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Witness !

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

"If the English-speaking Catholics in Montreal and of this Province consulted their lest interests, they would soon make of the "Frue Witness" one of the most prosperous and lest interests, they would soon make of the "Frue Witness" one of the most prosperous and lest interests, they would soon make of the "Frue Witness" one of the most properly of the English provided the second of the English provided the second of the English provided their second of the English provided the second of the English provided their second of

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

IRISH STATESMANSHIP. - The 20th of the month-the approversary

time has gone past for those who of the entry of the Italion troops are opposed to Irish Home Rule to into Rome. Scores of Bishops and into Rome. Scores of Bishops and argue that Irishmen are not fit for Archhishons and hundreds of the Government. The foremost legislaclergy will accompany the thousands tors of Great Britain have been Irishof pilgrims. This will be a sublime men; and not because they were protest against the course taken by Irishmen, but in spite of that fact, the Government of France to-day. they became the most powerful pillars in the edifice of the Empire. VIENNA'S JUBILEE. -As we ap-Take Edmund Burke for example; or proach the great day when the Church O'Connell. Had the situations been will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary reversed, was there ever in the Briof the promulgation of the dogma o tish Parliament a man who could the Immaculate Conception, all that have done for England what O'Contouches upon that feast is of internell did for Ireland? Did you ever est. We cannot lose sight of the fact look at it in that light? Suppose that the non-Catholic world always that England had been the ostracized contends that this was a new dogma. land and Ireland had been the mis-Vet as far back as 1645, in Vienna tress of the situation, did there ever a great statue was erected by Ferdiexist a British statesman who could nand III. in honor of "Mary Immahave won victories for England such culate." This was during the thirty as O'Connell won for Ireland? We years' war, when the Swedes invaded his State. During the High Mass, feel able to say "not one." The if we look abroad over the British pire as it is constituted to-day, we find Canada and Australia to be the on the occasion of the dedication of that statue, the monarch advanced to the altar rail, and while the Archtwo great foundation stones of its bishop held aloft the Sacred Host, might. Yet it is most remarkable the King repeated aloud the follow that two men, who were rebels in ing formula: 1848, who were branded as traitors and exiled as felons, should have "Almighty and Eternal God, the Lord of kings, I. Ferdinand, humbly become, within twenty years,, the consolidators of both the Canadian and Australian Confederations. Mc-Gee, in Canada, was one of the fain the names of my successors and of this noble Province of Austria, the thers of our Confederation, and one Immaculate Virgin Mary, Mother of of the main movers in the great undertaking of binding the pro-vinces together in the bonds of a Thy Son, for Protectress and special Patroness of this Archduchy. Moresingle Dominion. In Australia Sir over, I solemnly vow that in this Charles Gavan Duffy became the country, the Feast of the Immaculate

Prime Minister and the one who laid

the foundation of the present Aus

tralian Commonwealth. These are

no "arguments drawn from the ima-

once said, but simple facts that be-

long to a history that is contempo-

raneous for many or us. And if we

look at the Irish party to-day, it is

doubtful if England, or the whole

Empire, has ever produced a more

consummate politician and competent

dighty supporters, as strong a Cabi-

for such a nation under ordinarily favorable ciecumstances. It is now

too late to raise that obsolete ples

IN FRANCE. —The despatches of last Sunday from France brought

the note of M. Delcasse, announcing the final rupture, in official relations

between the Republic and the Vati-

can. The Papal Nuncio left Parts on Saturday on receipt of a tele-

gram from the Papal Secretary of

It is the olden struggle between

is the story of all the persecutions of

leader than John Redmond. If

Thee, to graciously accept the vow protection to myself, my house and my people. Thus did the great House of Hapsburg set an example to the world in monoring Mary Immaculate, two were to become Premier of Ireland hundred years before the promulgate-morrow, he could form, out of his tion of that dogma. In 1667, Leopold I., son and successor of Ferdinet as any country in the world pos- nand III., had the marble column sesses. The men who could lead replaced by one of brass. He did 24 feet high; it is surmounted by a statue of the Blessed Virgir, crushing the head of a dragon. At the four corners of the pedestal are four against Home Rule; experience and history combine to render it void. militant angels. On a metal tablet is

Conception, December 8, shall hence

forth be solemnly celebrated with

vigil and fast. O King of Heaven

and of Earth, who considerest the

homage offered Thy august Mother as

rendered to Thyself, deign, I peseech

Thee, to graciously accept the kow

To the Most High, Most Great and Most August Monarch of Heaven and earth, through whom all kings reign, to His Immaculate Mother, son as the special Patroness of Austria, Ferdinand III. gives and can never convince the multitude of consecrates himself, his children, his Christians that such occurrences are army anh his provinces, and accomplishes his vow by erecting this status the 18th of May, 1647."

body and soul, civil power and religious authority, evil and truth. It is the story of all the persecutions of is the story of all the persecutions of the Church renewed.

The promise of Christ and the testimony of the ages are both there to prove that all such afforts are vain. We have no fear for the Church, because she is imperishable.

While this condition of things is

While this condition of things is going on, we find all the dioceses of France organizing a joint and monster pilgrimage to Rome, that will take place in September next. This pilgrimage will leave Paris about the middle of September, and will be resided by the Hely Father about the

when the Emperor Francis Joseph, and the Empress Elizabeth, honored the proclamation of the great dogma. We can readily imagine the grandeur of the celebration in Vienna that will take place on the 8th of December next. However, our principal reason for referring to this very interesting antiquity of the dogma, but of the falacy of the argument that it was ah innovation dating from 1854.

A DIVINE VISITATION,

The recent remarkable story, reported in the Universe, of a young man in Chicago who was stricken deaf and dumb in a moment of blasphemy, reminds the editor of the New World of a similar occurrence which took place in Southwestern Kentucky many years ago.

In 1830, when Sacred Heart Church in Union county, that stote, was first erected, anti-Catholic feeing was strong. The afterwards famous missionary pastor, Father Elisha J. Durbin, was often insulted while on his lonely rides over a territory that then covered thousands of miles. Sacred Heart Church itself was the first structure of the kind erected west of Louisville and east of the Mississippi River-a little oasis of descendants of the Maryland English Catholics being located in that section.

Among others who often spoke disrespectfully of the up-going church was a young man named Hossman, Joseph, we believe his name was After the cross was placed on the spire (about 1833) the Baptists round about were angrier than ever. Late one afternoon Hossman and several ompanions were passing the church when they happened to notice * the large cross of wood poised aloft, Hossman, who was more daring than prostrate before Thy Divine Majesty, the rest, proposed knocking its arms choose this day in my own name, off with rocks, of which there were a good many scattered about. They thought he was too cowardly to do this, and told him so. "Who's afraid - Romish cross ?" he cried and straightaway stooped and hurled a stone up at it with all his might Another and another followed, until at last the cross was struck.

That instant Hossman felt a terrible pain in his right shoulder and neck, and from that hour until the day he died his body retained exactly the posture of a man throwing upward, his right arm slightly extend ed, his head almost on his right shoulder, his face turned up body curved slightly backward. Soon after this experience Hossman became a Catholic, and was a pious one, attending Sacred Heart Church regularly. When the editor Church regularly. of the New World was a boy he attended the same church and often saw Hossman and heard old men so because he owed the deliverance of relate how he became a cripple and a to be at least seventy, and his desfifteen years ago.

No doubt modern men of science would undertake to explain away both young Renfro's sudden visitation and that of Hossman but they Christians that such occurrences are would not credit the theory that his nervous attack. Hossman never be-lieved that his case was merely ac-cidental, like the breaking of an cidental, like the breaking of an arm or leg. A young Irishman of our acquaintance some years ago had a paralyzed arm suddanly restored while at the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre. "It was merely as accident that it got well then and there, said a free-thinking physician to him after examination. "It's time to get well had come, and it got well." "Maybe so," replied the other dublously, "but don't you think it was a miracle it didn't get well before, or wait till later on?" The remark its one susceptible of wide application.—Catholic Universe, Oleveland, O. while at the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre. "It was merely as accident that it got well then and there, said a free-thinking physician to him after examination. "It's time to get well had come, and it got well." "Maybe so," replied the other dubiously, "but don't you think it was a miracle it didn't get well before, or wait till later on?" The remark is one susceptible of wide application.—Catholic Universe, Dievsland, O.

THE WELFARE OF THE C. M. B. A

(From the Canadian Freeman.)

The future welfare of the C.M.B.A. will depend in a large measure what is done at the Convention to be held in August in Toronto. Conventions are held now-adays every three years, so that if a point is missed to-day it cannot be touched for three years to come, Can the C.M.B.A. afford to allow opportunities to pass? We are of the opinion that it, cannot Five and twenty years ago matters might, with safety, be allowed to drift on and take care of themselves. but in this active, restless day of ours the most vigilent care must be exercised and the most approved business methods adopted, so that we may not be elbowed into the ditch, and ourselves and belongings buried out of sight. Business to-day is not done in the same free and easy manner that our fathers did it in day. The activities of to-day would bewilder men of two generations back if they could return and behold them.

We are proud of the fact that the C.M.B.A. is sustained by the fullest sympathy and countenance of the Church. With such an endorsation is it not a matter for surprise that in well nigh thirty years the memoership has failed to reach the 20,000 mark. Is it necessary to go searching for the cause? The C.M.B.A. has been a highly respectable and solemn concern-distaining to resort to spread-eagleism in order to widen the circle of its membership. pushing nor other extraordinary measures have been adopted to inflate business, and to these conditions in part, perhaps, is one the existing stagnation of the Association. We it ve dangled no special inducements, nor gilded offerings of any kind before the public gaze to render our Association an alluring one to nonmembers. If we slept our competitors have not-on the contrary they have been up and active with a full display of all the modern allurements to beguile outsiders, and as a result the C.M.B.A. has been left far behind in the race.

Here is a case in point-in the Independent Order of Foresters a member ceases to pay assessments at the age of seventy years, and then begins to be paid the amount of his beneficiary in ten equal instauments. If at any time he should become through accident or sickness unable to perform his daily work, he is paid half the amount for which he is insured. Does anything approaching this attain in the C.M.B.A.? No-a member may pay for sixty consecutive years in the C.M.B.A. and fail in the last one, and all that he has paid is forfeited and his insuronce is canceled should be die. Is it any won-der, then, that the Independent Order of Foresters has gone forward with such amazing strides? And let us ask in a modest manner is it any dicapped nation like Ireland would Vienna, in 1679, from the plague, to surely astonish the world if they were the duty of legislating freely as it stands to-day, the column is for more than the world in the world We submit that a leaf ought ago? of those descendants of the Mary-land English, although the word is in none of our dictionaries. He lived of the Dominion as well as the Unitcendants are all Catholics, or were ed States and the British Isles and Australia

The C.M.B.A. need not cover such an extent of territory as this, but the Dominion might be canvassed with profit and in no timid or nerthat the Foresters have been suffermerely striking coincidences. Renfro ing from inflation, but we are prepared to hazard the opinion that the C.M.B.A. could suffer a little from the same malady too and thrive that something ought to be done to

the institution to give it their fullest consideration and not to turn down before weighing it in all phases. Old methods must go new ones take their place and in this way, and this alone, can the C.M.B. A, hope to survive the keen competition of the present day.

DEATH OF MISS O'MEARA.

A well known resident of Montreal. Miss Ellen O'Meara, sister of the late Mr. John O'Meara, who for a long period was connected with the Customs Department of this city, passed to her reward at the Hotel Dieu last week, after a long illness. Miss O'Meara was a niece of the late Rt. Rev. Dr. McGuire, Bishop of Derry, and during her long career perormed many good deeds in her own quiet

The interment took place in Cote des Neiges cemetery, R.I.P.

LATE MR. DUFFY.

Mr. J. J. Duffy, one of our most esteemed business men, whose son, 17 years of age, was drowned at St. Anne de Bellevue, on Sunday afterboat while crossing the river from He Perrot, where he was spending the summer with his family, have the sincere sympathy of his large circle of friends in his bereavement. The remains were found on Tuesday morning. R.I.P.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

Over and over again we have said to our readers: It is best for Catholics to marry in the faith. But how shall this be if our young -men and young women do not become acquainted with each other? And how can they know one another if they seldom or never meet where they can be introduced to one another?

Is it not a serious responsibility for parents and pastors to omit to do what is easily within their por to prevent mixed marriages? Shall the matrimonial offices of our young people be left to chance, to their own inexperience; and to the devil ? Shall we take no thought to make children acquainted with Catholics suitable to become their lifemates ?

We know of a parish in a city of an ecclesiastical province contiguous to this one. There is a social meeting of the members of the congregation in the parish hall once a month. The first part of the programme is a euchre, or a stereoptican exhibition, or a musicale; then some dainty refreshments are served; next there is some dancing, and for those who do not care to dance there are opportunities to chat or to take part games-chess, checkers, dominoes,

billiards, basket ball, bowling, etc. What is the consequence? Everybody in that congregation, almost, knows everybody else in it, and some as well; there are practically no mix- Patrick's during the past week, left ed marriages in it; the members of it for home on Thursday. are drawn to one another by new ties; and the spiritual life of the congregation as a whole is improved by the Catholic tone of their social re- Q., on his return trip from Caledolations, and the mutual benefit de nia Springs and the Saguenay, spent rived from good example and the reception of the Sacraments.

The cost admission to these parish feetivele is 25 cents which not only defrays all expenses, but also leaves to the relief of the poor, especially to provide food, clothing, hooks, etc. for destitute children aftending pa rochial schools.

And these regular meetings do not seem to interfere with the success of other entertainments that are gotten

The people of the parish are like one large family, of which the priest is the head. He can say: "I know mine and mine know me."

Would that in all other places similar sociability were cultivated.— Catholic Columbian.

LOCAL NOTES.

C.M.B.A. CONVENTION .- Local delegates are now preparing to attend the Convention which will held at Toronto this month. Mr. M. F. Hackett, K.C., who now occupies the office of Grand President, will, it is said, be nominated for re-elec-

A.O.H.-Major M. J. Ragan, State Treasurer of the A.O.H., Portland, Maine, passed through Montreal on his return from the National Convention. The gallant Major is enthusiastic over the reception accorded the delegates by the St. Louis Brothers, and the thorough business manner in which the proceedings of the convention were conducted. Many reforms were introduced which will be productive of results that will undoubtedly contribute to the advancement of this grand old organization of patriotic Irishmen.

JESUIT CHANGES .- On the feast of St. Ignatius, each year, the changes for the coming twelve months are made in the Jesuit Order. This noon last, by the upsetting of a sail year considerable changes have taken place in connection with St. Mary's College, Bleury street. Firstly, Father Turgeon, who for fifteen years has been Rector, retires. He is succeeded by Father Joseph Lalande. who for the past four years has been Prefect of Studies. Father Louis Lalande gives up the teaching entirely to devote all his time to preach ing. The personnel of St. Mary's College for the coming year will be as follows :

Rector, Father Joseph Lalander Prefect, Father Arsene Monet; Minister, Father Martineau; Bursar, Father Garceau; Professor of Philosophy, 2nd year, Father Chaput; 1st year, Father Michelot; Sciences, Father Lamy, Mathematics, Fathers Loiseau and Courtot: Rhetoric, Father Hermos Lalande; Belle-Lettres, Father Georges Lebel; Versification, Father Anaclet Couture; Methode, Father Archambault; Syntax, Father Cnartrand; Latin Elements, Father Labelle; and Fathers Arcand, Malone, Guibeau, Desjardins, Plante and Bouvrette, teachers in various classes. Father Lemire has charge of the Apostolate of Prayer, Father Hudon replaces Father Nolin as director of the Messenger of the Sacred Heart. At Loyola College, Father McCarthy becomes prefect; Father Mesnard, Bursar; Father Cox, professor of Rhetoric; Father Hingston, Professor of Versification; and Father Journau, professor of Belles-Lettres. Father Doyle goes to England, and Father Coffee to Sault Ste Marie. learn that Father Devine, who has been a couple of years or more Nome, inside the Arctic Circle, is on his way bock, but have not learned where he is to be stationed for the

PERSONAL NOTES.-Rev. P. Fallon, P.P., Paris, Ill., who has the guest of the clergy of St.

Mr. W. J. O'Neil, Buckingham, P. a day visiting friends in this city

Hon Mr. Justice Curran returned on Monday from a visit to Knowlfon P.Q., where he delivered a lecture before a large and enthusiastic audience.

Mr. F. B. McNamee, who has been ill for some time, has been ordered by his physician to take a sea. voyage. He sailed on the steamship Lake Manitoba this week, and was accompanied by Mrs. McNamee, and Miss Ruth McNamee, granddaughter.

Mr. D. J. Byrne, of Leonard Bros., Catholic Columbian.

left by the steamer "Campana" on Monday on a business trip. He was accompaned by Mrs. Byrne to Quebec, where she will join her father and mother, who are spending their vacation at Deschambault near that great success.

CANADA'S STORY

By "HISTORICUS."

rd of its past; the story of a country comprises its past and present in brief sketches, a few things that may be classed under such a heading as above selected. Our country's past is very brief, compared to that of other nations. Canada is essentially a land of the present and of centuries in maturing; Canada, like our first parents, came into existence not a babe, but a full-grown adult.

and sets; so every nation has its period to rise, to flourish and to decay. Troy was once great—the son: of Homer alone commemorate her vanished splendor. Athens became the centre of arts, literature and re finement; Athens is but pictured in the speeches of her orators and the records of her historians, the Acropolis is a ruin. Rome, the home of arose to a point of tri from which she wielded the sceptre of universal empire. Roman legions are but phantoms of the far away past, and silence broods in the golden palace of the Caesars When Rome was mistress of the world, the great nations of modern Europe were in their infancy; to day they are in the plenitude of their power. Rushing down the dages, and conversing with history —that "venerable chro nicler of the grave"-we pause on the threshold of a new world and ask ourselves the pertinent question; Might not the great empires, kingdoms and republics of the old world sink some day to be what Rome and Athens are, while Canada (unheard of three centuries ago) arises to be what Rome and Athens were?

Civilization began in the East and "like the sun, has ever continued its march towards the West. Reaching, after ages, the western end of Europe, with Columbus it leaped the Atlantic, and commenced anew on our soil its march towards the set. ting sun. So rapid have been its strides on this continent that it not only traversed its hills and vales HIt seems now destined to continue on till it reaches the point of its departure, away beyond the Pacific. When that complete circle shall have been made, it may be to recommence its course, like the sun, or else that anay be the appointed time when the great ending of all must come. But this is mere speculation. We must get inside the limits of facts. Everything seems to move in a vicious circle; men's minds as well as all things else. "History repeats itself' the wise ones. Indeed, our age of invention and progress may be but the nearer to the dead periods of "lost arts"; and as civilization daily nears its cradie, so humanity is coming back to its first and long-Edison's wonder ful phonetic dolls are no more wonderful than the melodious temple of with strains of music: Eiffal's ci-

The history of a country, accord- gantic tower is not as solid nor ye nble view, is the re- as wonderful ot the tomb of Che -the grim index of unnumbered ago So swiftly do we now move along pass for a good enough story tel
I would therefore wish to have,

brief sketches, a few thing to the past has nothing but a past

> It often occurred to me that our history could be told in a pleasing and brief way, in as short and use ful a manner as possible, and that it could be made interesting with out being labor. Lord Brougham, in his preface to his essay on the Philosophers, says : "I conceived that as portrait-painting is true historical painting in one sense, so the lives of eminent men, freely written, are truly the history of their times. Again, speaking of the men whose works laid the foundations of tional greatness, the same writer savs : 'In my opinion these, 'the teachers of the age, covered it with still greater glory than it drew from the statesmen and the warriors who ruled its affairs." Thus he chose to treat of the men of the country's past, as being more instructive than of those who were his contemporaries But Brougham wrote of a people who had a long and varied history, and he spoke of the founders of institu tioons. But we are, as yet, merely at the laying of the corner-stone of our nationhood; se we must find our men of the present, as well as is our historical personages, what he discovered in the philosophers, states men and warriors of the past-that is the living, acting builders of our constitution, the guiders of our present, the architects of our future.

If personally I am unable to realize the work I thus suggest, at least I hope that some one, who is compe tent, will take the hint and write out the story of Canada. If, while glancing now and again at the minor and passing events, while plucking flowers from the parterres of our literature, while discussing questions ocial or scientific, we wish to turn to our history, to the moving powers that are working constantly the bosom of our constitution, should have before us our great public men, the fabricators of our laws the moulders of our institutions. Their names shall be read by future generations upon the earlier pages of history. In fact we, who move, and live and think to-day, are figures, more or less conspicuous that shall adorn the canvas of our age. But there are some figure more conspicuous than others, and I would like to see them presented, upon the little curtain of the pano rama which I suggest. A story of Canada that would be made interest ing to young and old, that would combine description with narrative, biography with legend, past traditions with present realities, and pre sent facts with future possibilitiesall told briefly, elegantly, and sys tematically-would be a boon for the instruction of the people of the present, and especially for the education Memnon that hailed the rising sun of the young people-in a word for our schools throughout the country.

satage, said

and the people are being changed. Even on the Cape, the native population is disappearing. In their place are newcomers. Most of them are Portugueses and Catholics. Fall River, Lawrence, New Bedford, Ware nd Spencer you will find full of ple, who are about all
All along the Connecti-French people, Catholics. cut river the Poles are coming in. They worship at the same altar. W. ere no longer Protestant in New England, as 66 per cent, of the people are foreigners, or the children foreign-born people; yet I w rather live in Massachusetts the Garolina or Colorado, where the na

doing and said that the scholars in the parochial schools in Worchester showed as keen a sense of the high-est ideals as any children. Nor was this an isolated opinion. The next speaker was the son of President Ellot, of Harvard. He told why he could not become a Catholic, and that though an admirer of Catholic music, and of many beautiful souls

cannot forget that it is the church that has not allowed the devil to we all the good music, and I can emember that it has been the reuge of many refined and beautifu Because I appreciate the ner that is in it, I cannot look calmiy Commenting upon these speeches the Boston "Republic" says: "Most of our readers have pr

ported in the daily press, but we of the important bearing that truth of this kind must have upon Catho lic communities. Anyone who tion of the Church conditions of Nev England during the past ten year sions as the reverend gentlemen quot ed above. crease in the membership of the Ca-tholic Church among the men and women of Irish blood has been noted for years, little appreciation has bee had for the tremendous increase the attendance at Catholic Churches due to the men and women of French, Italian, Polish and other foreign bloods, who have come in large numbers to this section of the country the past dozen years.

Hardly a month passes which does not witness the dedication in some part of New England of a Catholic Church, and a goodly number these have been erected by the French-Canadian people. In Boston we have at the present time three large Catholic Itanan parishes, while a half-dozen other parishes have from two hundred to a thousand municants of Italian blood. Numerous Polish churches have been erected in New England the past five years while thousands of Syrians, Armenians and Lithuanians attend the diffe rent Catholic parishes in various parts of New England.

The unionism in Protestant denominations which Dr. Eliot proposes will not change things because matter how much the different Prosestant elements may attempt to get together, they cannot hope to compete in numbers with the Catholic Churches in future New England. While it may be possible for Baptists, Methodists, Congregationalists and other Protestant sects to abate their difference and meet common ground in order to have numerically respectable congregations in many places in New England, the fect will not be a lasting one.

Editor Bok, of the Ladies' Hom Journal, made use of the following

"Aside from the increase that bound to come to the Catholic Church through immigration, the through the larger birth rate than characterizes the communities where oreign bloods are in the ascendency To repeat a situation which we think is typical of the entire city: Last in Ward six there was pirth to every twenty-one of the population, while in Ward eleven there vas one birth to every seventy-eight. It does not require a mathematician to figure what the population Boston will be twenty-five years from The Catholic Church was new. ver stronger before in the world, tha it is at the present time, and the future has never looked as promising as it does at the present time. Therefore there is no reason to assume nv great de ection will occur amor members during the next quarte of a century. If this be so, it is insumbent upon the men of foreign bloods, whose ancestry does not like Dr. Eliot's, date back nine generations, to bestir themselves into consideration of a responsibility that rests upon their shoulders as to the future of New England."

We do not think that anything more is needed to substantiate our view and to indicate the wisdom of our forecast, when we set down quarter of a century as the lapse of land thoroughly Catholic.

POWER OF MONEY

There is nothing to cavil at in the ambition which keeps most people striving all their lives to improve their circumstances, but the observe of life must sometimes wonder at the short-sightedness that accur ealth in external things without weath in external things without cultivating any inner resources to enjoy it. With money, it is true, a man can buy pleasure and luxury and even opportunity. He can change every outward circumstances of his

money can change everything in tworld for him but himself. He my world for him but himself. He must carry himself whierever he goes, and though his wealth could purchase the world he can get just as much happiness out of it as he is able to enjoy. Unless the soul that dwalt in the hut is too big for the palace he might a hundred times better have here content where here was.

In the last analysis, we have only what is within us. No man is poor-er than he who spends his powers for wealth to enable him to live in a larger house, yet does nothing to enlarge the dwelling of his own spirit -who longs to see beautiful scener yet does nothing to brighten his or rision; who strives for bigger op portunities, but does nothing increase his own capacity for oppor-

titution beyond external ministry.

No one will blame a man getting as rich as he can, but let him not cherish the illusion that he can enjoy the happiness of riches without spending at least as much effort on his capacities as his investments.—Catholic Universe.

Loss of Religious Convictions,

Judging by the frequency which the subject is discussed in the public press there seems to be little doubt that, outside of the pale the Catholic Church, there is a great and growing loss of religious convictions in this country. In seeking for the causes of this Catholics are too apt to fall back on the Godless system of education in the common hools. Doubtless this is the caus of it; but there are others, one the chief of which is the acquirement of the new knowledge which knows not constituted authority in matters of religion or in any department learning, save its own oftentimer misguided opinion. The religious chaos that exists outside of Catholic Church is largely responsi ble for this, which, in the case of the more learned, is ably assisted by the handmaiden of religious chaos viz., intellectual pride. These apply the same methods of research into re ligious as into scientific matters; and consequently seek to establish religion as a science rather than as a faith The supernatural is relegated as far as possible to the background, viction being sought for and faith, the child of God's grace. that the tendency is no longer accept the existence of God as a fact -the greatest fact in the universe but to flitter away belief in n their vain endeavors to establish His existence in a manner satisfac-

tory to individual intelligence.

A second sure cause of the loss eligious convictions is the new ide latry-the idolatry of wealth. oan can serve two masters. . . cannot serve God and mamm the Gospel warning. It is thus that Milton describes this master spirit of the world:

'Mammon, the least erected spirit that fell

From Heaven; ev'n in Heaven his looks and thoughts Were always downward bent; admiring more The riches of Heaven's pavement

trodden gold, Than aught divine or holy."

In no country in the world wealth worshipped as it is in this; nowhere have tunes been made so rapidly. Th everiah striving to accumulate wealth is the dominant feature of American life, a distinguishing phase of the national character. It has made us a mighty, but not, on the showing of our most earnest-minded men, a religious people. It is a proof of the verity of the Scriptural warming

A third cause flowing from the cond is the new pleasures. wealth came increased possibilities of spending it. The simple life revolutionary days disappeared be fore the marvellons material advance ment made during the nineteenty century, and the consequent change in the conditions of every-day The pursuit of pleasure, so much of which tends away from God and gnores religion, has t ary adjunct of every-day life. don't the men go to church?' has been an interesting topic of discussion for weeks in the columns of the as assigned to various ca was assigned to various causes; but it would appear from the bulk of the evidence produced that the pursul of pleasure and ease on the part of the individual is the most formidable foe the pulpit has to contend with.—
The Champlain Educator.

IRISH PAINTERS

By "CRUX."

It is now exactly a year since I my last paragraph, and which I re-It is now exactly a year name a set for another issue. The facts coupied several columns of the serve for another issue. The facts Irish art and artists. I then reproced in full one of Thomas Davies's ssays on the subject, and thereby showed all that had been done this line of national education. Sixty years have gone past since that eminent writer penned his essays, and I find to-day the New York Sun touching upon the subject of "Irish Painters" and corroborating, at this disand corroborating, at this dis tance, and all unintentionally, that which the student poet and keen critic advanced six decades ago. occasion of the Sun's article is the gathering together of Irish paintings for the St. Louis World's Fair. For easons not mentioned, the works were never sent to America. have found a place in the Guildhall, London, where they are now the objects of universal admiration. purpose taking some extracts from that article as illustrative of what Ireland has done in the artistic line. My main object, however, is to accentuate that which Davis wrote about the lack of national character in the best modern works of art, and the means suggested for remedying the void and utilizing such pre-cious materials. The following passages are from the Sun:

ANCIENT ART .- "Once upon time Ireland arts. It was not alone the magic of her singers, but the faith and genius who built her churches and wrought splendid metal shrines to be placed therein; the fertile brains and cunning fingers of her designers; th dainty handiwork of those who see out ancient lore on snowy vellum amid a regal blazoning of crimson gold and azure. In these arts Ire land at one time excelled the whole of Western Europe.

PAINTERS SCATTERED .- "Now it is from ilumination or design that painting naturally develops, and and these arts were moving toward their perfect form. when, in the twelfth century, to bring an leave a regacy of unrest, came the Anglo-Norman invasion, The arts need peace and Ere one century of that unrest-which endures until this very day-had gone by, the beautiful art Irefand had withered away. development of a great and ancient tradition was checked, and Irish painting, such as it is, has perforce grown up as an offshoot of the school of other nations. The Irish painters are scattered over the face of earth. You often do not know they often do not realize—that they belong to Ireland. They have centre, no rallying point, no com mon tradition.

A NATIONAL SUGGESTION. -After speaking of how this special collection was gathered together the writer says:

"What may ultimately result from this exhibition is a matter which, to all Irishmen, should seem important. well deny the articlic capacity of the Irish race. And from what has just een stated it will be evident that they have been produced under con ditions which, though possibly favor able to the individual painter, were not so to the development of a tional school of painting. In the work of all original Irish writers of to-day something of the common rac instinct, common traditions, mon aims, is apparent; and the or-ganizers of this exhibition, promin-ent among whom is Hugh P, Lane school of painting might easily he about it is desirable that Ireland Ireland, Douglas Hyde, LL.B., pre-should possess, in addition to the Sedent of the Gaelic League, scholar, Dublin National Gallery, which con- poet, dramatist, actor and folk-lortains chiefly old masters, a permasent collection of modern art, some thing akin to the Luxembourg gal lery in Paris, where one sees not merely the national art, but also the work of great contemporary

WIDE FIELD. - Now I m

issue. The facts ingly interesting:

"As far as six score of the painters whose works are shown at the Guildhall are concerned, it must be said that in gathering all these a little far and somewhat There is, for example, an ably painted head by John Singleton Copley, who was born in Boston in and is commonly tooked upon as the founder of American painting. A large marine picture shows the work of Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., whose birthplace was Northumberland; and three portraits are from the brush Catterson Smith, a Yorkshire man, who at the age of 83 went to Londonderry and thence to Dublin, where he became president of the Royal Hibernian Academy. If prolonged residence constitutes nationality, what of George Chinnery, a very interesting portraitist. here represented ten works? For half a century he lived and practised his profession in either China or India, chiefly former. It sounds adventurous and romantic, for Chinnery died in 1850, and in his days it was not so easy for foreign devils to come and go in China.

CONTEMPORARY PAINTERS. _ Then among contemporary painters are found J. J. Shannon, A.R.A., Irish by descent, American by birth, French by training, and English by practice; Marls Fisher, of Anglo-Irish parentage and Bonstonian birth and John Lovery, George Henry and others associated with the Glasgow school. One or two other painters are usually thought to be Australian. Nevertheless the bulk of the 465 exhibits is the work of men and women indubitably Irish, and many are the names, either of painter or subject, that bring to mind makers of history, political, social or artistic.

IRISH SUBJECTS .- "There aniel O'Connell, painted by Joseph Haverty; John Philpot Curran, by Hugh Hamilton, and Thomas Moore by Sir Martin Shee, an Irish president of English Royal Academy. There are genre pictures of Daniel Maclise, R.A., and others, theatrical to our way of thinking, but immensely popular at the Royal Academy ne sixty years ago. Numerousl represented is William Mulready, R. A., greatly admired by the pre-Raphaelite brotherhood, whose influence on English art was very wholesome.

MORE RECENT TIMES. -Coming

o more recent times, there is much

excellent work by Walter Osborne. who died only last year, and among his works a portrait of Lord Powerscourt, who died only last month. A good landlord, so they said in Ireland, was Mervyn Edward. Viscount Powerscourt of Powerscourt Court, County Wicklow. He was a great believer in afforestation and planted numerous trees with his own spade. By J. B. Yeats, R.H.A., father of W. B. Yeats, the poet and playright, there is a series of interesting preints of interesting popula such as Katherine Tynan Hinkson, the poetic daughter of a County Dublin farmer; Lady Gregory, translator of andient Irish epics, such as "Cuchulain of Muirthemme;" and John O'Leary, who edited the Irish People, the organ of the Fenian Brotherhood, and who was one of the famous committee of three which governed that brotherhood. There is good picture by Augustus Burke, brofor Ireland, Thomas Henry Burke, who with Lord Frederick Cavandish was assassinated in Phoenix Park, And by Miss Purser there is a pertrait of ne of the most influential men in Ireland, Douglas Hyde, LL.B., preist, author of "The Literary History In their own tongue they call him An Cravibhin Avibhin, which being translated works out as "the delighted little branch."

CONCLUSION.—I close with this remark of Davis: "We have the great artists—we have not their works—we own the nativity of great living artists—they live on the Tiber and the Thames." Next week I will develop

Born in the palace of nost illustrious kings of the century, daughter L. King of E. III., King of England, t Crecy, sister of the Prince, grand-niece by nother, Isabelle, of the of France, Louis X., Phil Charles IX., nevertheless died an humble can canvent of Germany.
From her childhood she

at the court of the King, earnest desire was to live the only object of her lo she was asked to marry powerful princes of her t she had in her heart suc ambition that no human noblest to be dreamed of, tisfy her. She had resol cept no other spouse but of the Great King, the whose love elevates a the souls, the only one wearies and never passes to this invisible bridegro vowed her virginity.

The aversion which Eu nifested for earthly marif

ward had resolved to give ter to the Duke of Guelo whose help was greatly r him to continue the war hundred years-which begun ogainst the King Pressed to consent to this young princess besought Spouse to make her know that she had to use in o for hHim er sworn fidel It is chiefly in face of dinary facts of which the saints are full-facts son reasonable if one judges with the light of reason

according to her father's

sacred writer : "How in ble are thy judgments, (inscrutable thy ways !" Constrained to give he the proposition made to mia asks three days of r retires to the apartment assigned her, requesting court not to trespas pretext on her solitude, was pleased to enclose l

comes us to repeat the v

order was respected. Guided by the spirit c young girl renewed in a er the story of Saint A availed herself of the is which she found herself borrowed habit-a habit woman-and left secretly palace. Afterwards, wi time, she directed her s the sea, and took passa sel which was just sailin Netherlands. Arrived th on foot, begging her 1

city of Cologne. Great was the astonis city of London, and es appearance of the au was known. A battle le English armies on t would not have caused r Messengers were sent by the different counties of as well as to Flanders, t to Germany, to try to

fugitive. On a certain day that gers who were seeking princess in the towns were in Cologne, they strange spectacle. On on this scaffold, tied to infamy, was a young p as a thief to the outrag asperated crowd. Rum a hospital of the c she had volunteered her the sick, under pretex she had stolen the clot

of her companions. Puzzled, the English come nearer to the pillseized with astonishmen victim of the hue and people they recognize eign's daughter ! But ssurance of her identit ters their minds, but a -a question, so perfect young lady who is before the princess whom they They go to the magis veal to them the real presence in Cologne, the favor of seeing Their request is grant

because it is really the the King of England, accused of theft by a w in the hospital where ty, she had dedicated

(By an Occasional Contributor.)

No section of this continent, and possibly no section of the world, has ever been more anti-Catholic than the New England States. It is unsary to tell of the intollerance of Catholicity which marked one, and even two hundred years of that region's history. From the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers down to this day there has existed a spirit in New England that would permit of compromise with Catholicity. place was more fearfully marked by bigotry than the city of Boston, And to-day the progress of the Catholic Church is such in New England that If it goes on for another twenty-five entire Eastern States will be Catholic in every conception term. So much is it so that the most eminent Protestant clergymen, and the great leaders of Protestant ght in New England, have come ins (all in vain) to check the rising tide of Catholicity and to turn it

Catholic New England, At a meeting of the evangelical preachers recently held in Boston, Dr. Emrich, who is of German par-

"New England is being transform

tive elements largely predominates."
He then proceeded to emphasize the good the Catholic Church has been

and which I ressue. The facts wing are exceed-

re of the paintshown at the ned, it must be g all these to spread her arms , an ably paint-ingleton Copley, ston in 1737, ked upon as the painting. A shows the work , R.A., whose humberland; and om the brush of Yorkshire man, 8 went to Lon-Dublin, where of the Royal If prolonged reationality, what a very interestrepresented by

f a century nis profession in , chiefly the dventurous and as not so easy come and go in PAINTERS. _ porary painters annon, A.R.A. erican by birth,

nd English by sher, of Angloonstonian birth orge Henry and other painters be Australian. of the 465 exmen and women many are the nter or subject, makers of his or artistic.

-"There ated by Joseph Curran, by Thomas Moore an Irish presioyal Academy. res of Daniel hers, theatrical g, but immense Royal Academy Numerously Mulready, R. by the pre-Rary wholesome.

MES. -Coming there is much alter Osborne ar, and among ly last month. hey said in Ire-ward. Viscount scourt Court, was a great is own spade. H.A., father of and playright, teresting preg people, such Linkson. County Dublin , translator of ch as "Cuchuthe Irish Peo-Penian Brotherwhich govtus Burke, bronder Secretary Henry Burk rick Cavandish enix Park, And s a portrait of ntial men in le, LL.B., preeague, scholar, r and folk-lor-terary History own tongue

close with this have the great heir works we reat living ar-Tiber and the

ibhin Avibhin,

works out e branch."

A TYPICAL TERTIARY.

(From The Rosary Magazine.)

teenth century, daughter of Edward III., King of England, the victor of price, grand-niece by her grand-nother, Isabelle, of the three Kings of France, Louis X., Philip V., and

can canvent of Germany.

From her childhood she had given, at the court of the King, her father, an example of every virtue. Her most earnest desire was to live for God, only object of her love. Early the only object of her love. Early
the was asked to marry the
powerful princes of her time.
the had in her heart such a high
ambition that no human union, the noblest to be dreamed of, could satisty her. She had resolved to accept no other spouse but the Son of the Great King, the only one whose love elevates and ennobles the souls, the only one who never wearies and never passes away; and to this invisible bridegroom she had vowed her virginity.

The aversion which Euphennia wanifested for earthly marriage was not according to her father's taste. Edward had resolved to give his daughter to the Duke of Gueldre, an ally whose help was greatly necessary to the servan him to continue the war—the war of contempt. one hundred years-which he had just begun ogainst the King of France. Pressed to consent to this union, the young princess besought her Divine Spouse to make her know the meuns that she had to use in order to keep for hHim er sworn fidelity.

It is chiefly in face of the extraordinary facts of which the lives of the saints are full-facts sometimes reasonable if one judges them only with the light of reason-that it be comes us to repeat the words of the "How incomprehensisacred writer : ble are thy judgments, O Lord, and inscrutable thy ways !"

the proposition made to her, Eupliemia asks three days of reflection and assigned her, requesting the ladies of the court not to trespass under any pretext on her solitude, in which she was pleased to enclose herself. The order was respected.

Guided by the spirit c! God, the young girl renewed in a certain manner the story of Saint Alexis. She availed herself of the isolation in which she found herself to dress in a borrowed habit—a habit of a poor woman-and left secretly her father's Afterwards, without losing the sea, and took passage on a vessel which was just sailing for the Netherlands. Arrived there, she wert the world, but eminently great beon foot, begging her bread, to the fore God. Devoted to her work, sim-

Great was the astonishment of the English armies on the Continent pleased to favor her. would not have caused more anxiety. the different counties of the Kingdom as well as to Flanders, to France and fugitive.

On a certain day that the messen gers who were seeking the young princess in the towns of Germany,

ters their minds, but a serious doubt -a question, so perfect is the resemblance between the unfortunate semblance between the unfortunate young lady who is before them and the princess whom they desire so ardently to restore to their King. They go to the magistrates, they reveal to them the real aim of their presence in Cologna, and ask them the favor of seeing the condemned woman

Their request is granted. Euphemia, because it is really the daughter of the King of England, who, unjustly accused of their by a wicked woman, in the hospital where, by true charity, she had dedicated herself to the

Born in the palace of one of the care of the sick, underwent the igno-nost illustrious kings of the four-ment century, daughter of Edward mia from the scaffold had recognized the messengers sent by her father Being brought before them, she be Being brought before them, she to sought the spirit of God to guide her in circumventing the designs of the noble messengers who had charge of noble messengers who had charge of all temptations of self-love; he had carried them him. quested to reveal who she was, she answered in a flippant tone, quite strange to her education and birth, and as one joking: "Very nice of you, indeed, gentlemen, to mind me, the property of You ask me who is my father. My father has been hanged. I had twelve brothers. Eleven of them suffered a knew no rest until it had withdrawn violent death and the twelfth hanged himself. I am alone here of my family. You see by the spectacle at closure and enjoy the edification of which you have just assisted on the public square, that I am a chip of the old block, and the best you have to do is not to trouble yourself about me."

The effrontery and apparent cynicism of this answer disconcerted and baffled the English lords. They thought they were the plaything of an illusion. Understanding not the true meaning of the young ladyjs answer, she had called Jesus Christ her father, and the twelve apostles her brothers,-they dismissed with abuse the servant of God loading her with

young virgin was seeking. She had chosen for her portion, her inherit-Spouse. She had just relished its bitter delight, and she firmly expected that this beloved cross would not be taken away from her.

In order the better to secure its possession and more surely to escape the researches of which she was the object, the servant of God left Cologne and went up the Rhine far as Pfortzheim, in the Margraviate of Bade. There was a monastery of Dominican nuns, dedicated to the Constrained to give her consent to Blessed Virgin Mother of God-and to St. Magdalen. It is at the door of this monastery that the saint came retires to the apartments which were to knock, asking for work and for Moved by compassion at the sight of the strange young woman's destitution, aand won over by the grace and charm of her manners the Prioress of the convent. Lugarde who had been Countess of Asperg admitted her as a laundress and gave her as shelter a small house outside

the enclosure. It is in this humble but that, hidden from all, unknown, earning her bread by the sweat of her brow, reduced to a servile condition, time, she directed her steps towards phemia led for many years, under the name of Gertrude of Cologne, an existence, contemptible to the eyes of ple ond docile as a child, she lived city of London, and especially at piously in her heart the secret of the the court of England, when the disunceasingly united with God, keeping appearance of the august princess orly of the wonderful gifts and superwas known. A battle lost by the natural graces with which God was

Thus was passing in silence, in ob-Messengers were sent by Edward to scurity, and the practice of the the different counties of the Kingdom bighest virtues, this life commenced amidst luxury and the pomps of a to Germany, to try to discover the palace, and nothing would have betrayed the mystery of so much hidden greatness if God Himself had not been pleased to raise a corner of the veil under which His faithful servant

on this scaffold, tied to a pole of infamy, was a young girl presented as a thief to the outrages of an exaperated crowd. Rumor said that a cloud and a doubt had found their harrowed and worried the poor serin a hospital of one city, in which she had volunteered herself to nurse had made him, the hermit felt a obtained all the truth, under the the sick, under pretext of charity, she had stolen the clothes of one of predefined the companions.

Puzzled, the English messengers come nearer to the pillory and are seized with astonishment, in the victim of the hue and cry of the people they recognize their Sover-lord limited by the companions.

Annearing to His government felt a obtained all the truth, under the promise of a secret. The secret, justice is due to her, was religiously kept until the death of the saint, only then did the monastery come to know fully the edifying facts we have just related.

Besides, the hard and laborlous life that in the world God had a better servant than himself?" This question our people they recognize their Sover-lord limited by the control of Edward III's daughter was near-cirn's daughter. But it is not an Annearing to His government who resists. eign's daughter! But it is not an Appearing to His servant who resist-assurance of her identity which an ed the evil spirit indeed; but all too weakly : "Go," He said, "cross the sea and seek in Souabe a soul dearer than thee to my heart; by a sign I will make her known to thee."

Obeying the Divine Voice, the her-Obeying the Divine Voice, the hermit undertook the journey; then Providence doing the rest, led him to Pfortzheim. When going to beg at the monastery of the Dominican nums the servant of God saw a poor woman who was washing the clothes of the community in a brook. Between these two souls who had never beheld each other existed a link formed by God Himself. A mysterious current drew them towards each other. In the material world such turrents ex-

gave the promised sign. The solit-ary had seen the humble womon surrounded by a dazzling light and her brow crowned with an aureola. A pious conversation takes place between these two souls. They speak to each other of their common friend of Jesus, the great Lover and defen-sor of souls. They narrate to each other His mercies and His favors and | with the hermit and the ignominious separate burring more than ever with scene of the pillory. the fire of exuberant charity.

found a soul more elevated than his own. Unfortunately he could not treasure of sanctity they possessed.

From that moment the community the humble servant from her work and her hut to introduce her in the such a holy life.

It was not according to the taste of the humble virgin. She had left her country and her parents to live unknown and despised. She was resolved to hold to this choice which she had made maturely in the flower of her youth. Therefore, seeking her preceding life, she left the monastery and was absent for two years.

But she cherished this monastery and this small house in which sh had for so many years found shelter. Besides, God's will was that should be there; He made her under stand so an Euphemia came back to Pfortzheim, to the great joy of the community. Only then did the bless ed accept an honor of which she did not judge herself worthy, the honor of entering the Dominican family by profession in the third Order. Unfathomable depths that humility creates in the souls of the saints of

God never allows His friends surpass Him in generosity. He has an eternity in which to exalt them, to crown them with glory and honor, to make them enter into His power but, generally, He does not wait to friends until death gives them a lost splendor to their virtues. God's justice seems to move Him if not reveal, at least to let the world catch a glimpse of the heroic sacrifi-ces that His beloved daughter had made for Him.

Euphemia had resumed her unplea ant task of laundress. She had exalted it; however, she did not live since her return to the convent in so complete a seclusion as before. On a certain evening, overcome by fatigue and cold, after her hard day's work was over, she was warming her poor shivering limbs near the stove of the infirmary when she heard a choir sister commence a narrative which from the first words called vividly her at tention. It was about the seemingly endless war between England France. According to the Sister very serious news had just been re ceived. The English had met with a real disaster, and the son of Edward III had been badly wounded. On hear ing these words, Euphentia could not stlence the voice of blood. For an instant nature spoke louder than grace, and a cry of anguish escaped from her which betrayed her. people were vanguished, her brother It was too much perhaps dead ! The emotion by which the penitent was overpowered was such that all the Sisters perceived it. The veil which till then had concealed this holy life to profane eyes had just been partially rent.

were in Cologne, they witnessed a strange spectacle. On a square of the town a scaffold was erected, and on this scaffold, tied to a pole of served God with his whole heart. On No doubt the mystery was not as

> of Edward III's daughter was near-ing its end. Euphemia slept holily in the Lord in February, 1867. He nortal remains were buried with royal pomp in the church of the con vent, and innumerable extraordinary graces were soon obtained at her se

pulchre. Though the Lord was pleased to manifest by miracles the glory of his servant, Euphemia has not as yet received the honors of public heatification. Historians call her commonly blessed, and Klauber has placed her portrait amongst those of the saints and blessed of the Dominican family. In this picture the saintly one, dressed in the habit of her Order, is represented trampling under her feet the attributes of royalty, and with

int, how much more in the spiritual ber finger directed to heaven she world fully impregnated with grace 1 indicates that her hopes and her love Besides, God had kept his word and is there above. From heaven the saints encourage the generous athlete. Christ, full of wounds, humiliated, unrecognizable, as Pilate showed Him A to the crowd of Jews, saying "Ecce bet-, homo," is a living model to His Spouse, and at the bottom of the picture, in the background, the two principle scenes of the life of the saint are represented, the meeting

BUILDING EVERYWHERE.

The rector of St. Michael's, West Derby-road, Liverpool (Rev. Father Flynn) in asking his congregation at the eleven o'clock Mass on Sunday, July 12th, to join fervently in pray ers for the conversion of England, gave them some practical advice, evidently in view of the Orange demonstrations in connection with the cele bration of the Orange anniversary July 12, The spirit of the Catholic religion was, he said, the spirit of charity, and they must observe under all circumstances. Unhappily amongst certain classes of Protest ants there were those who felt towards them anything but Christian sentiments, who were animated by feelings of ill will. An an instance he might mention that when St Michael's Presbytery was in cours of erection one of two ladies saw it from a tram car said, he was told, "Those Catholic are building everywhere, they ought to be stop-

If such feelings were displayed to wards them, they must not forget that it was their duty not to re tarn hatred for hatred, but on the centrary to meet hostility by the exercise of patience and charity, es pecially by prayer. He did not say that if violence were attempted against them the one hundred and sixty thousand Catholics of Liverpool would not be able to protect them-selves in case of necessity, but, as he had said, the spirit of the Catholic relligion was one which enjoined selfrestraint and brotherly love. There were some thirty Catholic churches in Liverpool, and if throughout the year they were frequented by Protestants, those Protestants would find that the Catholic preachers never used language calculated to stir up animosity towards Protestants of anything but good will and friendliness. Now, in respect to the new Protestant Cathedral which the King was coming to Liverpool to open their feelings were by no means grudging or unfriendly. They felt, truth, that there was a certain approprietness in the King laying the foundation stone of a cathedral belonging to a church which was founded by another King, Henry VIII., of whom the Spanish Ambassador at the time wrote that he was determined to be Pope in England. the position the King held with regard to the Church of England, it was very fitting that he should per form this act.

So far as the majority of Protestsay that there had been a great improvement in the matter of toleration and regard for Catholics. Those who were advanced in life could remember how great was the that had tagen place. The Catholics of Liverpool alone had now some thirty-six thousand children in their and their power in the city was recognized. Various causes were assigned for the change, his part, he believed it was largely the fruit of prayer, and particularly of the Apostolate of Prayer institut- to the cause of Christ and of Christ's ed by the late Father Ingatius Spen- Church. No body of men has ever cer. Father Spencer (an uncle of Earl Spencer who was about to visit ing the Gladstone statue) was consuof their forefathers, and his one request wherever he travelled was for prayers for the conversion of Eng-

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** OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER

On "Cold Water."

to do with the body thereof, but in this case I put "cold water" between quotation marks to indicate that I and they not infrequently wonder se the term in a figurative sense Not that cold water would be a very commonplace subject, but because to reat of the actual use, and even the abuse of cold water would require as there are those who are cranks by many volumes as Bancroft's History. You could write about drinking cold water, washing in cold water, putt- they must contradict, belittle, sneer. ing out fires, and even reducing whis key or milk with cold water. But all that would only lead you to the gain a certain unenviable reputation, portice of the subject. Just imagine a person writing all about rain, river water, well water, spring water stagnant water, sea water, congealed water, frozen water in the form snow-flakes or ice, and the ence of water on the soil, the plants the atmosphere, the animal creation and its utility as a mode of transportation. In fact you could branch out into ten thousand paths all converging to the one subject-the great literary pond of cold water. It is therefore, in another sense that I

wish to deal with this element :

"THROWING COLD WATER"-There is no phase more in use in our day than that of "throwing cold water": and it is thus frequently used because the practice is so general. There are persons who are adepts at that work. They can gauge to a nicety the exact moment. when to throw the cold water, and have an aim that would rival the precision of an artillery man. They seem to know to what exact degree of enthusiasm a person must be allowed to rise before throwing douche of cold water on him; they can determine at what stage of the general pleasure they must act order to spoil most completely the enjoyment of the greater number. They take a malign satisfaction in thus drenching those whose pleasure or happiness they seem to envy. I have met with some, on my rounds, who would seem to have reduced this cold water throwing to a science. I have no intention of filling up space this week with examples, although I could give scores of them-and some very laughable. In fact I do not deem it necessary, for I believe that my readers have each and all had similar experiences in life, and have telt the shivers that crawl over one under a dose of this kind of cold water.

THE CRANK THROWER. - There are some people who, either on aran over-powering desire to appear lives.

Very often the heading that I something through thoughtlessness, lect for my contribution has little have the bad luck of always making some fearfully untimely remarks. They, do not perceive it, in all its effects, why their absence is preferred to their company. Such people are to be pitied, for they make life miseralue for themselves and for others. But ugly; they cannot help being masty; and insult. It is not always, their fault, at first; but after a time they, and they feel in honor bound to weep it up. And to do so they must practise cold water throwing. And by dint of practice they really become experts in the detestable habit.

OFTEN STUPIDITY .- As a rule we

find those who are the most effective

in their cold water throwing persons of rare stupidity, if not ol ignorance. One of them is in the midst of a pleasant reunion of friends. Some one is telling an interesting story. reciting a poem, or doing something else that is a source of enjoyment to all present. Suddenly an individual who is either too thick of too unappreciative, fires off a personal remark; and behold, the entire tabric of social enjoyment goes down like a child's house of cards at a gust of wind. On another occasion friands are planning an excursion, or a party, or some other means of innocent pleasure; they are all enthusiastic over it, when this cold. Litter, sour creature comes along with some suggestion that takes all the life and ambition out of the others, destroys the whole prospect and leaves each one as if he had been plunged suddenly into an ice-water bath. I cannot say whether or not these people reap any personal enjoyment or comfort from the misery and discomfort of others; but if they do. I for one, do not envy them their pleasure. In all likelihood they do not derive any benefit, and quite possibly they feel pangs afterwards for the very cold that permeates the atmosphere the moment one of them enters a room should be a sufficient punishment. But we must also conclude that their actions indicate absolute lack of all sensibility, comsequently if would be presumptious to say that they experience punishment. It is a pity that they cannot be made to feel keenly that which they have made others feel. In fact I cannot think of a better advice to all young people than to beg of them never to practice -"cold water throwing'-unless they want to count of a lack of good breeding, or chill all the joy out of their own

FEAST OF ST. IGNATIUS.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

Sunday, July 31st, the Feast of St. the granting, by Him, of the prayers of His faithful servants. 'It was the dying prayer, and the fervent wish, of St. Ignatius that his followers should be perpetually obliged to compare the compared to the should be perpetually obliged to compare the compared to the should be perpetually obliged to compare the compared to the should be perpetually obliged to compare the compared to the comp which had come to pass. It was no wonderful life of the Saint, but also bat. In that constant struggle did doubt due in a considerable measure on account of the work he performed he perceive their salvation. And God to the fidelity of the Catholics them- on earth and the perpetuation of heart and granted that prayer, Conselves in the practice of their religion by some it was attributed to the indifference of the general population respecting religion of any kind. For soldier of Pampaluna hung up his soldier of Pampaluna hung up his sword in the temple and dedicated the remainder of his earthly career work amidst the cries of fanatical been more misunderstood, misrepresented and persecuted than the fol-Liverpool for the purpose of unveil- lowers of St. Ignatius, yet no body of men has ever displayed more true med by the desire to see his countrymen professing once more to the faith

of God and of humanity than the

as a soldier of Christ be constituted

as a soldier of Christ be constituted members of the same Society.

It has been a matter of astonish ment to the world how they should land. It would certainly seem as if have been always singled out for the the prayers had been answered, for the great change of which he had spoken had taken place since Father Spencer's day.—Catholic Times. cruet, opposition; how the tongue of slander should be eternally directed against them; and the whip of cal umny should constantly lash them. umny should constantly lash them.
Yet, in this very dispensation, have
we the very best evidence of the
saintly character of their founder.
The clearest sign of God's favor is
Triumph of his work and the grandest
testimony to the merits of his life,
and the clearest proof of his exalted
station in the ranks of the Church
Triumphant.

opposition, and at the point of the arrow, the sword, or the musket, Driven from their homes in civilized lands, martyred in barbaric lands, they continued on to combat and to gain untold victories. It was a solhis community a military camp, regular regiment in the army of the Church Militant. Hence the discipline, the order, the regularity, the obedience, the onward march, despite all obstacles to the conquest of souls under the "Standard of Christ" and against the "Standard of Sa-Hence the inimitable "exercises" of St. Ignathis. Hence triumph of his work and the grandest

THE A.

Undoubtedly one of

RANDOM NOTES AND REMARKS

-The Catholic Union and Times, of Buffalo, in its report of the recent in St. Paul, Minn., says:

These conventions are also become ing costly to a degree which will eventually, endanger the perpetuity of the Society. Delegates are paid per diem from the time they leave air homes until they return. Preper diem was \$2.50 a day, with mileage additional. At St. Paul last sek the delegates adopted an amend ment increasing their per diem to \$8 a day. Hence, roughly estimated it may be said that the expense the convention is fully-if, indeed, it does not exceed-the enormous sum of fifty thousand dollars, or more than double that of the Detroit convention of 1901.

The convention made such an outcry against amendments which sought to reduce the size of future gatherings that all such amendments vere withdrawn, and the convention of 1907 will be made up as hereto fore by direct representation. from

As far-away Denver has been cho sen for the 1907 convention, and most of the delegates live in the East, it is quite within the probabilities that its expense may reach seventy-five or even one hundred thou sand dollars.

The assessment rates were increas ed. An amendment to the effect that the beneficiaries of a member dying within one year of initiation can receive but one-half the amount of the certificate, was adopted. No exception was made in favor of a member who, although in robust health, might meet death by accident, fever, contagiops disease, etc. All are treat ed alike, the consumptive and the physically perfect.

The question of the publication of the official paper of the Association, "The Fraternal Leader," was according to our contemporary, a bone of contention, and the contract awarded to a member of the preme Council at a figure \$2800 a ear more than the lowest tender The contract is for a period of three

election of officers occupied much time and aroused much feeling. The result is reported as follows:

President-Mrs. E. B. McGowan. First Vice-President-Mrs. Mary A. Flanagan. Second Vice-President-Mrs. Mary

Marzolf. Recorder-Mrsf J. A. Royer.

Treasurer-Mrs. Felice M. Girardot Trustees-Miss Kate Mahoney, Mrs. Maria J. Quinn, Mrs. A. J. Brady,

Miss Bertha McEntee Auditors-Mrs. M. H. Murphy, Miss Margaret Kelly.

DIVORCE.-A Catholic lawyer recently delivered an address on this subject before the annual meeting of The total Protestant population the Indiana Bar Association. We take one extract from it, as follows: "No class of people have the op-

comparable to lawyers. No class have the opportunity of seeing and judging the effects of divorce like the lawyers. The world at large knows naught save the fact that a divorce has been granted and a couple separated. But the lawyer in the knows better than anyone outside the family what that separation involves-the rupture of the wedding for the whole of Italy, where they covenant, the disruption of the home have had colonies since the time of the division of the competence that joint hands and heads have gathered, the disposition of the children, rueful consequences of their divided -and too often is he professionally called to witness the down ward path which frequently charac terizes the career of those whom the law has released (rom the marriage

AVERTS DISASTER -Father Irwin, a Passionist Father, prevented a panic and possible loss of life durng a mission at St. Thomas' Chuech Dickson Bay, Pa., recently. Church was crowded at the time the priest was at the altar delivering an address, when suddenly the floor gave way and 500 or 600 people fell into the cellar, a distance of eight feet. The altar stood, and at it the priest, who raised his voice, and went on with his address as if nothing un usual had happened. The fears of those dropped into the cellar were soon dissipated, and instead of knelt, prayed, and finish-

HOME RULE,Mr. John E. Red-

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS. mond, Ireland's leader, made on able | MORE CONVERTS .- In co and convincing address the order day at Glasgow. Touching upon the question of Home Bule, he said:

In the House of Commons minds of all thoughtful men of all [arties are bent in the direction of self-government for Ireland to-day more than at any time for the past

The reasons are not. I think, far The experience of the last four or five years has shown the complete breakdown of the Parliamentary machine. Here was a government with great power, with larger majority than any government in our lifetime, and facing an opposition more divided and powerle than any opposition probably that was ever seen for the last eighty years in the House of Commons, and vet that government, with lits great power, has been unable to mak Parliamentary machine work. It has not been face to face with obstruction; it has had the most ample opportunity of amending the rules of the House to suit its wishes and its

The House of Commons, the govern ing assembly, is at one and the sam time a great Imperial Senate, which has charge of all the great Imperial questions affecting hundreds of lions of subjects of the Crown every part of the world, dealing with questions of great high and world wide state policy, dealing with questions affecting the well-being of the world and of humanity, questions which certainly are sufficient in them selves to tax to the uttermost whole time for six months of the year of any legislative assembly; but in addition to that the House of Commons is the local Parliament of Eng land, the local Parliament of Scot land, the local parliament of Ireland and the local parliament of Wales charged with the duty of looking a ter the smallest petty interests each of those localities, and the re-

sult has become unmistakably parent that it is impossible for to fulfil the functions of those semblies and that if it gives adequate time to Imperial matters, those local matters must be neglected, and if it gives adequate time to local matters, then all the world-wide interests of the Empire must be put upon one side."

. . . ITALIAN STATISTICS. -On more than one occasion have we written on the subject of Protestantism in Italy The fourth volume of the Italian ensus of 1901 has just been published and it contains some very striking figures. We take them as they hove been gathered together by the European Catholics press, and give them with the accompanying comments.

The following is the result

"The Catholic population consists of 10,608,000 under 15 years of age, and of 20,931,000 over that age. given as 16,723 under 15, and 48 872 above that age: and when it is considered that these figures include portunity for insight into human life many thousands of Waldensians, many thousands of German, Ameri can and English Protestants. heaven knows how many hundreds of imported missionaries, it will be seen that the tens of thousands of pounds that are spent annually on Protest antizing Italy are singularly unpro ductive. The Israelites are put down at 35,617, a surprisingly small figure Our Lord. There are only 2472 Greek coast line of any other country. schismatics, 280 Mohammedans, 56 Buddhists. Brahaminism does not flourish in Italy, for it is represent ed by one very solitary individual, and there is also one Copt. But the most significant figures are those testifying to the existence of athe ism, irreligion or indifferentism. Over 36,000 persons declared that they had no religion, while 794,000 refus ed to make any statement as their religious belief. It is probab ly safe to say that this enormou number, which has doubtless by this time reached a full million is composed mainly of Socialists and the children of Socialistic parents. From the same interesting volume we learn that there are in Italy 3139 monas teries and convents, with 58,764 religious of both sexes. In Rome alone the number of religious is given as 6141.

> LAY CO-OPERATION. -Strange as it may appear, the Roman press gives a brief forecast of an encyclical that His Holiness Pius X is pre paring. It is to deal with the w of laymen in matters of Church con-

with an item that we publish this column of the propaganda of Protestantism in Italy, we learn something that indicates the reverse of the medal. Seven converted Protestant ministers received Holy Church of St. John Lateran, on last Trinity Sunday. Of these, one was the Rev. Alvah Doran, a native of Chicago, formerly attached to an Episcopal chuech in Philadelphia. He has been a student of the American College, Rome, for the past years a half. He had taken a previous course at Overbrook. Father Doran has left Rome for Philadelphia. It ts expected that he will exercise his profound knowledge of the neces ministry in the same diocese in which he had acted as an Episcopal minis-

A HINT.-To those who rush matters and do not take a moment of leisure for meditation, the following hint may save their nerves : When writing on a train, there will be no perceptible jar if the pad rests on a

MARTYRS IN CHINA.-A press cablegram from Shanghai on July 23 contained a report from Ichang in the province of Hupee, that a French bishop, a priest and two converts had been killed, two priests taken prisoners and three chapels burned at Sichuan, near Singan-Fu.

Later advices are to the effect that the victims were Belgian Franciscan monks, the Vicar Apostolic of Hupee province and his brother.

According to o Paris the French Government, which exer cises a protectorate over all Catholic missions in the Far East, has promptly instructed the French Minster in Pelsin to demand the exemplary punishment of the murderers and the surrender of the two priests carried off as hostages.

Ichang, where the crime was mitted, is the furthest navigable point for trading vessels in the that very rich district. It is where Yangtse-Kiang, and is the centre of the last Boxer rising had its origin. An Italian missionary was murdered there last May.

IRISH LANGUAGE .- A Dublin correspondent of an American journal

From an official return just issued it appears that nearly one hundred thousand children taught Irish in the National schools. This, of course, is only a minority of the children attending these schools but it is tenfold the number who were being taught Irish in them a few years ago. The children in practically all the Irish Christian Brothers schools, probably 100,000 more, are taught the language.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS. - The United States Government expends \$2,000,000 a year for the maintenance of its 235 life saving stations. 200 on the shores of the Atlantic 20 on the Pacific, 10 on the Gulf of Mexico, and 5 along the Great Lakes chain. The work, systematically be gun in 1871 in New Jersey, coast of which, Sandy and with few bays, offers many dangers to navinow practically danger points of the whole coast line La Crosse; Revs. J. J. Loughran, of the country, more than 10,000 McCook, Neb., W. A. Goebel, Janes-

Eight hundred persons are ployed in the life saving stations. in winter time, except on thern lakes, where travel is suspended in winter and the perils to navigation are greatest in the summer. Since the establishment under Gov erament control of the life saving ser vice of the United States, the numto ber of wrecks at points within signal ling distance of Government stations has been 14,000 and the number of persons saved or helped to safety by the life savers has been 90,000. Th number of persons lost during the same period of wrecks of which tice to a life-saving station could be given has been 1000.

It is believed that the total pro perty in ship and cargoes saved during this period by the Govern employes amounted to \$160,000,000 There are about 730 wrecks a year on the coasts of the United Ste that is, at about the rate of two a day. By the use of life-lines, nor capsizable boots, ocean rafts other like appliances the means of

ection ous proof of their efficiency that the lowing rivers is more than twenty times greater in a year than from wrecks

> ONE OF THE TRUE MEN .- AD old subscriber from Onterio writes: "I have been a subscriber to the "True Witness" for 24 years, and I hope it will come to my home as long as I am able to read.

If all Catholics in Canada imbued with the same spirit of loy-alty towards the Catholic press what a mighty influence they would wield in the temporal domain. It is of the Catholic press that urges our loyal friend, in sending his subscrip tion, to take up his pen and give ion to the noble sentin that fill his mind.

ABOUT MOSQUITOES. -A village f four hundred inhabitants thirty miles from Bivalve, Md., was prac tically depopulated last week on ac count of mosquitoes. They are thick that over two-thirds of inhabitants have left their homes, go ing to the bay on steamers to be rid of the pests.

OF IRISH DESCENT .- It is of Interest to learn, says the Dublin Weekly Freeman, that George Washngton is now being claimed as of Irish descent. Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, in his recent book on Anglo-Irish connection, brings ihto prominence some facts that go to show that the Father of his country was an Irish-American. It seems that the Washingtons were early set tled in Youhal and in portions In Youghal at the time of Raleigh's colonization was great immigration from that then important port. From this Cork exodus George Washington said to have sprung. The name not unfamiliar now in Cork, Kilkenny and Roscommon.

IRISH LAND ACT-A return has just been issued showing that up to the 1st of May sales under the new Land Act amounted to \$5,675,000. The returns show that the average price was twenty-three years purchase (twenty three times the yearly rent of the farms,)

ECCLESIASTICAL STUDENTS. According to one of our Catholic American exchanges a movement has been organized in Wisconsih, to aid ecclesiastical students of limited

A neat little booklet has been published giving the articles of incorporation and by-laws of the St. Joseph's Catholic Student Fund ciety. The business and purposes of the corporation, as set forth, is to "raise money with which to assist Canada even more than the Catholics of t mited means, while making the classical course, and for said purpose to receive donations, legacies and bequests. Clergymen are eligible to membership in the society on payment of a fee that shall not be less than \$10 annually. Laymen may become honorary members on paymen of an annual fee of \$10. The incorcovers the chief porators are Bishop Schwebach, of Claire, Wis.; L. J. Vaughan, Altoona Wis.; Felix A. Byrne, Stanley, Wis.; Robert Hughes, Mankoto, Minn.; D. M. Gorman, Dubuque, Ia.

It is provided in the by-laws that students to whom aid shall be given shall not be less than fourteen years of age, shall have been born in thi ountry or lived here at least five the basis of aid for each student. The eneficiaries must be young men male ing a preparatory or class for the priesthood, must be actually in need of aid, so much so that they will be compelled to abandon studies if they do not receive it, shall have completed at least two years of a Latin course, must show m for the priesthood, and must be of unimpeachable conduct and at least mediocre talent. They shall ot be compelled to attend any particular college but may attend college or seminary approved by the directors. They shall not receive over \$200 a year from the society.

A GENEROUS ACT.-The official safety to passengers has been largely increased, and it is a rather curiwashington, D.C., makes the folfor their flustrations, their

ment in its July]

the sum of \$5000 to found a theological scholarship for the Archdiocese of Milwaukee. It is to be known in memory of his deceased wife, as the Mary Crowley Johnson scholarship. For this generous action the unive sity hereby returns its sincere thanks to Mr. Johnson, and assures him that the memory of his beloved wife will always be held in special honor by us, also that the holder of the scholarship will ever consider it his duty to remember at the altar of God the soul to which he owes the superior opportunities that he is enjoy-

CATHOLICS IN U. S. -In noting a recent statement made by Bishop McFaul, Trer ton, N.J., that there are 15,000,000 of Catholics in i the United States, the New York Sun remarks: "This is a higher estimate of our present Roman Catholic population than is warranted by official statistics, but it may not be ex-

A.O.B. AND THE GAELIC. -The A.B. AND THE GAELIC.—The were wrapped in predstinarian first division of the Ancient Order of gloom. He was utterly in con-Hibernians in America to work in masterful by temperament, the Gaelic language was instituted in on himself, not inclined to hope, and Boston July 14, and a Lowell man in any case, melancholy as youth was honored by being elected the will be until it finds a definite voca-

vival of the Gaelic language was organized in Boston, the Philo-Celtic Society, efforts have frequently been made to start a purely Gaelic speaking division of the A.O.H., but met with little or no success, and about a year ago the matter again agitated, this time by a number of the students in the different Irish schools.

The division was formed with nineteen charter members. Following the institution the following officers were elected : Dr. George P. Madden of Lowell, president; Patrick Twomey vice-president; Denis Cohane, record ing secretary; Daniel Sullivan, treasurer; John Galvin, sergeant-at-arms; Patrick Higgins, sentinel.

The new society will be known as Division 75.

County President Cummings, State President John A. Ryan and others made addresses. There were songs in Irish by a number of the members.

THE ROYAL DECLARATION -The Northwest Review says :

The Tablet, of July 9, commenting upon the House of Lords' refusal to take even the preliminary steps for securing a modification of the terms of the Royal Declaration, says: "We suggest to our Canadian fellow-subjects that it is about time that the protest were renewed, and this time in terms that will compel attention. The outrage affects the Catholics o of the United Kingdom-inasmuch as the Catholic population is proportionately greater there than here.' This is one of those cases which would soon "compel attention" it were in the hands of a Catholic CentreParty; but so long as we are ruled by men who are Liberals Conservatives first, and Catholics afterwards, we have little hope of redress. Party discipline kills noble initiative.

THE PASSIONISTS .- An exchange says: By the death of Father Stephen Kealy, Father Felix Ward, another man of Irish blood, become the head of the Passionist Order in this country. At the last Chapter Father Ward was elected first assist ant to the Provincial, and now su seeds him in that office. It is notable rears. The sam of \$1000 shall be how large a proportion of the order is now of Irish blood or birth

. . . CARDINAL NEWMAN. -Dr. Barry eives a delightful picture of Cardinal Newman, while the great man was twenty years ago the late Very Rev. still an Anglican. An extract or two from Dr. Barry's new book will be interesting. He says:

The still figure, the clear, low, pene trating voice, the mental hush that fell upon his audience while he medicated alone with the Alone, inwords of awful austerity. His scourses were poems, but trans ipts too from the soul, reasonings

"Every sermon was an exp

glish, their exquisite brief touch A pathos, their creative faculty, as a Dante's, yet aftogether disterent, by which they call up the dead or the past or the invisible to our shrinking presence. Newman never paints. He deals not in color Newman as Carlyle did; he is without dimensions; for him not the eye but the ar is that spiritual organ to revelation is vouchsafed. His sentences glide upon a musical scale; he flows along as a river; is not fixed on canvas; in all his pages it would be hard to find a portrait of the outward man. His method may be termed introspection, but so deep

ed with portraits of the Cardinal. In one part, speaking of him as a Pro-testant, Dr. Barry says:

"His inbred reserve compelled him to guard his personality with a manner as little familiar as he could make if. Shy men are formalists, and so was he. The clerical style is heightened in his first essays by gravity of demeanor and that have left on critics or speech, that have left on critics like Dr. Abbott an impression far from favorable to him, as though he He was utterly in earnest, tion. . . . He shocked High Church Since the first society for the read Low Church by a resolute turning towards the only Christians he could discover is primitive ages."

Students and lovers of Newman and their name is legion-will be glad to have this new work. It is different from aught that has yet appearwas ed concerning one of the great figures of the nineteenth century.

> CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOLS. -What the Church wants most in this country at the present time is high schools and boys and girls to fill

But where are Catholic schools of this grade? As Archbishop Glennon said in his opening speech at the late Conference, Catholic education suffer from two causes; insufficient funds and insufficient advertising. We have been following the foolish policy of hiding our educational light under a bushel. It costs but a trifle to let the world know what you are doing for it and where you are doing it. The schools that succeed are the schools conducted by brainy and energetic and practical educators. And only such are fit to direct the development of youthful minds in this age and country. Thank God, this class is coming to the front in our Catholic schools and colleges, and for that reason the future of Catholic education was never so bright.-Western Watchman, St. Louis, Mo.

HOMES FOR THE POOR .- The Glasgow Municipal Housing Commission, formed some time ago to inquire into and report on the nature and extent of the overcrowding evil in slum life in Glasgow, says a correspondent of the Catholic Times, has at length issued its report. The report, to remedy the evil and its concomitants, recommends the abolition of "back lands" the condemns tion and destruction of uninhabitable houses, the obtaining of further power by the Corporation to deal more summarily with dirty dwellings, and making landlords more particularly for the sanitary conditions of their tenaments, suggesting that in houses where the rentals are under £10 caretakers should be apcointed, and finally stipulating that in the event of the said recomm tions being fully acted upon the Corporation prepare to provide suitable dwellings for the poor who will be ispossessed. This is both a and a significant finding on the part of the Commission. It is intetesting twenty years ago the late Very Rev. formed at the time such a Commis-sion, and indicated the prevalence of this great social cancer in the heart of the city which it has taken progressive rulers of Glasgow almost a quarter of a century to find out for themselves. It is now to be hoped that another quarter of a century will not be frittered away in devising ways and means" to cure the evil.

GLADSTONE MEMORIAL. - The itizens of Liverpool have erected a nemorial to the late Mr. Gladstone

tractive features of the the delegates and their the great banquet gives evening in Parliament Irish Building, World's mammoth hall easily was attractively decor best thought, the idea, Hence, when ed oratorical progra evening began to unfold in proud tones, and he aspirations sketched in persistent that it leaves a feeling the audience, men and concrete substance.' vent to their patriotic The volume is elaborately illustratcheered the eloquent specho. Mr. O'Connor, a

> from the outset. Father Dempsey, who dress of welcome, exter Hibernians a right roy the city of St. Louis. no uncertain tones, an from the first word he they were receiving a the heart of a man w thorough sympathy wi every respect.
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> Mr. Dolan, National

earned the good will o

the Hibernians, responded in a simple but fo that the order which I to keep alive the fires and faith. He said its unbuilding and cement therly feeling among children of the Gael in Ex-Governor Francis, the World's Fair, respon toast, Louisiana Purch was glad to be with a predominating charact fixity of purpose in fai Governor Fran glowing welcome to the and said the great ex proud to have them wi

Judge O.Neil Ryan favorite speaker with ence. While Judge Ry cal of radicals on some Irish question, neverth men, no matter whether Nationalists, agree th ments represent the o burning Irish heart, st republican shibboleth are born free and equa titled to certain inalie and principally the ri government. Judge R undving sentiment in l manner, and at once dience with him

Hon P. J. O'Connor sector of the A.O.H., most charming speak Sunny South, and ri he uphold the reputat South State for orato nor anotheosized Ame Irish blood and said brave men were needed Hon. John T. Kee Director of the A.O.H usual conclusive mann He said the Soggarth central figure in ever Irish history that wa

ther by the sword of Father Phelan, edito man, aroused much essaying that future his clare that the greates tion ever held in the then assembled in Pari the Pike. The rev the Irish were not a r former, came into life at the

latter was the noblest Ireland, he continu home of the Irish: it cradle. Father Phela that the lost field of regained by an Irish denly aroused from that went into battle its usually necessary ,r phernalia, touched the his auditors and, at ed their generous

Rev. John R. Larki drew the horoscope of the future. Father L quisite word painter, resonant voice. The of the future Celt was bright colors of hop the determined lines of triotism. It pleased the audience, and Fr Archbishop Gl

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UGUST 6, 1904

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GH SCHOOLS . vants most in this esent time is high and girls to

atholic schools of rchbishop Glennon speech at the late c sducation suffers sufficient funds and ing. We have been at under a husbal e to let the world doing for it and g it. The schools e schools conduct-mergetic and pracand only such are elopment of youthage and country. tholic schools and nat reason the fuucation was never

HE POOR .- The Housing Comne time ago to eport on the nathe overcrowding Glasgow, says a e Catholic Times, the evil and its amends the aboli-" the condemnaof uninhabitable g of further poty dwellings, and more particularly e sanitary condinents, suggesting re the rentals are stipulating that said recommendated upon the Corprovide suttable is both a same ding on the part It is intetesting I that more than

ne late Very Rev. failed to get such a Com the prevalence of ncer in the heart Glasgow almost ry to find out for MORIAL. - The

have erected a

THE A. O. H. CONVENTION

Undoubtedly one of the most attractive features of the convention to the delegates and their guests was the great henquet given on Thursday evening in Parliament Hall of the evening in Parliament Half of Irish Building, World's Fair. mammoth hall easily accommo the sixteen hundred people present without unnecessary crowding. It

Those in attendance represented the best thought, the idealized thought, people. Hence, when the well batnced oratorical programme of ing began to unfold itself and the past glories of Ireland were told the audience, men and women, gave vent to their patriotic orhor heered the eloquent speakers to the Mr. O'Connor, as toastmaster earned the good will of the audience

Father Dempsey, who made the ades of welcome, extended to the be a truly missionary one, one Hibernians a right royal welcome to the city of St. Louis. He spoke in no uncertain tones, and his hearers from the first word he uttered felt they were receiving a welcome the heart of a man who was thorough sympathy with them

Mr. Dolan, National President of the Hibernians, responded, and showed in a simple but forceful manner that the order which he heads lives to keep alive the fires of patriotism and faith. He said its aim was the upbuilding and cementing of a brotherly feeling among the scattered children of the Gael in every land.

Ex-Governor Francis, President of the World's Fair, responding to the toast, Louisiana Purchase, said he was glad to be with a people whose predominating characteristics were fixity of purpose in faith and patri-Governor Francis extended a glowing welcome to the World's Fair and said the great exhibition was proud to have them within its gates.

Judge O.Neil Ryan is always favorite speaker with an Irish audience. While Judge Ryan is a radical of radicals on some phases of the Irish question, nevertheless all Irishmen, no matter whether Leaguers of ments represent the overflow of a burning Irish heart, stirred with the republican shibboleth that all men are born free and equal and are entitled to certain inalienable rights and principally the right of selfgovernment. Judge Ryan voiced this undying sentiment in his usual fervid manner, and at once carried the au-

Hon. P. J. O'Connor, National Director of the A.O.H., is one of the most charming speakers of the Sunny South, and right well did he uphold the reputation of the Old South State for oratory. Mr. O'Connor apotheosized American heroes of never been found in the rear when brave men were needed in the van.

Hon. John T. Keating, National Director of the A.O.H., spoke in his usual conclusive manner and paid a glowing tribute to the Irish priest. He said the Soggarth was always th of central figure in every picture Irish history that was written, either by the sword of war or the pen

Father Phelan, editor of the Watchman, aroused much enthusiasm saying that future history would declare that the greatest Irish convention ever held in the world was that the Irish were not a nation, but a people. The former, he contended, came into life at the will of man, the latter was the noblest work of God.

Ireland, he continued, was not the Father Phelan's declaration that the lost field of Cremona was regained by an Irish regiment, suddenly aroused from sound slumber. that went into battle minus some of its usually necessary regimental para-phernalia, touched the risibilities of his auditors and, at the same time,

evoked their generous applause. Rev. John R. Larkin, of Memphis, drew the horoscope of the Celt of the future. Father Larkin is an exquisite word painter, with a clear, resonant voice. The picture he drew of the future Celt was painted in the bright colors of hope, shaded with the determined lines of undying pa-triotism. It pleased the fancy, of the audience, and Father Larkin re-

ceived loud applause.

Archbishop Glennon, National Chap-

ly eloquent. It was a grand tribute to the Irish race, and will live forever in the memories of all who heard it. His Grace spoke in part as fol-

I am asked to speak to the toast, "The Mission of the Irish Race." The title supposes that the Irish race has a mission to perform, and this is flattering when we consider that many nations are doomed to live and vegetate and die without mission or a place in history. Indeed, when we study the history of civilization, we find that it is work of a few races, which, rising up in proud tones, and her hopes and one after another, have borne the aspirations sketched in bold lines, burden of that civilization and enriched it with the growing years, Greece was a civilizer—so was Rome. The Republics of the Middle Ages follow in the train, and to-day half a dozen nations proudly claim to be in the vanguard. Two things I hold

> racial temperament and the other is a species of divine inspiration. Now, ladies, and gentlemen, the Irish na tion has both. The Irish tempera ment is altruistic, unselfish. An Irish man would rather be right and die a pauper than be in the wrong and own the world. He is reckless of the things that the world holds dear. He casts his bread upon the waters, and he is careless whether it ever turns to him. He will not take alse position—even if he thereby save a nation. He may die, but he will

to be necessary that a nation may

do no wrong. Now, when you add to this temperament a mind and soul all aflam with the best sentiments of Christian faith-a soul purified through the alembic of countless years of perse-cution, a mind filled with memories of the heroic past and anxiously yearning for opportunity to emulate it-then you have a race fitted

So with the mission of the Irish race. A small island—a few million of people-yet the whole world filled with the glory of their achieve-

ments. First did they sanctify their home land, then with a divine restessness have they gone forth with all the courage of crusaders and the Nationalists, agree that his senti- energy of apostles—everywhere teaching the dominancy of the spiritual over the material-bringing higher hopes and higher ideals to the tions they visited. The Irish have sought new nations with their living -they have marked them with their dead; and the lands that to-day shelter their ashes are all the richer thereby. I cannot recount their work to-night; indeed, to do so would entail the recital of much of modern civilization. I might ask you to eek the evidences on the battle-fields of Europe, where Irish blood flowed on the side that stood for freedom; in the archives of European capitals, where Irish names Irish blood and said that they had written high on the scrolls of fame, as amongst the wisest of legislators and most honored of the statesmen Distant lands would join in the Gaels for the willing hands stout hearts, brave lives they reely offered. The Irish sunb

expands over many waters. It illumines the Southern Cross, scarcely willing to spend itself within the Antartic Circle The Archbishop then referred the penalties that such a mission im posed-exile, persecution, misunder standing, and, finally, as the

dies that the plant may grow, so the then assembled in Partiament Hall on Irish race is fated to spend itself thus to lose individuality - But that is the fate of all God-sent races of Whom it was stated, "It is ne cessary for one man to die to save

> The banquet closed with the sing-ing of "God Save Ireland" by the audience, standing. Mr. Myles J. Murphy, manager of the Irish Indus trial Exposition, led the singing.

Previous to the banquet the dele gates were entertained by an excellent programme at the Irish Thea The entire Irish Industrial Ex position was thrown open to the deegates without charge, and Manager Murphy informed them that so lo as they were in the city they would receive the courtesies of the Exposi

James E. Dolan, of Syracuse, N. international organization of the Ancient Order of Hibernians as a ses-Archishop Glennon, National Chap-lain of the A.O.H., was in magnifi-cent form and easily surpassed all his previous oratorical efforts since com-ing to St. Louis. His subject, "The mission of the Irish Race" was one that seemed to appeal powerfully to

became its head should count for much in favor of continuing his ad-ministration of affairs. It was adnitted by the opposition that he had proved himself a man of remark able executive ability, but, it was urged, the best interests of the Order would be to follow out precedent

and put a new man at the helm. New Haven, Conn., who was Dolan's opponent, was beaten by 20

The proceedings were all in execu tive session. There were many speeches made on both sides. York divided its vote between the candidates. Indiana, Ohio, Michigan Minnesota, New Jersey and the District of Columbia were solid Father Kennedy, who also received the majority of Pennsylvania's votes

James O'Sullivan, for vice-presi dent, was opposed by James Eagan, of Minnesota, but won out by a majority of 22. This contest, too, was hard fought one. O'Sullivan was on what was known as the Dolan

James P. Bree, of New Hahen, Conn., did not run for re-election James P. Carroll, of Columbus, Ohio beat out Richard McGinn, of Jersey, and P. F. Cannon, of Massa chusetts, for this position. Carrol was another man on the Dolan slate. M. J. O'Brien, of Richmond, Ind. vas re-elected treasurer.

The following were the four directors chosen: John P. Keating, Chicago, Ill.; D. J. Hennessey, Butte, Mont.; George T. Butler, Louisville, Ky., and P. F. Carroll, Grand Ra

The matter of establishing a na tional home was left to the local podies for reports to the next meeting. The insurance features left practically to the State organiations, inasmuch as the proposition ooking to a national insurar was not adopted, nor was it defeated the next convention to deal with.

The next convention will be held at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., beginning the third Tuesday in July, 1906. Saratoga beat New York city out by

The convention adjourned sine die with the singing of "God Save Ireland," led by P. F. Farrell, of Grand Rapids, Mich.-Western Watchman.

IRISH SOCIAL CLUB.

(From Londoh Universe.)

There are few social clubs in Lo. don which are so really attractive as the Irish Social Club, of 205 High Holborn, W.C. Within its doors one finds that kindly Irish atmosphere which appeals to the heart, and on meets there men of all shades of po litical and religious thought. There those differences which for centurie have divided Irish men and women are forgotten or ignored, and all goes as happy as the proverbial marriage bells. One can scarcely realize that politicians of the most diverse opinions sit around the same table, and relate their experiences of political struggles and contests. In the bil liard rooms the kindly "sogarth" vies for superiority against his Protestant opponent with the most deadly earnestness, and when the game is over they adjourn to the smoke rooms, there to talk of days past, and maybe of Ireland's future And who are the men who frequent They comprise all classes -Irish members of Parliament, suc cessful doctors, eminent barristers, the Pike. The reverend speaker said to be merged into the new races, and Trish and Catholic journalists, priests influential husiness men in fact every class of Irishmen-all looking on the club as their London home

The club's social functions unique—they are at once Irish and enjoyable and most popular. During the winter months especially, one hears there the fine old songs and music of Ireland. They, are entertainments to be remembered, because

of their purely Irish character. An eve ent which the members are now looking forward to is the tertaining of Mr. John Redmond, M. P., to dinner on Thursday, July 28. to dinner. It profunction. That veseran Irishman, Mr P. J. Foley, will preside, and a very large gathering is anticipated. The club since its foundation has entersome prominent mea-the late Lord Russell of Killowen, Mr. Bourke Cocyran and others. The forthcoming reception of the Irish leader will, it is hoped, surpass any yet held. Tickets (7s. 6d each) may be had from the hon, secretaries of the

Mr. Peter Kearney and Miss Kearney, of Westmount, are at Lac Tremblant, St. Agathe.

NOTES FROM OUEBEC

(By Our Own Correspo

MIRACULOUSLY CURED. - At Mr. ly cured at the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre last week. The and a half year old son of Mr. C. J. Frank, a wood and coal dealer of Preston, Ont., who had been a great sufferer from hip disease, being able to bend his leg when he visited and West Virginia, with big delega-, and can also use the leg a little in the shrine. This he can now walking. The second case is that of Florence Genest, of Sandwich, Ont who for three years was unable to walk except with the aid of crutches. After venerating the relic she was able to walk without crutches, and since then she has had no further need of them.

> FIRST MONTHLY REPORT The first monthly report of the night refuge recently established by the St. Vincent de Paul Society has just bee issued. It shows that during the month, 24 persons found shelter the refuge, none of them remaining more than three nights. During the period covered by the report 54 meals were served. The nationalities of those who sought shelter were follows: 12 Canadians, 2 French, 2 English, 3 Irish, 2 German, 4 Ita-

MORE WATER WANTED. - Th Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, who only a few months raised their rates to an exceedingly high figure, now ask that in addition to the present 30-inch and 18 inch mains, another 30-inch main shall be laid. This, they think, would give an ample supply of water throughout the city. They would also like to see the Fire Brigade reorganized, with a salvage corps add ed. Should all this be done, it is not at all likely that the present exorbitant rates would be reduced, at least, so far as known, no guarantee to that effect is given. The Board of Trade will discuss the matter this

PRESBYTERY BURGLARIZED .-On Friday morning last Rev. Father Scott, Cure of St. Foye, discovered that during the night burglars had forced an entrance to the presbytery Scott had placed in three separate boxes, to be devoted to different pur-A robbery of this nature both mean and sacrifigious, and it is to be hoped that the perpetrators this crime will be detected and punished with the utmost rigor of the

SYRIANS DEPORTED. The imnigration officials at this port are having a busy time this season, on account of the large number Syrians arriving, a large percentage of whom are suffering with trachoma. Of the 370 brought out by the ss Lake Simcoe, no less than 102 were found to be afflicted with the disease and were ordered to the house of detention for treatment. Of this number 41 were declared incurable. and were ordered to be deported. When the Lake Simcoe arrived from Montreal on her outward voyage, under a strong guard, these unfortunates were placed on board and sailed away a few hours later. The officials intend to strictly enforce the law.

INFANT MORTALITY.-The excessive death rate among children in this city is causing alarm, and it is suggested that the Board of Health should investigate the matter. A coradvocating the establishment of asylum in the mountains north of Quebec, where poor mothers with sick children might obtain pure air and an abundance of unadulterated milk,

OBIT .- One by one the old members of St. Patrick's are being called away to join the vast majority on morning Mr. Richard Power, culler breathed his last. Deceased, who was a brother of Mr. Wm. Power, M P., was widely known and highly cs teemed. He was engaged in the lum ber trade all his life, and was classification clerk in the Cullers' Office for many years. He was a whole-souled, genial man, and his host of friends all over the country will regret to hear of his death. He leaves two grown daughters to mourn his loss. R.I.P.

tion of all Catholic societies, Semaine Religieuse approves of the idea, and refers to the strength and

A YOUNG HERO.

From Montgomery comes a very in

eresting story concerning the heroism of a little boy on the "Western Railway." Mr. Cogburn, with his family, lives about half a mile west of Nota Sulga. He was at work near the railway when a blast of wind blew several telegraph poles across the track. This was in a valley, and the road was a steep grade ministered the Sacrament of Conup the neighboring hill. His little son saw the trouble. At once the lad set out to meet the coming express train. He ran along scattering alarm torpedoes on the track and bearing flags and banners, marched waving a red flag. He gof away up the incline as the train came the hill. The driver saw the flag. and astonished at the reports of the cracking torpedoes, pulled up. stopped within a few yards of the obstruction. And the boy told excited passengers about it all, in as matter of fact tone and mauner as if he had been accustomed daily to save hundreds of lives. The example is one of rare presence of mind, and it is a lesson to all parents to train their children to be calm in the moment of danger, and to be quick to act when they see what is to be done. You cannot give a child heroism, but you can discipline his mind so that he will grow accustomed to act wisely and quickly in the hour of

Newfoundland Notes.

WELCOME THEIR BISHOP .- The Rt. Rev. R. Macdonald, D.D. Bishop of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, recently visited Holyrood, one of Brigus. the parishes of his diocese, and was accorded an enthusiastic reception. The "Evening Journal" of John's, in its report of the distinguished prelate's visit, says:

His Lordship arrived on the clock train and was received by the parishioners in a body. The young men greeted him with deafening volleys from guns and cannon as alighted from the train. Amid lusty cheers he was paraded to the parochial residence by his beloved people Three arches beautifully decked with bunting and dexterously decorated with festoons and mottoes spanned the way from the presbytery to the church. Flags floated in the breeze from all the more arominent residences in the locality and at vantage points all along the road lines of flags crossed and decorated the way The houses in a blaze of illumina-tion, bon fires on the neighboring hills, tar barrels floating on the waters, the cruciform illumination of George's Cove mountain, the firing of guns-all combined to produce a magnificent effect and glorious scene and bespoke better than countles tongues. Holyrood's deep-rooted affection for its beloved chief pastor

His Lordship officiated at the last Mass on Sunday. The Church was crowded to the doors. The new High Altar was richly furnished and char-

the mingly decorated with lighted tap and beautiful flowers, bunting fea-tooned artistically, majestic palm plants everywhere all the work of the good ladies of the Altar Society. After the customary prayers had been said at the foot of the altar, the Bishop was presented with three illuminated addresses, one from congregation of Holyrood, the cond from the League of the Sacred Heart, and the third from the Star of the Sea Association, to which he replied in happy and well chosen terms. He thanked the people for the enthusiastic reception they had given him, and then gave the Apos telic benediction.

In the afternoon His Lordship adfirmation, one hundred and seventy candidates met in the High School and marshalled by the officers of the Star of the Sea Association and to the Church. Opposite the Presbytery they cheered for the Bishop, Frs. Veitch and Murphy, who then joined the procession to the Church, which was now greatly reinforced by citizens in waggons and on foot. Before administering the Sacrament Bishop addressed a few words of instruction and admonition to children. He dwelt particularly on the natural and supernatural graces and expressed his hope that all be confirmed would remain true their religion and live the lives practical Catholics and thus be honor to their parents, to their tear chers, to their country and to their God. In this imposing ceremony His Lordship was assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Veitch, Murphy and O'Donnell, and was witnessed by a thronged Church, comprising not only the Holyrood congregation en masse, but also large numbers of prominent residents from the adjacent towns. Dinner was served at the presbytery at five o'clock. The honored guests were His Lordship the Bishop, the Right Rev. Mgr. Walsh, Frs. Veitch O'Donnell, F. J. Morris, Esq., M.H. A., K.C., and Dr. McDonald

At night the scene was a magnificent one to behold. On the hill tops around the beautiful harbor of Holyrood huge bonfires and tar-bartels plazed up to the sky. The citizens all illuminated their houses in artistic style, and the lighted cross on the lonely hill again appeared in the heavens. The scene was witnessed from the Presbytery by His Lordship and the distinguished guests, and to

be fully appreciated should be beheld. The choir rendered Leonard's Mass and Benediction very acceptably. His Lordship was highly pleased with his reception in Holyrood-a reception strongly expressive of the joyfulness at having their chief pastor amongst them once more discharging the duties of his sacred office, and effulgent people. Amidst thunderous roars of musketry and fond good-byes, and visiting clergy departed train for home

SCHOOL FOR NUNS.

The recent session of the summer school for nuns at St. Mary's 'Aca demy. South Bend, Ind., was successful. Six hundred and fifty nuns attended the lectures.

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HOUSEHOLD NOTES

THICK CREAM, -Those who have been complaining to r milkmen that their cream was thin and watery will be consoled with the fact that all thick cream is not what if appears to be. This was de-monstrated in a Springfield court the other morning, when a patent de-vice for making poor cream appear rich was exposed, and one of those who used this device was made to for it by paying a heavy fine.

In the course of the investigation of this case, some very interesting ts with regard to methods adopt ed by unscru ulous milk dealers wer brought to light. At the dairy of the milk dealers arrested, two fifty pound cans were found partly filled with a patent milk thickener which had apparently been very freely used to produce thick cream, giving it an appearance of unusual r,chness. This substance resembles gelatin in pearance, and, so far as is known, is entirely harmless, except as it ceives the customer. In the process of pasteurizing cream, which is now nonly done in modern dairies the cream, while containing the same percentage of butter fat, appears to have much less solidity, and customer who buys it is led to believe that the cream has been diluted with milk. To disabuse the custamers of this idea, some of the dairymen have adopted the patent thickener, which is a Chicago production and is sold in fifty-pound cans. The recipe by which it is used

runs something like this: For every twenty-seven gallons of cream add nine gallons of milk and one pound, of the thickening to produce thirty-six gallons of thick cream The thickener costs fifty cents pound in fifty-pound cans. By adopting this plan the dairyman can sell what appears to be a better quality of cream for less money than his competitors who sell the pure article. Some time ago the milk dealers o decided that all cream sold should be on a basis of at least forty per cent. butter fat. When the recipe is used it is figured that there is less than twenty-five per cent. of butter fat in the cream.

WASHING DAY .- Sometimes in the summer when the water is too muddy to whiten the clothes it can be cleared very quickly by stirring in a little corn meal. The meal will go to the bottom as soon as it is thoroughly wet and will take the mud particles with it.

NECESSITY ETC. - I visiteu a cottage in the country where they had neither ice-chest nor a cellar, and yet the butter, milk, etc., were just as cool as if they came off the fce. Upon inquiry I found they had dug a hole about one and a half by three feet, and about two feet deep, in a cool shady spot at the back of the house, in which they placed a wooden box, with a tight cover, on which was kept a piece of wet car-In this box were kept the butter, milk, cucumbers, etc., and certainly an ice-chest could not keep them fresher or cooler.

COLOR IN DRESS.-One woman wanted to take the color entirely out of a cotton dress, after it had become somewhat faded. This was done very successfully by boiling the dress in cream of tartar water. perfectly white dress was the result.

MOIST HANDS .- You can keep your hands from perspiring on the hottest day by bathing them in your clothes! Why not have strong alum water. This is often of taken out? And the rust! fancy work or other particular work.

NO FLIES .- Did you ever wonder why there were no flies around the water fountains where one would expect them by millions. It because there is essence of sassa. fras scattered about to keep them away. You can keep them out of ouse the same way. A few drops of the oil will also drive away ants, if it is put on a shelf where they have chosen to frequent.

GOOD COFFEE.-The rule for making good coffee is one tablespoonful of coffee for each person and one for the pot.

DO NOT BUY TRASHY GOODS AT ANY PRICE. . .

Cowan's



OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

NEATNESS IN DRESS. -Rev. M. Klasen, in one of his contributions to the New World, Chicago, says: Be neat in your dress, boys. Be clean and tidy. There is no rewhy you ought not. Tidiness in dress is proper, not only for girls, but also for boys. Why should our boys always look ragged and untidy? Why should they?

There are, of course, times when you cannot have the best clothe on and be dressed according to fashion. When working, for instance one does not expect to see you dress ed in your finest suit. But, at other times, when visiting, when going to school, to church, when taking stroll through the park, you must be neat and tidy in your dress. not only on Sundays should you be so, but at all other times.

It is a pleasure to see a boy clea and properly dressed. You need no have the finest clothes. The finest fabrics will not do it all.

In the first place, you must clean yourself Your face, your hands must be clean. What about these dirty finger nails of some boys? Did you ever look at them Look at your fingernails now Is there a ton of dirt under them, dirt which has not been scraped out for a century? Oh, how they look! What an awful black rim of dirt peeps out from under your fingernails. Scrape it away, boys. Keep your hands clean. If soap will not suffice to take away the dirt use brush. What ugly hands some boys do have, disfigured, discolored account of the little attention give to keeping them clean !

Keep your face clean, your cars your neck, your feet, in fact your whole body. Don't think people will not notice it. They will. They expect to see you clean. And your hair. Why should you not keep it properly combed? Are you an Indian, a wild man who lets his hair grow as the weeds grow along country road? Did you ever know a girl to be careless about her hair? Look at the girls; how much time they spent in arranging their frizzes, "rats," their locks and puffs. their It won't take you half the time to comb your hair properly. Now, why are you not careful?

Secondly, your dress, your clothes Why must these buttons be off? Why not have them sewed on? Why thes torn clothes? Why not have them mended? And look at the spots on your clothes! Why not have them boy, when was that coat brushed last? Ah, yes, how many things are to be looked after ! A clean, tidy boy will notice all these things. He will always manage to keep his clothes in good shope.

Some time ago I asked a business man how he liked a certain bow whom he had recently employed. The man answered me, saying: "Well, Father, he is all right, but doesn't dress tidy enough." Do you hear that, boys? I knew that boy of whom the man spoke. He ways wore good clothes, but was careless in the manner of how he wore them. Much depends on that It is not at all indifferent how you wear your necktie, how you button your coat, how you put on your hat.

And, lastly, your shoes, Keep them clean and polished, boys. I knew a boy who would not be seen with dirty, unpolished shoes. I often pursely observed him at different times and places, but never found in meaning unpolished shoes. I res-Cocoa and Chocolate pected that boy. He is a young man now, and a model young man at that Keep clean and tidy boys, It is of the utmost importance.

ABOUT HYPNOTISM.

It is a well known fact that from time imm emorial .the Church condemned all manner of superstitis ous practices. For example fortunetelling, necromancy, and suck like have been not only forbidden, but condemned with severe penalties. system on earth is more devoid or antagonistic to superstition than is that of the Catholic Church. In recent years the hypnotic ma eems to have seized upon the world and naturally Catholics would anxious to know to what degree they may participate in such like perfor s. The question was asked if hypnotism is contrary to the laws of the Church, and our contemporary "The Casket," has furnished a very complete reply in the following terms

"By an encyclical letter dated July 30, 1856, and addressed by Holy Roman inquisition to the Bishops of the whole world, the Church has prohibited the practice of hypnotism in nearly all its phases. Some of the phases of hypnotism seem to be within the power of nature; others are certainly beyond its power and contrary to its laws.

"For instance, while in a hyppo tic state a subject, without any previous study, may show himself master of a most difficult science, speak tongues unknown to him before, recall the supposed spirits of the dead and converse with them, have knowledge of things unknowable under the circumstances by the ordinary natural mediums of knowledge

"All these effects are clearly not natural. They are not the of a direct intervention of God, and are therefore deceptions of the evil one, and as such have to be avoided. Not only are Catholics forbidden under pain of grevious sin to practice any of those forms of hypnotism they are also strictly forbidden to assist at hypnotic seances of that kind, be they public or private.

"Besides being superstitious, these phases of hypnotism are peculiarly dangerous to the morals and often to the health, and these are two other very grave reasons why the Church so strongly condemns them.

"As the encyclical was directed against the abuse of hypnotism, theologians conclude that therefore there may be a right use of it. And as a matter of fact one case is laid down in which the Church, under certain very stringent conditions, permits the induction of hypnotic sleep- and hypnotic sleep merely.

"As laughing gas, ether, etc., produce the same artificial sleep and insensibility as hypnotism does the effect is not, therefore, contrary to the laws of nature, ond no one has own that the ordinary means of inducing hypnotic sleep are either superstitious or bad.

"It is just possible that the whole non may be due to som imperfectly known law of nature. At the most the causes and effects hypnotic sleep are of a doubtful nature. In such a case we may prethat they are due to so perfectly known force or law of nature. And, therefore, given the neessary condtions, it may be licit to induce hypnotic sleep.

"The conditions are : That hypnotic sleep be induced by n which are not superstitious or bad; that it be for a reason, to facilitate a surgical opration that otherwise would be almost impossible; that no danger to the health or especially to the morals of the parties concerned be in-

"Although in this solitary case the Church permits the induction of hypnotic sleep, still it is evident that the mind of the Church is adverse to dealings of any kind with hypnotism, especially as so many other licit and certainly natural means are at our disposal for obtaining the same re-

Patent Report.

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and American Governments through the agency of Mesers. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington,

88,870—Austin Conway, Sheriby Que., vending machine. Que., vending machine. 88,372—Joseph Oct. Brousseau North Hatley, Que., acetylene gas

88,416-Damase Belanger, St. Angele

de Rimouski, Que., hay press. 88,426—Joseph Potvin, St. David d'Yamaska, Que., ditching ma-

88,485f—John K. Goodfellow, Elmwood, Ont., monkey wrench. 88,493—Wm. Jno. Finlay, Killarney. Man., traction engine coupler.

UNITED STATES, 763,494—Louis Lacoin, Paris, France

764,185—Albert Ferland, Lawrence, Mass., tenpin game. 765,704—Hormidas Hamal, Granby,

Que., cattle guard.

HIS SAD LOT.-An American preacher, at the conclusion of his ser-mon, said: "Let all in the house who are paying their debts stand Instantly every man, woman and child, with one exception, rose quickly to their feet. "Then," said the preacher, after they had seated themselves again, "let every man not paying his debts stand up. exception noted, a careworn, hungry, cadaverous individual, dressed in h last summer's suit, slowly rose. 'How is it, my friend," asked the preacher, "that you are the man not to meet his obligations? 'I run a newspaper," he meekly ans wered, "and the brethren here stood up a moment ago are m subscribers, and—""Let us pray, exclaimed the preacher hastily

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M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—(Organized 18th November, 1878.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St, Alexander St., on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondayoof each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Caliaghan; Chan-cellor, P. J. Darcy; President, W. F. Wall; Recording Secretary, P. C. McDonagh, 189 Visitation street; Financial Secretary, Jas. J. Costigan, 825 St. Urbain street; Trea, surer; J. H. Kelly; Medical Advisero-Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Connor and G. H. Merrill.

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PART SECOND CHAPTER VI.-Cont

Aunt Nellie; how uggest that when you kn distasteful it has been to n ontrary, I appreciate my he more, but, like the who leave their nests as they are able to fly, I fe time has come when I, fly away. It seems a was linger here in idleness is so short and time passi

picly." You above all other have no reason to accuse idleness. Every hour of geens filled with some go "Aunt Nellie, you are al estimating the value of e act I perform. What I de be where I can do somethi where I can give up my to works of charity.

Mrs. Cullen looked at and read in her eyes mor words could have conveyed "Where would you go, she asked. "I once thought that I

satisfied to remain in where Agnes and I wer but of late I have change and it is my earnest d come a Sister of Charity. "Cecelia, do you fully I you are saying ?" "I do. Aunt Nellie, for considered the subject." So far the secret of Ce

sire of becoming a religio hidden from her aunt by because she knew too wel she to reveal her daught to her sister, she would Cecelia's cause strongl and by Cecelia herself be subject was to her far to be much talked of. How Cullen was not surprised wished with all her hea blessing had fallen upor Long and earnest earliest childhood of Agr mother hoped and prayed her own little lamb migh trials and temptations w lot of so many in the ou It grieved her sadly to her proud sister would be posed to such a step of

of her who was the last ton family and sole heir ton wealth. God's ways are not ou Mrs. Cullen, whose life h one series of sufferings pointments, had to sul and be denied the happine Him the prize she fain All she could do was to fervor of her prayers, no now, but for Cecelia an whom she knew would

to part with her. Gen the girl's locks, she said "Cecelia, does your m your wishes ?" "She has known them but I believe she sometin

have abandoned the idea "For a whole year! "Could yau have help known it ?'

"I fear not, Cecelia, es my prayers. Silence in child, shows great pr perhaps you have done speak, though you could ed your aunt.

"I know it, Aunt Nellie you will pardon my sile A long confidential followed, Cecelia speaking most secrets of her pure more fully than sae coul

dared in the presence of i "Happy child!" though len; but God help her, has a bitter cross to then Cecelia declared he lough to bear almost the love of God.

"Cecelia, how would you were to find that th great disgrace in your rought by a near relat

"I can scarcely tell, such a thing seems alm ble. Besides, we have disgrace us."

"I hope not, dear Cec said tremolingly. "What do you mean, A Please explain. I hope refer to father's fines which," caused me to stage."

hrectory. OCIETY. -Estab

OST 6; 1904.

th, 1856, incorpored 1846. Meets in Monday of the Monday of the mets last Web. Ev. Director, Rev. Director, P.P.; President C. J. Doherty; Devlin, M.D.; 2nd n, B.C.L.; Trees. J. Kahala; Re-T. P. Tansey.

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& B. SOCIETY -Rev. Director ail; President, D. c., J. F. Q ue street; M. J. 18 St. Augustin the second Sue th, in St. Ann's. ing and Ottawa

MEN'S SOCIE. 35.-Meets in its street, on the each month, at al Adviser, Rev. S.R.; President, ., Robt. J. Hart

DA, BRANCH 8th November meets at St. 2 St, Alexander nday of each business nd 4th Mondayp p.m. Spiritual Callaghan; Chan-Secretary, P. C. Visitation street: y, Jas. J. ain street; Trea: Medical Advisero n, E. J. O'Con+ rill.

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d your aunt.

followed, Cecelia speaking the

"Happy child!" thought Mrs. Cul-len; but God help her, I fear sho enough to bear almost anything for

"Cecelia, how would you feel in you were to find that there was

"I can scarcely tell, auntie, such a thing seems almost impo-

s, we have no one disgrace us."

"I hope not, dear Cecelia,"

BY MARY ROWENA COTTER.

CHAPTER VI.-Continued.

"No, Aunt Nellie; how can suggest that when you know distasteful it has been to me? On the contrary, I appreciate my home all the more, but, like the little birds who leave their nests as soon as they, are able to fly, I feel that the time has come when I, too, must dy away. It seems a waste of time to linger here in idleness when life is so short and time passing so ra-

You above all others, Cacelia, have no reason to accuse yourself of ideness. Every hour of your time seems filled with some good work." "Aunt Nellie, you are always overbe where I can do something greater; where I can give up my whole life to works of charity.

Mrs. Cullen looked at her niece and read in her eyes more than her words could have conveyed.

"Where would you go, Cecelia?" she asked.

"I once thought that I might be satisfied to remain in the convent where Agnes and I were educated, but of late I have changed my mind, and it is my earnest desire to become a Sister of Charity.

"Cecelia, do you fully realize what you are saying ?" "I do, Aunt Nellie, for I have long

considered the subject."

So far the secret of Cecelia's desire of becoming a religious had been hidden from her aunt by Mrs. Daton, because she knew too well that were she to reveal her daughter's hopes to her sister, she would only hear Cecelia's cause strongly espoused, and by Cecelia herself because the subject was to her far too sacred to be much talked of. However, Mrs Cullen was not surprised. She even wished with all her heart that the blessing had fallen upon her own child. Long and earnestly from the earliest childhood of Agnes had the mother hoped and prayed that within the peaceful walls of some convent her own little lamb might escape th trials and temptations which are the lot of so many in the outside world. It grieved her sadly to know her proud sister would be greatly opposed to such a step on the part of her who was the last of the Da ton family and sole heir to the Da-

God's ways are not our ways, and Mrs. Cullen, whose life had ever been one series of sufferings and disap-pointments, had to submit to this and be denied the happiness of giving Him the prize she fain would offer All she could do was to renew the fervor of her prayers, not for Agnes, now, but for Cecelia and the ones whom she knew would find it hard to part with her. Gently stroking

the girl's locks, she said : "Cecelia, does your mother know your wishes?"

"She has known them for a year, but I believe she sometimes thinks I have abandoned the idea."

never told of it?"

.you known it ?"

fear not, Cecelia, excepting by my prayers. Silence in such things, my child, shows great prudence, and perhaps you have done well not to speak, though you could have trust-

"I know it, Aunt Nellie, and I hope you will pardon my silence.

A long confidential conversation in most secrets of her pure voung heart fully than sne could ever have dared in the presence of her, mother

has a bitter cross to bear. Jast then Cecelia declared herself strong the love of God.

great disgrace in your own family, wrought by a near relative?"

"What do you mean, Aunt Nellie? Please explain. I hope you do not refer to father's financial affairs.

"I am glad of that for the sake of my own dear parents."

The next morning Mrs. Cullen went to Mass, accompanied by Cecelia and after it was over she left her, saying that she had a call to make might not be home much before noon. Her niece would liked have accompanied her and visited the prison before their return, but she saw plainly that she was not wanted, so the visit must be deferred. Let us follow Mrs. Cullen and we shall learn why.

Aunt Nellie had rested but little the night before. A dread suspicion estimating the value of every little had kept her awake, and during Mass act I perform. What I desire is to she had prayed for strength to meet had kept her awake, and during Mass the worst. From the church she proceeded directly to the prison and asked to see the prisoner of whom Cecelia had told her. On being ushered into the darkened cell she stood and looked at him as if trying to discover some marks of identity in the man's face, which was covered with a heavy dark beard, streaked with gray. But she saw only a suf fering criminal. Suddenly he turned and said:

"Madame, I was thinking deeply and unaware that I had a visitor.' "My niece, Cecelia Daton, was telling me of you, and I have come to see if I can be of any service to you.

The cold, dark face brightened. "Miss Daton, you said, sent you. It has been long years since I have prayed, but if I dared to utter prayer now it would be May God bless that noble young woman She looked at him closely again

and said: "My niece told me you once lived in this city and would like to learn the whereabouts of your relatives."

"Such is my desire. But they must know nothing of me, for when a mere boy it was in disgrace I left them, and I should not wish to come back to them after all these years a prisoner accused of an awful crime."

"It is a sad thing to find a noble looking than like you atoning for such a ctime as you have committed but do you think your own would have the hard hearts to disown you if they knew you were here and wished to see them? It hardly seems

"I deserve nothing better from them.

"But if, as my niece says, would like to know of their whereabouts, I am willing to do all in my power to help you."

"I fear it would be a useless search. I thank you just the same and your niece, too, for a kindness I do not deserve."

His voice was very sad. He sat on the edge of his hard cot looking out of the window, but appeared to be gazing at nothing in particular. Un- regard to Charlie which she had over observed, she could study every feature, and she saw plainly many a delicate line which reminded her not only of her brother, but of her sis-

ter, Mrs. Daton. "Could yau have helped me had "My niece informed me that you ed of stealing money from a grocery where you were employed as delivery boy."

"Yes, but the man's own son was the thief, and I am imprisoned here because I would have my revenge on him.

"Who was your employer?" He spoke the name, and Mrs. Cul-len, unable to withhold herself long-

er, said . "And your name is Charlie O'Kane He sprang to his feet, gave

earching glance and exclaimed: "Who are you that you recognize me, when I thought I was forgotten

by all ?' Forgotten Charle! Do you think that your own sister Nellie who has watched and prayed for her only brother during all the long years

of his absence could forget you?"
"Nellie!" he cried, springing to his "Nellie!" he cried, springing to his feet. For one brief moment his lace brightened, then the light faded again. "Sister Nellie," he soubed, I am unworthy of such tender love as yours is and always was."

As well not try to describe the scene that followed. But the meeting proved the true love that had ever existed between brother and

"I had no thought of that, Cecelia, long years of separation. With the and you may be pleased to know that things are not nearly so bad as at first feared and there is little chance now of losing our nome."

"Until I saw you and heard your voice."

"What did you hear, Cecelia?"

"What did you hear, Cecelia?"

"What did you hear, Cecelia?"

asked her aunt, in a trembling tone. made earlier in this narrative. The first words the prisoner spoke after that the prisoner has found the greating were:

"Is Miss Daton the daughter of sister Cecelia ?" "She is."

"What an angel of comfort! Just the kind of a daughter our Cecelia might be expected to have. But tell me of Cecelia herself."

In a few words she told him all, that I am glad that I have found and his face brightened on learning who his sister had married and how was shortlived, for immediately came the fear that the grand Mrs. Daton

Instead of going home on leaving her aunt, Cecelia had stopped at the convent and had been sent to the prison on an errand for one of the Sisters. On her way to the room of the party she was to see she had to pass the cell of him whom she lenew as Charlie Coon. She had no intention of entering, but the door was ajar and only the heavy iron grating separated them, so she stepped up, intending to say a cheerful 'good morning' and pass on. What was her surprise on finding him standing with both her aunt's hands firmly clasped in his, while he looked into her eyes with an expersion of tender love. She quickly drew back before being observed and listened. This was what she

heard: "Miss Daton, then, is my niece" said the man

"She is," replied Mrs. Cullen. "When she learns my identity what will she say? Will she still continue to visit me and be as kind as before, or will the knowledge that such scapegrace is one of her own near

relatives drive her from me?', Cecelia from her very infancy has ever been the kind, charitable him to be one of my own." girl you have found her, and you need fear no change in her."

Cecelia felt herself growing weak and dizzy, and could wait to hear no more for fear of betraying her pre sence. She hastened on with her message and returned to the street by a different way. Once outside th building she could breathe more freely, but she dreaded to go home to meet her mother and grandmothe Most of all, she dreaded the thought of facing Aunt Nellie, who, instead of consoling her, would only deepe her sorrow by confirming the

truth of what she had discovered. "That man, that incendiary, own uncle." she thought. "How terrible! What would my friends say if it were known? I could never face them again with such a disgrace on our family, of whose spotless reputation I have always been

so proud." The fragment of conversation in heard between her mother and aunt some time ago came back to her now with new vividness, and she re membered, too. the boy's picture found among her aunt's possessions One thing she did not remember was ran away from home because you how only the day before she had de. fer almost anything for the love God. She had not contemplated such a cross as this, and wounded pride now caused her to forget all of her good resolutions. Returning to the convent she quickly delivered a message and hastened to the chapel where, instead of seeking consolation in prayer, she broke into bitter

Half an hour passed, during white in the presence of our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, she had become the the convent and met her aunt, who was just coming out of the church Mrs. Cullen, too, had been weeping and so absorbed was she in her own sad thoughts that she did not Cecelia until the latter touched he

"Cecelia, is it you? I though you had gone home long ago."
"Aunt Nellie, you have called on
the prisoner I told you about."
"Who told you so, Cecelia?"
"I saw you with him."

"I had no such intention, but we sent to the prison on an errand and had no thought of finding you there

asked her aunt, in a trembling tone. sisters."

It was more than Mrs. Cullen had expected, and they walked on for fully three blocks in silence. At length she said:

"Cecelia, are you sorry?" "That is a cruel question, Aunt Nellie. Could you expect me to say

disgrace in our family ?" "It is hard for us, Cecelia, and I very wealthy she was; but his joy feel the disgrace as keenly as you, but the poor, unfortunate man has suffered so much that it must be a would never consent to recognize him pleasure to him to know that he is

not forgotten."
"I believe it, Aunt Nellie; but what would the world say if it were made public who he is?"

"Fear not for that, Cecelia, the world will never know, and if it did, those who would despise us on account of his misfortunes are no true friends. Public opinion could make us none the worse

"But it seems dreadful, and now that I know who he is I feel that I

can never call on him again." "Cecelia, do you call that a true Christian spirit ?" asked Mrs. Cullen reproachfully "I should never have believed that our good Cecelia could feel thus toward one of her blood relations, when she has ever had so much charity for strangers."

"But the man whom you would have me call my uncle has shamefully disgraced not us at the presen time, but according to his own story he grieved his own mother."

"Be careful, child, what you say This does not sound at all like your self, and how different from the way you spoke of him yesterday."

"Circumstances alter cases, Aun Nellie. Yesterday I never suspected

"So much the more reason should you have for showing him charity now, Cecelia. Charlie was not bad boy and we all loved him, but

bad influence was his ruin.' Mrs. Cullen spoke in a tone of tender sadness which brought remors to her niece, and Cecelia was silent When she spoke it was to ask her aunt to tell her all about her wayward brother, a request which willingly complied with as only the loving Nellie could have told the It was finished before they reached home, and Cecelia had been once more fully won to the cause of the unfortunate. Mrs. Cullen joiced thereat, but she had a more

bitter task ahead of her at home. She found her sister on the veran da deeply interested in the latest novel and wholly unwilling to be dis

"Cecelia, I have something to tell you," and had Mrs. Daton been less absorbed she might have known by the very tone than was something of no small importance, but without raising her eyes, she turned a leaf, saying

"I am so interested I must finish my chapter."

Mrs. Daton reluctantly laid the book open in her lap, so that she might still read while pretending to

"I have found our brother Charsaid Mrs. Cullen, without fur ther parley, hoping that this abrupt announcement would fully arouse

And it did. "What ! she exclaimed, suddenly closing her book.

"I have found our brother." "How did you find him? Where i

e? Not still in disgrace, I hope? "Forbear, dear sister, and ret ber that Charlie is our own brother and that poor mother loved him un

til the end." "She loved him too much for he own good, and I eannot help feeling that he, ungrateful child that was, has been in some measure

"Cecelia, in the name of Christian charity, can you never forget the past? Could mother speak to you rom her grave I know she would plead for him as ever she did in her poor brother was cruelly wronged, as she believed until the last." "Perhaps so, Nellie; but tell me

"Not much, but enough to prove used the greatest vaution, concealing almost to the end of the story her brother's whereabouts. Cecelia's name was never mentioned, and her mother never thought at the time of her having any knowledge of the affair. No sooner was the story finished than Mrs. Daton said:

"Nellie, do you believe he is really our brother?

"Believe it, Cecelia? I cannot

doubt it." "Nellie, you are a fool. You have always been too quick to believe everything that is told you. I should want strong proof to convince me that a criminal under imprisonment for such a henious crime is really my

brother." "If you will go with me to call on him his identity will be very easily proved."

"I hope, Nellie, you do not expect me to go there."

"Why not, Cecelia?" "You should not ask. Nothing would be more out of place in a wo-

man of my position." "Position and wealth do not re lease us from the duty we owe to our own, and you should go and be

convinced." "Never, Nellie, never. I have far too much respect for myself."

"Cecelia, have you forgotten the respect you owe our dear mother's memory, and for her sake will you not go ?"

"It is out of the question. It is my firm belief that you have been deluded by an adventurer."

"I am sorry you feel thus, Cecelia, for I know that I have not been deceived. If you knew positively that Charlie was in prison and needed your help would you go to him?"

" I would not deny him assistance though he does not deserve it from you or me; but this is an unpleasant subject which I do not care to talk of, and my advice to you would be never to repeat your visit."

"It is of no use," thought Nellie sadly, and she left her proud sister to continue reading her novel. But Mrs. Daton was not inclined to read In the secret recess of her own heart she felt that her sister had not been deceived, for Nellie, being a woma of great prudence, was seldom wrong in anything. She longed to hasten to the prison and embrace her brother, but such an act on the part of one in her lofty social standing would be promptly noised obout and ere many days the story of disgrace would be repeated in every household where she was now esteemed as be

longing to a good family. Could Mrs. Cullen have known the truth in regard to her sister's feelings she would have taken heart to try to win her to the cause of the unfortunate one, but as it was she did not dare mention the subject to man." her again. That night there three women in the house who rested but little, but no mention was made between them of the cause un-

"God bless you, Cecelia, you are a good girl." said Mrs. Cullen; "but be cautious, for you know not what eavesdroppers may be hiding and there is no need of publicity about our private affairs."

Never had Cecelia's bright face brought more sunshine into the lonely prison cell than when she came a an angel of light to him who half feared that he should never see her again. She promised him that she would remain faithful to him and would never forsake him no matter what others might think.

"You will call again soon, Cecelia?" he asked as she was leaving. I would not dare ask it if you had not been accustomed to coming here so much, for I would not have you disgraced by letting any one know that you are related to me. Taking an uncle's liberty he raised her hand to his lips, and when she had passed out and the iron gratin had swung hehind her, he stood look was like his own dear mother, not so much in feature, for her face, with the exception of her eyes, was of a type wholy unknown to him, but that

same loving disposition could not be

"God bless the girl," was his oft repeated mental comment, and the memory of her sweet face brightened the long weary hours of the day and appeared to him in his dreams at night. But the bright ray of sunshine had flitted away and it was in vain that he looked for her coming. His sister Nellie came several times and brought him many delicacies, which he fully appreciated, but nothing could make up for the pro-

longed absence of Cecelia. Mrs. Cullen often found him in a dejected mood. Many times during the first few weeks he inquired Cecelia and asked why she did not come, but Nellie would make first one excuse, theh another, trying to buoy him up with the hope that he might see her soon, but after a time he ceased to mention her name. The wound caused by her apparent neg-

lect grew deeper, however, with time. "Perhaps, after all," he thought, 'she has inherited some of her mother's pride. And how can I blame her for not caring to visit a crimi-

nal who has disgraced her?" On the day of Cecelia's last visit, Mrs. Daton had learned where she had been, and had strictly forbidden her ever again to visit the prison; heither was she to send any message to the prisoner. With an aching heart the girl was obliged to submit, but it cost her bitter tears in secret. which, could they have been seen by him who watched for her, would have consoled him On one more point Mrs. Daton had insisted upon -Agnes was to be kept in lignorance of the disgrace.

CHAPTER VII.

Spring passed, and to Cecelia the weeks seemed long and dreary. She was daily growing more tired of life in the world and was fully resolved to remain outside the vent no longer than hecessary. On the other hand, when she thought of how much she was beloved home and how she would be missed, especially by her grandmother, who was growing old, it was hard to think of leaving them all forever. On one point she had reached a deision, and that was to take up her work for life with the white-bonneted daughters of St. Vincent de Paul.

Once, a short time after stating her wishes to her aunt, she had spoken with her mother on the subject, only to be met with an angry repulsion and a firm avowal, first that her duty was at home, and then that there were bright marriage prospects to store for her, and she was expected not to reject them when offered.

"But, mother," said Cecelia, "L feel, as I told you a year ago, that my place is in the convent. and would be a grievous sin for me to reject so high a calling for any " iz "The husband your father, as well

as his own, has chosen for you is a

good, sincere Catholic, with whom

you could lead as good a life and a more useful one than in the convent "Time enough for that, Cecelia; told her aunt that she was going ly Christian marriage there is much "I know, mother, that in the trumerit, but to gay that it is superior to the religious life is certainly wrong. The Church teaches that,

and you should not deny it." "The Church, Cecelia, teaches obedience to your parents."

"I know it, mother, obedience in all that is not sin, but it would certainly be a grievous sin for marry."

"But, Cecelia, you are not certain you have the vocation of which you speak, and as your own mother, claim the right to say I believe you have not.'

"Possibly, mother, you may right, but it seems improbable that God could give so strong a desire of becoming a religious when there

"Better be a little careful in trying to prove the vocation of which you speak before taking any hasty steps which you may regret all your "I can think of no more hasty

step than to consent to enter into a marriage for which I feel that I am wholly unsuited." (To be continued.)

Apostolic Delegate At St. John.

His Excellency Mgr. Sharretti Apostolic Delegate to Canada, cently visited St. John, N.B., was accorded a royal reception. reply of His Excellency to the ss presented by the clergy laity was an eloquent one. We take the report from the New Freeman of that city. It is as follows:

This splendid demonstration mad me as the humble representative of the Holy Father in this country proves how lively is your faith and w filial and strong is your devotion to the Holy See. It show also, how proud you are to belon to the great institution of our vine Lord, the Catholic Church.

The Catholic Church is a shining light to the world. She is scher and our mother. She is the mystical spouse of Jesus Christ, and is guided by the action of Holy Ghost. She is the sure and infallible means for our salvation.

"We should feel grateful and also proud that we belong Catholic Church because of the universal amount of good it has ac complished in behalf of civilization and progress all over the world. It is not necessary that I should call to your attention the battle she fought throughout the centuries for the principles of right and mora lity. She has fought emperors and rulers, and in spite of persecution and difficulties has spread the light of the Gospel of Christ.

"But to confine ourselves to thi part of the world, where it is our lot as well as our happiness to live, I want you to bear in mind that to the children of the Catholic Church is due the honor of discovering this new country, and that to the miss onaries of the Church is due the ho nor of spreading Christian civiliza

"Through their efforts it was that the darkness of heathenism was dispelled and millions of the native in habitants of these lands were brought into the light of Jesus Christ. While performing the duties which their high position imposed upon them, missionaries have not failed to de velop the arts of peace. Science re beived their earnest attention, with the result that many scientific dis coveries and principles are the con uences of study and learning of Catholic priests. To matters ster discovery they had also given attention, and we have frequent in stances of missionaries finding nev lands and peoples. The Church is the light of the world, not only from the moral and religious aspect, but also in the political, civil and social order.

"We enjoy religious liberty-in this land, and it is well to remember that such liberty of worship was first given in states where Catholics predominated. We are strong in defence of our rights, but at the same time do not desire to interfere with the rights of others.

"Here in this land the light Christian civilization was first brought by Catholic missionaries, and by them educational institutions were first established. So we have reason to feel proud that we ' are children of the Catholic Church. ence here and your demonstration this evening shows to the world how closely you are united to Mother Church and how strong and loyal is your devotion.

'The Church is for you ble guide, a teacher that cannot err. She has solved innumerable problems of life, and until the consummation of the world she will continue her deep interest in the welfare of her children, leading them on to righteousness and eternal salvation. I feel

you my sincere thanks for the splem-did expression of love and devotion to the Holy See. Let the world know that the Catholics of America are strong in their attachment to the Holy Father. Let them stand by their Church and show to the world Christendom. We are aware that the Catholic Church has been attacked by some of her degenerate children in other countries, and we catholic sof this day. should teach them that we have true liberty and true attachment to the

tion of the important and difficult' duties which devolve upon him as head of this diocese. This magnificent temple is an excellent prent of your devotion to the cause of religion, a devotion which exhorts you to stand by the Church despita the efforts directed against her."

His Excellency was interviewed by representative of the New Freeman peaking of his visit down by the

"My visit has been a very ple sant one indeed. All over, in Half-fax, Charlottetown and in your own city I have been heartily receiv-

Apostolic dDelegate shows the alty and devotion which the Mari-time Province Catholics have for the Holy Father. Throughout Canada it is the same. The people are good religious duties. I was in Halifa: just at the conclusion of a mission conducted by the Redemptorist Fa thers. It was really grand to the crowds of men that thronged the church."

When asked about the idea, which is sometimes suggested, that a Catho lic cannot be loyal to the Pope and at the same time loyal to his country. His Excellency smiled, "Such nse," said he. "In almost every country we find most zealous Catholics taking first rank in the state, and highly jealous of their We see it plainly country's honor. in Canada, in the United States, in Spain and even in France. The same is true of South America, where me having the greatest love and devo tion to the Holy Father are of the best type of citizen. There is noth ing whatever in that foolish idea as we easily see by considering facts.'

cellency

"Well that is surely lamentable. It is terrible to think of. We in this country can hardly realize how such tyranny and oppression could be exercised in a civilized country. But in France, they are not free as we are here. They have no idea of liberty as we understand it. We could not imagine in our country religious me and women who would do so much for education and morality as the re ligious orders have done in France eing driven from their homes. The

CATHOLICS AND SOCIAL WORK.

During the visit paid by the Arch ishop of Westminster to Liverpool His Grace, who has had such a hear ty reception from clergy and laity alike, continued, as it were, the mis sion which his predecessors, Cardinals Manning and Vaughan, carried on when they found themselves in the North. The Cardinals took a spe. cial delight in encouraging efforts by and in behalf of the young. Cardinal Manning felt that Lancashire offered particularly suitable ground for such an apostolate, and his holidays there were spent in going from one town or district to another, at the sacrifice of personal comfort, and giving his powerful encouragement to organizations of social importance. Every society which tended to bind Catho lics more closely together, to promote good habits amongst them, and to increase their power in the community, found in him an ardent and Carminal Vaughan, in like manner, was never more in earnest or more forcible in his language than in appealing to his co-religionists to co-operate in practical social undertakings. At various times he pointed out that Catholic progress depends on active confident that you will always be combinations calling forth the best good and devoted children of the qualities of the human heart, and no qualities of the human heart, and no words could be stronger than those solicitous for her werrare as she is Church, devoted to her interests and in which he urged Catholics to rescue or yours.

"I take this occasion to tender to multiply the Conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Exactly the same ends have engaged the at tention of Archbishop Bourne whilst in Liverpool. Every moment of his time was devoted to furthering them. At one time he was visiting for the young, at another attendin an example of love and spiritual feather annual Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, or yet again cent de Paul as an example for the Catholics of this day.

mission. The advice will, we sure, strongly recommend itse the rectors throughout the co A society such as that of St. cent de Paul has uses the full s cance of which is not, perhaps, monly realized. Most people of the Brothers of St. Vincent aul as a body joined together the service of the poor; but it we really be more accurate to say they form a society which aims deepening the spiritual life of members and ensuring, as far possible, the welfare of the Churc It is noteworthy that when the ap-tolic layman Ozanam and the frier who gave him their assistance founding the Society, drew up a of the objects to be attained, first was "encouragement by ex and counsel in the practice of Christian life." His Grace bishop Bourne was therefore layin tress on the Society's primary p ciple when in his sermon at the Pro Cathedral he spoke of the benefit membership conferred by conducing to sanctification. Ozanam was deeply charitable man, but unque tionably in establishing the Societ he had a more far-reaching motive than that of merely performing con poral works of mercy. He hoped to make the organization an effective means of extending Catholic life France. By us the work should be regarded in the same light. The main object which he had before him si ever be kept in view by us. We have to face not less real in their character than those encounter ed by the Catholics of France in the early years of last century; and it is of the utmost importance for us to bear in mind that social energy is quite as necessary as intellectual power. We are a minority in Eng land, and in human affairs the natu ral tendency is that a minority should be absorbed by the majority. If we are to achieve progress must needs display more than ordinary vigor in winning the approbe tion and esteem of those around us. We are actually more than holding our own in the domain of controver sy; we must also strive to excel in the argument of good works. This is an argument which tells amongs those who have no time to study theological treatises. As Cardinal Laurenzi observed in a report 1885, Christian charity, practised

ing them with temporal aid, it shows the advantages of Christian practices and brotherly love. To our mind the influence of the work of the St. Vincent de Paul Society upon youthful members is amongst (ts most valuable results The young man, who might other wise devote his time to frivolous em joyments, learns from contact with e poor how grave are the responsibilities of life, and this knowledge gives a bent to his whole career. Ir the practical paper contributed by the President of the Cardiff Central Council the writer, whilst regretting that so few Catholics young men join the Society, remarked that the fact is due not so much to indifference as to their social surroundings and their daily intercourse with persons who are not in sympathy with their reli gious aims and aspirations. All the greater is the need of enlisting them in the work of the Society, especially at a time when so many attacks ar made upon the faith and such serious of the rising generation. Service to the poor performed for love of God exerts on behalf of religion a force that is irresistible. We trust, then, that Archbishop Bourne's appeal to the clergy will bring about the establishment of a large number of new branches of the Society. present the proportion of the Conferences to the missions in England and Wales is about one to nine. If every mission had a Conference, we should feel that we were much nearer to the day of England's conversion -Liverpool Catholic Times.

according to the spirit of St.

de Paul, creates kindly relations be-

tween the classes and the masses, be

tween the rich and the poor. On the

watch for the spiritual betterment of

those whom it assists, whilst provid-

AN ANGLICAN THIRD ORDER.

Third Order of St. Francis, (Augilcan)) was begun at Paris. This has gone on satisfactorily; and the usual setings will begin again in October A further depelopment of similar work at Pau, in the Pyrenees, has been made. It has taken the form of ould teach them that we have true berry and true attachment to the hurch at the same time.

The cares upon your beloved Bisop are great and heavy, and I am eased to note from the splendid sults everywhere around that the same time and cooperation of priests and RAILROADS

UPPER LAKES

ghaful Koute to Sault Ste. Mariathur and Winnines. Leave Mentre. A. or World's Feir Flyer Students and Thursdaye, reaching 250 noon next day, thence via No lavigation Co 's Steamers to Port. and Canadian Northern Railway to Ge Lowest rates. Dining Car servand Trush and Canadian Northern Tanad Trush and Canadian Northern

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CANADIAN PACIFIC **COLONIZATION EXCURSION**

NIPISSING DISTRICT. Tuesday, August 9th, 1904

Low Round Trip Second Class rates from Stotions in QUEBEC and ONTARIO, OTTAWA and East, also from HALEY'S and PEMBROKE STURGEON FALLS, VERNER WARREN, MARKSTAY, MASSEY BLIND RIVER and CHELMSFORD Return limit September 9th, 1994. Tickets an full particular may be obtained on application

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PROVINCE OF OUEBEC MUSICIPALITY OF THE Parish of Longue Pointe.

To the Inhabitants of the aforesaid Municipality:

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Council of the Municipality of the Parish Longue Pointe, to be held at ordinary place and hour of the meet ings of the Council on the sixth day of September next, instead of the 16th day of August, 1904, a by-lay authorizing the company known as "The Suburban Tramway & Power Company," to lay out and construc its railway, on, upon and alongside the public highway of the said mur cipality from the eastern limits of the town of Maisonneuve to the wes tern limits of lot No. 401 of the cadaster, not including, however the village of Beaurivage of La Longue Pointe, will be taken into consideration, and that the said Council will hear those who will appear to be heard as to the advisable lity of passing such by-law.

Given this second day of August, 1904.

P. Z. GUY Sec.-Treas.

True Copy P. Z. GUY.

Sec.-Treas.

those of the services of the church. The church services and the church seasons will be the pivot on which the details of the life turn. All fast days will be observed. Devotions will be the foundation of the life, intercession for the needs of society the common devotional bond: for it proposed to set apart a special time each day for united intercessory prayer.-From the Living Church, P

NOBLE THOUGHTS.

As a contrast to the light and flippant tone in which too many young men are wont to speak of the other sex is the noble tribute from an eminent clergyman, who says: "I am more grateful to God for the sense that came to me through my mother and sisters of the substantial integrity, purity and nobili-ty of womanhood than for almost anything else in the world,"

FRANCISCAN FATHERS

During the month the Fre

SEARSLANT GO.

THAT MAKER'S SALE OF Men's Navy Serge Suits

\$7.50 NAVY SERGE

\$1.75 and \$2.50 SUITS for \$1,25 and \$1,85,

75 only Boys' Two-Piece Irish Crash Linen Suits, Norfolk and pleated styles, light and cool and durable, a perfect Suit for hot weather wear. Regular values \$1.75 and \$2.50. Sale prices \$1.85

SUMMER HEADWEAR FOR MEN AND BOYS.

25 dozen White Duck Knockabout

LADIES' NECKWEAR

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Balance of that beautiful lot of Per-

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August is the best month for putting homes in order. Place your orders early for new goods, and cleaning and renovating your Carpets and Furniture.

Our Upholsterer will overlook your Furniture and Bedding and furnish estimates for re-making and renovating same in. first-class manner.

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Balance of Our Stock of Ladies' Summer Jackets,

Comprising Linen Coats, Covert Cloth Coats, and Summer Tweed Coats in various shades, all nicely trimmed, unreduced prices \$8.00 to \$12.00. Your Choice \$2.95.

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500 yards Fancy White Muslins, regular values 100 and 120 yd. Sale price 6 1-20. yd.

1,000 yards White Muslins in fancy, open and satin stripe, all new goods, were 25c and 30c yd. Sale price 17 1-2e, yd.

All our Fancy Colored Muslins, 5 to 12 yard lengths, to clear at Half Price.

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All Remnants of Silks to plear at Hal

JOHN MURPHY COMPANY .. 2341 & 2848 St. Catherine St.

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They must go, as we don't wish to carry any over, and here are some prices at which they should make a very hurried exit:

French Organdie Muslin, flower designs, White and Black Castle Cord Muslin, Mercerised Muslin, White Vesting, with black woven spot. Regular prices 25 to 40c. For. 9/c6 All White Muslins, with Mercerised stripe, Silkette for lining purposes, Colored Dress Muslins. Regular 28c to

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EPISCO

u If the English-speaking best interests, they would soon moverfal Catholic papers in the work.

NOTES

ATTACKING NON-CAT correspondent of the ks: "What is the use Catholic press forever pite Protestants ?' That org lengthy reply that is well production. From it we xtract:

means, though it is alway mistaken one. The Cath does not 'pitch into' I There would certainly be ing so even if Christian c good manners did not forb the Catholic press does are the errors of Protester Protestant calumniation teachings and practices. enough of these to keep th press busy twenty-four ho every day in the year with into futile personalities. respondent, like a good m confounds criticism of a s abuse of its adherents. two widely different thing

We recall several times h ten upon this subject. It been our contention that tion must be made between and the one in error. Y condemn the former too st can you be too charitab the latter. Many Protes in error through no fault own. They were born knew nothing of impregnated with anti-Car and were surrounded all by influences of a charact vent them from being ab aught exact about our C could not honestly cond even blame them; yet you in conscience recognize th nor do aught other than

consure them. Possibly in Canada ther been any organ that for steadfastly against the consistently the attacks r the Church than the "Tru and yet, as far as our mallow, we cannot recall a that ever appeared in the that could be twisted int tack on Protestants. posed the false reasoning duals, but we were alway give them the benefit of t intentions and honesty. men who knew better, an sordid reasons abandoned and for equally ignoble re ed, belied and slandered he ever spoken personally a critical manner about And Protestants them agreed with us as to the uch persons. "In all th

rity" is a maxim that i taught but faithfully pra-

the Catholic Church.

OUR ARCHBISHOPago last Monday His (bishop Beuchesi was conse six years ago he received On Monday, at mine o'c Grace celebrated High Ms Cathedral to coms event, so important in hi the life of the Ch A large number of the cl diocese attended that Pon-After the con-After the celebration in After the celebration in trai, all the members of dined with their Archbish the mouthpiece of the Enging Catholic element in the state of the contract of the Pression to theirs, and while paying our chedlent the chief pastor of our di-gister a fervent prayer th