.

He stood before the sergeant's desk in the Harrison street police station his ragged old cap in hand. He had no overcoat and his clothes looked the worse for wear. When the sergeant looked up from his work the old fellow shifted his cap from one hand to the other and said in a bro-

"Could you give me a night's lodg-

The weather was bitter cold that evening, and the sergeant's heart was warmer than usual.

"Well, my good man, what is your name ?" asked the sergeant. "My name is Patrick McHugh. I've lived in Chicago for fifty years and

to-night is the first time I ever had to apply to a police station for lodg-'Well," said the sergeant, "how

does it happen that you have to apply for lodgings this evening? Have you no money?"

"Divil a cent," answered Patrick, with a good-natured laugh. "I gave my last twenty cents to a

young lad who had befriended me

once when I was looking for work solemn manner, and Harry did not He was a clerk in the office of an employment agency where I applied for a job; he spoke a good word for me. He told me afterward that I reminded him of a friend of his father. guess that is why he took such a liking to me. Poor fellow, he lost his job someway and couldn't find anything to do. All his money was spent; his clothes became old and worn, he was ashamed to look for office work, so he hustled coal and odd jobs around a restaurant. haven't seen him for a long time until to-night. He was standing in a warm hallway, but the officer on the post chased him out. He had no money and no place to go. The poor fellow had a bad cold, and I guess he him a hot drink, and paid for a night's lodging, so I came down here to take pot luck with you. Sure you won't turn me out a night like this.

will you, sergeant?' "No," answered the sergeant "Go keeper can do for you."

The old man started down stairs but suddenly he stopped, and, turning to the desk, drew a small purse from his pocket and said, "Sure I almost forgot! I found this on the street to-day and maybe you can find an owner for it."

r'Is there any money in it?" asked the sergeant as he proceeded to open the purse.

"I don't know, sir, I did not open

The sergeant turned it upside down

and out dropped a little wad of bills and some silver. "Eight dollars and seventy cents," he said as he finished counting the

money, "and you looking for a night's lodging!" 'But, sergeant, you see it wasn't mine, and I had no right to if.

The sergeant took an envelope from one of the drawers in the desk, and wrote "\$8.70, found by Patrick Mc-Hugh" upon it. He put the purse into the envelope and locked it in the safe. Taking a quarter from his pocket he handed it to the old man.

"Go and get a bed somewhere You're too honest to sleep in a police station," he said. "I'll advertise the purse, if no one calls for it in a week it belongs to you."

Patrick went off with a happy smile and a "God bless you, sergeant." As the door closed behind him the sergeant felt the cold blast of the "Poor, but honest," he muttered

"I wonder how many of us could stand that test?"—W. P. Riordan, in priest who had been a member

THE RETURN.

Among the few passengers who There was no one to meet him. He stood for a moment and watched some friends greet each other; then his kind face became lit with a hungry longing and he moved with steady step from the platform, breathing gently to himself, "Forty years ! Forty years !"

Though a stranger, he evidently knew the little town. He moved up the main thoroughfare for a block then turned down a side street along whose broad sidewalk many shade trees were growing. No one had spoken to him, for no one knew him, and he had seen no one he knew.

There was a pleasant row of cottages facing the street. Most of them were old and vine-grown, with funny little gables and guaint stoops. He knew who lived here there, everywhere—at least, he knew who lived there forty years ago, and to-day it seemed that time had turned back. To which class do you belong?



for him. As he neared the end of the street, an expression of joy, alloyed with pain, crept to his face, and the emotion which swelled in his breast suffocated him, so that he stopped for a moment and leaned on the stick he carried. Words spoken by a woman two-score years ago, whom first he had loved, and then doubted, came to his mind: "Some day you Some day you will realize your mistake. When you do, come to me; I shall wait." Those were her parting words.

The last house was hers. He could see it through the leaves of the trees in the adjoining yard. Would she know him? Would she receive With a low sound in his throat he went on, and presently was fumbling at the latch on the gate. He raised his eyes to the window where she used to sit and wait for his coming. The window was shuttered, barred! The front door was closed. The yard had run wild with orchard grass and weeds, the neatly kept gravel walk, which he knew of old, was overrun with creepers. Only the row of hollyhocks the fence bloomed bravely, as they used to do. He moved up the walk in a dazed way till he came to the stoop. Then he saw a pine board tacked to one of the posts, and on it the words, "FOR RENT."

Sitting wearily upon the steps, he placed his hat at his side and looked around. Everything was the same, except that everything was untended and wild. His eyes rested vacantly upon the mischievous face of an urhin who, through the palings of the front fence, was covetously regarding some apples on a tree in the yard. Presently the old man lifted his hand and beckoned to the boy. He came willingly, casting side glances at the apples as his bare feet rustled the gravel. The old man put his finger downstairs and see what the lockup and deposited a piece of silver in the and thumb in his waistcoat pocket, grimy hand of the boy.

"What was the lady's name who lived here?" he asked, in a strangely gentle voice.

"Miss Upton," the lad responded with alacrity.

"Where-is-she-now?" was the next query, spoken so softly that the hoy turned his head to catch it.

"Oh, she's daid! Died in th' Spring, early. Took col' frum tin' by a winder-that un, there. She opened it 'fore the weather's warm mough, 'n' she kep' it open too late of evenin's, folks said. I've heard older people say she's waitin' for somebody, or somethin'. She died, 'n' they took her away somewhere where she had some kin. miss her." The boy dug The boy dug at the rough gravel with a calloused toe.

The old man placed another coin in the boy's hand.

"Thank you," he said, more gently than ever. "Can you tell me your next train comes through ?" "Goin' which way ?" asked the lad, alertly.

"Any way."

"Two o'clock; you've gof nearly an hour "

"Thank you; that's all-good-bye." Thirty minutes later a stooped figure crept slowly back up the board idewalk toward the little station,-Edwin Carlile Litsey, in New World.

AGAIN THE CONFESSIONAL

Le Figaro, of Paris, says that a one of the disbanded religious gregations recently had an interview with the chief of police, in the course of which he handed over to the police official a magnificent gold bracelet. enriched with emerald and diamonds, alighted when the train drew up at ing winged horses and hunting dogs. and with embossed figures represent The bracelet, which was stolen years ago, was given the priest one of his penitchts, in order that it might be restored to its owner. The priest refused to give the name of the penitent, pleading the secrecy of the confessional. Le Figure adds that the bracelet has been placed in the bureau of lost articles to await reclamation by the owner. L'Univ a Catholic organ, commenting on the incident, says: "This is a splendid opportunity for the radical sheets to revise their eloquent tirades against the greediness of the members of the religious congregations and the per-nicious influences of the confessional."

The Crue Mitness

And Catholic Chronicle

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THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1905.

MONSIGNOR NUGENT.

The late Monsignor Nugent, whose death we chronicled last week was 83 years of age, nearly sixty of which were consecrated to the service of God and produced rare fruits of souls saved and dwarfed and wretched livescared for. Love for the poor and the afflicted was the burning power in the great priest's career His beart went out to every frail and helples human creature. His noble counten ance reflected the strong, pitying soul claimed a share of every brokenhearted outcast's misery. He prayed and worked for his charges; and erected a refuge for boys, a home for women and a shelter for friendles girls. He drew the sympathy of grea men to his aid and the example of his Christian life was destined to impress the masses of the great English city of Liverpool at a time of crisis, when the prejudices of extreme Protestants threatened to provoke an anti-Catholic crusade.

Mgr. Nugent was a modern minder philanthropist. He recognized the power of the press for good and the paper which he founded and held his connection with to the last helped him incalculably in all his undertakings for the glory of God and the betterment of his fellow mortals' lot.

DIOCESE OF ST. HYACINTHE BEREAVED.

The diocese of St. Hyacinthe is doubly bereaved in the death of its venerated head, His Lordship Bishop Decelles, and in the almost simultaneous death of Rev. Mother Ca. therine, Superior of its Community of the Precious Blood, and Superior General of the Order throughout the American continent. The venerated Bishop had lived a long life of meritorious work in a comparatively short time, for there were yet lacking to him several years of the three score and ten of the Psalmist, and Mother Cathenine, from small be ginnings, had raised up in her Order many spiritual daughters both in the United States and Canada. The ork of Mother Catherine had b greatly assisted by the Bishop, and city to the column devoted to Montthe Sisters of the Precious Blood had ever regarded him as their first friend and father, it will therefore require a supreme effort on the part of the community at St. Hyacinthe to recover from the great loss sustained in the death of their founder and that of their benefactor. The people of the diocese are also doubly bereft, for they are deprived of a zealous prelate and tender pastor while at the same time they mourn the loss of a woman, born one of themselves whose odor for sanctity has spread far and wide, and whose spiritual daughters everywhere now rise and call her blessed.

ENGLISH BISHOPS AND EDUCA-

TION. again the Archbishop and Bishops of England have issued a joint toral to the faithful under their

charge enjoining them to re-

that they are the sentinels and dians of the cause of Catholic ed cation. Necessarily these letters of the English hierarchy are filled with the technicalities and details of paochial interests; but care is taken to define what a Catholic school is inder any law that pretends to meet the Catholic claim. Thus their lordshins sav :

"All our efforts will have been in vain, all our sacrifices will have been thrown away, should a day ever con in which we no longer have Catholic teachers in our Catholic schools. Catholic school without a Catholic eacher, or under a teacher who, though Catholic in name and in out ward profession, has not a Catholic spirit, or who possesses an inade quate knowledge of the Catholic faith or who has been brought up outside Catholic influence, is of little use for the Catholic education of our children.

There is the vital and practical point. The Catholic Church must ever have at her command an adequate force of trained and qualified teachers in whose hands every interest and good aim of the children se cular and religious can be safely re posed.

STRAIGHT TALK TO ORANGE-MEN.

A Protestant clergyman in Peter borough, Ontario, has been preaching a new sort of a sermon to the Orangemen of his town assembled to celebrate the Battle of the Boyne. Rev. J. C. Davidson said to the brethren: "When we look around us we could not but see that the Roman Catholics were gradually creeping over the Dominion and increasing in argreater ratio than the Protestants. Mr. Davidson asked if Protestant were to-day satisfied with conditions in their own ranks. "Large families were diminishing and where a few years ago there used to be some fivand six in a family, to-day there were two, one and even none. Look at the last census. Once the river Ot. sition. tawa was the dividing line, but now we find that the old Scotch county of Glengarry was largely a Roman Catholic county. The same was truof Essex and other counties. Are you satisfied with this condition of things? Christian men and women eeking their own ease and pleasure loving money more than children. He egarded this as a disloyal and un patriotic thing in our country. All honor to the hard working, industrious, God-feaning men and women who bring up large families."

Good for you, Rev. J. C. Davidson! The Twelfth of July cannot come too often, if the Orangemen le men like you talk straight at them.

ST. PATRICK'S BIRTHPLACE

Prof. J. B. Bury is the latest contributor to the life story of St. Pat rick, a task to which he brings some strong qualifications. It is interest ing to mark that he casts his vote for West Britain as the birthplace of the Irish Apostle. He locates the spot in Glamorganshire. The Scottish claim is absolutely rejected.

We, beg to call the notice of mee. cribers residing outside of our real wholesale prices. Several of ou readers have requested us to do this, and as the duty of a paper is to serve its patrons, we take pleasure in giving space in this issue to the market prices, and will continue to do so weekly

It seems a pity to see our lovely mountain disfigured with rubbish which the public is pleased to leave lying about. Picnic parties and others throw refuse and paper around promiscuously, making place most unsightly. At one tim we imagine there were receptacles for uch. These should be renewed and placed in great numbers so ther could be no possible excuse for th gross untidiness prevailing. In this way the park authorities would be eting the public more than half way, thereby getting at the root of

ment of Mr. Colin Melsauc some lack of appreciation of thet, o position as a Catholic and a politi meaning could be fairly drawn from our remarks. We comm the absence of Irish Catholics from the railway boards of the country in regard to which the government exercises rights of appointment. This fact, we declared, provides a con trast not only to the prominence of Irish Catholics in Canadian railway construction but to the high reputa tion won by Irishmen in all great railway enterprises of this Dominion and the United States.

The attention of the proper author rities is called to the want of protection on our pleasure boats. The recent drowning of a little boy proves the necessity of speedy We all know there is guard whatever on the upper deck simply a railing, through which any one could fall, let alone little one in the happy thoughlessness of care less childhood, seeing no danger in running too near the edge. We have reason to believe that the drowning of the boy will prevent parents from taking their children upon excursions on the river until something has been done to ensure their safety. If only in their own interests the companie concerned should see to this imme

Mr. M. J. Butler, who recently resigned the position of assistant en gineer of the National Transcontinent tal Railway, is to be appointed De puty Minister of Railways and chief engineer of canals. Mr. Butler, who is an Ontario Catholic, has made ra pid advancement in the high opinion of the government, and his work upon the G.T.P. surveys proved him a man of executive ability of a high order. He will ably fill his new po

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB. Seldom, if ever, in the history of the Catholic Sailors' Club has larger and more appreciative audi ence been drawn together than that which greeted the casual spectator yesterday evening. Even before the appointed hour the large hall was crowded to the doors. The entertain nent, under the patronage of Mrs. S M. O'Brien, did credit to all who took part therein, and will justly be emembered by the sailors and their friends as a rare treat. Whilst individual comment would seem most superfluous, yet we cannot pas over in silence the efforts put forth by Mrs. J. Murphy and Miss McDon nell as lady singers, and among the gentlemen, Jos. Connolly, in his deep and far-reaching baritone, and Mr Farrell, in a very pleasing and well cultivated tenor, and Mr. Costigar gave proofs of much taste and feel ng in their various selections. The clog-dancing of seaman Walsh very well received and created quite amount of merriment. Mr. Bryan, of ss Bavarian, was also very well eceived. Mr. D. Campbell made a very fine chairman. Worthy of special mention for their never-tirin energy in the grand work which the have undertaken in favor of the Ca tholic sailors, are the Rev. Father

forth pre-eminently as a living proof or less open, to the same authority. of the light in which the institution is looked upon by its many friends, sincerely hope that it will long be in a position to fulfil grand and noble object.

CANON MICHEL'S PRESENT.

Site for an Hospital in Bucking ham and \$7,000 in Oash.

Rev. Canon Michel, of Ottawa, pre ented recently to the Grey Nuns \$7000 in cash and a handsome site for an hospital in Buckingham, where for so many years he was parish priest. The construction work has lready been commenced by Contracor E. Groulx, of Ottawa. The building is to be 80 feet by 40 feet in ze. It will also have an ann size. It will also have an annex. The total cost will be \$20,000. The hospital, when completed, will fill a long feit want in Buckingham. The generosity of the venerable priest, who is spending his declining years in retirement in Ottawa, is greatly appreciated.

POPE PIUS X ON CATHOLIC ACTION.

The Encyclical to the Italian

(Continued from Page 1.) This does not exclude the support

nizations, all equally destined to deal fare of society and of the people and to bring Christian civilization orce der various determinate aspe They spring into existence thanks most part to the zeal of par ticular persons, spread themselves throughout the various dioceses, and sometimes group themselves in mor extensive federations. Now whenever the object they propose is laudable and the Christian principles they follow firm, and the means they adopt too are to be praised and encouraged in every way. And they are to be allowed a certain freedom of organization, inasmuch as it is not possible that where a number of persons assemble they should all model themselves upon the same stamp and unite under a single directing uthority. The organization should rise spontaneously from the work it. self; otherwise there will be buildings well designed but without a res foundation and altogether flimsy. It is right, too, to take into account the dispositions of the different populations. Different usages and ten encies manifest themselves in different places. What is important is that the work will be conducted upon a good foundation, with solidity of principle and with fervor and stancy. If this be secured, the me and form that works take are and remain accidental To renew, and, in fine, increase in the necessary alertness and to afford occasion to the promoters and mem another, to draw ever more closely the bonds of fraternal charity among themselves, to animate one another to efficacious action with continual ly growing ardor, and to provide for the greater solidity and the diffusion of the works themselves, it will be of great advantage to hold from time to time according to the directions already set forth by the Holy See general or partial congresses of Italian Catholics, which ought to be solemn manifestations of the Catholic Faith and a general festival of harmony and peace . . .

It remains for us, venerable thren, to touch upon another point of the utmost importance. It is the relations between all the works Catholic action and the ecclesiastical authority. If the doctrines developed in the first part of this letter as considered, the conclusion will once be formed that all those work which come directly to the aid of the spiritual and pastoral ministry of the Church and which have a re ligious object in the direct benefit of ouls, ought down to the smallest particulars to be subordinate to the an thority of the Bishops placed by the Holy Spirit to rule the Church God in the dioceses assigned to them But even the other works which, a we have said, are founded chiefly restore and promote in Christ. Christian Civilization, and which in the sense explained constitute Ca tholic action cannot be conceived of supreme direction of the ecclesiasti cal authority, especially as all ought to make them selves acquainted with Malone, S.J., and Mr. F. B. McNa- the principles of Christian doctrine and morals; much less is it possible is what We were anxious to explain Such works, their nature being taken into account, ought certainly to pro gress with suitable and reasonable liberty, the responsibility falling upon their promoters for the action taken, especially in temporal and and conomic affairs and in those of public life, administrative and political, oreign to the purely spiritual ministry. But since the Catholics always aise aloft the hanner of Christ, in

foing this they raise the banner of

the Church, and it is therefore fit

ting that they should receive it from

the hands of the Church, that the

arnished honor, and that as docile

and loving sons, the Catholics should

ubmit to this maternal vigila

submit to this maternal vigilance. From which it appears how ill-advised were they—only a few indeed—who here in Italy and under Our eyes desired to prepare themselves for a mission which they received neither frem Us nor any one of Our brothers in the episcopate, and who set themselves to promoting it not only without due obedience to authority, but, in a word, openly against its wish, staking by frivolous distinctions to

Church should watch over its

They also professed to raise and in the name of Christ, ause it did not Divine Redeemer, which here also has its application, "He that heareth you heareth Me; and he that despiseth you despiseth Me." (Luke x, 16); "He that is not with Me is against Me, scattereth" (Luke, xi., 23); a loctrine, as can be se m, of humility

of submission, and of filial respect With extreme grief in Our heart We have had to co cy and to stop authoritatively pernicious movement which was process of formation. And so much the greater was our sorrow be such a false path a good nu journals dear to Us, many of then of unusual ability, of fervid zeal capable of doing good effectually when rightly guided. Whilst, however, We point out to all the right stand dard of Catholic action. We cannot venerable brethren, conceal the serious danger to which, owing to state of the times, the clergy are ex posed to-day, and it is that of attaching too much importance to the material interests of the people, neg ecting the far higher interests the sacred ministry. The priest raised above other men for the accomholds from God, should keep him also above all human interests, all proper field of action is the church where, as the ambassador of God, he preaches the truth and inculcates to gether with respect for the rights of lod respect for the rights of all creatures. Acting thus he exposes him self to no opposition, does not make an appearance as a party man, the friend of some, the adversary others, nor does be in order not to to avoid irritating on many subject minds that are exasperated, incur the being silent about it, failing in his duty in either case; without saying that having to treat pretty often of material affairs bound by obligations injurious to his person, and to the not, therefore, take part in associations of this kind except after mature consideration in accord with his Bishop, and only in those cases in which his assistance is free from every danger and evidently an vantage. Nor is his zeal at all curb ed in this manner. The true apostle must "hecome all things to all men to save all" (I Cor., ix., 22): like our Divine Redeemer, he should feel his bowels moved to compassion 'seeing the multitude so distressed and lying like sheep that have shepherd' (Matt. ix. 36), By effectual propaganda of writings, by stirring oral exhortations, by direcaid in the cases mentioned, let him strive to ameliorate also, within the limits of justice and charity, th economic condition of the people faoring and furthering those institutions that tend in that direction especially those that propose to mar shal the multitudes against the invading domination of Socialism, and which at one and the same time save them from economic ruin and moral

and religious demoralization. In this way the help of the clergy in works of Catholic action aims at a highly religious object, will never lerance, but will even be o assistance to the spiritual ministry, enlarging its sphere, and multiplying its fruit. This, venerable brethren, tained and promoted in this Italy of ours. It is not sufficient to point out what is good; it must be put in practice. In this connection mutual exhortations and your ternal and direct encouragement to well-doing will certainly be of great ssistance. Let the beginnings humble, provided that a comm ment be really made; Dwine grac will make them grow in a short time and prosper. And let all Our below ed children who devote themselves to Catholic action listen once again which comes so spontaneously fro Our heart. Amidst the bitter tro Our heart. Amidst the bitter trou-bles by which we are all surrounded, if there he any consolution in Christ, if any comfort of charity, if any so-ciety of spirit, if any bowels of commiseration, We shall say with the Apostle Paul: 'Fuifil ye my joy.

chaning of every one of your un-reakings: "Whatsoever you do in ord or in work, all things do ye in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ." se. dii, 17). Let Him be the and of every work of yours: Him, and by Him, and in Him are all things; to Him be glory ever" (Rom. xi., 36). And on this nappy day which recalls the Apostles as full of the Holy Ghost they went forth from the supper-room to preach the Kingdom of Christ to the world, may the power of the same Spirit. descend upon you all, smooth away difficulty, set on fire again that have been cold, and pub upon the right road all who cone astray: Flecte quod est rigilum, fove quod est frigidum, rege est devium. Meanwhile the Apostolic Benediction which We impart from the bottom of Our heart to you, venerable brethren, to clergy and to the Italian people, be a sign of the Divine favor pledge of Our special affection.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, on the Feast of Pentecost, 11th June, 1905. the second year of Our Pontificate.

PIUS X., POPE.

Life Work of Late Father Denifle

Rome, July 15 .- On Sunday morning, 11st inst., Rome learned of the death of Rev. Father Denifle, of the Order of Preachers, which occurred at Munich, in Bavaria, the previous day. Perhaps the name of this learned Dominican is not known so well in English-speaking lands as it is on the continent of Europe. It is certain, however, that every student of history-especially of the history of Universities-is acquainted with the great work of Father Denisle: "The Universities of the Middle Ages up to 1400," and other kindred vol-

Father Deniffe, who was in his 62nd year, having been born in the Upper Engadine, 16th January, 1844, was on his way to England when he was stricken down by apoplexy. The University of Cambridge had creed him insignia of the Doctorate, together with Father Ehrle, of the Society of Jesus, Prefect of the Vatican Library. Father Denifle was Sub-Archivist of the Holy See.

In Rome Father Denifle was well known and esteemed and venerated by all who knew him. He might be seen frequently passing to and from the Generalitial House of his Order near the Piazza di Spagna, and he nad nearly always that preoccupied look which those often have who are engaged in absorbing studies.

The vocation to enter into the illustrious Dominican Order was, said, determined by his reading the Conferences of the celebrated Father Lacordaire: and when he had reached his 17th year he entered the Novitiate of Gratz, in Styria. quired a certain reputation as a preacher, and his Lenten conferences n the Cathedral of Gratz on the Catholic Church and the aims numenity, in which he showed in a grand and vivid manner the immens penefits that human society derived from the Church instituted by Jesus Christ, marked htm out as a deep thinker as well as an eloquent prea-

It is, however, by his historical His History of Mediaeval Universities was followed by the publication of the "Pontifical Registers of the 13th Century," and, later, by a work in French, bearing the title "The Desolation of the Churches, Monasteres and Hospitals During the Hundmost interesting particulars and des tails heretofore unpublished. Lord Macaulay began his historical supersede the last fashionable novel on the tables of young ladies." succeeded in that not very exalted aim, and in his turn gave way to a ed in that not very exalted more attractive "fashionable novel." It was not in this spirit Father Denifle wrought; his work survives ashionable novel and the historical omance. Around his last published work, "Luther and Lutheranism," a great rumor has been raised, the first volume of which was published wo years ago, and was all sold out in less than two months. The Protestant theologians and ministers of fermany reised a storm of entiticism in this work, and some with that li-erality which is sometimes met with n Protestantism, prohibited the reading of the work; and others went to far as to write to Catholics des of far as to write to Catholics de-siring them not to read it! It was not a flattering portrait that Father benifie drew of the Apostate Frier, but it was painfully true, and it set the arch-burtic of the 16th century a his true light, spoiling the pretty out incourate lifemens that recent berman writers have drawn of him hom they persist an calling a refor-

The Grey Nuns are at plateat at the Mother Ho Order at Guy street. Loyola Court, C. O. F .. a grand picnic and game mrock lacrosse End, on Saturday, July affair promises to be very Programme-10 o'clock a including foot races for y

This evening St. Gabrie Men's Society will hold drive around the mountain Cartierville. Quite a lar of tickets have been sold

ld, tug-of-war, baseball.

afternoon a lacrosse mate

reel competition between (

nadian Rubber Company and others. Refreshments

sold on the grounds at ci-

The annual retreat of Cross Fathers and Broth on Sunday evening and next Sunday. About 10 of the different houses of in the Province of Quebec tendance.

The closing of the Forty votion took place at Church on Sunday, Sole Mass was sung by Rev. Fa fond, C.S.C., of Cote d College. The choir render cial programme of music. Rev. Louis McGinn, of t

of Brooklyn, preached at o'clock Mass at St. Patric last Sunday, his subject b the Church. visibility of centleman is on his way to to act as Secretary to Bi ray there. The closing of the Christ

thers' retreat at Mount College took place this mor terday a solemn scene wa when over fifty members of made their vows. The B crament was exposed all c Brothers leave for their places this evening. The r Varennes and St. Jerome a progress and will continue

STATIONS OF THE CI On Sunday next the Stati-Cross will be preached t Christopher, O.F.M., in th attached to the Chapel of R af Pointe aux Trembles. A will also be delivered before tue of St. Francis, which the saint embracing the fig crucified Master. The devo begin at 3 p.m. All who d assist at these exercises wi come. The Montreal Term running from City Hall av from La Salle avenue will c sengers straight to the ch

Pointe aux Trembles.

PILGRIMAGES. The 25th annual pilgrin St. Ann's Parish, which to on Saturday, was a great over 400 participating. cises were conducted by Rev Flynn, assisted by several

St. Jean Baptiste Parish largely attended pilgrimage Shrine on last Wednesday, on Friday morning. Next Saturday St. Patrick

will have theirs, and a large is expected. On July 29th Franciscans will hol About 600 will participate religious exercises

IN THE LACROSSE WO Last Saturday afternoon t diate Shamrocks defeated t mounts by a score of eight g one. The match in the was inclined to be rough, be ters took another turn and stick handling was shown by on both teams. For want couragement from the execu the different associations, t tices of juniors and intermed tices of juniors and intermed poorly attended, the resu that many a promising playe up the game.

Next Saturday aftern reat match will take place ational lacrosse grounds the champion Shamrock's an Nationals. The Nationals out doubt the swiftest team senior league, and are al-stick-handlers. It is to stick-handlers. It is to that the game will start on that the game will start on not keep the people waiting not keep the people waiting as hour after advertised to tality in starting the game trailing in starting the game.

13, 1905. of your uner you do in hings do ye in Jesus Christ." t Him be the

yours: "For be glory for And on this s the Apostles ost they went oom to preach to the world, ne same Spirit smooth away on fire again cold, and pub ll who have quod est rigiigidum, rege ion which We n of Our heart hren, to the ian people, be avor and ffection. Rome, on the

th June, 1905, Pontificate. X., POPE.

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previous day. nis learned Don so well in as it is on oe. It is cerery student of he history of ated with the Denifle: "The idle Ages up kindred vol-

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s all sold out

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The Grey Nuns are at present in Rotreat at the Mother House of the Order at Guy street.

Loycla Court, C. O. F., will hold a grand picnic and games at the shamrock lacrosse grounds, Mile End, on Saturday, July 22nd. The affair promises to be very successful.

Programme—10 o'clock a.m., games including foot races for young and old, tug-of-war, baseball. In the afternoon a lacrosse match and hose reel competition between C.P.R., Canadian Rubber Company employees, and others. Refreshments will be sold on the grounds at city prices.

This evening St. Gabriel's Young Men's Society will hold a trolley drive around the mountain and to Cartierville. Quite a large number of tickets have been sold for the af-

Cross Fathers and Brothers opened on Sunday evening and will mext Sunday. About 100 members of the different houses of the order in the Province of Quebec are in at-

The closing of the Forty Hours' devotion took place at St. Mary's on Sunday. Solemn high Mass was sung by Rev. Father La- Peter. fond, C.S.C., of Cote des Neiges College. The choir rendered a special programme of music.

Rev. Louis McGinn, of the Dioces of Brooklyn, preached at the nin o'clock Mass at St. Patrick's Church dast Sunday, his subject being the visibility of the Church. The rev. gentleman is on his way to Australia to act as Secretary to Bishop Mur-

The closing of the Christian Brothers' retreat at Mount St. Louis College took place this morning. Yesterday a solemn scene was enacted when over fifty members of the order made their vows. The Blessed Sa crament was exposed all day. The Brothers leave for their respective places this evening. The retreat at Varennes and St. Jerome are still in progress and will continue for some days yet.

STATIONS OF THE CROSS.

On Sunday next the Stations of the Cross will be preached by Father Christopher, O.F.M., in the grounds attached to the Chapel of Reparation will also be delivered before the statue of St. Francis, which represents the saint embracing the figure of his crucified Master. The devotions will begin at 3 p.m. All who desire to assist at these exercises will be welcome. The Montreal Terminal cars running from City Hall avenue and from La Salle avenue will carry passengers straight to the chapel Pointe aux Trembles.

PILGRIMAGES.

The 25th annual pilgrimage of St. Ann's Parish, which took place on Saturday, was a great success. over 400 participating. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Father Flynn, assisted by several of the

St. Jean Baptiste Parish held a largely attended pilgrimage to the Shrine on last Wednesday, returning

will hold theirs About 600 will participate in the religious exercises,

IN THE LACROSSE WORLD. Last Saturday afternoon the intermediate Shamrocks defected the West-mounts by a score of eight goals to one. The match in the beginning was inclined to be rough, but mat-ters took ters took another turn and some fir stick handling was shown by players on both teams. For want of enuragement from the executive the different associations, the practices of juniors and intermediates are poorly attended, the result being that many a promising player gives in the

Next Saturday afternoon ar great match will take place at the National lacrosse grounds between the champion Shamrocks and the Nationals. The Nationals are without doubt the swifteet team in out doubt the swifteet team in control league, and are also stick-handlers. It is to be that the game will start on time not keep the people waiting for an hour after advertised time.

team on Saturday by the score of 5 me goals to 1. The heat was intense th and was very hard on the players. The attendance was small.

CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE FLOUR-ISHING.

The temperance cause is evidently gaining ground in our midst. Last Sunday afternoon witnessed the in-spiring spectacle of sixteen juniors from St. Ann's School taking the pledge of total abstinence at Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society meeting. The pledge was administered by Rev. Father D. Holland. The youngsters were congratulated on their entrance into the Society by many of the members present. Rev. Father Holland gave a short address congratulating the members on seeing the society increase, and spoke of the great bene fits to be derived from being total The annual retreat of the Holy abstainers. The resignation of Ald. M. J. Walsh, M.P.P., as vice-president was accepted, and Mr. J. F. Quinn was chosen to succeed him. Masters Harry Hyland, Charles O'Brien and Edward Shanahan were appointed pro tem to offices. The first two on the executive committee and the last as recording secretary.

The annual picnic will be held Thursday, July 13th, to Lake St.

The treasurer's quarterly report showed a balance of \$4,627.96 to the credit of the society in the bank. Ald. Gallery, president of the Association, informed the members that he would be absent two months, as he was leaving on a trip to Ireland.

St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society held their monthly meeting on Sunday and made all arrangements for

Next Sunday afternoon the regular monthly meeting of St. Gabriel's Juvenile Total Abstinence and Bonefit Society will be held at St. Gabriel's Hall.

ALD. GALLERY HONORED

Last evening a large gathering of the members of St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society waited on Ald. D. Gallery at his residence, of wishing him and his family a pleasant holiday, and also to give both Ald. Gallery and his wife a souvenir at Pointe aux Trembles. A few words of the occasion. Mr. M. F. Murphy read the following address:

Ald. D. Gallery, M.P., President of Ann's T. A. & B. Society.

Dear Sir and Brother :-

Permit us on this occasion, the eve of your departure for the land of your birth, to express our gratitude for the noble work you have done in connection with our Society, and to bid you a safe and pleasant voy-

By your tireless energy, your devotedness, and your zeal in the temperance cause, you have advanced St.

Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society both numerically and finan-

cially. The years you have spent with us have made known to us your warm affection and generous nature. Please accept this little gift as a souvenir of

the occasion. on Friday morning.

Next Saturday St. Patrick's parish may enjoy a happy and a glorious holiday, and that you may return with renewed vigor and s expected.

On July 29th the mem's branch of zeal to still continue to spread the lis of Canada, is the wish of the nembers of St. Ann's Total Abstin-

ence and Benefit Society. (Signed)

The Members of St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society.

After the reading of the addre Mr. Murphy presented Ald. Gallery with a valuable diamond ring, while Mr. Bernard Feeney presented a beautiful bouquet to Mrs. Gallery.

Ald. Gallery, in replying, said that

ie was completely taken by surprise. He did not expect such a memilesta-tion of goodness by the members of St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, as he had done nothing more than his duty in the work in ction with the society. He was rlad to see that the cause of tempernote was about to extend, and re-erred to the fact of so many juniors oining St. Ann's Society at the last neeting. He said that he was not a

lacrosse, would greatly add to the attendance and popularity of our lacrosse matches.

THE EPISCOPAL VISITATION AT reigning. We feel that we have special claims on your fond remembrance when you shall be making your pilgrimage among those shrines of SEPARATE NATIONALITY.

ST. MALACHY.

SEPARATE NATIONALITY. ers for their kindness and

excursion returns from Lake St.

during the week.

Rev. Father J. P. Kiernan, P.P., ! tion was made on all sides.

rate at St. Agnes, is spending his holidays at Old Orchard Beach.

OBSEQUIES OF BISHOP

DECELLES. The funeral of the late Bishop Decelles, of St. Hyacinthe, took place day and were removed to the Cathe dral on Monday. His Grace Arch-Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa; Bishops Emard, of Valleyfield; Archambault, of Joliet; Racicot, of Montneault, of Nicolet, and nearly priests from different dioceses in Canada and the United States, including representatives of the Dominicans, Redemptorists, Franciscans, Jesuits, Oblates and Capuchins. The funeral oration was pronounced by Bishop Bruneault, of Nicolet. All business was suspended to do honor their annual excursion to Lake St. to the memory of the good Bishop Peter on August 3rd. from the Palace to the Cathedral. The funeral procession went through the principal streets, which were heavily draped in mourning. After the Libera was sung and absolution pronounced the remains were placed in the vault under the Cathedral where rests the remains of his venerable predecessors. R.I.P.

OBITUARY.

The funeral of the late Daniel Kiely. a well known Customs' broker, took Notre Dame street, for the purpose place on Saturday morning from the family residence, Clandeboye avenue, Westmount, to St. Leo's Church, where a solemn requiem service was sung. The chief mourners were Martin, John, Thomas and James Kiely, brothers; William Brennan, Joseph Brennan, M. Brennan, T. Brennan, J. Wickham, and James Wickham, cousins; William P. Kearney, D. J. Kearney, and E. Boyne, brothers-in-law Harold Kearney and Victor Kearney, nephews.

The Customs were represented by Messrs. H. E. McLaughlin, A. Giroux, M. Roache, P. Martin, W. Murphy, J. Mullally, E. Lavoie,

Dickson, M. Marcuse and Wm. Finn. The business section of the community was represented by Jas. Mc Shane, Jr., P. J. Cullen, R. Hendens. K. P. McCaskill, Frank McKenna, E. Finn, P. J. Shea, R. Byrne, E. Cavanagh, M. Derrick, D. Callaghan, T. Lynch, H. Seate, F. Candish, C. Lacour, E. Duval, W. Holland and C. Neville.

Interment took place at Cote des Neiges, R.I.P.

a constant sufferer. Three days be fore her death she was seized with Bread of Eternal Life. paralysis. She was a member of the Third Order of St. Francis, and on Sunday, July 9th, Rev. Father Christopher, of the Franciscan Monastery, attended her and gave her general absolution according to the rules of the Order. The deceased was the mother of Mr. Michael Cregan, the well-known old Shamrock lacrosse player. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place this morning to St. Anthony's Church, where a solemn re uiem Mass wa sung. Interment took place at Cote des Neiges cemetery. To the sorrow-ing relatives the True Witness ten-ders its sympathy. R.I.P.

We are all servants of a Supreme Master. He has set for us tasks of many kinds. Some seem more pleas-ant than others, but none exempts efnot as ant than others, but none exempts elction,
and in

Ast.

St.

memfor control.

And those which desponsibility. This is the working of
the divine law of compensation, which
is the parent of universal justice.

In the divine law of compensation, which
is the parent of universal justice.

umph.

Your Graco, before we shall again
have the pleasure of extending to
you a welcome, you shall have crossed the seas and knelt at the foot of
the throne of Peter to offer your
homage and obedience to the Hoty.
Father Plus X., now gioriously

Water State of the State of the

thoughtfulness on this occasion.

This evening, immediately after the (Special Correspondence to the True

visit, and all that we looked forward to come is the heartfelt wish of your to in that all-important event and faithful children of St. Malachy. In Rev. Father McLennan, of the Diocese of Charlottetown, P.E.I., was vanced in age in our midst, this a guest at St. Patrick's Presbytery event was looked forward to with , longing and expectation. Prepara-The St. Michael's, is enjoying a holiday children being prepared for Confirma-at Quebec. Rev. Father Frank Singleton, cu- efforts, and that they did, as was well demonstrated in the good count they gave of themselves in their examination before the Archbishop on Wednesday last. Flags and bunting and every outward mark of joy and gladness were carefully arranged for the occasion. Two round towers of evergreen stood out in on Tuesday. The remains had lain majestic form in front of the church, in state at the Palace since Satur- Their pointed summits were adorned with Erin's standard of "Emerald glory," Gaelic mottoes expressed the bishop Bruchesi sung the solemn re- heartfelt sentiments of welcome to quiem Mass, assisted by deacon and the eminent dignitary whom it was sub-deacon. In the sanctuary were: our pleasure to receive. A guard of honor of mounted men went forth with flags flying to prepare the way. On the arrival of the Archbishop, real, the Mitred Abbot of Oka; Bru- accompanied by our pastor, the great 500 concourse of people who had assembled around the church knelt to receive his benediction. The Archbishop and his attendants proceeded to the preshytery to prepare for the usual ceremonies of the episcopal visitation. In the meantime the members of the choir sang the hymn of welcome to our bishop, followed afterwards by the sturdy strains of O'Donnell Aboo.

On arriving in the church immediately after the first ceremonies, the examination of the secred vessels and baptismal font, Mayor McDonnell, who is at the same time senior church warden, read the following address of welcome to the Archbishop in the Irish language, and repeated a translation for the benefit of those who might not understand the Gaelic:

To the Archbishop of Ottawa, Most Rev. J. T. Duhamel, D.D. May it please Your Grace:

With the greatest pleasure we welcome you in our midstto-day, and we feel that our sentiments can be more properly expressed to you in the ancient language of our fathers than otherwise.

We welcome you first of all as our Archbishop, and in doing this we realize the privilege we enjoy to-day in having this opportunity to express our reverential respect and devotion to one of the successors of Christ's own Apostles, clothed with power and authority of the Savior's chosen twelve.

No interest could be dearer to us than that of our faith, for which our fathers so long and so unselfishly suffered, and consequently, Your Grace, because of the sanctity dignity of your position and your holy mission to teach and to preach this holy faith and confirm us in the holy beliefs and practices, you are most worthy of our esteem and reverence.

The dignity of your sacred calling is not, however, the only reason of our devotedness to you. We owe you lifelong debts of gratitude for your many arduous labors among us past few years the deceased had been when you spoke to us the words of the great truths and broke for us our

We wish to emphasize here to-day every outward mark of respect wor thy of a bishep of the one holy Ca tholic Church. We know that Church's triumphs here are your triumphs, and the Church's trials are your trials. The threatening storms which have arisen during the pre sent year and seemed for a time to forecast direct trials for holy religion in this land, have happily pass ed over. Nevertheless events have made us mindful of the necessity of constant co-operation and of close union with all the different elements that belong to our holy faith in this and, and particularly amongst our two great Cathoric races, yours and ours. Discord would be our fortune and concord our assured tri-

pilgrimage among those shrines of the holy city, and when you shall request the Sovereign Pontiff for his benediction on yourself and on your people we are selfish enough to ask Feter, the uniformed Knights of the Hibernians, headed by St. Ann's brass band, will accompany Ald at last come and gone. The first Pastor of the Diocese has paid us his spare you to us for many long years.

PERSONAL conclusion, beloved first Pastor our diocese, permit us to humbly kneel and request your paternal be nediction.

(Signed)

RANDALL MCDOINNAILL. SEAMUS NA MURCADA. SEAMUS NA COSGRAIDE.

this occasion in English. He was spect and devotion that were given utterance to in the address, and he recalled with pleasure the days long gone past when he labored as a young priest among the people here. He told them of the admiration that he had for that deeply imbued faith which he said was characteristic of the Irish race, He was glad to see the children of so many who are now in their grave give evidence of sentiments of charity and good will expressed in the address and hoped to be able always to encourage and advance the same holy aims and purposes. With a truly paternal heart he concluded his remarks by hestowing the episcopal benediction. This was followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, which concluded the ceremonies connected with the visitation for the first day, as is usually the custom. The balance of Tuesday was devoted to hearing confessions. On Wednesday morning the grand Mass was sung by the pastor, the Archbishop assisting at the throne; he also preached on the duties of the people towards their pastor. His able and eloquent words were convincing and highly edifying. The afternoon was devoted to the examination of the children and service for the dead, at which the Prelate again spoke, setting forth the duties in charity we owe to our departed relatives. He referred to the cold forgetfulness of the world, and the ever thoughtfulness of the true

Christian directed and guided by holy Church. The Sacrament of Confirmation was conferred by His Grace on Thursday morning. The Archbishop addressed a few words of explanation to the children. He spole to them of the duties that now devolve upon them, and of the gifts of the Holy Spirit they were about to receive to enable them to fulfil these autles. Then took place the imposition of the hands, the sign of the cross with holy chrism, the prayer to the Most High and the paternal stroke to remind the newly-confirmed that they were now soldiers of Christ.

Rev. Father Routhier, of Masson, chanted high Mass, the Archbishop assisting at the throne, attended by Rev. Father Archambeault and the pastor, Rev. Father Cavanagh. In the afternoon at two o'clock Archbishop took his departure from Buckingham. He was conveyed thence by Rev. Father Cavanagh and a long line of parishioners of St. Malachy with a mounted escort in

The people of St. Malachy and their pastor as well have felt this an occasion of great joy for them and they will long remember the visit of their spiritual wants as a priest some forty years ago. May he live long and visit us many times in the fufure blest with health and the vigor that he enjoys to-day.

Mayo, July 5, 1905.

There is this to remember: The things you want and can not have are imaginatively yours forever. They are part of your ideal life, part of your hope, and part of your ambi-tion. They will never become com mon; they will never be superfluous

And in the dusty lumber rooms
Where summer hopes were flung asid
I opened all the windows wide.

Warm rain and honest winds de

Rome, June 15-The Rector of the Irish College, Monsignor Murphy, on Sunday morning, 11th inst., presented to His Holiness Pope Pius X. Mr. T. P. Gill, representative of Ireland at the International Agricultural Conference just held at Rome. The Rector and Mr. Gill were received immediately after Monsignor Radini Tedeschi, Bishop of Bergamo, who had returned to Rome to assist at the late Eucharistic Congress, and was now proparing for his journey back to Bergamo. The Pope received Mr. Gill with marked kindness, and was deeply interested on learning the nature of the business which brought The archbishop caused not a little him to Rome, and the details of his surprise by opening his reply with a work. He bestowed his Apostolic few Gaelic words and proceeded to Benediction on Mr. Gill, and graciexpress his pleasure and gratitude on ously wrote his name and his blessing on a portrait of himself which glad to hear the sentiments of re- was brought to him by Mr. Gill for this purpose.

The special interest that the Irish dwellers in Rome felt in the visit of Mr. Gill and the object of that visit was derived from the fact that for the first time, here at least, the distinct and separate nationality of Ireland was recognized in a gathering of the representatives of the nations of the world. At the Vatican, like fidelity to that same holy faith distinct and individual nationality recognized. That has been, so far as I know, the constant and immutable rule. This International Agricultural Conference, whose members consisted of the Ambassadors of nations accredited to the kingdom of Italy, and of special representatives from other nations, as far apart as Japan from Brazil, has had amongst its members a representative from a land which, it may be said with all sadness, has not, for some centuries at least, been represented in the comity of nations. It is not to be wondered at that there was opposition in anti-Irish circles that such individual and separate representation should be made. It was made, however, and a very important and far-reaching precedent is established by it. Apart from this important result,

the outcome of the International Conference may broaden down in one or two years to come to the appreciation of the farmer and the laborer. In the meantime the work is all to be done, and what its nature in has been formulated in a series of resolutions agreed to by the international representatives recently assembled in Rome. Amongst these resolutions, some have proximate effects of considerable interest. Among them is that which announces the creation of an International Institute of Agriculture having its seat at Rome, which should be a State institution, in which each adhering power will be represented by delegates of its own choice, and which will be composed of a general assembly and a permanent committee, the composition and attributes of which are defined in a series of rules. The Institute thus formed with an international character will concentrate, study, and publish, in the briefest possible delay, the statistical conditions, technical or economic, concerning agriculture; products, animal as well as vegetable; trade in agricultural products, and prices in different markets. It will communicate to those interested in these matters, in the most rapid manner, all the MRS. M. CREGAN.

On Monday, July 10th, there passed away Margaret Hennessy, widow of the late Matthew Cregan. For the that other nations may grow and supply the deficiencies, may provide against the spread such diseases, and so on, in a series of questions concerning, the agricultu the noble prelate who ministered to ral productions of various lands. Whether all the good results predicted and hoped for by the members assembled in such a conference may be realized to the extent that they forward to is questionable, as it depends on a variety of circumstances. and conditions that cannot be foreseen. But it appears, however, those who are accustomed to give special attention to such questions that future benefits may be derived from this conference. To the International Institute of Agriculture to be established at Rome King Victor Emmanuel III. has promised to contribute a sum of £12,000 a year. This is an evidence of his confidence in the advantages to be derived from the work. A note of special interthe work. A note of special inter-est in the resolutions is that which declares that all the usetions which touch the economic interests, the le-gislation and the administration of a-particular state are excluded from the competence of the Institute.

RUNNING A CATHOLIC PAPER.

Observations by a Cifted Edito Showing That the Task Is Not Quite so Easy as it is Generally Supposed to be.

The following observations by the gifted Jesuit who edits the Bombay tholic Examiner are calculated to se a thinning of the ranks of that great army of persons who are firm ly convinced that they are peculiarly nalified for the successful manage ent of a Catholic paper: We have no intention of attempting

the task of answering the query suggested as to the best way of running a Catholic paper. That is just as vague as asking, "What is the best way of conducting a military campaign ?" or "What is the best way of succeeding in business ?" It is easy to reply in generalities. your paper be well written, interesting, varied, up to date, and the like d there you must stop fill certain other preliminary matters have Yet when it comes to spending been settled. For instance, what are your aims in conducting the paper at specialize in, and what lines do you intend to exclude? To what class or these leading questions will provide about twenty different types of Catholic paper-the strictly local paper, the county paper, the general paper; politics included or excluded; news the chief object or the secondary object, appealing to the educated or the uneducated many, and so The more the paper specializes the easier it is to say how it should The wider the circle of interests it tries to include, the more difficult to say how it should be run. When the general aim has been determined upon, the contents can be fixed-so much of local news, so much of general news, so much religious matter, so much secular matter Stories and comic cuttings, yes or Sermons, yes or no. Articles on current topics, or on standard topics of instruction. Controversia articles, many or few, systematically or incidentally inserted; correspondence columns a prominent feature or not. Reviews of books on a large or on a small scale. General politics only or party politics only, etc., etc.

The general impression seems to h that the religious press is a failure be asked why, the answer seems to be-not from any special de ficiency in the way it is conducted. but from the nature of the case.

Now, our conviction is that out of a thousand men who want and must have their paper, nearly all want a purely secular paper, and very few want a specifically religious paper

We must not quarrel with the facts of human nature taken as it is; and these are the facts. People, however good, usually take their religion in doses, like medicine, and are easily satisfied with a small quantity. They are not specially interested in parochial affairs; they are not particularly keen on knowing the state of Catholic affairs elsewhere. They are not deeply interested in ecclesiastica questions, just as they are not deep ly interested in science or literatur history or other subjects appealing to the cultured mind. They like hing which comes fresh in way of passing events-news or war, or railway accidents, or earthquaker or conflagrations, or dynamite outanything that bespeaks sensationalism in this work-a-day world. They like the conflict of political a debate on conscription, or what ever else people talk about and exviews about without much study or exertion. In other words the public generally patronizes the study; they read for entertainment. not for self-improvement, still less for spirituality.

Now, it cannot be denied that th cally religious press, if true to its professions, must aim at som thing higher and at the same time less popular than this. It must lacking in sensationalism, in novelty in piquancy-unless at disguises its specifically religious character tries to combine the attractiveness of secular paper with the solidity of

the religious paper. . . . And then, on furning to the fev who are disposed to patronize a religious paper at all. we find that paper which will suit one section will not suit another. There are two main types of persons to be found who are variously called the "simple faithful" and the "educated Catho lic," or the "pious" and "intellect al"-types which indefinitely shade

ist spart. Of these two types, pious will think the Catholic paper loo intellectual, while the intellectual will consider it too plous; and what-ever adjustments are made to satisfy the one will produce dissatisfaction in the other. * * *

Taking a more philosophical view of the matter, the success of a paper is reducable to the three scientific principles known as the struggle for existence, the survival of the fittest and adaptation to environment. The immediate object of the paper is be read and paid for, by so many of the public as will make it worth while to continue the work. The ideal thing is that the paper should pay its expenses. But this is not essential so long as there is some one willing to subsidize the enterprise. We have often noticed signs of obtuseness on this point. hundreds of thousands of pounds various forms of missionary and mi nisterial work-supporting churches, and schools, and priests to teach catechism and to preach, and every body thinks the money well spent. ney in the printing and circulating of Catholic literature, the idea seem What lines do you intend to to be that it is money thrown away. A little reflection will show that re ligion is promoted no less by writclasses of readers do you wish to ten than by spoken words, and that for one outsider you can get to hear a Catholic sermon there are a thousand whom you could get to read a Catholic tract. Hence we consider that any money spent in judicious printing and circulating of Catholic literature, gratis or under cost price is just as anostolically spent as money devoted to preaching or other forms of ministry. * * It is not therefore, so much

> question of making a paper pay getting it read by enough people nale) the enterprise worth while. But what is to determine the number of readers the paper will obtain. * The only appeal is to the interest spontaneously felt, in what the paper contains. If this interest widespread, then the paper will survive because it is fit to survive. And the reason why it is fit to survive is not merely because of its intrinsic excellence, but because being intrinsically excellent, it is also suited to its environment. It touches a chord of interest in the minds of many, and wins its way because it is felt experience to be a boon-felt by each individual to be worth reading and worth paying for. This is only other way of saying over again that a paper must have a definite aim, and the aim must be such as will draw with it the sympathy and interest of a sufficient section of the When the aim is fixed, only thing is for the staff to throw themselves thoroughly into its realization. The public requirements may have been well or padly gauged, and the result will be failure or success eccordingly. But the aim being de termined, the only thing is for editor to row and steer his boat by his own knowledge of the channel. It will do him no good to listen to half a score of divergent advisers shout-

And so it is perfectly useless invite people to give their opinions as to the best way of running a Ca tholic paper. If a paper is edited by a man with an object and an aim in his work, such advice is superfluous. If it is run by an editor who has no aims except a vague desire for popularity, it will be pernicious. It will only recall the story of the old man and the donkey-the poor editor toss ing hither and thither in his desper ate endeavors to please each and all, and ending in taking the backbone out of his work and bringing his paper down to the condition of mions, and the clash of party, or the boiled rag; for a paper which is the victim of every su sible people feel m end in nothing else. The ordinary reader of newspapers can, of cours easily say what his personal taste would prefer, but he is utterly incom petent to form an opinion worth listening to on the general question as to how a paper should be run.

As a practical instance of the impossibility of following the opinion of newspaper readers taken singly, we may make a few remarks on the subject of local news. ty obvious that each locality will h interested in long and detailed counts of the doings of its own dis-trict, and that this interest warres in proportion as the event recorded i case, an editor has to contemplate him with a vision as wide as his cir culation. He must cut down lon contributions of merely local enteres to a suitable proportion, or eve omit them altogether in lavor cal contributor feels aggrieved be space as he sees fit to fill. He only

MILBURN'S

PILLS Have Restored Thousands of Canadian Women to Health and Strength.

There is no need for so many women to uffer pain and weakness, nervousness, leeplessness, amernia, faint and dixy pells and the numerous troubles which ander the life of woman a round of sick-

render the life of woman a round of sick-ness and suffering.

Young girls budding into womanhood, who suffer with pains and headaches, and whose face is pale and the blood watery, will find Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills help them greatly during this period.

Women at the change of life, who are nervous, subject to not flushes, feeling of pins and needles, pajintation of the heart, etc., are tided over the trying time of their life by the use of this wonderful remedy.

emedy.

It has a wonderful effect on a woman's
system, makes pains and aches vanish,
brings color to the pale cheek and sparkle

brings color to the pale cheek and spartle to the eye.

They build up the system, renew loss vitality, improve the appetite, make rich, red blood and dispel that weak, tired, listless, no-ambition feeling.

See. PER BOX, ON SER SILES

ALL SEALERS.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Terento, Ont.

sees the thing from the local stand point, and fails to see it from general standpoinf. Because the thinks it ought to be published in general paper at the same length as it should appear in a local paper.

* * This is why we would that every newspaper reader should be compelled to edit the paper himself for a month or two. It would teach him how the editor's point of view must differ from his own.

The same remark applies to articles and the rest. Whatever article has been written, there is sure to some subscriber or other who thinks it ought not to have been written. But if something else had been written instead, some other subscribe would think just the same of thatand so "ad infinitum." No subject can give universal pleasure; and yet er goes by his own personal taste by the opinion of two or three of his acquaintances. The editor, on the other hand; hears opinions from all sides. The same post which brings a letter saying that a certain article is hornid or objectionable orings another letter saying the same article was splendid. The critic who thinks that such and such a view is dangerous or offensive is counterbalanced by another who thinks that the same view meets one of the mos urgent needs of our times. The des cription which one correspondent calls a libel and a slander draws from mother the remark, "I admire the justice and accuracy of your obser So the editor, if he ha his eyes open, and is in touch with his readers, is the only man to decid the momentous question-how the paper ought to be run. He may be right or he may be wrong, and will succeed or fail accordingly. Still he is the man on the mountain, while all his readers are in the plain. His is the wider honizon, and all he needs is to use his eyes.

INVENTOR'S WORK.

The following Canadian patent have been recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, ada, and Washington, D.C.

Information relating to any of the patents cited will be supplied free of harge by applying to the above amed firm

92,708-Joseph Charles Roy, Pt. St Charles, Que. Spoke extractor. 93,892—Emile Guillaume, Pari Process and apparatu for distilling and rectifying alco holic liquids.

3,916-Louis Cote, St. Hyacinthe Proportional divider. 93.965-Patrick J. O'Brien, Mobil Non-refillable bottle

3,976—Theophile Taillefer, Montrea Que. Butter cutting and m

3,984-Napoleon Louis N. Bo man, Montreal, Que. 4.028-James P, McEwing, Drayton

Ont. Traction wheel 04,057—Joseph S. N. Guindon, Mor treal, Que, Fire alarm apparatu

de of life, but we really need thankness sometimes—for resting pu

AN GRANGEMAN FOR HOME RULE.

inveigh against the grievances which afflicted this country, and to some i would sound like political heresy but he stood there as the representa tive of his unfortunate country arraign at the bar of public opinion an honest and decisive verdict on the ssues placed before them (applause) Political war cries and terms ha been hackneyed into misrepresenta tions and misnomers, and Irish Pro testants had timorously renounce their birthright of citizenship and permitted themselves to be jockeyed out of their National henitage plause). He wished to lead Irish Pro testants back to the National high nfluence public thought on Irish ques tions and lead in the van of country's emancipation. Irish Protestants could not forever remain indifferent spectators of Ireland's Calto Protestants to do their duty to their country, and if they did so their Catholic fellow-countrymen would rise up and call them blessed The only policy which the combine ntelligence of the Ulster party had evolved was coercion. Government by Coercion Acts in the 20th century was the most damning evidence the failure of the Act of Union administered by successive English

THE POPE AND ITALY.

An Encyclical Letter addressed by the Pope to the Italian Bishops, and dealing with the action of Catholics who are Christian Democrats and o the clergy, has been published. His Holiness encourages the institution of popular associations, around which all other associations of an economic character should rally. Catholics are d political life so as to benefit thereby Christian civilization and promote the material well being of the people. The Pope goes on to say that the Church has always demor strated its virtue of adaptiveness a cording to time and to the needs of civil society, while upholding the inlegrity of moral faith. Catholics be nging to economic associations and public administrations must always be subject to ecclesiastical authority at the same time, however, enjoying the fullest freedom regarding temporal interests. The Pope, therefo reproves those who do not follow that doctrine. After urging the clergy to hold aloof from party strife, His Holiness concludes by bestowing his benediction upon Italian Bishops, clergy and people. The Encyclical (adds Reater's Age y) is regarded as another ste

ards conciliation between Churc and state. Up to the present Caurer tholics have been forbidden to take part in elections.

Half the sorrows of wor e averted if they could repress beech they know to be useless.

Mr. R. Lindsay Crawford, a prominent leader of the Independent Orange Order, addressed a large meeting on the evening of June 15, at Larne Town Hall, near Belfast, Ire., on 'Irish Grievances and Their

Mr. Crawford said it might seem a strange thing to some in Larne to hear a Protestant and an Orangeman way from which they had strayed, and to make them recognize that their true destiny was to mould and vary, where a nation was being crificed to placate the insatiable lust of the high priests and elders of a spurious agitation. Ireland was moving with ever increasing velocity along the broad road of destruction, and nothing but the combined Christian and moral effort of all her sons could avert the irretrievable ruin and disaster that lay immediately ahead (applause). As intelligent men whose interests centered in Ireland, they could not afford to treat with indifference the warnings of thinking men, who found that Ireland's troubles arose from two main causes the inability of English parties to understand the complex Irish problem; and (2) a false conception of the National life amongst Irishmen of all creeds and classes (applause). The Act of Union was carried with bribery and corruption unparalleled in the records of any other nation, and it was no exaggeration to say that every article may please and benefit, by the same despicable methods had the Act of Union been maintained for more than a century. One of causes of Ireland's decay and the failure of English staresmen to diagnos her disease and apply the remedy was the return to the British Parliament by the votes of Irish Protestants of Government placemen and title-hunters, who subordinated their country and her legitimate needs to their own selfish ends (applause). He appealed

T. PATRICK'S SOCIETY-Esta, lished March 6th, 1856; incorpora ated 1863; revised 1840. Meets in Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P.; President, Mr. F. J. Curran; 1st Vice-Presi-

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ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1868.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quina, 625 St, 195minique street; treasure er, M. J. Ryan, 18 St. Augustia street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hell, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.80 p.m.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, Branch 26 Organized 13th November, 1883. Branch | 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at 8 o'clock p.m. Officers: Spiritual Adviser, Rev. J. P. Killoran; Chancellor, W. F. Wall; President, J. H. Maiden; 2nd Vice-President, J Kennedy: 1st Vice-President, J. P. Dooley; Recording Secretary, R. M. J. Dolan, 16 Overdale Ave.; Assistant Rec. Sec., W. J. Macdon-alc Financial Secretary, J. J. Costigan, 325 St. Urbain street; Treasurer, J. H. Kelly; Marshal, J. Walsh; Guard, M. J. O'Regan; Trustees, T. J. Finn, W. A. Hodgson. P. J. D'Arcy, R. Gahan, T. J. Stevens; Medical Advisers, Dr. nor, Dr. G. H. Merrill.

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St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wed-Officers : Rev. Director. dent, W. P. Kearney: 2nd Vice, E. J. Quinn; Treasurer, W. Durack; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Crowe; Recording Secretary, T. P.

Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, at 8.30 p.m. Committee of Managep.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Killoran; President, J. H. Kelly; Rec. Sec., J. D'Arcy Kelly, 13 Vallee

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR CATHOLIC MUTUAL **Benefit Association** GRAND COUNCIL T-7 OF OUEBEC.

"Yes: he wanted to ge "Well, n red a helping hand, and a he health broke down. At was acutely ill—in a hospital veral months. Then he was veral months. Then charged, in better state, trawl around, but with the of 'incurable' hanging over h

dis was a chronic case no those insidious internal troukill a man slowly but surel nd suffering. One doctor ve New York at on ha or Egypt, and live the a spell. To have adv ng; to act on it was ier. Henry had no man and mother were done in the structure of ne in the struggle But his brothers

HER

room was illuminated

he glow of the open door She sat on a low cone of ruddy light, interlocked across her k face grave and meditative, intensified by contrast iress of black. At her side little further back, he was forward in the rocking chair planted on its arms, hands at the level of his chin, his within the line of radiance, pression, like hers, set in t of silent reverie. Both were on the debatable borderland youth and maturity. Sound tside night crept into t the room—the inte swish of gust driven rain ag indow panes, the continuous

sy hum of trolley cars a bl two away, the vague murmus "I can picture the whole so said at last, summing thoughts that had given pa

their conversation. "Yes," she responded, her fixed on the embers, "You know three uncles of mine well enc mderstand my shame and And Aunt Mary, too kept talking about her h store, about bad debts and t rise in coal oil, while her lay dead in the next room. Uncle Henry!-the only gen refined nature among them only one whose life had no given to sordid grubbing for

and dollars." "I used to enjoy a chat v when I went along for a boo invariably ended by buying print as well. What a quai interesting shop, too, with th of volumes climbing up the Booklevers' Corner !-it was named.

"He was devotedly attache place-the books among which ed, the people who came to mage through his treasur the daily intercourse with men and women who sought vice. It was a pathetic l story, Uncle Henry's. Do y

"Only so much as his surre suggested. I often wondere contrast between him and hi

"My mother told me a goe things last year, before she was younger than her broth first to go." The girl pause breathed a little sigh. "Hen struggling, by teaching and ways, to enter college life lo his three elder brothers had comfortably established in Dry goods, hardware, butc 'And Aunt Mary, too, had the most prosperous grocery mother inclined to other thin mother taught school before

married, just as I am doing Her voice had dropped, till words came but as an echo and low, of saddened musing "Not for long now, sweet be interposed, with a gentle touch of sympathy upon her

She started, roused in the from her lapse into dreamine "Oh, I was not thinking of r brightly and r I was thinking of my dear and of my father, whom I ca re speaking of Uncle Henry

eclared that there was still till the reasonable chance. hot, dry climate, like that

"I can picture the whole scene,"

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Booklevers' Corner !-it was happily

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story, Uncle Henry's. Do you know

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"My mother told me a good man

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"Yes; he wanted to get to col-

"Well, not one of his brothers of

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trawl around, but with the verdict

His was a chronic case now—one of those insidious internal troubles that

kill a man slowly but surely during

a year or two of increasing miser

will the reasonable chance of recovery. But the invalid would have a leave New York at once—to go to lot, dry climate, like that of Arts

or Egypt, and live there for p

pell. To have advice was ng; to act on it was guite er. Henry had no money.

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alls, N.Y., July 3, pecial Act of the ure, June 9, 1879. nereasing rapidy 0,000 paid in ears. mber 25th, 1964, ctioned by Pope od by Cardinals, eral of whom are

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88: ELANGER,

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LEGACY.

The duty was so obviously theirs that others who might have helped w of the open door of She sat on a low stool full naturally stood aside. My mothe cone of ruddy light, her fingpleaded with Ebenezer, Hiram, James ers interlocked across her knees, her face grave and meditative, its pale -not one had a single dollar that could be spared from his busin ace grave and mountative, its pale Aunt Mary wouldn't even put the juestion to her husband; she wrote of black. At her side, but s little further back, he was leaning to Henry before he left the hospital telling him that change of climate forward in the rocking chair, elbows planted on its arms, hands claspe was useless, that she knew a young at the level of his chin, his face just lady who went abroad afflicted jus within the line of radiance, its exthe same as he, but, after spending pression, like hers, set in the fixity no end of money, returned home, only of silent reverie. Both were young-on the debatable borderland between able to walk from her bedroom her parlor for months until she died. Well, I'm blowed! That was outh and maturity. Sounds of the cheerful for a sick man." outside night crept into the stillness of the room—the intermitten "So, with plentiful words of wish of gust driven rain against the fection, she counselled resignation, vindow panes, the continuous drowand sent him a little book about r sy hum of trolley cars a block ligion that perhaps cost her a dime. two away, the vague murmurs of "Pshaw " great city borne from the highways of traffic into the seclusion of a by-

"My mother read that letter, and she never forgave Mary her callou cruelty-never spoke an intimate word to her again so long as she Well, the doctor, it lived. guessing at the truth, mentioned the case to Mr. Boone, of Booklovers Corner. And it was he who sent the invalid to Arizona, kept him there for two whole years, and when he re turned, cured and well, gave him place in the book store. That how Uncle Henry came in time to be a partner, and at last the only ac-

tive member of the firm. "Mr. Boone is still alive ?"

"Yes, the dear old gentleman h ome North from his home in Flori da to bury his dead friend. Now you will understand a great deal bette what I am going to tell you next Mr. Boone is Uncle Henry's executor, and it was in accordance with the latter's instructions that all relatives were called together the day before the funeral. That was how l came to meet my Uncles Ebenezer Hiram and James and Aunt Mary and her husband this morning in th dining room above the book store. The young man sat up with suick-

"But your Uncle Henry didn't die rich did he ?'

"No, not as the world counts me rich nowadays. But he had a little bled, Mr. Boone read the will. The are legacies of a thousand dollar to each of my uncles, to Aunt Mary, and to me as his other sister child.

"You say he forgave them thei contemptible meanness?—that he left a single dollar to the woman who had written him such a letter in the old days ?

"It was just like Uncle Henry" sweet forgiveness to treat everybody the same—to forget all that had hap pened. The rest of his estate he has left to the charities in which he was long interested—the Young Folks' nmer Holiday Association and the Hospital for Incurables."

"And what de these bequests amount to ?"

"That was what Uncle Ebeneze asked. But Mr. Boone replied tha nothing would be known until th was realized. Uncle Hiran laughed at his share—a thousar dollars, he said, wasn't worth trouble of his coming out of house on such a rainy day. The they fell to discussing the reason of the condition attached to the legal

Again the listener pricked up his

"What was that ?"

"That no one should attend the funeral-the legacy in each case was were speaking of Uncle Henry, were to be forfeited if the beneficiary fol lowed the body to the grave.

"By Jove. I don't wonder ! I was a subtle little stroke. Your un cle wished no mockery of mourning

before the world." "But my legacy is exactly in the same terms," said the girl, glancing up at her lover. "And Uncle Henry and I were always the best

"Well, he treated you pretty shall bily in the end, ranking you merel; with people who had used him s

ill,"

"You must not speak like that,"
was the firm rejoinder. "Such a
thought would be only worthy of
those others, who went down their
dead brother's stairs grumbling and
disputing about the meaning of the
will. It was a shameful, pitiful display. I shall never forget i6—never."
She shivered in the intensity of her
anger and disgust.

"Like the greedy, thankless crow,"
muttered the young man below his
breath, "Will they go to the funeral
to-morrow?" he asked aloud.

with the mented, with a shrug of his should-ers. "A thousand dollars isn't much and James, his sister Mary, all were -but it is a thousand dollars all absent. It

The girl watched his face, in her young man was not looking at her. He got up from his chair, flung shovelful of coal into the stove, then stood erect, his form outlined against the leaping, gleaming flames instantly filled the iron cavity.

"It will mean a lot to us, Nettie, lear," he went on. "You needn"t go back to the schoolhouse. Why can't we marry now, right away ?'

compressed, her face paler than ever, her look of concern growing to But still her emotion passed unseen by him; she had turned aside and was resting an elbow on the piano.

"This is no time to talk of such a thing," she said, coldly. "Only a a thing," she said, coldiy. "Only a to wrong my conscience, to go few hours ago I gazed on my dead trary to my sense of right, for uncle's face, when the others gone. For many a long day there will be sadness in my heart. Now leave me, Norman. This evening

Her eyes sought his now, and last their reproachfulness smote him. "Oh, of course, there will be the usual period of mourning," he murnured, abashed and confused didn't mean anything else, Nettie. You know that, don't you?'

"Go, please, go." She held out her hand; there was a sob in her voice, the shine of tears in her eyes

She suffered him to kiss her goodnight. Then he went on his way into the rainstorm and the darkness and she was alone with the fire glow, her chastened grief for the dead, the dull awakening consciousness that something in her golden dream love had been changed to dross.

On the following evening he found himself again in her rooms. She had been out all day, but it could not be long now before she would be home So the landlady, who knew the rela tion in which the young people stood, had meantime made him comfortable, turning on the electric light and re plenishing the stove. Heavy rain, unremitting during several days, was still splashing dismally outside.

was a handsome fellow, square, built and strong, comely of feature with ability, self-reliance and correct living written on every line of his face-such a man, by outward seem ing, as any maiden might have deem ed herself happy to have won. paced the room, disturbed and nerv ous, pausing every now and then to examine some trifle, aimlessly, unconsciously—a photograph on the mantel, a book on the table, the broad-leaved potplant in the window

open, and he came to a half. A minute later she entered the room. he closed the door behind her caught a glimpse of the dripping cloak, umbrella and rubbers that had been surrendered to the landlady in the hall. But, disencumbered from her panoply of waterproofing. and warm, rosy with the cold and exercise. She gave him her and, but evaded his effort to take her into his arms, and seated herself

by the table. Where have you been ?" he asked. "Where would you think?" she an-

wered. He gazed at her black gown, hat-watched het drawing the black

black kid gloves from her fingers. "You don't mean to tell me that ed for this very contin you went to the funeral?" His voice vibrated with the restraint he was imposing upon himself.

"Yes, I have been to poor Uncle Henry's funeral." With grave selfpossession she unpinned her hat, and laid it by her side on the table.

He took a step forward and looked down at her.

"What foolishness! What utter fool ishness!" he exclaimed hitterly "When I didn't find you at home I began to fear it. So you have sa crificed common sense to sentiment You have deliberately thrown away that legacy."

Her face paled. She beckoned hi

Her face paled. She beckened him to a chair at a little distance.

"Yes, I threw away that legacy. Sit down, Norman. When you left me last night I weighed every question involved. Was I to allow the uncle who had always been kind to ne and my mother to go to his of kin to him giving sign of regret for his loss or of respect for his ne mony? Would you have asked me to do that, Norman, for the sake of a thousand dollars or ten times a thousand?"

"I think it hardly probable," she the condition," was the sullen rejoin "I bet that not one of others turned up at the graveside

they stuck close to their legacies."
"Yes; his brothers Ebenezer, Hiram was the more fitting therefore, that I should be there.

"And you never thought of me,-o own eyes an expression of mingled our future! You know my struggle wonder and disappointment. But the to get a start—my helplessness in the business without some capital You know quite well that that mone would have got me the partnership with Kingston. I went to see him this morning; we talked it over everything was settled. And now come here to find that all my efforts are undone."

In his agitation he had risen from his seat, taken but a moment before She, too, rose to her feet, her lips at her bidding. She surveyed him calmly; she spoke with gentle sadness, but with none of the trembling irresolution of the night before.

'Two days ago, Norman, I should have deemed it impossible that you would have spolen like this to me that you would have counselled me the sake of money. You say I have thrown away my legacy. But I lose more than that-I lose the faith I had in you. My dream of happiness is over."

He moved uncomfortably and his face flushed. "Oh, it needn't amount to that."

he murmured. "I suppose we'll get over the loss of the money."

"But the loss of faith?" "Sentiment again," he protested. 'Then sentiment shall rule m life," she replied, drawing a ring from her finger and placing it upon the table. I begin to think that

sentiment may be a better guide to one's conduct than reasoned judgment. "Everything is ended. But I want you to learn the lesson that the instinct of right is always the wiscet one to follow. Let me tell you what

happened to-day, Norman. Please sit down again." Mechanically and without a word he obeyed her.

"Uncle Henry was laid in the grave by his old friend, Mr. Boone and myself. When all was over, we return ed to Booklovers' Corner. There, to my surprise, I found my three uncles and my aunt once more assembled. They had been sent for by Mr Boone's instructions. For there was a codicil to the will to be read after the funeral."

The glimmer of dawning intelligence was in the listener's eyes now The girl continued:

"The first legacies were revoked and \$10,000 was left to each bro ther or sister who had forfeited his or her benefit under the will by taking part in the funeral. An equal sum was left to me, but with no condition attached, doubtless for dear mother's sake. However, the will further provided that if I had attended at the graveside I was be sole residuary legatee after tain large charitable bequests had been paid out of the estate."

"So he was rich after all?"

"In the old days of youthful ailing, it appears that he had gained friendship of a miner in Arizona. Through this connection there came the chance, later on, to take a finan cial interest in a prospecting venture. For ten long years Uncle Henry paid contributions to a doubtful mine Only two years ago it turned out to be a bonanza. But he would never eave the old shop—the Booklovers' Corner he leved so well—the business he was managing for his aged bene

"His brothers will fight that will." "That is what they at once threatened. But Uncle Henry had providency. A year before he died he had deeded all his property to Mr. Boone. So there was no real will-just an honorable understanding between two friends. sealed now by death. Why I am so late to-night is that Mr. Boone and I have been to a trust company's office, where everything has been transferred into my name

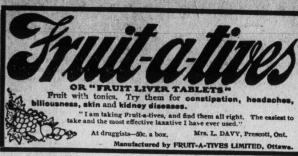
The young lawyer drew a deep reath. He stood erect and began breath buttoning his coat.

"You are right, Nettle. This ends our dream. If you had remained poor, some day I would have owned my fault, and begged your forgive-ness for my ill humor to-night. For even while I was blaming, in my beart I was admiring you. But, of course, my self-respect forbids apolo-gy now. Good night."

She made no move, uttered word to detain him.

word to detain him.

When he was gone, when the click of the closing front door had reached her car, she rose, turned off the electric light, threw open the stove, and neetled down on the rug amid the warmth and the softened radiance. Thus for a long time she remained, searching her heart and weighing the life issues.



was almost in darkness. But at last she stirred, and, rising to her knees, reached forth a hand for the engagement ring lying on the table. As she stooped toward the dull red of the of his discourse in his desire to keep ashes to gaze upon the discarded up, apparently, with the rapidly retrinket, there was the shimmer brilliants-and the gleam of love- training to learn to keep one's wits light in her eyes as well.

Had the manliness with which he, the revolving wheels. Then it Had her woman's heart been touched tinctly one seems to talk; the knack with new tenderness by his very need for her forgiveness? Had reflection learned. brought realization that love may claim perfection, but can only hope to help toward it?

She did not restore the hoop gold to its accustomed finger. she looped it on a bit of ribbon her breast, and, after a long, lingering kiss, slipped it within the folds of her dress -Edmund Mitchell New York Tribune and Farmer.

AIDS TO LITERARY WORK,

Shorthand, Typewriting and Phonograph Cylinders.

Literary men and newspaper porters are coming to discard the pen, as business men do, in the remarked the other day that the; pen belonged to the era "of stage-coach and weekly mail." Perhaps that statement exaggerates the truth, but not excessively. It is not every writer, of course, who can afford to avail himself of the most modern facilities for rapid work. Whether he operates a typewriting machine himself or employs some one else to do so for him, the adoption of the practice involves some expen diture of money. The acquisition of the art of stenography is useful, especially to court reporters. A writer may find it helpful in making his own notes, or in recording a munication that is received over telephone, where accuracy is of great importance.

Generally, though, the literary nan, like the business man, makes use of the services of an assistant who can take memoranda in shorthand, and subsequently produce the matter in full with a typewriter some persons operate the machine so skilfully that they can take a letter or story directly from dictation, and the author is thus enabled to get his copy sooner than otherwise

Another resource, the phonograph once promised to be a great con venience to writers. That instru ment seemed to be admirably adapt ed to record speech with accuracy and speed. It has been something of a disappointment, though. hecause it is harder work to learn just how to use it than is commonly supposed. The Medical Times recently pointed out some of the embarcass ments encountered by the man or wo-

After the recording cylinder is put in place in the machine and started on its revolutions, ready for dictation, there appears at once in the operator a sense of hurry, similar to that experienced in dictating to a stenographer, but much more intens



THAT'S THE SPOT!

Right in the small of the back. Do you ever get a pain there? If so, do you know what it means? It is a Backache.

A sure sign of Kidney Trouble.

Don't neglect it. Stop it in time.

If you don't, serious Kidney Troubles are sure to follow.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.

The fire had burned low, the room | Until he can teach his brain cells that no space is being wasted when he is not dictating, for the machine can be easily controlled in its revolutions, the operator loses the thread of volving cylinder. It takes time and from being distracted by gazing at had taken his lesson redeemed him? humiliating to discover how indisof speaking into the tube must be

> Again, only about twelve hundred words can be dictated to a cylinder before it must be cleaned off for further use; this cleaning of cylinders is an accurate, time consuming work which is no child's play. Moreover, the machine is a very accurately made instrument, which must be kept in perfect order; it is not especially complicated, but it demands careful overhauling from time to time. The expense of the phonograph was, five years ago, in itself prohibitory; it is now within reach commercially.

But the most senious objection to the phonograph, as to the stenographer, is that it requires some one to take off dictation on papen; it is left in an unusable form by the dictator. If the writer does this himself, he, of course, saves no time beyond arrangterest of speed. The Medical Times ing to do it at times when it would be impossible to compose. If he has it done, he quickly learns that " the labor of "reading off the cylinder" is very brain fatiguing, and many typewriters seem unable to understand the work. There is also some likelihood of mistakes in copying from the cylinder, although the percentage is less than in shorthand work, but the notes can be gone over any number of times.

UNIFORM LATIN PRONUNCIATION

A resolution was recently passed by the Irish Hierarchy at a general meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops in Maynooth to the effect that the time has come when it is desirable that the Roman pronunciation should, as far as possible, be generally adopted in the ecclesiastical seminaries and colleges of Ireland. It certainly will be an advantage to the clergy to pronounce Latin cording to a uniform standard. Hitherto college has differed from college, but in none of the Catholic colleges, we believe, has the method of pronunciation that obtains in the English public schools, the Universities and the Law Courts vailed. Latin ought to be a universal language, yet this method would be almost as unintelligible on Continent as the jabber of a Mohawk acquainted with Latin would never understand a Latin word in which the letter "a" was pronounced as it is in make and take, or in which the letter "i" received its ordinary English sound. As the Bishop of Cance observes in the "Irish Ecclesiastical Record," the adoption of the Roman pronunciation of Latin ed by the Archbis shops of Ireland, besides bringing cle rical students and priests into line with the style of pronunciation in most Catholic countries, will enable them when visiting Rome to into familiar oral intercourse people there, and will save them from being condemned to silence by pronunciation differing too much

The other day a visitor was examining a class in a Boston school, when he came to the word imaging ion, and then asked the meaning. No one could tell him.

from that of the Italians

"Now," said the visitor, "I'm ing to shut my eyes and tell you what I can see. I can see my house. A baker's cart is at the gate. The aker goes up the steps and rings The servant opens the the hell loor and takes a loaf from him and pays him." He opened his eyes and inquired: "Now then, what would you call that?"

Up went a little hand at the back

Up went a little hand at the back of the class.

"Well, Willio, spenis up," said the visitor, "what do you call it?"

"A lot of lies, sir!"

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

HIGH PRICES RULE IN BUTTER

MARKET. clover, \$6.50.

Some unusual prices were paid on LIVE STOCK MARKET—July 10 Baturday for butter on some of the boards in the district around Mont-tle, 30 milch cows and springers real. The expectation that the mar-200 calves, 700 sheep and lambs real. The expectation that the marand 500 fat hogs were offered ket would ease off and prices weaken sale at the East End Abattoir towas not realized, and it is evident day. The unusually large supplies in that the competition for the British such muggy weather had a depress trade among Canadian exporters is ing effect on trade and the prices de clined from one-quarter to half

keeping the prices up.

Prices paid were from 211c to 21 to for unsalted, and 20%c to 21tc for salted. Local prices have been revised to meet the change, and 21c is being asked by dealers who supply the Montreal consumer.

CHEESE MARKET QUIET BUT FIRM.

At Brockville on Saturday, while per lb. Farmers from the country less cheese than usual changed hands, the recent high price of 94c was well It is said that even at this on the market will not be sold to price sellers were not anxious to do

The Belleville market was also steady at 9%c; although a few small per lb.; lambs at \$2.50 to \$4.50 lots were turned over at 9%c.

Many of the districts report show ery weather, with pastures in excellent condition.

The local market is firm at about the same prices that have ruled for the last two or three days.

Jobbers report that very little cheese has been carried over from

A cable advice from England states that there is a heavy consumptive de been very full of a famous marriage Canadian cheese coming principally from London. Owing to large shipments, in transit there is no siderable time. Last week they an danger of a shortage, and that is probably the reason for the unsatisvalidity of the second marriage factory demand from importers, as reported by a local shipper.

Montreal prices are from 9%c to 10c for Ontarios, with an inclination towards the higher price, and 9%c days ago. to 91c for Quebec.

DULL CONDITION IN EGG MAR-KET-OLD EGG FILLERS RE-

SPONSIBLE FOR SHRINKAGE. Dull conditionsrule on the local egg The demand from buyers for the city trade is small, and the onis" was, of course, necessary. Mr. Y. willingly agreed that the children majority of requirements are for the "selected eggs" as packed by lo-Catholics, a dispensation was applied cal jobbers. The shrinkage on straight stock is so great at present that local dealers are willing to pay 21c to 3c difference in the price rather than sell as boiling eggs some of the straight receipts that are coming in from the country.

We quote 15½c to 16c for straight gathered stock; 18c to 19c for selects, and No. 1, 15c to 16c candl-

Shippers are making further complaints about the state of the fillers used in packing eggs. In many cases they are so damp and in such poor condition that it is not surprising that there is the great depreciation reported by the trade. The trouble is that the fillers are not renewed often enough. Owing to the careless ness with which the cases are left exposed to the weather, eggs are often brought to the city in a very bad condition, one dealer reporting a did not and could not cover her marshrinkage of quite three dozen to riage with an unbaptized person, the the case, but while this is an extreme instance there is no doubt that damp and old fillers are responsible in a great measure for the heavy loss suffered by dealers this season.

FLOUR-Manitoha spring wheat patents, \$5.30 to \$5.60; strong bakers, \$5.00 to \$5.30; winter wheat patents, \$5.50; and straight rollers, \$5 to \$5.15 in wood; in bags, \$2.40. ROLLED OATS-\$2.421 per bag. long story short, Prince X. and Mrs. PEARL HOMINY-\$1.90 to \$2 in

shorts. \$20 to \$21.

BEANS-Choice primes, \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bushel, \$1.55 in car lots. PEAS-Boiling, \$1.071 to \$1.10 per bush. (60 lb. bags included); No. 2 in car load lots, 80c to 85c.

74c; in 60 lb. tins, 6c to 64o; cognize the nullity of the first marriage. But the investigations

PROVISIONS — Heavy Canadian Propaganda led to an important disshort cut pork, \$20 light short cut, \$18 to \$19; Amerigranted for the first marriage was ngnt snort cut. \$10 to \$15. And to granted for the first marriage was can cut clear fat back, \$18 to not from the impediment "mixtage re-\$18.50; compound lard, 5% to 6%; ligionis," but from that of "dispa-Canadian lard, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 10\(\frac{1}{2}\); kettle ritas cultus." The former, it may be explained, means that the persons contemplating marriage are both baptized Christians; the latter applies to \$9.50; alive, and \$1.50; alive, alive, and \$1.50; alive, alive, alive, and \$1.50; alive, aliv \$6.50 to \$6.75 for mixed lots; se tholic and a person who has not lect \$7, according to size.

been baptized, but it includes also the case of two baptized persons.

BCGS-Straight stock, 16c to the case of two baptized persons.

Both before and after the marriage.

creamery, 21c; of Mr. and Mrs. Y. it was the cus

ds, \$4.70 to \$4.75; first pearls \$7.50 per 100 lbs.

HAY—No. 1, \$9 to \$9.25 per to The Sola Marphy Grapmy Bines on track; No. 2, \$7.75 to \$8.25

About 1800 head of butchers' cat

cent per lb. on all kinds of cattle

while the prices of lambs were near

ly half a dollar lower than on las

week's market. Mr. G. Martel paid

51c per lb. for nine choice cattle;

prime beeves sold at 5c to 51c per

lb.; pretty good cattle, 3½c to 4½c, and the common stock, 2c to 3½c

bought several lots of cattle to take

out to pasture. Half of the cattle

day. Calves brought from \$2 to

\$10 each. Milch cows sold at \$25 to

\$55 each. Sheep sold at 31c to 31c

each. Good lots of fat hogs sold at

MARRIAGE WITH THE UN-

BAPTIZED.

(From the Tablet.)

case which has been before the eccle

siastical tribunals of Rome for a con-

been given the other way only a few

The facts are these: Some years

ago a Catholic girl of the diocese of

Baltimore became engaged to a Mr.

Y. He was supposed to be a baptiz-

ed Protestant, and a dispensation

from the impediment "mixtae religi-

of the marriage should be brought up

for and obtained, and the wedding

took place with great splendor in

courts for a divorce, and a decree

was issued, dissolving the marriage

contract a new marriage. Mrs. Y.,

being a Catholic, very properly con-

sidered herself as still bound in the

bond of wedlock until she learned one

day that Mr. Y. had never been real-

clusive. She then proceeded to

was a baptized Protestant, and

have been granted on this hypothesis

marriage must have been null from

sured that she was free to marry

Shortly after she made the ac-

quaintance of Prince X. and an at-

tachment sprang up between them.

well as of the Church.

counsel on the subject and was

again.

and giving both parties liberty

Washington.

The American papers have recently

64c to near 7c per 1b.

Something Entirely New!

In spite of the advanced season, and of the clearing sales, we continue to open out new importations. We insist on keeping stocks up to the top notch of perfection.

We have just received from Switzerlanda dress fabric that is entirely new to Montreal. It is called "Creponette," and is a very light and airy piece of goods, after the order of a fine mousseline. A new pro-cess of spinning the mercerised yarn gives a sparkle to its surface that is positively fascinating-and the shades of solid colors—and adds just that touch to the shades (solid colors only) that means perfec-

Alfogether we consider it to be the most effective, and most appropriate fabric made certain kinds of garden party dresses and evening wear, and as to the economy of it—well, there's a width or 47 luches for 30c a yard.

(At Muslin Counter_1st Floor.)

This Store closes daily at 5.30 P.M.



CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB ALL SAILORS WELCOME.

Concert Every Wednesday Ev'q

All Local Talent invited. The finest the City pay us a visit.

MASS at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday. Sacred Concert on Sunday evening Open week days from 9 a.m., to 10

Some years later the domestic life On Sundays from t p.m. to re p.m. of Mr. and Mrs. Y. was shattered. An appeal was made to the civil

ST. PETER and COMMON STS.

the appeal of the Prince and Princess by the sentence: "Non constat de pullitate," that is to say, "The nullity of the Y. marriage has not been proven."

The Prince and Princess did not ly baptized. She hunted up evidence accept the verdict. They sought of this, and the evidence was conout fresh evidence and presented their case once more to the judgment of gue that, as she had been married to the Cardinals. The case came up at Mr. Y. on the supposition that he the last meeting of Propaganda, with the same result as before. This time. the dispensation from the impediment however, the decision as well as the "mixtae religionis," supposed to entire controversy was laid before the Holy Father, who not only ratified the judgment of Propaganda, but gave orders that the matter should not be reopened. The decision is the beginning. Apparently she took likely to cause a great sensation both in Rome and in America.

WM. REDMOND

. IN AUSTRALIA.

The Prince was duly informed of the The Melbourne Advocate of April tangled situation, but, to make a 22, which has just come to hand, in an editorial of Mr. Wm. Redmond's Y. were married. Everything seems visit to Australia, dwells with spebags of 98 lbs.

MILL FEED—Ontario bran in bulk at \$15 to \$16; shorts, \$19 to \$20; Manitoba bran in bags, \$16 to \$17; dispute the legitimacy of the offerprint. cy of the offspring dinal Moran that the friends of Home on the ground that the Prince's mar-Rule in Australia should make arriage with a divorcee during the liferangements to subscribe a substantime of her husband was invalid in tial sum to the cause annually until Italy in the eyes of the State as the measure is carried. "Mr. Redmond," says the writer, "is at pre-2 in car load loss, see to see.

HONEY—White clover in comb, mined to put their case before the propaganda with full assurance that the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7c to the Sacred Congregation would resumption; extract the sacred Congregation would resumption; extract the sacred Con in that State. At Perth, Kalgoorlie, and other centres Mr. Redmond has been pursuaded to address large gacovery, to wit, that the dispensation and, although he made no appeal for contributions to the National fund. the handsome sum of £2000 has been subscribed as a result of his visit.

say, "is most opportune, and show that the recent suggestion of Cardinal Moran for the formation of organization to raise £2000 annually in Australia to aid the National BUTTER—Choice creamery, 21c; of Mr. and Mrs. Y. It was the custom in the Baltimore archdiocese to apply for the dispensation from the impediment "disparitas cultus" when one of the parties was not a Catho-ASHES—Firsts, \$5 to \$5.25; see lic. Propaganda therefore answered cause is capable of achievement with the utmost ease. If we may be guidCANADIAN PACIFIC

LEWIS & CLARK, CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, Portland, Oregon,

June 1st to October 15th, 1905, \$75.50.

Vancouver, Victoria,
Soattie, Wash., Tacoma. Wash.,
Portland, OreAnd return from Montreal.
Tickets now on sale, and good to return
within 90 days from date issued, but not
after that November 30th, 1905.

PORTLAND, OLD ORCHARD, Scarboro Beach, etc. Through Parior and Sleeping Car Service. Trains leave Windsor Street 9 a.m. week days, 7.45 p.m. daily.

ST. ANDREWS-BY-THE-SEA ST. ANDREWS-BY-IRE-SEA.

SLEEPING OAR SERVICE—Through
Sleepers leave Windsor Street, 7.25 p.m.,
Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and
Fridays, for St. Andrews. Returning leave
St. Andrews Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, arriving Montreal 8.05
a.m next day.

After July 14th through sleeper will
leave Montreal tor St. Andrews on Tuesdays and Fridays enly. Returning from
St. Andrews Mondays and Wednesdays.

Ticket Offices 129 St. James St. Windsor

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY LEWIS & CLARK Centennial Exposition

PORTLAND, Oregon, Until October 15th, 1905.

ROUND TRIP FARE \$75.50

Tickets on sail daily, and valid to return within 90 days from date of sale, but not later than November 30th, 1905.

PORTLAND, OLD ORCHARD. The Portland Sleeping and Parlor ar Service is now extended to Old

Elegant Cafe Car Service on day trains be Montreal-Ottawa and Valleyfield

To effect June 18, 1905.

Lve Montreal 8, 40 a.m., +4.10 p.m., 7.00 p.m., Arr Ottawa 11, 40 a.m., +7 10 p.m., 10.00 p.m., Lve Ottawa 12.20 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 16.35 p.m. Arr Montreal 11, 20 a.m., 6 30 p.m., 19-35 p.m. Parlor Cars on all trains between Montreal nd Ottawa ve Montreal 8.40, 9.30 a.m., 4.10 p.m., †5.15 p.m. rr Valleyfield 9.45, 11.10 a.m., 5.17 p.m., †6.45 Lve Vaileyfield † 8 a.m., 10 10 a.m., 4.40, 5.27 p.m. Arr Montreal † 9.33 a.m., 11 20 a.m., 6,00,6.30 p.m. † Week days, All other trains daily.

MONTREAL AND NEW YORK. MUNINCAL AND NEW IUNA.

Shortesi IIn., quickest service Two
sight trains daily each way. One day
train each way, weed way.

Lve Montreal †7.21 s.m., †10 15 a.m.,

\$1.0 p m. *11.30 p m.

Arr Montreal *2 50 p.m., †8 20 p m.,

"7.1\sum, 9.45 p.m.

"Daily †Week days.

CITY TICKET OFFICES

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

ENGLISH MAIL TRAINS

LEAVE SUNDAYS AT 12 NOON. Passengers taking these trains make close connections at Halifax with

THE MARITIME EXPRESS.

One of the finest solid vestibule trains on this continent, leaving at noon daily, except Saturday, con-nects at Halifax with the PICKFORI BLACK steamers for BERNUDA, The WEST INDIES, DEMERARA

SHORT LINE TO QUEBEC.

7.40 a.m. daily, except Sunday. 12 noon daily, except Saturday. 11.45 p.m., NIGHT TRAIN, daily except Sunday. To this train is attached a sleeper, which passengers

All trains depart from Bo CITY TICKET OFFICE: 143 St. James Street,

Ponaventure Station

find a copy of a circular which has been issued by the secretaries of the executive body appointed for the purpose of giving effect to His Eminence's suggestion. The circular states that the Cardinal hopes that all will see the wisdom of acting in harmony in kindness.—Golden Sands. with the movement he has started by which it is sought to unite and consolidate our scattered energies everywhere in Australia." Our friends under the Southern Cross are acting nobly towards the old cause, as the have always done; and their present special effort, as the Advocate points out, is largely inspired by their firm belief in the integrity, patriotism, and statesmenship of the present Irish Parliamentary Party.

Our faces ought to reflect back th nunshine of heaven and the jeyful

"S, CARSLEY CO.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1905.

SALE BARGAINS. JULY CHEAP

COOL WHITE SUMMER WAISTS.

immense reductions at the Height of the Shirt Waist Season We're doing the biggest Shirt Waist Business in Montreal, and there's a reason. Nowhere else can you obtain such splendid values—cool, fresh, dainty Waists, just as they left the makers hands—at prices that would little more than cover the cost of the materia. Aspecious, siry store to select in, experienced and courteous attendants to make choosing pleasurable. Read these style hints:

\$2.25 Waists for \$1.50

BLOUSES, of Fine White Lawn, Really worth \$2.00. You couldn't The front is made with a wide insertion of handsome openwork embroidery and trimmed with rows of broad tucks. Sleeves and cuffs trimmed with clusters of fine tucks. Stylishly cut and per-

\$2,00 Waists for \$1,35

get them for less than that anywhere else. Made of sheer White Lawn, front beautifully embroidered and trimmed with lace insertion. Back made with clusters of fine tucks. Tucked fect fitting. Regular \$2.25 cuffs. The latest full top sleeves. Sale Price \$1,35

DAINTY WHITE SUMMER DRESSES FOR CHILDREN A Maker's Surplus Stock Selling at 50 p. c. Off.

Exquisitely dainty little garments for children's summer wear. They come in two different styles, and it would be hard to say which is the more attractive. As they represent a manufacturer's sample stock, bought by us at a startling discount, mothers will have a splendid opportunity to add to the little one's summer wardrobe at a very tri-

All are made in the lateststyle, profusely trimmed with lace, fine embroidery and hemstitched tucking. Some are interlaced with colored satin ribbon, with exquisite openwork yokes, beautifully made and finished with hemstitched and tucked skirting.

The material is extra fine Organdie Muslin. To fit little ones from

to 4 years. \$1.50 CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 90c. \$2.00 CHILDRENG DRESSES, \$1.25

MORE ABOUT THE GREAT WASH FABRICS SALE!

You could not duploste the values at any other store, even at regular prices. This is positively the Wash Fabric Sale of the year—not a common everyday occurrence, but so immense with such a multitude of stupendous bargains that it is unlikely that even this store will be able to repeat them,

FANCY DRESS MUSLINS, in a DAINTY WASH MUSLINS, floral satisfying variety of patterns and designs. Regularly sold gularly selling at at 124c. July Sale Price 5C ELEGANT NEW SHIRT WAIST SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in pretty MUSLINS, white grounds with black, blue and brown spots and

grounds, with dainty spots, in

designs, in pretty shades. gularly selling at 15c.

stripe effects in pink and white, fawn and white, red and white. Regular 15c. Sale Price : 9 1-26

in white, fawn and butcher blue,

S. CARSLEY CO.

THOMAS LIGGET'S

JULY SALE

Has already attracted hundreds of purchasers who are anxious to take advantage of our low prices and most liberal discounts. Everything in Carpets and Floor Coverings, also Furniture and Brass Beds of every description. We have just placed in stock an exceptionally fine line of Mission Furniture. Every piece a distinct Novelty.

THOMAS LIGGET 2474 & 2476 St. Catherine St.

If every morning, by a resigned and simple prayer-by that quarter of an hour of meditation which only seems difficult when we do not practice it—we would open our hearts to God, as we open a window to the air and sun, God would put there the day that sweet calm joy whi elevates the soul, causes it to fee less the weight of sorrow, and make

It is the great secret of spring that makes it always dear to us. It is like the supreme mystery of the new-born child, who, in its first faint cry, propounds a question that the wisdom of the ages cannot an wer. I am come, it says. How? the reply. And then ellence—the lence of the starlit universe at the hour of midnight, unbroken by aught; but the same cry repeated, I am come !—Leigh Mitchell Hodges.

Education is the leading hum souls to what is best, and make what is best out of them.—Ruskip.

COWAN'S Chocolate

for Eating, Drinking or Oooking is the purest and best."

PATENT SOLICITORS.

DATENTS ERIM DINESELURAD

Vol. LV., No. 2

IRELAN

By LO

"Ireland's Financial B

the title of an article wi

Dunraven has contributed

number of the "Nineteen and After," in which he pression to some interest ents, not only upon to relations guestion itself, Irish government in gener earlier portion of the art Dunraven deals with the put forward by the Chance Exchequer in the recent de House of Commons, and si utterly dishonest is th made to deny the reality of grievance. Proceeding, I raven paints: a vivid pictu condition to which Irelan reduced by this system of ation and by the dreadful He then goe ask "Is Ireland overtax she is poor, or poor becar overtaxed '" "Both these he says, "are true. Unqu the crushing weight of smothers individual effort energy; unquestionably als sence of industrial employ the general poverty in Ire taxation of the same artic upon her an unequal burd ential taxation is imp Changes in our methods revenue beneficial to the classes in Great Britain, quently beneficial to Irelan whole, are not impractical cannot be relied upon as for a disease requiring treatment. There remains ciple underlying the Unional treatment under excepti cumstances. If Great Brit act with common justice, if honestly carry out the ter treaty entered into by the pendent Legislatures in the gamating them, she must f of two courses. Either sh carry out the promise of] tlereagh that taxation shoul regard to the measure of th abilities of the two countries and must adopt different ment and the remission of -a policy which appears to possible or she must ender increase the taxable capacit land by the wise application ic money to the developm the more fruitful utilization natural resources of the cour obvious source of supply most necessary purpose is i RETRENCHMENT IN TH PENSES of administration, and in th

tion to Irish purposes of the thus effected. That a grea of expenditure can be effected tain. The government in L carried on through a numb partments which do not and are not in the remotest verned. Year by year th diture proceeds at an extrate, despite the protests of people, and in such circums is surely unfair to taunt th the fact that the balance of available for Imperial purpovery small. To insist on b Ireland with a system of good the most expensive in this we most irresponsible and the i fective of the wishes of the r the country; to refuse to all lic opinion to be brought to upon departmental administ to deny the people the right economics, and to devote ceeds to the needs of the per the development of the countries to me a policy fatnous rational, and incompatible democratic spirit of the form onment under which we live land should be governed account and should be governed account and head Lieutenant and head Lieutenant and head land the Government. Look of the Government and of the Cadinet account and the Cadinet account what capacity I do not know, but, according to Mrass the plenipotentiary for nent under which we liv