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Our Paper_

Should be in the hands of every Catholic Family.

Vol. XLVIII. No. 2

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1898.

Catholic town.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Lord Strathcona's Bill to Legalize Marriage With a Deceased Wife's

Sister.

A Monument Erected to the Memory of Edmund Burke-The Rumored Appointment of Lord Melgund to the Governor-Generalship of Canada -- Other Featurce of News.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The second reading of Lord Strathcons's Bill, declaring that a marriage between a man and his deceased wife's sister in the colonies should be held valid for all purposes, gave rise to a debate of more than usual importance. Lord - ratheona spoke in favor of his Bill, orging that as the English law now sto directionally affected the interests of very may a scellent and most deserving Carladic press collations and be expressed the hope that his will wis its would allow the second reach ; . message of good will be Grenter Brit in.

The 1 rt Chancellor moved the reor Bills shut it was carried by 1200 a sugainst do them jurity include translation :-Prince C. Wales, the Dake of Fig. and the Manquis of Rip on tamongst in adjaments were Lord Salisbory, the of Norfolk, the Arenbishop of Canterbury and York and seven Bishops.

A monument has been placed in the church of St. Mary and All Suints? Basestield, to Edmund Burke, the gr at statesonen, who lived in the parish-from 1700 to 1797. This monument was unvilled by Lord Rostbery on Saturday. 9th diy, in presence of a large and disof the Commons Speaking on the ocrather than Beckonsfield.

Mr. T. P. O Connor, M.P., said it was most of their time amongst Englishmen em. They, therefore, sympathized with one of the leading features of Burke's life, namely, that sympathy and affection for the people of England were quite compatible with an intense and undying love for their native land.

The Duke of Norfolk, says the Westminster Gazette, won golden opinions from all for his courtesy and admirable conduct of Mr. Gladstone's lying in state and funeral, and he is now referred to by Mr. Mulock, the Canadian Commissioner at the Postal Conference. He says: "The Dake of Norfolk was our chairman and was in constant attendance. He took a deep interest in the proceedings and expressed large and liberal views, evidently feeling the responsibility of his position. He was most fair and judicial throughout, and received a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks at the close of the conference."

So many names have been mentioned in connection with the succession Lord Aberdeen as Governor General, that all reports have come to be treated as of the "Wolf, wolf!" character, and little attention is paid to them. Mention has recently been made of the Earl of Minto, who as Lord Melgund was formerly in Canada and, as military secretary to Lord Lansdowne, on the staff of the Governor-General, but the rumor is not traceable to any reliable source, and may be due simply to the fact that his experience with Lord Lansdowne, has a thorough knowledge of the duties of the position, and would discharge them well if selected to rule where he once served.

Preaching on the occasion of the Jubilee of St. George's Cathedral, Cardinal Vaughan advocated kind feeling and treatment for those outside the pale of the Church, and his sermon was pregnant with love for his separated brethren, so many of whom were obliged to remain separated by sheer force of circumstances. This was in strong distinction to the fact that 100 years ago Lord George Gordon, with a rabble of 40,000 fanatics at his heels, assembled in St. George's Fields for the purpose of preaching a crusade against Catholics and everything

An interesting and somewhat novel ceremony took place lately at Elswick, Newcastle, being the launch and blessing of a Chilian ship. It is thus desoribed in a Newcastle local paper.

At the snippard of Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Ltd., Elswick, New-Castle, on Tuesday afternoon, 5th inst. Castle, on Tuesday afternoon, 5th inst.
Madame Bascuman performed the ceremony of launching the new Chilian taining ship General Baquedano. The lety Rev Canon Dunne, of St. Michaels, Who was attended by Fathers Parker and Kay, of St. Michael's Els wisk, performed the ceremony of Bathers at both morning and evening exercises, and the display of relics was most impressive.

Labor is honorable and idleness is display of control of the ceremony of launching the new ship after honorable.

which Madame Bascuman gracefully broke a bottle of champagne over the sale of the year I and christened the new sailer the General Baquedano, amid hearty applause. Luncheon was after wards held in the nindel room. Colonel Sir Andrew Noble, K C B., presiding.

The rumor that the Vatican has been urged to appoint a Scottish Cardinal has awakened great interest amongst the Catholic communities of Glasgow, Edin burgh, and other parts of Scotland. It is understood that the matter has been under the consideration of the ecclesiastical authorities at Rome for years past.

The long expected report of Lord Rothschild's Committee on Old Age Pensions has been issued. The commit tre state that, with great reluctance, they are forced to the conclusion that none of the schemes submitted to them would attain the objects which the Government had in view, and they are unable, after repeated attempts to devise any proposal free from grave inherent disadvantag s.

In his first pastoral letter Mgr. Richelmy, the new Archbishop of Turin, dwells at considerable length on the subject of Catholic journalism. He appears to all his spiritual children to aid to the fullest extent of their power the

give our adversares nour and array ing shot meirlives or passible One! order boragraph of the Rober healts.

I say more ; those to whom Providence ; the ords the orestion of the adhas given a superalum, once of earthly ! graps should in their than profit rant. and subsidy services of software to the Catholic press. By not content with I paying your own susscription, but spread am ng the people a large num per of copies of good religious periodi-

at the reported cowardice of the sailors on the Bourgegne, there is correspond tinguished party of Peers and members | ing admiration for the heroic conduct of the captain and every man on board casion Lord Rosebery amusingly stated the ship Delaware, which took fire off to the Irish people now as it was in the his preference for the prenunciation of New York. The story that comes to days of Elizabeth and Henry VIII., the the name of the village as Braconstield England is that not a man on board would give a true answer. If the hearmade any attempt to approach the boats tid all the women and omidren had been persecution, ne had no doubt that is spirropriate ne and his friends should be wrapped in blankets and eare utly handpresent, as, though in a distant way, they resembled Burke. Though Ireland rowed away from the ship in converse to the same of t was their native country they had spent two of the crew and an efficer, and this not injure, and that they did not conwhile the flames were sweeping the sciensly or unconsciously undernitie and had received much kindness from decks forward and fast making aft. in the nearts of the people the founds There was not the slightest relaxation of discipline throughout all the excitement, notwithstanding that there was a large 1)t of ammunition on board. The cap tain was the last to leave, and had hardly got clear of the ship when she blew up. The whole affair took within less than a half hour from the first discovery of the

> A special military service has taken place in the open air at Strensall Camp, in the presence of a large number of troops. Long before the appointed time for service a large gathering of Catholics and non Catholics from York and the surrounding districts had arrived on the ground. On the arrival of St. Georges's formed of school children in white, altar boys, military with banners, and marched to a small tent in which the altar had been erected. The priests taking part were the Very Rev. Canon Wells (York). R-v. T. Van Zoo and Rev. B Kelly (York). During the procession the band of the Black Watch played the "War March of the Priests." The choir, seventy five strong for parts of the music, accompanied by the band, gave a masterly rendering of Steble's "Silve Regina" Mass with Gounod's "Credo" (Messe Solennelle). Father Kelly in suitable terms thanked the band (only two of whom were Catholics) for the honor of their voluntary services at the ceremony. A photograph of the service was taken at the Elevation. At the conclusion the band played 'The Heavens are Telling,' the procession was again formed, and marched to the starting place some distance from the scene of the service. The profound attention and respect shown by the non Catholics present marked t eir great interest and appreciation of the magnificent service. The school children, having spent a pleasant time in camp, returned to York with St. Patrick's Club, to whom great thanks are due for the assistance they gave. The choir proceeded to Pocklington by Stamford Bridge, and were kindly received by Father O'Donoghue.

The Feast of St. Anne was fittingly observed at St. Ann's Church on Tuesday. High Mass was celebrated in the morning, and in the evening an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Miller, of Buffalo, N.Y., so well known in the parishes of Montreal through having been associated with a number of Missions. A solemn benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament followed. During the course of the prayers for the Noveme to St. Anne, in the evening, the pastor, Rev. Father Strubbe, announced

HAPPENINGS

Dedication of a Church at Bray.

Mgr. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, Delivers an Eloquent Sermon-The Twelfth of July Procession - Resolutions Adopted by Belfast, and Other Matters.

Durlin July, 18.

Bray is a delightfully pretty and very ashionable watering place, between Dablin and Kingstown, and en Sunday last was entere because of the opening of its new Church by the Archbishop of Dublin. The building may be described as modern Romanesque, with m re grace and elequence than usually struckes to animously depred:this style. Its interior decorations | Reselve -- That we, the brehop and are exceptionally rich and in the price section Diobese of Claracter and best taste. The pane's in the arse of the referre filled rights or medicine properties. The Archershap declares that in these with oil estatings on sounds, and its letter The Architishap declares that in these parts of a standard containing and as a second dyst Catholic journalism has become a property of to the restriction of a second that standard containing to the restriction of the containing to paintings, of which there is no containing given in adversaries nour and arrays of the condended and the containing of the condended and the

members of the corolly is a serious tributed ten to use to consider into to the church and i I shel . Tue sectment of the givered by the Most Rev. in although,

Person of Limerick, who recomes a second

wear to of the sacrifics and the to there had made for their erone... they had given up their bonnes, to be friends, their lands, their lives in the could be was for their descendances and While there is universal indignation | mirs to their faith, to see that was a pes seed at so much sacrifice to s | I is situated to the sentern part of the | 1 means on ere should not permit to be week a 3 city and a move over a to Concent. or impaired. If, said the B.s. of Our Luit of the Robert. In Father we are a functional time issue was put struct Hamille Wensive paris the graceful of the transfer. of the nation were struck by opin tion on which the Church stands, while Currelies of Beliast, and the good and they dattered themselves that they octivity which characterize its priest would not lay a sacrilegious hand upon the sacred edifice itself. Against that danger, which was greater and more pressing than many people seemed to think, the protection was to return to the first principles of their faith. In Ireland the Holy Catholic Church had not only kept us as the children of Gad, but for all that was great, all that was true, all that was noble, in our history. She had made us and kept us a nation, and it would be a sad, O., the saddest of sad things, if the Courch that withstood the storm, if the Church that never qualled before the mailed hand of the oppressor, if the Church choir from York a long procession was like water, having survived all these ages whose children poured out their blood of sorrow now after all the faith, all the sacrifices, were to allow to sink into the minds of her children principles that sooner or later would poison to their very source the spiritual life within us. Terrible would be the judgment of the man or set of men who first led even one sec-

> As a case of Ultra-Ulsterism and Orangeism rampant, the following is unique and certainly hard to exceed or to equal. It is indeed difficult to persuade oneself that such an insulting placard would be allowed to appear in any British community properly policed, or enjoying any sort of municipal government. Were it not that it is well to let it be known the trail of the serpent is still in the land, it would be undeserving of being thus noticed. The copy is from the Dabim Freeman's Journal.

tion of the Irish people on the road of

such infiderity.

" A GRAND ORANGE DEMONSTRA-Will Be Held IN DONEGAL, ON TUESDAY, 12th JULY, 1898.

Who Fears to Speak of Berry. Aughrim and the Boyne. PAPISTS, STAND ASEDE. We Conquered You Before and Can Do So Again. OUR MOTTO STILL IS:

Bown with Kome Rule: Hurrah for King William, and To Hell With the Pope. Procession to be formed at New Orange Hall, and to Parade the Principal streets, after which a Public Meeting is to be held.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. By Order,"

The fact that 75 per cent. of the popuation of Donegal is Catholic, and that this dastardly insult was not openly resented, speaks trumpet tongued for their forbearance and good nature.

Notwithstanding the rallies which placards of this nature, and orders from the several lodges endeavored to organ lize, the good sense of Catholics led them | Nuns.

to look with quiet contempt on the demonstrations, if they can be as called, which did take place. A few disturbances occurred, but none of a serious nature were reported. What with an escent of 250 police, brought in from outside counties, and detachments of the Inniskilling Dragoons, the men of permitted to walk with us interference through the streets of this historic and

In the Local Government Bill for Ireland, the Government have differentiate ed between the clergy of England and the Bishops-Church Building in Ireland, a fact which has caused much friction and irritation in and out o Parliament. The Irish clergy are naturally aroused and protests against the objectionable chause of the B.II are being forwarded from all parts of Ireland.

At a meeting of the priests of the Diocese of Cloyne presided over by ton Most Ray Dr. B owne, Bisnop of the Diocese, the following important res du tion-prepared by the Very Rev. Area descon Keller, P.P., V.G., Voignal, and seconded for the Very Rev. Can at Denchy, I P., V F., Karting - was on

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4, 7110 11 dataBereros in estand by exomposti ordines of St. Mary ordic Hill grawn

dent we retained the feet and the Bell marettitation liest satisfaction the Catholics in that thickly settled O this district. The price of these burnly that the gratify his broad of the continued Lastly to the women with marks to

the pletoresque wop . d : anyon y,

and but a few weeks by an basid a war

deficates while up the der the extrem |

The Us sentiment is still first in the minds and hearts of all true Itis men and monster meetings one ill the only of the day. One of the largest and n. st. entimalastic gatheringa of the year was add recently at Dondelk, which city has always been famous for life national spirit, and there are cornected with it spirit, and there are connected with it there is good reacon to be lieve the demany stirring inspected of the liberations will result substaction are twelve thousand persons were present. and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The particular object of the gathering

tion stone of a '98 monument. The monument which is in process of errection in the Market Square, will be a representation of Erin, bearing in one hand a cross and in the other a flag with the inscription '1793' The design is by Mr. Herbert G. Barnes, sculptor, of Dablin. The monument will be cut out of Kilkenny limestone, and will stand about 23 feet high, the statue being 7 feet six inches in height. The base will

was to assist at the laying of the founda-

be about 8 feet square. The stone was laid with the usual forms by Mr. Comson, who said he hoped the monument would be as enduring as the memories of the men who tought and died for Irelend in 1798

Mr. Daly, one of the speakers, who subsequently addressed the meeting, said in the course of his remarks, that stone would be there when the last vestige of British rule would be swept from the country. There were people living who remembered a quarter of a century ago, when he stood for the first time in Dandalk, not on a platform in preserce of a mighty meeting, but in the midst of a hollow square on the slopes of one of their native hills-a body of make room for a new street in the days men with him who were willing to leave their homes and all they loved, and go begun, and that the historic Fontanone forth and take to the hills and fight for as it was called, will som be as complete the freedom of Ireland. Their hopes and perfect in all its parts as it was on had not been realised, but they did not pay the terrible penalt; which the men of '98 did in their effort to give freedom to their country.

The Northwest Review announces the following appointments made by the Mother General, now at St. Boniface Hospital:-Sister Fisette, Assistant; Sister Dudemaine, Superior of the Orphanage; Sister Quinn, Superior of the Indian Industrial School; Sister Bourass is going away, but her destina tion is not made public; Sister Girard has charge of the Creche; Sister Joyal directs the orphans; Sister Coulombe goes to Calgary with Sister Buchert, lately from Montreal; Sister St. Marcien gnes to St. Norbert; Sister Owens to St.

ECHOES FROM THE

Derry, who wear the dark yellow, were The Reports Regarding the Health of His Holin ss.

The Vatican and Peace Proposals in Connection With the Hispano-American War -- Mgr M. del Val Honored - Other Notes of

Discrieting rum are a content. with the conventage of parameter of an a to need to me be negating to the conthat he to ver about with the Congregation of Russ, College vices A the House

. . . . was increased to the control of the has suffriger theories on history, that they headless does not one of the most of radira viazor e e tipon o pares ibere ase e ela of this termine, here dressly venerated in England of Ireland, the right to pay them public temper and amy to be lock of for nimiteen. The couse was in the able names of Caronnat Paracha, and insurrection. Not less than that the decreensked for will be issuewith the Popola signature. The proposed effice and Mosses have been prepared by a commission which in lates the Marquis of Bute.

> Cardinal Rampolla has given 100 000 france towards a fund for providing and re-toring the vestments and coclesiastical furnishings for the B silica.

> The King of Itsly will soon leav Rome for Monzy, which is to bim what Windsor is to Queen Victoria, his favorite residence. It is removed that the Russian Czer will visit him in October and that Prince Nicholas of Montenegro will be a guest at the same time. It will be remembered that Princess Helen of Montenegro, one of the mest splendid beking wemen in Europe, is the inture Queen of Italy, and that another deaghter of Prince Nicholas marrieda brother of the Cz r.

> All who take an interest in the ell monuments of the eternal city will be glad to learn that the works for the reconstruction of the celebrated fenutain of Sixtus V., which stood wear the Ponte Siste at the entrance to the Teastevere quarter, and which was demolished to or the 'plano regulatore' bay alread; the day before its demolition.

> It is universally known that no one in Europe l'ai taken a deeper or more paintol interess in the Caban war than Leo XIII., and it is also known that he was deeply affected on hearing of the total destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago. This seemed to quicken his action and he is now redoubling his efforts to bring the war to a speedy termination.

The Spanish Ambassador to the Holy See, Marquis Raphael Merry del Val, has had several interviews ba h with the Bruine goes to Qa'Appelle; Sister Holy Father and with Carrinal Rimpolla, and is in continual communication with his Government. The Queen Regent assured His Holiness that should any honorable overtures tending to the speedy conclusion of peace be made by Europe, they would be received with favor by Spain. Leo XIII. immedi-

honed that, as the result of all this diplomatic activity, an armistice will scon be concluded which will practically mean the beginning of the end. The Pon iff, while deploring the war between two Christian nations, has nov r, during its whole course, departed from the line state t neutrality adopted by the Holy Sie, and has imparted very precise orders to the clerry on the matter.

Ther can be no doubt that when to a recome with will be due more to the go dothas "Loo XIII, then to those of any of cr. European Potentate. He to, we loth embatants as children of the Control and Diags to see them reconsciled.

Mr g r Mary del Val, privat have a fine therement to His Hoh same admir Lawrence Justen. - Na porta Cali colin and the state of t and the regular of the

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a survey pass. All classes are many feet as a common of otherty, the Morning are well too G v rement. In prosedure of antegrate we very to see that care as a care revisionerdant and server the part who are in that rid to and the year the constraint at the Prince Observation, speaking in the feature some the other day, said.

" loan, r diry as compound in tody. Re-Ingi present be its only cure, but this in the comment has harden covered kear, because of its dissersion with the head of the cource. But it has discussion exists it should be limited to the political field, and not extended to the whole life of the nation. Figured a Catholic asthe law and order, the such rities would then, and then alone, be anemorized in suppressing it, and the Various itself would not disapprove the measure. But it is a grand mistake to exiggerate zeal until it becomes open and odious persecution, as has been the one at Florence, for instance, where the military commander, General Househ, erdered the suppression of a Catholic society against blasphemy and proface

Cardinal Satolli manifests great interest in two large pictures which are being painted by Reme's distinguished artist, Chevalier Scifoni. They are destined to adorn the walls of the newly created Church of St. Agnes in Brooklyn, New York, and cannot bell to attract great admiration, as they are two of the finest productions of the great painter's brush.

The intense heat which prevails and the innumerable demands on the Pope's. time and energies, are such that Commendator Lapponi, the Papal physician, has strongly advised his venerable patient to pos pone interviews with the two great dilgrining a which were to have arrived shortly from Belgium and France. Leo XIII, was greatly opposed at first to following the advice of the physician, but eventually allowed the Cardinal Secretary of State to write a letter to the organizing committee of the pilgrimages requesting them to postpone their coming.

PERSONAL.

Miss M. Donovan, the accomplished rganist of St. Anthony's Caurch, has left to spend a vacation of two weeks at the Catholic Summer School, Platteburgh, N.Y.

Ald. Thomas Kinsella, Mrs. Kinsella, and his son William, have gone to Old Orchard Beach, for a short holiday.

The name of Archbishop Duhamel, Vital with Sister Berthiaume. Sister ately acquainted the Emperor of Australian of Ottawa, is being freely mentioned as Ste. Therese directs the Auxiliary stria and the President of the French that of the probable successor of the late. stria and the President of the French | Last of the property | Republic with the situation, and it is | Cardinal Taschereau.

Note and Comment **

Politics cannot be spoken of as a profession. The term, though in very general use, is clearly a misnomer. A profes sional training is undoubtedly of great service, to those especially who may enter or wish to enter public life, but it is by no means an indispensable qualification. In Canada the highest political honors of the country have, it is true, gone largely to men of professional standing, as, for instance in recent times, to Sir John A Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Abbott, Sir John Thompson, Sir Wilfred Laurier; though we find that in the bulk of political preferment and distinction the greater number of Govern ment portfolios and the great number of departmental deputies are held by men who have had no professional training, and many of them very little education of any kind, men of self-make, whose success is a repudiation of the claim that the calling of a politician is a profession or that professional training is a necessity. It is a courtesy title used no doubt with the desireof giving the occupation a definite status, though it is aufficiently honorable and all important, in itself, to stand on its own merits - and may claim indeed to include a status beyond the reach of any merely professional man. To a large number in the British Parliament politics constitute a pastime rather than either a professional or a business occu pation; to men in the American Congress they constitute a desirable busi ness opening and are largely availed of to promote the p-rsoral and individual material interests of these who succeed in entering either branch of the Legislature. In Canada, it is to be hoped, those who are in public lite, and those who aspire to it, are animated by better motives, that they regard it from a higher standpoint. Neither as a pastime, on the one hand, or on the other, as an opportunity for self-advancement at the State's expense. The late John Kelly, of New York who was regarded as the incorruptible chief of Tammany, and of whom it is claimed that he "left to his family and friends the noble heritage of an unsullied name," in his dying moments warned all young men to avoid the "political profession," as he termed it, because it was surrounded with temptations to dishonesty and manifold dissipation which too often lured their victims to hopeless degradation and eventual wreck. Though not however, a profession, politics are a study, a useful, interesting, honor. able and profitable study, and it is well that, while all should not ambition political distinction, all should inform this stock would be worth \$6,400,000. themselves on the history of their country, its constitution and the character of \$8,400,000. This it has done and the those who make and guard it; that the 000,000. Mrs. Pullman, having chosen masses should be thoroughly educated, and that those who are elected to repre-sentative positions should feel that they property in the estate. It is seen that are the choice of an intelligent, well-informed electorate to whom they will have to respond for their every act. It is well, it is patriotic, to study politics; it is folly to treat or designate them as a profession.

It is cheering to know that so many commercial organizations amongst our neighbors are openly favoring and advocating the re-establishment of Reciprocity with the Dominion. The time for a movement in this direction is opportune. because of the nearing of the Quebec Conference. It is to be hoped, too, that there is truth in the reported growth of its own account. sentiment in favor of this policy through the States generally, and that the opportunity about to offer for its discussion will be fully availed of by the commissioners representing Canadian interests. If, as reported, the commercial world of the States is strong in favor of better and freer trade relations between the two countries, it is safe to say that in this the people of Canada are as one with them, and these facts should count for much. The New York Times and the Commercial Advertiser of that city are not, it is true, very encouraging as to the prospects, on the ground that the commissioners from the States are ultra-Protectionists, and that Congress does not favor the principle; but it is to be hoped that with the improved tone of feeling which now happily exists, and the fact that so many representative bodies and individuals in the Republic | they sent their representatives. are so well disposed to the idea, that we shall see, if not a complete, at least a partial measure of Reciprocity as one of the results of the impending meeting.

The boom in cruiser building still continues and things promise to be lively for months to come in the ship ards of the Thames and the Clyde. The First Lord of the Admiralty has asked for a further grant of £8,000,000 sterling (\$40,000,000) in the supplementary estimates, being in addition to £15 000 000 sterling in the original programme. This is in accordance with the naval Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y,

policy of the Empire which requires that the navy of Great Britain shall be qual to the combined fleets of any two

Russia has decided on a similar line of action, and as a consequence of the fact that she is about to lay the keels of eix battleships the British Admiralty will build four cruisers and twelve destroyers to offset the proposed increase in the Russian Navy. The statement made by Mr. Goschen was received by the House of Commons with cheers. These four ships will be especially adapted for the Sucz Canal. It is regrettable that the boom in battleships annot be shared by the merchant navy of the Empire.

Generosity, like ambition, sometimes o'erleaps itself and 'runs riot'—a case in point recently occurred. On the 19th of the present month, a Boston down train was saved from destruction by the boy.' Professions of undying gratitude were profuse, coupled with expressions of admiration for the courage and coolness of the youth who had averted what peared in the May number of the Remight, and no doubt would have been a great disaster. That the prevalence of such teelings should lead to the adoption of some mode of practical recognition on the part of the grateful passengers, is not surprising, and, hence, a subscription list was immediately opened and in less than four hours and before the train arrived at its destination, the munificent sum of one hundred and eighty cents was realized and formally presented to the hero of the bour. Knowing the deep aversion which some men have to letting one hand know what the other does, one feels somewhat diffident about drawing attention to an act which wasprobably not intended to receive noteriety. It is true the sum paid to the young here may not enable him to vieit Saratoga, Orchard Beach or Cacouna, grain of salt. Our own opinion is that but it will give him a gloricus trip around the mountain, a second to Hochelaga and the Sulphur Spring, a night at Sohmer Park and a ride in the elevated cars to the mountain with a sandwich and a giass of buttermilk thrown in, and what more can any ambitious youngster

Verily, charity not only covereth a multitude of sins, but it bringeth a lot of good things to the small boy; especially the small boy who can save a l

desire.

Some idea of how the rich grow richer may be realized from the following increases in values of stock belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Pullman, in the Car Co. bearing his name :-

The appreciation in the value of Pullman Palace Car stock has been 30 the mere form of English rule in Ulster marked in recent months that shares and that, on the contrary, its people of have advanced in value from 160 to all creeds would accept the announce-210 Mr. Pullman left to his heirs ment of a change of Government with as 40,000 shares of this stock. At 160 much indifference as the majority of the and at 210 it would have advanced to preceive the intelligence that farhamen amount of appreciation in value is \$2. to accept her dower rights, receives one the increase in her share of this one ently, and he is, of course, entitled to item is \$666,666.66.

The following startling item appeared recently in the local news of a Montreal evening paper:

"Squads of natives were sent to-day to clean the streets and bury the horses whose remains have been lying in the streets for days and weeks. Other steps to improve the sanitary condition of the city are being taken.'

There should be a rush of health-seeking tourists to our fair city after this. It seems to be the tail-end of a Santiago despatch which became detached from the body and started to do business on

PROVINCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

There will be a meeting of the examiners appointed by the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction to examine candidates for the office of school inspectors, at the Laval Normal school, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. Any person who wishes to pres ent himself at this examination must before the 20th of August send a request for that purpose to Mr. Paul de Cazes, secretary of the Catholic Committee of Council of Public Instruction.

A French priest, who had usually a small congregation, was one day preaching at a church in his village, when, the door being open, a gander and several geese came stalking up the middle aisle. The preacher, availing himself of the circumstance, observed that he could no longer find fault with the people of his district for non attendance, because, though they did not come themselves,

Careleseness in girlhood causes the greatest suffering and unhappiness in girls should be looked after promptly and treatment given at once. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription promotes regularity of all feminine functions, makes strength and builds up a sturdy health with which to meet the trials to come, The Favorite Prescription is not a universal panacea. It is good but for one thing. It is directed solely at one set of

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a 1008 page medical work, pro-fusely illustrated, will be sent free on recept of 31 one-cent stamps to cover postage only. Address, World's Dispensary

THE PRESBYTERIANS

The Difference in Their Political Attitude Since the Days of

Some Reasons Given for the Change-A Hope for the Future.

the Rebellion.

The New Ireland Review for July contains an interesting article bearing the above title, which, however little we may be disposed to agree with some of the conclusions enunciated by the writer, is worthy of attentive consideration if only because of the light which it casts upon the mental processes which induce many of those who love to style themselves 'the Loyalists of Ulster' to adopt presence of mind and pluck of a 'small an attitude in politics antagonistic to the majority of their fellow countrymen. It is right to say that the article in question, which is signed 'U,' has been written in reply to another which apview, in which the question was asked-Why is the political attitude of Presby terian Ulster so different in 1898 from what it was in 1798?' The writer with whose words we are now concerned admits that the inquiry just quoted is an interesting and important one, because of what he calls 'the undoubted fact' that 'in 1798 Presbyterian Ulster was seething with rebellion and with anti-English feeling, and that in 1898 the Presbyterians of Ulster boast of their loyalty and devotion to the Crown and Empire. It is also an undoubted fact that, whilst in 1798 the great mass of the farming and trading classes in Ulster were ready to light for separa tion from England, the same classes in 1898 are equally ready to fight, if necessary, for the maintenance of the Union with England' We shall probably be right in accepting the assertion as to the supposed martial preclivities of 'the great mass of the farming and trading classes in Ulster' with the proverbial about the last thing in the world the aforesaid 'classes' desire to be called upon to do is to fight, and that, short of the establishment of some form of conscription, which would tear them from their farms or their looms, they would learn with the utmost phleym and unconcern of an alteration in the form of Government at Dublin Castle.

> that if Prostestant or Presbyterian Ulster were unjustly or harshly treated by an Irish and native Government it would not 'fight.' We are far from thinking so meanly of those whom we are glad to regard as fellow-country-men, not as we are far from holding any such opinion conc rning the Catholic people of Leinster, Munater, and Connaught, or Ulster itself. The oppressed have always reserved to them the sacred right of rebellion. What we do arsert is that we totally disbelieve the theory that there is any purely sentimental attachment to people of England or of France would or the Chamber had revised the Constitu tion of either country. To express this opinion is merely to credit those referred to with the possession of common sense. The writer of the article in the 'New Ireland Reviw,' however, thinks differhold and express his own opinion. Hav ing said so much on this point, it is necessary to admit that 'U' quotes some views expressed by leading members of the Society of United Irishmen, on the subject of the Act of Union, which are, as he correctly remarks, but little known. Two of the declarations in question are to be found in the published correspondence of Archibald Hamilton Rowan. In January, 1799, he wrote from America to his father:- 'I congratulate you upon the report which is spreading here, that a Union is intended. In that measure I

We do not, of course, mean to assert

see the downfall of one of the most 'corrupt assemblies, I believe, ever 'existed; and instead of an empty title, a source of industrious enterprise for the people, and the wreck of a feudal aristocracy.' Almost at the same time he wrote to his wife, saying:—'Success to the Union if it is intended. You may have heard me declare the same opinion long since. It takes a feather out of the great man's cap; but it will, I think, put many a guinea into the poor man's pocket.' Samuel Neilson wrote from his place of imprison-rent in Fort George in almost similar strain, and commenting on these extracts, 'U' asks-'Can anyone doubt that the opinions and feelings thus strongly expressed by two of the most noted of the united leaders were widely spread amongst the malcon tents of Ulster, and that after the re bellion the union was looked to as the chief hope for Ireland's future?" All that the quotations really prove, however, is that both Nelson and Rowan regarded the Union-as the majority of the Catholics of Ireland regarded itas being likely to end the abominable system of tyranny and corruption which made men of the type of Clare and Castlereagh masters of the rights and liberties of the people.

If "U" is correct in his conclusions, the true origin of the dislike or fear of Home Rule, which he believes exists amongst the Presbyterians of Ulster, is to be found in the vivid recollection still preserved of the injustices and disabilities under which the masses of the people laboured during the existence of the old Tory Irish Parliament. Of the time in question he says :- "Ulster farmers groaned under the petty, equalid tyranny of the squireen, the agent, and the tithe proctor. The local magistracy was an engine for wreaking personal and political spite upon those who showed any trace of independence." If is gratifying to learn that the Unionism of Ulster Presbyterians is due to the memories here referred to, 8353.

and not to any unintelligent fear of their Catholic brethien in other por tions of the country. It must be obvious that a wisely guided native Government could in a very brief period, indeed, allay fears which are no more justifiable than would be the dread that a modern Irish Parliament would renew the ancient tribal customs of the country. Regarded from a critical and impartial standpoint, the article in the New Ireland Review can only be described as distinctly encouraging because of the light which it casts upon the essentially nureal and unsubstantial character of Ulster Presbyterian Unionism. The day will yet come when the good people, whose inherited timidities and prejudices "U" so well describes, will acknowledge how baseless were the fears which they long entertained, and will be as ready to defend with their lives the restored national rights of their motherland as they are now to shrink from the discharge of the obligations which every principle of true patrictism imposes on them.-Eublin Nation.

CLERICAL RECRUITS IN FRANCE'S ARMY.

How the Service is Being Benefited by a Law Which Was Intended as a Blow at the Church.

[Catholic Standard and Times.] In France there is a law which compels all men to serve at least one year in the army. There are no exemptions under this law. Even the young theological student preparing for the sacred duties of the priesthood must, when the

time comes, drop his studies and leave the seminary for the barracks. Efforts have been made to exempt students of this class, but without avail. In the Cathedral at New Orleans the other day Archbishop Chapelle ordained a young French student who had served his year in the barracks at Rennes. Rev. Alex ander M. Barbier is his name.

Father Burbier was born July 18, 1873. at Ille et Vilaine, Brittany, France. He made his college studies at the 'Little Seminary of Saint Meen, in Brittany, In 1886 he determined to consecrate his life to God in the hely priesthood, and entered the 'Great Seminary' at R unes, where he remained until 1893, during which time he completed his studies in philosophy. In the beginning of 1893. having become of age, he went into barracks at Rennes in compliance with the law of France which compels all men to serve at least one year in the army. Father Barbier became a member of the Forty first Regiment of French Infantry, It was hard for him to have this interruption in his preparation for the ministry, but he made the best of it, as many another young priest has done; far from lessening his desire to enter the priesthood it only served to increase his ardor, and at the end of a year of service, during which he won the esteem of all his officers by his ability and cheerful compliance with duty, he returned to the Great Seminary 'at Ronnes, to take up

his studies of theology. Speaking of the law which compels even young men who contemplate holy orders to break their studies to serve in the army, Father Barbier cays that instead of being a source of loss of vocation, it is proving, on the contrary, the great leavening force in the French army. One or two brave, zealous young sarried away by the dissipation of army life back to a sense of duty. Thus hundreds of the French soldiery are leading more earnest and truly moral lives; instead of going off to dances and parties and gambling houses of a Sunday they are keeping the day holy, attending church regularly and otherwise testity. ing their taits in God. A corresponding example of perfect discipline, obedience and devotion to duty is observed in other things, and French officers are feeling in their camps the splendid effects of a civil law which was intended as a direct blow to the Church. The French army is being leavened by these

clerical recruits. The carriage of a buzz-saw doesn't move very fast, but if a man stays on it long enough he will presently be sawn asunder. The pro-cess of gradual bodily decline and

loss of energy which leads finally to consumption is not always very rapid, but if it isn't stopped it will presently begin to saw its way into the most vital part of the body, the lungs. There would be very little consumption if every family would keep Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the house, and use it whenever feeling "out of sorts." It keeps the entire body in such a high condition of health and forcefulness that wasting discases have no chance to get a foot-hold. A tenspoonno chance to get a foot-hold. A teaspoon-ful or two before meals, in a little water, gives the digestive organism power to as-similate the blood-making, nerve-toning, strength-building properties of the food. It enables the liver and exerctory system to clear the circulation of bilious peisons and remove all waste matter from the body. and remove all waste matter from the body. It replaces worn out tissue with hard musular flesh, and changes weakness and debility into active power and nerve force. The originator of this great "Discovery." R. V. Pierce, M. D., is chief consulting physician to the great Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Ruffalo, N. Y., at the head of a staff of nearly a score of eminent associate physicians and surgeons. He has acquired, in his over thirty years of active practice, a reputation second to no living practice, a reputation second to no living physician in the treatment of obstinate, chronic diseases. His prescriptions must not be confounded with the numerous "boom" remedies, "extracts," "compounds," and "sarsaparillas," which a profit-seeking druggist is often ready to urge as a substitute. Dr. Pierce's medicines are the product of wide experience and deep study. Any one may consult him by mail free of charge.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION.

Kindling \$2.00 ; Cut Maple \$2.50 ; Tamerac blocks \$1.75: Mill blocks, stove lengths, \$1.50. J. C. McDIARMID, Richmond Square, 'Phone

SOME FEATURES OF THE WAR took op arms in behalf of humanity and civilization. But neither humanity nor civilization will be proported by the p

The Arbitrary Action of Congress in Plunging the Country Into War

WITHOUT CONSULTING THE ELECTORATE.

The Methods in Making Appointments in the Army--The Problem in Cuba-The Curiosity to See the Spanish Admiral After the Humiliating Defeat of His Forces.

The Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times, in an article entitled 'The War and whither it is leading us. 58Y8:-

There is one element in the present situation which few seem to take into account, yet the importance of which cannot possibly be magnified. We refer to the absolute ignoring of the will of the people at large in the question of war or peace. No greater anomaly could well be imagined than that of a nation where the voice of the people is the sovereign authority being plunged into war on the sole responsibility of a majority in Con-Congress, no doubt, according to the Constitution, is the sole authority in the making of peace and war, but then Congress is, nominally, the instrument and m uthpiece of the electoral body. It is a fact which none can deny or over nations. So it would seem that some of look that there was no thought of a war when the last elections were being held. and no such issue was before the country. The people, therefore, have had no opportunity of pronouncing on the question of the most vital moment to them; nor have their wishes been consulted in the slightest degree since the war was declared. It seemed to be enough for them, according to their legislators, to be told to go forth and fight and pay the bill besides. We believe such a cavalier proceeding to be inimical to the public interest and totally at variance with the principles of our system. It is exactly what an autocrat like the Russian Czar does, and yet we are told we enjoy the benefit of democratic rule. We are among those who believe that the citizens of the I nited States should be consulted as to the ends and objects and limitation of all wars, and we do not perceive by what reason that can be logically defended they should be cheated out of their legitimate privilege. If the jingo handful who are getting the upper hand in this country are allowed to have their way, we shall be landed in a vortex of troubles at home and abroad, very quickly, as a result of ignoring the people's will.

Military Appointments.

The Washington correspondent of the Catholic Columbian, in referring to ap pointments in the American army, says:-

In all wars, political management, I will not say trickery, plays a conspicuous part. It is said that the Commanding General in Cuba owes his place to Washington influence and that he is not wholly competent to perform his task chiefly because of age and bulk. How this is I do not know, but it is also men in barracks can gradually, by their stated that after playing fast and locse example and practice, bring other boys with General Miles, this eminent soldier who are inclined to be wayward and has been called upon to do at a late day to perform much earlier. I hope indeed that he may not be compelled to undertake sanguinary operations, and that peace may not be distant; but he can bring order out of chaos, and transform many uncanny features of the campaign. If peace should be soon declared, a strange thing will occur. The war will have terminated without the active participation of Scuthern soldiers in the mass. They were eager to go to the field, but, notwithstanding their presumed superior ability to fight and march in a hot country, Eastern and Western men were selected for that duty along with the regular army. It may be that Northern troops were better equipped and so more available for instant work, but there exists some sur prise that Fitzhugh I ee and his compatriots in arms, from the South, have been apparently ignored. It will be chrious to observe the by play of the politicians and financiers, as the war progresses, and when it shall have come to a conclusion. We may rid the Westerd continent of Spain, but the machinations of 'statesmen' and money changers will be harder to baffle or defeat. Imperialism, bond deals and party intrigue will continue to plague us. Even Senator Stewart, who wanted Cuban recognition, on a different plan, however, than that of the Administration, and who voted for Hawaiian annexation, admits that if the war shall end in a victory for plutocracy, it will be 'an unmitigated

The Cuban Problem.

Under the caption, "The Problem in Cuba," the Boston Republic says:

The real character of the Cuban insurgents is shown in their absurd claim that the city of Santiago should be turned over to them as soon as captured by the American forces. They even went so far as to hoist a Cuban flag over a small fort which they were temporarily occupying after the surrender. They had already selected the man who was to act as governor of the captured territory. They expected or profesed to expect that the American Government would cheerfully spend \$1,000,000 a day in fighting Spain and then make a present of the fruits of their victory to Gomez and Garcia and their horde of bushwhackers. But they have found their mistake, and information may be of some value to them. They have been made to realize that they must show capacity for civil administration and must curb their propensities to thieving and murder before they can be entrust-ed with the responsibilities of govern-

Meanwhile, as these facts and conditions come to light, the people are likely to ask why they are at war with Spain. We made a solemn pledge as a nation that our purpose was not to seize or acquire territory. We declared that we

civilization will be promoted or fostered by setting up the Cuban nomads and land pirates as the responsible rulers of the island. Indeed, the condition of the people under their sway would be worse, if possible, than that which we have been trying to relieve. Now that we are in the midst of the fight with Spain, and that we are bound to prosecute the war to a successful and honorable termination, it may be just as well to let the Cubans understand that pillage and butchery of the victims of defeat do not constitute the fundamental elements of Christian statesmanship, and that the new government of Cuba must be founded upon a basis of civilization and humanity, and not upon chapparal barbarism.

Yulgar Curiosity.

(Catholic Witness, Detroit.) While we are patting ourselves on the

back and telling each other what a line set of fellows we all are, and how, under the sun, there is no nation equal to us, it is a little humiliating to read about the vulgar curiosity that carried so many people to Annapolis last Sunday in the hope of catching sight of the spanish admiral who was there a prisoner. The instincts of a kindly nature, not to speak of politeness or education, would tell tacse people that nothing could be so bitter or so humiliating to the old admiral as thus in his misfortune to be made the object of vulgar gaze. It has been the custom of savages to further humiliate a fallen enemy, but such conduct has never found favor in civilized these preachers who are bellowing to the skies about the grand destiny of this nation to reform the whole world, could do not a little good if they came down from their hobby horses and talked and instructed their people in the common decencies and habits of a Christian life.

THE EARL OF MINTO

Has Been Appointed to Succeed Lord Aberdeen,

London July 26.—The Earl of Minto has been appointed Governor General of Canada, in succession to the Unit of

Gilbert John Elliot-Murray-Kynynmond, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund (U. K., 1813), Baron Minto sterent Britain, 1797), a baronet of Scotland (1797), wears the volunteer officers decoration; was for a time lieutement in the Scots Guards, and served in Afginanistan, Egypt, Canada, etc. He is a son of the 3rd earl, was born July 9, 1-45, and succeeded to the title in 18:1. He married in 1883, Mary Caroline, daugnter of Gen. Hon. Charles, Grey, and has two sons and three daughters, Lady Eileen Nina Evelyn Sibell, born 1881; Ludy Ruby Florence Mary, born 1886; Lady Violet Mary, born 1889; Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet, Viscount Melgund (heir), born 1891; and Gavin William Esmond. born 1895.

The Earl of Minto, as Lord Melgund, served as military secretary to Lord Lansdowne, when that statesman was governor general of Canada, and was with Gen Middleton in the operations against Riel in 1885, holding the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Canadian militia. He commands the South of scotland volunteers with the rank of

colonel. The family seats are Minto House, Hawick, Roxburghe, and Melgund, Forfar, the London residence being 6 Audley aquare, W.

The family name is generally given as Eliot, the two other surnames being conventionally dropped.

CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT LEGION.

At the recent annual convention of the State Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, held at Saratoga, the annual report of President Hutchinson showed that seven new councils were instituted during the year, including the East New York of the Borough of Queens and Manhattan of Morris Park, L. I. Those mentioned are spoken of as making rapid progress. The increase of membership in the councils of the State amounts to 600, making the total Empire State memoership 25,200, a gain of a little more than 2 per cent.

The report of State Treasurer James J. Reid showed that the disbursements during the year were \$19,085.10, and the receipts, \$22 906.63. The convention will meet next year at Newburg. The following efficers were elected: President, R. J. Hutchinson, New York city; vice-president, John Hackett, Syracuse; secretary, L. B. Long, New York city; treasurer, J.J. Reid, New York city; spiritual adviser, Rev. John J. Roache, New York city; orator, G. M. Mullen, New York city; marshal, A. M. Wood, Brooklyn; guard, T. A. Fitzpatrick, Brooklyn.

Scott's Emulsion is not a "baby food," but is a most excellent food for babies who are not well nourished.

A part of a teaspoonful mixed in milk and given every three or four hours, will give the most happy results.

The cod-liver oil with the hypophosphites added, as in this palatable emulsion, not only to feeds the child, but also regulates its digestive

functions.

Ask your doctor about this. soc, and \$1:00; all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemiss, Toronto.

AT CEIF HAVEN.

Second Week of the Catholic Summer School.

Rev. Father Pardow Preaches an Able Sermon - The Lecturers During the Week - Some Features of the Social Festivities _Theatricals and Receptions.

The second week of the Summer School opened with Pontifical High Mass celebrated by Right Rev. Bishop priest was the Very Rev. Dr. Walsh, of Plattsburgh, and the Decons of Honor Kerby, of the Catholic University. Washington, D. C. The Deacon of the Mass was the Rev. Dr. Lavelle President The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. O. B. Pardow, S.J., of New York city. An abstract of the Rev. Fut er's sermon the 2nd Epistle of Timothy, 3rd and 4th verses, 'For there shall be a time when itching cars, and will indeed turn away their hearing from the truth, but will be turned into fables.' St. Paul gives as the characteristics of

the age, to which he refers as : first the refusal to hear sound doctrine; 2nd, the new teachers and the beaping of them up; 3rd, the insisting that they teach pleasant things. Anyone who has followed the world of religious thought today, must be struck by the ready application of these words of St. Paul to the closing years of the 19th century. The men and women of to-day outside of Christianity glory in having no definite religious belief. To mention to them dogmatic Caristianity is to have them close their ears against its teaching. This standpoint of undogmatic Caristisnity is against reason, history and To refer only to the last mentioned: We boast of using the great power of electricity, yet electricity has its unchangeable dogmas. If we wished to make use of it, we must first sit as humble children and learn its catechism. electricity, despising its dogmas, death in very many cases would be the rebuke. I ton to go by. Handle once a live electric wire unceremoniously, and you will never have the chance of doing so again. The scientist of to day who disclaims all dogmatism, pronounces plainly the decree, that in matters of religion we can know nothing | for certain. Now this is clearly one of science's dogmas, so that in one and the same breath it renounces dogma and proclaims dogma. The scientist refuses mysteries there is no reason why this because it also has its mysteries."

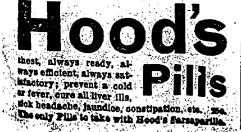
Sunday afternoon was devoted to resting and quiet chats in the various de-lightful nooks and corners of the beautiful Summer School grounds.

Sunday evening the Rev. Dr. Talbot Smith arranged a very delightful and entertaining impromptu entertainment. The following artists lent their talen: upon a moment's notice :- Miss Winifred Kehoe, of New York, piano selection of the 'Maiden's Prayer;' Mr Lawlor, of of Boston, read his own composition. and written upon the scene, where nearly three thousand years ago Catalino made his last stand against the Roman power, entitled 'Fiosolo;' Mrs. Roche, of New York, sang 'Kathleen Mayourneen,' and Miss I. N. Dunphy accompanied her. Prof. Dundon read a poem of his own composition, entitled 'Surgit Amar Alsquid' (translated means 'Something Bitter Rises Up'). Miss Keenan, of Poiladelphia, sang 'Answered.' Mr. Hickey read very exquisitely the 'Flower Speech,' from Clay Clement's 'New Dominion.' Miss E. H. Power, of Philadelphia, sang 'More II. Etwatia.' Philadelphia, sang 'For all Eternity,' accompanied by Miss Keenan. Arthur Ridgeway Ryan gave imitations of America's famous humorist, the late J. W. Kelley, 'The Rolling Mill Man,' with an encore of more of Mr. Kelley, Rev. Father McLaughlin, of Philadel phia, read a beautiful humorcus piece. entitled 'The Legend of the Rotunda.' playing his own accompaniment on the piano. For an encore he read the ghost scene from Hamlet and Pennsylvania Dutch. After which the Rt. Rev. Bishop Burke, of Albany, made a few remarks upon the progress, spirit, growth, and talent in the School, and sincerely prayed the increse of its life would dissemi nate lasting good through the land. Father Pardow, S.J., of New York, also made a few remarks, and like unto Bishop Buske, he wished God-speed and lasting success to the School.

Monday morning opened up the general work of the School with usual enthusiasm and order. An innovation was

Much in Little

is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medisine ever contained so great curative power in



introduced in the curriculum of th School in the form of a pedagogic course for the benefit of the teachers of the public schools who are attending the Sum mer School. Mr. William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the city of New York, paid a visit to the School on Monday night and addressed a large audience, among whom were over 150 school teachers. The course is five weeks, and the certificate issued is on an equal footing with Harvard, Chatauqua. Martha's Vineyard or any other Summer School of America. Mr. Maxweil was highly pleased with the progress of the School, and delighted with the beauty of the grounds and build-

The lecturers of the week were very entertaining and their subjects of deep and wide interest. The Rev. Dr. Kerby Ph. D., of the Catholic University, Washington, gave a series of lectures upon Socielogy; the Rev. J. F. X. O'Connor, Burke, of Albany, N.Y. His assistant of New York, gave a series of lectures, illustrated by sterreopticon views upon the ancient Grecian and Roman art.; the Hon. J. H. McGuire Mayor of Syra were the Revs. Thos. McMillan, of New Cuse, N.Y., lectured upon municipal vork, and the Rev. Dr. William J. problems, and Rev. Walter Elliot, the famous Paulist missionary, related tales of his missionary travels and answered all questions put to him concerning the various articles and dogmas of the Cath of the School, and the Sub deacon was olic Church. The Rev. Dr. Falbot Smith. the Rev. Father Crowley, of Plattsburgh. supervisor of the College Camp and manager of the theatricals, gave some very delightful and impromptu entertainments during the week at the various cottages on the grounds. is as follows, with his text taken from Friday evening the weekly the performance took atrical at the Auditorium, and consisted in a camp scene arranged by the Rev. they will not endure sound doctrine, but | Dr. Talbot Smith, and performed by the according to their own desires they will college boys who were in camp. The heap to th meelves teachers, having performance consisted in coon songs coon dancing, jokes, funny story telling. and imitations of Bowery life in New York, surceeded by an after piece entitled Mrs. McFogherty's Ghost,' and written by Miss Cote, late of Augustin Daly's theatre New York, and the leading search, though most inconsistently, for | Indy of the theatrical company of the School. The entertainment was warmly received by the audience. The theatrical per ormances of the School are destined to be a very important and pleasing feature of the School life. The talent is wholey secured from the Schools with the exceptions of the leads, who are played by a professional lady and gentle man. The Rev. Dr Talbot Smith, who is the manager of this department, suggested this a year ago, and now all are highly pleased with the suggestion. There is an abundance of talent in the School and the perf rmances thus far given have been as good as any artistic and aesthetic professional performance witnessed upon the professional stage. The Summer School audiences express themselves as erjoying immensely these performances and since they are accus-Should any one attempt to play with | tomed to seeing the finest metropolitan productions, they are a very good criter-

The weekly hops given at the Champlain Club are the source of much ensyment to all the School. They are both formal and informal, and begin at nine o'clock, and continues to twelve when a light luncheon is served and all repair to their respective cottages. The outing features of the School, such as to admit what he can not explain. Now. swimming, rowing, fishing, cycling, ten he knows all the ingredients of a grain | nis and ball playing, re proving themof wheat, but were all the scientists to selves highly popular among the visitors put their heads together for a century of the School. The Saturday evenings at they could never make a seed that would the School are devoted to imprompt u engrow. Let them explain that. There is tertainments of a variety order. There is fore, we conclude that if science has its an opinion abroad that when a person goes to the Summer School he is thereby same science should contradict religion | compelled to attend all the lectures, and work and study hard throughout the entire session. This is wrong, for a person may come to the Assembly grounds and enjoy all the pleasures of the typical summer outing and never go near the Auditorium where the lectures are held nor even open a brok (r a novel. As the writer said in his former letter the Champlain Summer School of America is a place where pleasure from the healthful exercise of physical development to the delighful effects of mental development is in its perfection.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN

Organize an Excursion to the Catholic Summer School - Date Fixed for Aug. 13-Low Rates Offered,

St Ann's Young Men's Society, with its old-time spirit of enterprise, has de cided to hold an excursion to the Catho lic Summer School. The date has been fixed for Saturday, August 13, and the rate for the round trip is \$1 25 for adults and half price for children. The tickets will be good on all trains on Saturday to return on Monday or earlier if necessary. The Summer School is becoming very popular and the undertaking of St. Ann's stalwart organization in affording the Catholics of Montreal an opportunity to visit this famous establishment is not only a most praiseworthy one, but should be enthusiastically supported.

Rev. Father N. McMenamin, of New Jersey, is the inventor of a new system of playing church chimes. It includes also the ringing of big bells in church towers, the city hall bells and an appliance by which to strike the hours of time autometically on any bell connected with the apparatus. The power is electricity. The construction of the apparatus is so arranged that the keyboard, which resembles exactly the keyboard of a piano or organ, can be set in any convenient place. The efficacy of the chimes, it is claimed, can be inestimably increased, and the ungrateful and la borious efforts required by the old system removed. The bell does not roll or swing when being rung, thereby removing all danger of accident.

HOW TO GET RICH.

We refer to the richness of the blood. If you are pale and thin, you are poor in strength and nerve power, Scott's Emulsion drives away thinness and pallor, and brings rich blood and nerve stacked along the track. All these power.

Picturesque Scenery Abounds Throughout the District.

American Millionaires and Their Mammoth Fish and Game Club Quarters-Roberval, With Its Well Equipped Catholic Educational Establishments.

Years ago I had heard of the wild and picturesque country opened up by the Like St. John Railway, running between Quebec and Chicoutimi; the last named place being at the head of navigation on the far-famed Saguenay river. I formed the resolution that I should see the romantic districts and become more familiar with their rugged grandeur and matchless scenery. For that reason I left ()nebec the other day under the glamour of a bright July sun and in high spirits in anticipation of the, pleasures ahead, although no traveller ever leaves Quebec without a feeling that he is leaving a place of unrivalled beauty and fame. Crossing the St-Charles river and briskly passing the Lively villages of Charlesbourg and Indian Lirette, we soon found ourselves ascending the slopes that lead up to the nearest hills of the Laurentian ranger and already we could see these distant peaks gleaming in the brilliant sunshine. As the train proceeded the scenery grew wilder, the mountains higher, the forest glades thicker, and sparkling lakes came into view, forming a natural picture that the mind loves to dwell upon and retain as a treasured memory.

To get time to realize the features of

the district I storped over at the hand-some village of St. Raymond, a quiet but thriving little town watered by a fine river and enclosed by fitch mountains. It has benefited by the construction of the Lake St. John Rullway which brings it into close touch with Quebec, t magiving it a market for the products of the locality. I spent a pleasant even ing with Mr. Henry Pelletter, me of the stannen and veteran merchants of the place, and withal a man of large experience and wide knowledge of the country. I resumed my journey or the following day, and the farther northward we went the interest in the trip increasd. At Allen's Mills, Black River and Rivière à Pierre the scenery is fascinating in its ever changing variety, but it assumes grander form as the train gets down to Batiscan river. In fact one is almost lest in amazement at the towering height of the tree clad mountains that rise abreatly on either side of the track. And the wild grandeur of the river is captivating in the extreme. The water is sometimes gorged in narrow space between hore boulders and again broa fens into a placid flow but changing rapidly into many shaped varieties. For a long stretch the train keeps close by the river, being so hemmed in between mountains as scarcely leaving room for its track. Grand as this scenery is, we feel grateful | as the train once in a while emerges into open space and a refreshing lake comes into view. After passing Audette or Beaudette Station and onward to Pearl Lake, the district transforms itself into one vast network of rivers and lakes, streams and mountains; and here abouts sportsmen from the United States and Canada have pitched their tents or rather permanent club houses for death to rescue a helpless sister from each recurring season, and they can the flames, but perished in the attempt. enjoy themselves to the top of their bent, The thrilling story will be preserved in for the very seclusion of this place is a the annals of the parish and repeated to guarantee against intrusion from the outside world. Then game and tish abound in this locality, and the separate clubs have each their own preserves, the Laurentidea occupying grounds about 70 miles from Quebec, the Stada cona, 94 and the Triton, 102.

All along this region the traveller meets with one surprise after another. for, especially in the course of the Batis can, it is a succession of wild, leaping cascades and foaming rapids and falls. As you look at special spots where you think nature has done her best you feel inclined to fix your attention and bestow your highest praises. The next moment the eye rests upon a scene of still more grandeur. At a point 113 miles from Quebec Lake Edward is situated, and in the fine hotel at the sailway station a stop of 25 minutes is allowed for dinner, and fishing here is free to the patrons of the road through the generosity of the railway, who have the waters from the Provincial Government. The height of land is reached at 126 miles from Quebec. The elevation is 1500 feet above the level of the St Lawrence and 1,200 above Lake St. John, and here is seen the reversal of the course of the streams, as there formerly running southward towards Quebec now turn northward and empty into Lake St. John.

Lake Kiskisink, or Cedar Lake, is holiday beadquarters of the Matabetchouan Fishing and Game Club, which counts several New England millionaires in its membership. Then there are l'hiladelphia and Springfield sportemen who also bave their clubs up and down the district. That these keen witted Americans

cross their own borders to seek sport in this wild northern land is a certificate of its merits that should not be overlooked by Canadians themselves. After reaching Lake Bouchette the barren wildness of the district moderates, and signs of settlement are more frequent, clearances are being made and new homes are going up. Vigorous evidences of growing village life are visible on all sides. You see country roads, railway crossings, children sitting on the door steps and little groups of people gather at the railway stations. In many places immense piles of logs and sawn lumber are tokens of vitality give one the impres-

THE LAKE ST. JOHN REGION: sion that upon the foundations already laid towns will be built and prosperous communities developed in future years.

> After emerging from the wild mourtain and river scenery a pleasing contrast is experienced the moment Lake St. John is reached. The sight of its clear, broad waters is grateful to the eye and heart, and it makes one breatne easier to taste of the refreshing breezes that blow over the wide expanse of country around it. The i-ke is about 42 miles long by 26 in width, and presents a beautiful spectacle as it sparkes in the bright sunshine

At Chambord Junction comes the parting of the ways, the main line constanting straight on to Caic utimi, while the branch heads for Roberval. The latter town is prettily situated on the shores of Lake St. John and by reason of its great fishing facilities and splendid hotel accompolation, it is regarded as the headquarters of anglers and pleasureserking tourists generally. The Roberval Hotel is a commodious home of wide capacity and of national reputation. It has the elegance and comforts of any city hotel without their expensive rates. It is run by Mr H. J. Beemer, the enter prising owner of the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway and the Quebec Trolley system, and under the vigilant eye of Mr. Harry Beemer the hotel is conducted on the best business principles, and it attracts crowls of tourists from all parts of the United

itates and Cimula. But for people of slender purses and economical habits and retiring dispositions there are other places here which offer all the pleasures of a nome at very modest charges. I preferred the house of Mr. Alphonse Marcoux, and found it so nice and cosy that I was sorry to leave it at the end of my visit. One of the rare attractions here is to cross the lake to Island Home, a branch of the Roberval hotel, under the courteous management of Mr. Thes. Louis Marcoux. The sail across the lake is very enjoyable in itself, but the chief of ject is to then for 11r. Coderre's see the Grand December or could work Red Fills. I know the waters into the Signenay. The them to be a wonder-healthful pleasures of joyed for outweigh juff country. They have curve in his form the expense of the trip.

tions. Besides its spacious words of hip would spin some I arrive great which Roy. Patter Lizate is per r.i. has its noble Ussuline (be vent, inc Superiores, being the R.v. Motor of me Nativity, the staff consisting of the mans. In this splendid institution French and English are thught in ditheir branches, so well as all some a artificial taney work, and added to task in greatly pleased to so the expense. and sewing and the curting and making | of garments, dairy ing and outter making are taugut. In fact, every needful ce cupation that can induce nabits of thrift and economy in the management of a houseneld may be thoroughly learned here, so that the expected blies of young wives in starting housekeeping may not be marred by defective knowledge of what properly belongs to the peace of the domestic hearth. A well equipped Model Firm is another institution herewhich is of much benefit to the farming community, for it affords instruction in the very latest methods of m king the fields yield profitable returns for the toils and labors of the farmer.

The above named Convent, of which Rev. Father More ax is the respected physician himself will open your letter ment. Address: "Franco American chaplain, has a sad and thrilling history, and keep it confidential. In his asswers Chemical Co., Bux 2006, Montreal. as being the scone of the fatal fire of January 6th, 1897 which completely de stroyed the building and involved the loss of seven precious lives, the victims being nuns of the establishment, who may be also called self-secribeing martyrs, for they berofeally risked their lives to save others and protect property This is especially true of two none who bravely rushed into the very jaws o' the generations of the future. A fine school for the boys of the parien and district is taught by the Mariet Brothers.

Taken altogether, Robertal is a very desirable place to live in and its future growth is assured by its picturesque situation and favored agricultural pros pects. Of course, its old time isolation has been relieved by the opening of the Lake St. John Railway. This applies with equal force to all of the settlements along the line, but Roberval has got the start and will keep the lead.

On the afternoon of the 23rd July I vitnessed, here, a curious freak of atmospherie disturbance; the forenoon was warm and genial, but clouds instantly lowered and poured down hailstones as big as marbles, or rather ir regular shaped lumps of ice, which actually covered the ground and remained in shape for some time. Madame Marcoux gathered a handful of the remarkable pellets.

From a respected resident I learn that settlers are fast coming in to Roberval township and Lake St. John district generally. It seems that each member of a family gets a free lot, and the Government offers recompense for clearing it. Under such conditions the available land will soon be taken up. Oatsiders are apt to have a wrong idea of what sort of a place this is Along the borders of the lake beautiful valleys extend far and wide and are well adapted for cultivation. Under the very window where I am writing my sketch I we signs of vegetation and growth as rich as any in Ontario itself. And I feel a glow of almost

tropical heat. These rich garden lands must not be coupled with the wild barren sections farther up the line, for some of them are utterly beyond man's power to subdue, and must ever remain as the domains of

sportsmen and anglers. In a single article I could not hope to discuss the features of this interesting country, so full of varieties and future possibilities. With the managing Director's leave I should like to speak of the Seguenay and the thriving municipality of Chicoutimi in another paper

WM, ELLISON.

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menth of a severe dayers to make wellmost of two years' storothy. The common other as year wish, and that it doct relationing me better to open and by ventering. You cannot buy The village of Robertal reliance in its help me. Two very week and dizzy is tine relictors and educational residual My nead was accompanially at times, as the tall to the back anich cests year 50 it is would shift some I wish gains for some All strongs containing pot-marined we take I was somerwashed a some ray of his and we have saffeathire septiments currently er de my more albaser, bull rem religiose,

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he will explain your trables so clear'y that you will at Cause of cursickne a. You can cereal; our physician as elleman you wish; ask pineas main onestror sassan wish about your case, he will always amoner you with his less attention; slvays for bedring ; if costs $y_{\rm DG}$ Belling to commit him. Caronly desire in doing this is that ventake Dr Cobore's Realith, and tellow off officer and we know that we can core ven or these was have been cared who have done as our physiene, p.1d teem to de. Josephan k what

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The Sisters of St. Patrick's Orphen Asylum and of St. Bridget's H. n.e. also the orphans and inmates of these insttutions, tender their most sincere though a their generous and ever devoted friend, Bermurd Tansey, Eq., 5 rabe deligatful outing and picate which he was mainly instrumental in procuring tnem on last Tuesday, on the Soamrock Lacroese grounds.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

* PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....JULY 30, 1898.

ST. VINCENT DE

PAUL SOCIETY.

We heartily congratulate the members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul upon the golden jubilee which they celebrated on Sunday last. Theirs is indeed a noble work—the alleviation of the sufferings of the poor and needy-and the interesting event marked a half century of practical Christian charity peformed by devoted Catholic laymen.

As this society is a very useful auxiliary to our clergy, it is desirable that conferences should be established in cases, to make the prisoners incurably every parish in the city. We are sorry to note that there is no conference in some of our Englin speaking parishes. reformatory influence which incarcers Steps should at once be taken to found them. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is a purely religious and charitable organization; and its introduction into a parish is always followed by consider- of a wealthy prisoner who is imprisoned able spiritual improvement. The benefits | in a Brooklyn jail as the result of a civil it produces are not merely confined to action. It was his eccentricity in regard the poor and distressed. They are felt to concealing his wealth that led to his by the members of it, over whose lives it exerts an elevating influence, and by the pastors, who receive from its members much valuable assistance in their labors.

A CATHOLIC DAILY

population of either New York or the riot of this man White. Chicago; in Paris and other continental European capitals—nay, even in the town of Frieburg, Switzerland. The Catholics of those cities are not in any way different from their co religionists | ill and died. Before their marriage Mr. of the United States; and the only difference between the editors of the Catho- for ever all claim to hermoney. On her lic dailies published there and those of death, therefore, their only surviving their Protestant contemporaries is that of religious belief. Those Catholic editors are not at all endowed with the ideal attributes which some of our 1000 and paid the tax on that amount. American weekly contemporaries, in Legal investigation showed that the it mildly, consider to be necessary qualifications. They are simply Catholie journalists, who have been trained on daily newspapers. Their faith and their | the boy, and at once it began proceedtraining are the only qualifications lings to compel the father to render a which they have, and these are all that they require.

The secular press of the United States and of Canada is becoming so "yellow" and so accustomed to pry into and lay bare the sacred privacies of life, that, deepite the inane opposition of several Catholic weekiles, the necessity of establishing Catholic daily journals will lawyers nor detectives could discover soon bring them into existence. Those the whereabouts of the missing \$120,000 who raise objections to their establishment now, especially on financial grounds, remind us of the young men who start in life where their fathers left off, and who would die from discouragement and dejection if they were forced to begin where their hard-working and persevering fathers began. The right to avoid the work and care, and anxiety inseparable from all enterprises is quite natural; but when the enterprise is a cities which contain large numbers of court-martial case.

Catholics, some of whom are millionaires, and where the English language is almost universally apoken.

Montreal has already set a good example in this respect. Several years go, when the English speaking population of the city was but from 35,000 to 40,000, and when there were two wellconducted and enterprising English morning papers and two evening papers as well, not to speak of other Protestant daily papers which came into the city regularly from neighboring towns, The Post, a Catholic daily, was started and had a brilliant and successful career of ten years. The enterprise was launched with a subscribed capital of \$10,000, of which fifty per cent. was paid up. That it dropped out of existence was due to the fact that the capital was not, as several Catholic business men had urged, \$75 000, so as to enable it to meet the rivalry of its secular contemporaries. To start a similar Catholic daily now would require only \$100,000 capital. The present is, we believe, an opportune time to launch such an enterprise, seeing the continued and increasing ostracism to which the Englishspeaking Catholics of the Dominion are subjected, and the growing fondness for sensationalism evinced by the secular press. The history of the Post shows what courage, determination and enthusiasm can do, even in spite of the paucity of individual wealth.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Some time ago a number of the pri soners in the St. Vincent de Paul peni tentiary made both night and day hideous with their concerted howls because they had been deprived of their usual allowance of tcbacco. While we believe that justice should be rigidly meted out to law breakess, we do not think that any useful purpose can be served by such severities as the withholding of a small ration of tobacco which to many an unfortunate prisoner is a real luxury. Treatment of this 'up-to date" description is apt, in many morose, to increase their enmity to wards society, and to interfere with the tion is supposed to exert.

That this treatment may be carried too far, is evident from a description which the New York Herald publishes being imprisoned; but the severe treatment which has been accorded to him in prison has now almost made him a lunatic. "He keeps the other inmates awake at night," says the Herald. "When they wish to say their prayers and go to sleep for the night the millionaire in writing, Mr. Chamberlain dictating treaks loose with screams and yells. A the terms, Mr. Labouchere acting as jungle full of English noblemen shooting It is with great surprise that we have | tigers with dynamite guns is breathless read, in many of our American Catholic | silence compared with the uproar of this contemporaries, editorial articles op- rich Yankee. Fifty-nine years ago he posed to the idea of starting a Catholic was born in Connecticut, at Portland, daily newspaper. Some of the reasons | they say. He was a histy babe. Yet urged against the project are altogether even in the convulsions of whooping too ridiculous to be noticed. The best cough he gave no hint of the vocal terrors answer that can be made to them is to he has displayed in Raymond Street Jail. point to the fact that thriving Catholic | The prisoners plug their ears when he dailies are published in Dublin, Cork, begins. Warden Bergen says that the Belfast, and other Irish cities, in not one | combinded disorders of twenty-five of which is there nearly the Catholic | years are child's play compared with

Why is the man imprisoned? it will naturally be asked. On gratinds which are extraordinary. A few years ago his wife, who had considerable means. fell White signed a document renouncing son became heir, and the father became guardian and administrator by law. He declared the property to be worth \$30.their inexperience or innocence, to put | \$30,000 personal property, as scheduled by the father, was really worth \$150. 100. Then the Long Island Loan and Trust Company was made guardian of full accounting to the court. After a series of long and repeated delays, trivial and extraordinary, the court removed him as administrator of the estate, and Public Administrator W. B. Davenport became his successor. Thus the wealthy father was deprived of all legal control of his son and his estate. Still, neither worth of securities. He refused to turn over a book or a dollar to the administrator. Then the rich man was commit ted to jail for having cheated the tax gatherer out of the amount of duty collectable on \$120,000. It is a queer

THE Courier de Soir, Paris, says that the council of the Legion of Honor has erased the name of M. Zola, the novelist, good and a noble one the wish can only | whose present whereabouts is unknown be attributed to moral cowardice. It is to the authorities, and now under sentdiscreditable that there is not a single | ence of a year's imprisonment and a Catholic daily newspaper in the United | heavy fine after conviction in connec-States, where there are so many big tion with the now famous Esterhazy CHAMBERLAINS HOME RULE TREACHERY.

STEEN BEEN BESTER WELLS, STATES OF THE OUT OF THE STATES O

An article in The Strand Magazine by Mr. H. W. Lucy, the well known political writer of The Daily News, and The Observer, and the "Uncle Toby, M. P.," who for years has written the "Essence of Parliament "for Punch, throws an in teresting side light upon a momentous episode in the history of the Home Rule movement, namely, the secession of Mr. Chamberlain and his followers from the Liberal party in 1886. It is written in a graphic style, and bears internal evidence that Mr. Lucy is fully acquainted with the story of incidents which have

been publicly described for the first time. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir George Trevelyan had resigned from Mr. Glad stone's cabinet, ostensibly on the ground that Under the Home Rule bill of 1886 the Irish members were not to be resained in the British Parliament. Sir G.orge, we may add, returned to the Liberal fold afterwards, manfully declaring that further consideration had led him to believe that his secession was hasty and ill-judged. Mr. Parnell was opposed to the provisions of the bill which stipulated for the retention of the Irish members at Westminster; and on the Saturday which preceded Monday, May 10, 1886, when the second reading of the bill was to be moved, he had called upon Mr. Gladstone at Downing street and had told him that the Irish Nationalists insisted upon that clause being struck out. Monday came. The position was a critical one for Mr. Gladstone. The Irish Nationlists were prepared to accept a compromise as to a number of them sitting now and then, as a matter of form, in the British Parlia-

But, on the other hand, ninety-three Liberal members had declared themselves opposed to the bill. If they carried their objection as far as the division lobby it would be thrown out, and Mr. Gladstone and his Government must go with it. Many discerned the dire peril of the Liberal Party. One perceived a way of averting it. This was Mr. Libouchere, who, whilst an uncompromising Home Ruler, at the time enjoyed the confidence of Mr. Chamberlain. He appointed to himself the task of reuniting the Radical section of the Liberal Unionists with what later came to be known as the Gladstonians.

In conference with his colleagues the Premier finally agreed to the adoption of provisions whereby the Irish members should sit and vote on questions of Imperial range, including matters of finance. On Saturday evening, the 8th of May, Mr. Labouchere, having obtained this assurance in Downing street, sought an interview with Mr. Chamberlain, who, after some hesitation, consented to accept this understanding as a basis of reconciliation. The agreement was nut scribe-an arrangement which recalls the circumstances under which what is known in history as the Benedetti Treaty, was committed to paper. Mr. Labouchere, having carried that flag of truce to Downing street, went off to the country for a Sunday's rest, which he felt he had well earned. Coming back to town on the memorable Monday, the morn of the day on which the second reading of the Home Rule Bill was to be moved in terms and upon conditions that would bring back to the fold the strayed sheep, Mr. Labouchere discovered that his patriotic labor was undone. A note from Mr. Chamberlain awaited him, bitterly complaining that Mr. Gladstone was backing out, an assurance based on what purported to be an authorized paragraph in one of the London papers, in which Mr. Gladstone was represented as protesting that he had yielded on no point connected with his Bill. Mr. Labouchere made haste to communicate with the Liberal Whip and learned what had happened whilst he was spending a peaceful Sunday on the banks of the Thames. It had been brought to Mr. Gladstone's knowledge that Mr. Chamberlain, after his interview with Mr. Labouchere on the Saturday, sent round to his friends a telegram announcing "absolute surrender" on the part of the Premier. A copy of the telegram reached Mr. Parnell, who at once sent it to Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone sent to Mr. Chamberlain asking that gentleman to draw up, himself, whatever amendment he wanted to be inserted in the Home Rule Bill regarding the retention of the Irish members in the British Parliament after they had been given their own native parliament in Dublin. He himself would draw up a clause-to the principle of which the Irish leaders had agreed-providing that the Irish members should be permitted to vote in the British parliament on imperial matters and on financial matters of imperial range. If Mr. Chamberlain were sincere, surely he would have accepted this invitation. He did not accept it, however; but announced his decision to vote against the Bill because Mr. Gladstone had agreed to a compromise with the Irish members,

should come before it-to be as much members of the British as of the Irish parliament. Nothing short of that would satisfy him.

Mr. Labouchere, industrious, indomitable, did not despair. All was not lost as long as the bill awaited the second reading. If Mr. Gladstone would only announce intention of dropping the bill after its broad principle had been approved by a vote on the second reading, it might be brought up again next seasion, with reconstruction of the 24th and 39th clauses meeting the objection of Mr. Chamberlain and his friends. On such understanding the fifty-five Radicals who followed Mr. Chamberlain would vote for the second reading, a crisis would be averted, the Ministry would be saved, the session might be appropriated for other business, and the work approached on eafer grounds in 1887. On the eve of the motion for the second reading, Mr. Labouchere believed he had Mr. Gladstone's definite and distinct assurance that he would take this course.

But the Radicals below the Gangway sat straining their ears for the promised words of concession and conciliation. They were not spoken, and when Mr. Gladstone risumed his sia: after moving the second reading of his Bill, it was felt that all was over. Mr. Labouchere, through the Whip, sent Mr. Gladstone a message on the Treasury Bench to inform him that the ambiguity of his phrase had wrought final and fatal mischief. Mr. Gladstone privily replied that he had meant it to be clearly understood that the Irish members were to sit at Westminster. Somehow or other the accustomed master of plain English had failed to make himself understood. Prepared to yield, he wanted things to look as little as possible like currender, and so the opportunity of building the golden bridge sped. Mr. Gladstone suggested that Lord Herschell should have an interview with Mr. Chamberlain, when all would be explained. Mr. Chamberlain hotly replied that he would have no more negotiation, but would vote against the Bill.

What followed everybody knows, Mr. Bright was as bitterly opposed to the Home Rule bill as was Mr. Chamberlain, although, like the latter, he had for years ardently advocated Home Rule. Mr. Bright at first stated that he would abstain from voting on the bill, but afterwards announced that he would vote against it because one of the Irish leaders, Mr. Thomas Sexton, M P., had 'insulted" him. What an exhibition of puerility and temper for such a man! The "insult" had been an elequent speech in which Mr. Sexton, having complimented Mr. Bright upon his magnificent past, had rebuked him for his inconsistency in opposing Home Rule, after having delivered scores of speeches in favor of it. As to Mr. the Irish memoers in the British parlia ment, the fact that he opposed Mr. Gladstone's second Home Rule bill, which passed the House of Commons, but was thrown out by the House of Lords-which actually provided that PRIESTS WHO WRITE seventy or seventy-five Irish members should be kept there-proves that he was not sincere. But Home Rule for Ireland will come before many years pass, in epite of Mr. Chamberlain.

PRISH TEACHERS GRIEVANCES

Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, whose efforts in behalf of the teachers in the Irish National schools are well known, has again come forward to claim the redress of a fresh grievance from which they suffer. This grievance is the persistent refusal of the Treasury authorities to pay to the teachers the arrears due to them under the Irish School Grant. His Grace's staement of the case is characterized by his customary luciditty. The question of the payment of these arrears to the teachers has got mixed up with another question, from which it should have been kept altogether apart—the question of the willingness of the teachers to submit to the new set of rates promulgated last November by the Lord Lieutenant in reference to the teachers' Pension Fund.

The claim of the teachers to have the arrears of the School Grant paid to them would exist in all its force if the Pension Fund were not in existence at all. It is quite incomprehensible how it ever could have occurred to the treasury authorities to seek to make the payment of the arrears of the School Grant dependent upon an undertaking being given on the part of the teachers that they would submit to the increased deductions which were to be made from their sala. ries under the new Pension Rules. Either the treasury authorities regarded the new rules as valid or they did not. If they regarded these rules as validand it is to be assumed that they did-it is not easy to understand seeking to get from the Teachers' Executive Committee a formal undertak. retained and to vote on every bill that the new rules as legally valid, there is interest to their flocks. We are well plan of campaign.

no ground on which they could enoceed in justifying the effort they made to obtain such an undertaking. Archbishop Walsh thus sums up the whole matter:

"Let us look at the case in the plain light of common sense. Was it intend ed, or was it not, some months ago, to pay this money to the teachers? If payment was not intended, then there was an indefensible waste of public money in getting ascertained, through a necessarily complicated, and, therefore, costly, series of calculations, the precise amount payable under this head to each individual, out of the many thousand teachers in Ireland. It is a matter of public knowledge that this cost has been incurred, and that the amounts payable in all these thousands of cases have thus been ascertained. If, on the contrary, it was then intended to pay this money to the teachers—and, in view of all that has occurred, it would be ridiculous, and, indeed, insulting to the Treasury authorities, to suppose that it was not intended—then a very plain question arises.

The question is this, and it is one that practically answers itself. The payment of this money to the teachers having been intended a few months ago, and elaborate and costly preparations for the payment of it having been made, can it even be suggested that anything has occurred since then to lead to a change of policy, and justify the withholding of the money ?"

The Archbishop calls upon the Irish Nationalist members to bring the question before the House of Commons; and there can be no doubt that they will do

A CATHOLIC PESSIMIST.

Under the heading of "Block Notes of a Pessimist"—a very appropriate nomde-plume, by-the bye-s contributor to our Catholic contemporary, The Review, of St. Louis, Mo., airs his views on the subject of Catholic daily papers. He makes a ridiculcusly minute analysis of the contents of two American Catholic dailies, one German and the other French, and concludes with this brilliant nergration:

"I have brought out these facts simply and solely to show that we English. speaking American Catholics ought to emulate the zeal of the founders and conductors of those papers in doing their sistants; and were they or Dr. Slayter best to neutralize the influence of the slive to day, there are no men who bad papers printed in their mothertongue, but that we have nothing to tribute H. J. M. pays to the heroic selflearn from these papers themselves, such as we find them to day. They are all, or very nearly all, poor makeshifts, infinitely below the ideal which we should aim at."

Anonymous critics like this, who have not the courage to sign their names always assume a dogmatic "know all' tone. Happily, they are few in number the terrible contagion that surrounded and wield no appreciable influence. is Chamberlain's opposition to the first it not time, though, that they saw the activity did splendid service in the Home Rule bill because it did not keep folly of indulging in narrow-minded fault-finding and carping criticism in regard to their own co-religionists, and turned their attention to the common here mentioned; let all share it. foe outside our ranks?

FOR THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

A secular daily published in Niagara Falls, and edited by an infidel who has been sneering at Christianity in his editorial, recently received a forcible rebuke from the Rev. Father Gibbons, of St. Mary's Church, in that town. Amongst other appropriate reflections which the incident suggested to the able editor of the Catholic Union and Times of Buffalo, N.Y., is the following:-

The newspaper has become a new field of warfare against Christianity, and attacks on the Church are no longer confined to the Protestant pulpit. The columns of the daily and weekly journal are now the means by which bigotry and the spirit of unbelief do their deadliest work; and through this agency moral poison and insult are carried to Christian homes and spread broadcast throughout the land. To apply antidotes to such poisons and to resent such insults in the public press seems to be the special need to day. The mission of the priest is no longer confined exclusively to the sanctuary. In view of changed conditions he must meet the foe in his new methods of wariare. Pen, as well as tongue, is now a necessary weapou; and, to quote the words of the luminous Pontiff still happily reigning, addressed to the present writer more than twenty years ago: "Priests cannot be engaged in nobler work than in defending Catholic truth in the public press." owing to the importance of each work that Leo XIII. has time and again blissed the apostolate of the Catholic press, and encouraged with special recognition those who conspicuously devote their pens to the defense of the Church.

Our local clergy could do a lot of good work in the cause of truth and the salvation of souls if they would each devote an hour or two every week to the writing of an article for the TRUE WITNESS. We could name a Catholic newspaper, published in England, which from small beginnings has grown to be a powerful and influential and prosperous paper towhat was the meaning of their day, owing to the cheerful assistance lent to it by priests who contribute to its columns timely articles on interesting ing that the rules would be submitted to subjects, and who also furnish it with on the question of retaining them at | by the teachers. On the other hand, if | short and pithy reports of events that Westminster. He wanted them to be the treasury authorities did not regard occur in their parishes and that are of Jaime, with a view to combining in a

aware that our local clergy have many demands upon their time and thoughts: but surely they could, if they wished, contrive to secure an hour or two every week for this good work. None can appreciate better than they the value and importance of such work.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

In the Ottawa Citizen of Wednesday, over the initials H.J.M., appears a wellearned tribute to the heroism of the Very Rev. Canon McIsaac, of Halifax whose conduct on the occasion of the visit to that port of the plague ship England, in 1866, never should and never will be forgotten. H.J.M. was induced to write to the Citizen because of a letter which had appeared in its columns referring to the story of the England and coupling with it a very proper tribute to the humanity and heroism of Dr. John Slayter, then the health officer of the port, who died in the discharge of his duties, and of his companions, Drs. John and Frank Garvie, but omitting any reference to the splendid conduct of Father McIsaac, who volunteered his services to the Archbishop, and as soon as they were accepted, started off for the plague ship without waiting even to change his clothing. The good Father's arrival at the side of the ship was signalized by what most people would have regarded as a very bad omen, for as he was preparing to leave the shore-boat which tock him alongside, a corpse was being lowered, and, the coffin breaking, the putrid body fell upon the good priest's head. Without murmur or complaint, he picked it up and placed it again in the coffin, and, climbing up the gaugway as if nothing had happened, he proceeded at once to carry out the duties he had undertaken. How fearlessly and unceasingly he labored amongst the hundreds of sick and dying who were lying around him, from that moment till the last corpse was buried-how he acted the part of priest, doctor, undertaker, and grave-digger-is matter of history, and will not be forgotten by any who ever read or heard of the sad tale of the Hog. land.

Dr. Slayter died a martyr to his duty and a hero; his companions, Drs. Garvie, were equally true and brave as his aswould more willingly endorse the sacrificing priest than they.

As the first account in the Citizen was incomplete, because of the omission to which H. J. M. has called attention, it thus would be almost equally so without referring to the noble conduct of Sister Mary Vincent and the two other Sisters of Charity who dared all the dangers of them, and with fearlessness, energy and cause of humanity and religion on that sadly memorable occasion. Honor to whom honor is due; it was due to all

WE have every reason to congratulate ourselves upon the prompt manner in which a large number of our subscripers observe the rule of paying their sale. scriptions promptly. There are, however, a number who are always one or two years in arrears, and it is for the benefit of this class, who mainly through forget'ulness overlock the fact that their contribution is overdue, that we now pen these few words. The amounts in each case are very small, yet in the aggregate they reach a sum which would make life a little more pleasant for our office manager who has the management of the financial matters. We, therefore, hope our good friends who are in arrears will accept this little reminder and remit without delay.

THE Montreal Police Athletic Association held their annual games on Wednesday last, and while there were representatives of the M. A. A. A. and French Canadian athletic bodies upon the committee of officials and judges, strange as it may appear, there was not a single representative of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association. Have the Police joined the little coterie who have been for years ignoring the Shamrock organization? In view of the enthusiastic support which the S.A.A A. has given the police for many years, and the liberal treatment accorded to the "finest," it is only just that some explanation should be given by the excutive in charge of the arrangements.

We understand that an earnest effort is being made by several Catholic journalists in the United States to form a Catholic Press Association. One of the proposed objects of the Association is to adopt measures calculated to be of practical benefit to its members in conducting the newspapers with which they are con-

THERE are rumors coming from Spain of alarming preparations by the Carlists for rising. They are now ready to begin directly the Pretender gives the signal. The Spanish authorities have received reports that all the Carlist leaders have gone to meet Don Carlos and his son

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

Galden Bubilée Celebration in Different Parishes of Montreel.

His Grace the Archbishop made the Recipient of a Beautiful Statue _Reception at the Palace--Thousands assist at the Ceremonies at the Church---The De Salaberry Guards Muster Well.

The celebration of the golden jubilee of the establishment of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, in the several churches of this city, on Sunday last, was attended with marked success. As the President announced in his 'order of the day.' a society whose whole aim is charity should make no ostentation or fuss, but should seek only to thank and glorify God for the good it had been enabled to accomplish in the fifty years of its existence; and this idea was well carried out. Over 3,000 persons took part in the demonstrations in the different churches. all of which put forth their grandest efforts to celebrate the great feast in a becoming way. There was splendid singing at all the Masses, and the best preachers in the several parishes were selected to preach on the high character of the occasion. At the Church of St. James, where the head of the twentyfour conferences attended together with the veteran founders of the good work, the ceremonies were especially imposing and the sermon was a splendid effort. MTAbbé Guibert naturally referred to that medest order of charity which ac complishes excellent work in its own quiet way, endeavoring, at all times to keep from one hand what it does with other. He stated the pleasing fact that the new parish of 'St. Edouard du Boule vard St. Denia' had joined in the cele-Oration of the day.

At Notre Dame Church, which was at-Sended by the Conferences of Notre Dame and of St. Laurent, as at St Peter's, where the three Conferences of St. Mary's, St. Peter's and St. Thomas were present, the services were conducted with great splendor, in the presence of immense congregations. At all the churches collections were taken up, and the poor will benefit largely from the generosity of the contributions given. At eight o'clock in the evening, all the Conferences repaired to the Cathedral, headed by bands of music, and assisted at sol emn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi officiated, assisted by Rev. Abbes Charrier, of St. James, and Adam, of the Sacré Cour. After Benediction, His Grace was presented with a large statue of St. Paul, his patron saint, intended for the facade of the Cathedral. His Lordship thanked the members of the society for their generous present and proceeded at unce to bless it. Preceding the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the Rev. Abhé George Gauthier delivered asermon which was a master piece of pulpit eloquence and was listened to with attention by the immense gathering he addressed. The Cathedral choir was at its best, and the singing was of the happlest order. After the service the mem had witnessed. An address was pre-ented to His Grace, by Mr R. Bellemare, on | larity. The new branch should prosper. enall of the society, and a little after o'clock the Conferences reformed and marched back to their several parishes, all greatly pleased with the success which had attended the demonstration.

The public celebration was terminated on Wednesday morning by a selemn citizens in the person of Mr. John Me-Requiem Mass, which was sung in each of the several parish churches, for the repose of the souls of the deceased members of the Society of St Vincentde Paul and those of the poor who were the objects of their charitable work. These masses would have been offered up on with physical ailment, ne was compelled Monday, but that day and Tuesday being, to retire from active life. He was a respectively, the Feasts of St. James and splendid type of a self made man, honest St. Anne both of first-class order, the Rubric would not permit the celebration He had gained for himself a most of Requiem services on those days and the Masses were necessarily postponed he transmitted unsullied to his to Wednesday.

logs was the presence in the procession one of the latter being a professed non to the Cathedral of the De Salaberry of the Ursuline Order, and now station-Courds, under the command of Col. John ed at Montana, and known as Sister B Lorge, of St. Lawrence Main Street. The Guards were accompanied by their ters. Mary and Lizzie, are among the splendid life and drum corps as well as by a full brass band, and they presented a most soldierly appearance.

SISTERS OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD.

Interesting Ceremony in Sherbrooke -- New Convent Inaugu-

An interesting religious ceremony Institute of the Precious Blood. Three Gabriel's; as well as by a large concourse Bishops-Mgr. Lakocque, of Sherbrooke; of friends and acquaintances. Mgr. Gravel, of Nicolet; and Mgr. Decelles, of St. Hyacinthe, and a large number of priests, were present. This is a French-Canadian Sisterhood, having ed, Rev. William O'Mears officiating, been founded at St. Hyscinthe in 1861 assisted by Rev. J. E. Donnelly as by Mgr. Li-Rocque, second Bishop of deacon, and Rev. M. L. Shea as subthat see, and having been approved by deacon.
the Holy Father a little over two years Mr. M

twelve eleters in it. Since they have been in Sherbrocke—about two years the Sisters of the Precions Blood have been under the care of the Rev. Father Lefebvre, the learned and esteemed Director of the St. Charles Borromeo Seminary of Sherbrooke, who has always taken a deep and active interest in their welfare.

High Mass was sung by the Bishop of Sherbrooke and the sermon was preached by the Condinter Bisnop of St. Hyacinthe, Mgr. Deceiles.

Mrs. Hall, wife of Judge Hall, was

present on the occasion.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Mr. Patrick Ford, Editor of the Irish World, Writes to Mr. Andrew Dunn, of the A. C. H.

Many Persons Have Succumbed Through Lack of Food-An Appalling State of Affairs.

Just as we are going to press we have been requested to publish the following letter, which apeaks for itself :-

EDITORIAL ROOMS, Irish World.

New York, July 23, 1898. Dear Sir,-You are, of course, aware that there is a famine in Ireland. This famine prevails in parts of Kerry, parts of Donegal, but chiefly in Mayo and Galway, and along the Western Coast. Their sole reliance, the potatoe crop, niterly failed; yet they must pay the rent to the remorseless landlord all the

Many persons have already died of hunger in the distressed districts; many, thank God, have been eaved through aid sent them by the charitable, but many more will surely perish unless aid is sustained and reinforced.

This terrible situation of affairs has been made known to the British Government by the Irish members in the English Parliament, but that Govern ment now, as in times past, has shown only heartless indifference.

What it has ventured to do in the way of relief is a grinning mockery. The British Government does not wish to save

the Irish people. Nothing remains for us who are kith and kin to the unfortunate victims of of England's misrule but to stand by them as Christians, and as men of the same blood, we are under double obliga-

tion to come to their rescue. Will you, my dear sir, be pleased to present said state of affairs to your society, for its earnest consideration, and urge your friendly influence with a view

to prompt and favorable action. The Irish World will gladly receive and very thankfully acknowledge in its columns any contribution you or your society shall send to it for remittance to

> Very sincerely. PATRICK FORD.

MR. ANDREW DUNN, 330 St. Patrick Street, Montreal, Canada.

Ireland.

JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

Mr. John S. Shen Appointed Manager of a Branch at Point St. Charles.

The demand for banking accommedation in many of the growing districts of Hognar, Craig street, where the memour city has led to the establishment of bers of the Syrian colony assembled to a branch of the Jacques Cartier Bank at other their congratulations. Point St. Charles. The new branch will be located at the corner of Ropery and standing on the side walk till the money bers of the society passed through the Centre streets and will be in charge of made her appearance at the door of the sacristy and corridors into the Bishop's Mr. John S. Shea, who has been for house and invited them to curer. This Palace, and were graciously received by twenty years in the City and District the Archbishop, who congratulated them Savings Bark, and who has had a large warmly on the splendid gathering he experience in backing matters, to which he adds much personal popu-

OBITUARY.

r. John McVey.

It is our sad duty to announce the demise of one of Montreal's mest respected Vey, 66 Greene Ave., whose death took place on Friday last. Deceased was born in Sherrington, Que., in the year 1825 and died at the ripe age of 7% years.

and true, and his word was his bind. honourable reputation, which heritage family. He was a fond husband, a kind and indulgent father, and a zeal-An attrictive feature of the proceed jous and pious Catholic. He leaves a Mary Redempta, while the other daughmost enthusiastic and earnest of workers in the cause of Catholic charity and other parish works. Another daughter who died some years ago was Sister evil The weekly paper has been com-Mary of the Redeemer, of the Conmunity of the Holy Name of Jesus and

Mary, Hochelaga. The sons are all well known and highly respected in business circles, Mr. William P. being manager for Mr. George R Prowse, of St. James Street; Mr. John S., of Her Majesty's Customs; and Mr. Jas. B. McVey, of the Montreal Post Office.

The funeral, which was neld on Sunday last, was attended by a number of An interesting religious ceremony recently took place in Sherbrooke. It was the solemn blessing of the new chapel and the public inauguration of the new convent of the Sisters of the Institute of the Precious Blood. Three Capacity is really a true dependent of the Sisters of the Institute of the Precious Blood. Three Capacity is really a true dependent of the Sisters of the Institute of the Precious Blood.

On Monday marning a solemn Requiem Mass was chanted at St. Anthony's

Mr. McVey was a subscriber to the TRUE WITNESS ever since its organiza The new convent was formerly the tion, and it now offers to Mrs. McVey When the civil rights and privileges residence of Judge Hall. There are and family its most since condolence. of Catholics are attacked or denied we

CVDIAN WEDDING CEREMONY have no voice that can effectively make itself heard. The weekly Cathoric

AT THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAKE DE PITIE.

Some of the Quaint Features Surrounding It-A Large Gathering Watch the Proceedings.

NUTWITHSTANDING the intense heat of Saturday last, an immerse crowd gathered at the Church of Notre Dame de Pitie, in the afternoon, to witness the | are attacked, and to help conserve them unusually interesting spectacle of a Syrian wedding. The contracting parties were, Mr. Antoine Hochar and Miss A Boohans. From half past three all eyes were turned to the central door of the news without bringing the odor of the Church, expecting the groom. He arrived at four o'clock accompanied by his mother and several friends. He pro creded at once to the altar rule, his friends scattering themselves through the Church and his mother taking her place and standing directly behind him. A few moments later the arrival of the bride was announced—all eyes were again turned to the door of the Church. and Mademoselle Boohana made her appearance, dressed in a magnificent gown of blue silk She waited at the threshold till the officiating clergyman, Rev. Mr. Chang, came for her and conducted her to the side of her future husband.

The organ then gave for h a series of Oriental airs, original and pleasing, at first, but becoming painfully monotonous as they proceeded. The Syrian colony, however, was en fete, and the national airs and music of the country fill them with home thoughts and home associa tions. The bridal couple knelt at the foot of the altar and the Rev. Mr. Coamy began the marniage service, his high voice alternating with the choir, which sang the responses.

After the Gospel, the officiating clergyman placed two crowns of white and gold on the respective beads of the bride and groom. After the Elevation he changed those crowns, putting that which the groom had worn on the head or the bride and that which she had worn upon the head of the gram.

At the Communion the priest off red wine to the married couple, and, rom the same glass, to the gromsmen and bridesmaids. Then the mother of the young man, who had remained standing during the service, went forward holding a threaded needle in her hand, and sewed a me stitches in the bride's dress, reminding her that she should wait upon her husband, following the example of his mother, who had further shown her devotion to him by consenting to his marriage. The priest then placed the wed ding ring upon the bride's finger and one of the groomsmen read a lesson aloud.

The ceremony should have closed by a to omit that feature, because of the im- ; vanished with the dawn of a new era, mense crowd in the building, and of the great heat, which was causing the candles to bend and melt so that they could not be held. In fact, during the whole service two nuns were kept busy replacing the candles on the altar which were thus affected.

From the church the wedding guests drove to the residence of Madame Robbins, manager of the Press Associa-

The bridsl pair, together with the was a signal for a shower of peach s and rice which almost buried the brut and groom. The guests and friends were received in a room richly turnished with luckish draperies and ornauctite. in accordance with the national taste-The other rooms of the house were give. up for retreshments, dancing, and all other purposes common to wedding em tertainments. A feature of the refressment table was the appearance of the famous brandy of Mount Libun, which is only brought out on great and selean. occasions.

Dancing and singing were kept up al. day and all night and the festivitiwere continued for three days. Tous or the S, riars uphold the marriage customs of their land, and show to the world the great importance they attach to tal-Sacrament of their Church.

NO CHANCE FOR A CATHOLIC DAILY.

Such Is the Opinion of the "Monitor" of San Francisco.

Inere is some discussion going on it the East regarding the establishment of a Catholic daily newspaper. We are sure that nothing will come of it, but it is a hopeful sign of the times that the question is even discussed.

Tue daily paper is, after all, the great manufacturer o public opinion. It is the paper most generally read; it is that which has most influence for good or or literature or 10th. In other domains thought it has little voice. Indeed the Sunday edition of the great dailies has even invaded these territories, and is tast becoming the only literature read uy a large part o the people.

A first rate Catholic daily is certainly a thing much to be desired. For some cause or other the secular papers lean to Protestantism. They seldom notice any Catholic movement editorially; they never support any Catholic

The most they will do is to give news items of Catholic happenings, with an occasional picture thrown in, and the most we have accustomed ourselves o expect of them is that they will abstain from printing things that are hostile to our faith. We should be satisfied with that treatment if we always got it, but we do not. It is only by the strongest pressure that we keep anti-Catholic calumny out of our morning and even-

papers may write as strongly as they please, but one forgets many things from Sunday to Sunday, and it is sometimes most important to keep a question before the public from day to day. This is so especially when Catholic questions

come up in Congress-questions, for in-

stance, like the Invian chool ar propriations and the West Point chapel. Of course a Catholic daily need not be a purely religious paper. The weekly can attend to the religious reading of the country. It would be Catholic only in as much as it would stand for Catholic

principles to put them correctly before the public, to defend them when they by the ordinary means at its disposal. In other respects it would differ little from the ordinary secular daily. It should be welledited, readable, and, above all, clean. It should try to give all the gutter and the slum into the home. It should be a decent paper without any hope of existing but by decency.

Our humble opinion is that there will be no Catholic daily paper in this coun try during our day and generation. Our co religionists in the eastern states have doubtless, the means of establishing one, and could probably procure brain power enough to run it. We fear, however, that they will not be got to invest in the scheme, at least to such an extent as to warrant hope of success. Our people are very generous. They give to all causes but one, and that is the cause of literature. Here, for some, to us unaccountable reason, they stop short. We are better off here, in this respect, than they appear to be in the East. But throughout the whole country it cannot be said that the Catholic press gets the support its importance and necessity demand, or that Catholic literary movements receive the appreciation that makes for usefulness Everybody who thinks or writes or speaks upon the subject admits this, but nobody seems to be able to give a remedy for it.

There must be plenty Catholic brain power east of the Rockies to make a Catholic daily paper successful. There are very few of the great dailies which have not Catholics on their staff, and, inleed, some of the brightest newspaper m n of the country are Catholics. They may not always be very pious, but they would not be engaged to write pionaly only to write well. If a sufficient salary were affered, the very best man in the land could be got for a paper. But the best men, even at good salaries, would not be employed. What has been will be, and the Catholic weekly would stand sponsor for the Catholic daily and bring it up in the way it should not go.

On the whole, we think that it is useless to discuss the question. There are others of greater weight and which give brighter hope of settlement. This may procession around the church, but the well be to us as a thing that was except-officiating clergyman thought it better tated before the war, as a dream that

SECULAR PRESS AND ITS DISTINCTIONS.

The Daily News of London, Eng., recently published an interview with Mr. tion, which goes to show how necessary it is in the present state of affairs, not only in England, but in Canada and the United States, for Catholics to secure their own organs, to voice the views of their representatives in public affairs. and to otherwise defend their interests generally. The Press Association is the medium for the distribution of home and fixeign news to newspapers, throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland. The Press Association, which it is said pays the Post Office over spotten a year for telegrams, supplies the English public with a gauge by which to measure their public mei...

The Irish Weekly, Belfast, referring to] the rull ect, says:-

Tary have only got to note the space which the important papers give unto the eritors to measure those men's ourrent value in the eyes of the shrewdest. Mr. Robbins gave the interviewer some idea of the rates roling in reputations. Here, then, is a list of the public menwho are always reported word for word. or, in the blant speech of the market, essence of an hour's talking. It is a the verbatime: -Lord Salisbury. Lord melancacly index to the state of orbinion

In class 2, or the column men, the list is much lenger. Mr. Rabbins rattled great coestion of latter days, having them off as pollows; when of Devon held to held whence a rival, and to the suire, Lord Kumberley Sir Michael

WELL KNOWN VIOLINIST

Traveled Extensively Throughout the Provinces - Interesting Statements Concerning His Experience.

STELLARTON, N.S.-James R. Murray, a well known violinist, of this place, who has traveled extensively throughout the Provinces, makes this statement:

"I was running down in health and my weight fell off from 175 to 150 pounds. Prescriptions did me but little good. My trouble was called nervous dyspepsia. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking five bottles I was greatly benefited. I feel as well now as ever in my life, and have increased in flesh so that I now weigh 177 pounds. I am well known in this part of the country, having followed my profession, that of a violin musician for the last 26 years. I gladly tell my friends what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. Before I began taking the medicine I did not have any ambition, but now all is changed and my dyspeptic trouble perfectly cured." JAMES R. MURRAY.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any substitute. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take



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en

Standing or head and dady, he wookly, trawookly in weeth endoment a specialty Annaly should report ally seen tell.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

207, 209 and 211 St. James Street, Montreal.

Lord Wolseley, Sir Henry Fowler, Mr. ture must often tax the auroriness of

Class I are the three-quarters of a column men: Lord Halsbury, Lord class to very angels are not pure? — Spencer. Lord Selborne, Lord Charles to ywre to small to be seen even by B restord, Mr. L. domenere, Mr. Borne Mr. Ritchie, Sir Charles Dilke - occasione ally sir Corneray Byte.

Balfour, Sir William Harcourt. Mr. John | that Mr. Robbins told the reporter there | wisted between himself and his parishby the logice of the Press Association, g gets and men. I was must editying He said Heate Bule had been the one exclusion of all else from 1885 to 1895

DOWN BY THE SEA.

The Casket, of Antigonish, N.S., in amounting the destn of Rev. Father children of whom fitteen grew up. His Cameron, says :--

issue to be impending, took place before | God, and whose training is manifest in the paper had reached all its readers. | their lives and in the fact that three of The beloved priest passed calmly and peacefully away at 600 o'clock that daughters nuns. evening-Thursday, July 14-twenty days from the time he had been taken with which he bore his severe and try priests of the college, and several of the

surrounded his death bed. The writer of an obituary sketch, often if he is conscientious, finds his task a delicate one The universal sontiment of manking, with benevolence even in its tallen state has retained, for.

Hicks Beach, Mr. Geschen, Mr. H. H. say only good, and all the good we can Asquith. Lord Lansdowne, Sir H. T. comply with this injunction and yet Campbell Bannerman. Lord Herschell. In the bad against true has the Lord Wolseley, Sir Henry rowier, Mr. 1970 must often tax the advoluess of toro, Cuzen, Sir E. Crey, Mr. Gerald towards who essays it. But he such Balaur, Lord James of Hereford, Lord collective, even in the singuistin measure, to display. Mr. H. Chaidin, Sir E. Clarke, Mr. H. Chaidin, Sir E. Clarke, Mr. I. Chartney, Sir John Corat. without gatte. It weaknesses he hadand what child of Adam is without then to the sight of Him before whose has cer worlding eyes of his rellow mertion. Among men out one opinion of Fatter Comeron existed. His sterling morigations, his quarming simplicity of Then comes the common pit-that is character, hes arden devition to duty, the paragraph category. A "ten line and kindness his fatherly leve par," to use the volgar abbreviation of the ris flock—all combined to conc. aracter, he ardens dev tien to duty, the market place often contains the "time that beautiful pressily charfor the flock-all combined to conacter for weich men can find the verbatims:—Lord Salisbury. Lord meiancody index to the state of ordation (1) have biting term of qualification Roschery. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Arthur among Englishmen in regard to helped (that Sainth.) The mutual love that was no designat for Irish speakers, judged to reserve a signify gladden the eyes of to mar tim tell of the 'good, holy in the among his parissioners, whose

> the he bear itul example of his life. Dagaid Cameron was bern at South lover, in this county on January 30, 1. He was a son of the late Allan Cameron (inother of his Lordship Bishop smeror, of Antigonish), and his wife the line line McGillivray) and was am ug the yourger of their seventeen exemplary Chris ian father he lost in The death of the Rev. Dougald Cam- his sev meenth year; but he was blessed eron, late pastor of Georgeville and with a good, prous mother, who brought Maryvale, which was stated in our last up her cuthdren in the fear and love of her sons became priests and two of her

. True a must surely have been enhanced

After completing his studies in Arts at St. Francis Navier's College, he ill. His death was, like his whole life, taught school for a number of years, and beautiful and edifying. The patience in 1882 went to Manitoba, where he took a position on the staff of St. Boniface ing illness was a source of edification to College, and after a few years began his all about him. His aged mother and studies for the priesthood in that instiother members of his family, with the tution. He was ordained by the late Archbishop Taché on SS. Peter and Sisters of Notre Dame and of Charity, Paul's Day, 1888, and sent to labour among the Scotch crofters settled in Assinibois. The arduousness of his labours in this rugged field soon impaired his health, and after some months in the hospital at St. Builage he rethat shows how much of good our nature turned to his native diocess, where he was appointed to the missions of Georgebids the reference to defects of character ville and Maryvale in September, 1890.

CONTINUED ON PAGE BIGHT.

timbers, and the

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

MADGE MERTON, the editor of Woman's Realm, in the Montreal Herald, writes :-

What a splendid thing it is to have an in the Sacred Heart Review as follows: absolutely candid friend; one who is does not buzz unnecessary nagging into vanity, and straight to your heart if need be. She offers no advice if she he as wise as she is good, for unsought advice is a drug in the market.

When her opinion is asked, it is given. if she has one, and though you may feel like an old rag delly when she has in your pocket that your mother, your finished, your spect her and her cand r and are grateful for the blessing of a candid friend. There are so many who will advise you to do a thing they think you wish to; so many who urge you to do the thing which suits them, so few who will take the time and patience to think carefully and be sincere.

'Flattery is the food of fools.' the old saying has it, and it is often of a knave's and turn made-to order smiles up in you are not the ones wno think most wi-eig themselves, or credit you with the greatest quantity of that uncommon commodity-common sense.

It often happens that a lazy woman is insincere, because a lozy head goes with a lazy tengue, and it is easier to go on saying namby-pamby, so called polite things, than to look deeply enough into facts and affairs to give a sincere opinion.

There are women who tride themselves upon having an opinion on every women. The candid woman is as candid to herself as she is to you and when lack of training, or lack of brains-a real opinion on something she is asked about, she does not in the least min! telling you so.

in travelling unless she is accompanied trunks. A writer in the St. Leuis Glob-Democrat, in answer to a correspondent who was preparing for a short vacantion and somewhat anxious about the question of her going away wardrobe, said :

thing I will say first, an I that is, don't carry too much. It is a mistake, though, to think that because one is going to a quiet country place 'anything will do.' There are plenty of people about the quietest sort of a farm that will appreciate pretty, fresh-looking clothes, and, besides, a neat woman never feels comfortable when she knows she looks

expense of getting one just now, she should match one just now as nearly as possible and make or have made a 1 tile box front, unlined jacket. She will wear the skirt with a gingham shirt waist on her journey, carrying her jacket in case of rain or a sudden cool breeze

For a stay out of town of more than a a small trunk. Anyone who has tried the small economy of packing a lot of things into a big valise knows that it always proves in the end a bother, and that the very things that happen to be most needed are the very things that are left behind.

Since the advent of the jacket suit and shirts waists women find it a much easier thing than it was some years ago to dress neatly and becomingly when on a journey or staying for a while out of and shirt waists are needed for the busy woman's vacation.

These may be enough when her trip is merely a business one, but when she puts aside her cares for a while in summer she should indulge herself in the luxury of pretty, dainty clothes.

An Episcopal clergyman, who bears the suggestive name of Riley, says the Ave Maria, delivered a remarkable commencement address before a Protestant young ladies' academy in Waterbury, telligent. Her example has made Lidies' Home Journal. womanbood what it is—that true womanhood which devotes itself to the silence and sweetness of the home. Young ladies, I commend to you Mary, that most blessed among women; whom all generations call good, as the m(del to keep before you, the woman to

It is not long since they used to denounce "Mariolatry and other superstitions" at commencement exercises in Connecticut, but that time is happily

An American journal says:—Girls about to many should guard against choosing men who are so clever that they wen't care for their wives but they they won't care for their wives, but they must take thought also against choosing men who are so dull that living with them will be uninteresting. It is just as bad—worse perhaps—to marry a man who does not interest you as to marry one whose thoughts you cannot share.

HOUSEHOLD

D advice to a young correspondent in regard to rules of living, writes

neither a tale bearer nor a gossip; who does not buzz unnecessary nagging into lv. Therefore, I say, do not attempt to hints at the desire for changes in the your ears, but who will not hesitate to live on corn meal mush entirely because cut down through your pride and your it is cheap, if you can get anything better. In the matter of drink there is one thing that you do not need, and that is intoxicating liquor. Like Rip Van Winkle, you are better without it. It destroys the appetite for bet'er things. Besides, it is the most expensive thing eister or your wife can not sew up.

And do not deprive yourself of proper sleep, either by burning the midnight oil or by dissipation, which is infinitely worse. If you can get eight hours sleep every night, take it and be thankful, There was a foolish story told when I went to school, about a student who used to hold in his hand a metal ball when he was studying at night. If he dozed, this ball would fall and make a noise, and this would arouse him so that cooking. These who mouth sweet words he might go on with his work. My im pression always was that he should have zone to bed when nature said it was ime, so that he might arise tresh in the morning to pursue his studies with a outs, as the saying goes, that he never ribbon, satin, etc., all more or less clab accomplished much. He probably died

sons who think the least about whether is attached to a belt, sash or girdle or but only whether it is delicious, are sel- tion by a number of little fance stick dom or never troubled with indigestion. pirs Changes is numerable, effective. subject; but usually they are young, On the contrary, those persons who are and not expensive, may be wrought by and always they are disagreeable forever considering their food from a this seems ical mode of always looking digestive standpoint are the greatest suf- | well and freshly dressed. ferers from indigestion. A healthy pershe has not-for lack of knowledge, or som, it is true, seldom thinks of food being unwholesome if the fold appeals? only to his appetite. That which is un-toilets for midenmuter, with waists of wholesome is not delicious to a healthy shirred, tucked, and pleased monsseline person. His taste is an unerring guide, de sole and skirts of white or tinted silk It is only when the taste is corrupted by or Liberty satin. A lovely gown of It is said that a woman is not happy some organic disease, or, as it often is, canary colored pear de sois has a wais by a morbid condition, brought about of mousseline de soie the same shade, from continually dwelling on the diges- laid in very time pleats alternating with by a number of good sized Saratega tion, that the taste cannot be depended frilly rous of shirring edged with very

which to serve the various mixtures that silk muslin, which goes across the waist that are prepared as tomato salad, the skin should be removed. If firm, round As she has honored me with a request tomatoes are selected, this is not a diffi thin canary silk, and shirred and lace for my opinion as to what to include in cult matter to accomplich with a sharp her holiday outfit, the most important knife. If they must be parboiled, it of the arm its entire length. The silk should be done some hours before they skirt has three ruches of mousseline de will be used, in order that they may be soie laid over silk, finely shirred, and come thoroughly chilled again.

baking powder, a scant cup of milk, one egg, beaten light before it is added, a little salt, and a half teaspoonful of week it is by far the wisest plan to take suga. Chop about a cupful of cold boiled ham very fine and stir into the batter, which it will be seen is slightly stiffer than that usually made for fritters. The mixture is baked in muffin-tins for fifteen or twenty minutes, and is more wholesome than the grease fried fritters.

Pickled eggs are appetizing when used as an ingredient of salads or sandwiches for midsummer service. They are put into cold water, which is heated slowly and allowed to boil for an hour. When town. But more than the jacket suits taken out they are dropped at once into cold water to keep their color; the shells are afterwards removed and the lace shirred footing, ruches, or frills beets have been kept. They should remain at least a week in the pickle, when they are ready for service as a relish. A dozen or more can be done at lace, is most dainty and charming. Incha time.

To clean gold picture frames, beat the white of an egg; add to it one pint of cold water; moisten your frames with still preferred to the wider ones, except, young ladies' academy in Waterbury, this mixture, using a sponge. Then with conn. "There was one sublime womanhood," he said, "that of Mary. Her modesty and majesty ought to appeal to women; for she was the true woman—gentle, retiring, modest: woman—gentle, retiring, modest; ment you had better take them to a but not weak nor ungifted nor unin- gilder and have them regilded.—August

> In answering a correspondent in the August Ladies' Home Journal, Mrs. S. T. Rorer writes that she considers 'coffee, as it is usually made in the American family—strong and from the pure bean—an injurious drink, especially for nervous people. No doubt the student to whom you refer can study better after taking a cup of coffee, but the new energy is caused by the stimulant, the effects of which will soon pass off, leaving him lower in nervous force. That is the reason be has headache and feels so miserable when he is without coffee. It

Tact is much more to be praised in a man than in a woman, because he is somewhat slower in his perceptions, and must arrive by reasoning at a comprehension of what is to be done under certain circumstances. Hence, if he rises if your blood's Sarsaparilla if your blood's impure, your appetite gone, your health impaired. Nothing builds up health like HOOD's. instantly to the occasion, it is admirable,

DENEDICT BELL, in offering some TO follow the whims of fashion is a most costly undertaking. Many are the houses where the dark clouds of sorrow hover through some You can not create steam without member of it becoming a slave to the whimpers of the fickle old Dame. The fashion authority of the New York Post kingdom of fashion's votaries in the following words :--

> Every woman by this time realizes that the style and shape of a gown of one year is not admissible in fashion's ranks the year following. The abeath like ekirts of to day are quite unlike those worn last summer, with their voluminous breadths untrimmed. Bear this in mind, and never have more than the requisite number of gowns in your wardrobe. To mistake here is to involve a loss. To bring a last year's gown up to this year's requirements costs often as much as a new one, and is not always eatisfactory at that.

For the woman who cannot affird many gowns, the perfectly plain bedice is, perhaps, the best she can elect for. With this can then be worn-in these days of countless waist accessories-all sorts of testerul and varied fitments. It serves as a background and foundation of either jackets, tichus, berthas, collar clear brain. I'll bet dollars to dough lettes, or fancy fronts of lace, chillon, orate. The various collar bands attached to these different accessories help to adjust and keep them in position, and the It is a well known fact that those per- slightly pouching drapery at the waist their food is wholesome or otherwise, the front may be carefully held in post-

Charmingly light and delicate are the narrow Valenciennes lace. A mille el the pleated mouseline is arranged on In preparing tomators for cups in the left side of 1 band of embroidered and forms the belt and collar. The close aleeves are made up over very edged to match the waist on the outside set on about twelve inches apart.

A mayonnaise of chicken is an easier | Sailor made suits of white or colored way to serve left-over cold chicken than | lines or pique, worn at the fashionable its preparation in salad. The chicken watering places show many of the skirts is cut in nest pieces, from which bone, made after the graceful five gored models, gristle and skin are removed, and each | with small closely fitted, round-fronted Nearly every woman nowadays has a jacket suit of serge or some other light-weight woollen material. But if she hasn't this and does not care to go to the with brierstitching and tiny pearl atuds. Fancy linen braid in very pretty patterns Ham mutins are a slight variation of is also seen on trim, stylish duck suits, ham fritters. A light batter is made made extra with an open jacket, or a with a pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of blouse with a deep yoke at the back.

> With the picture que large hats of the summer, laden with flowers tulle, feathers and lace, and the ruilles, over ekirts and illusting draperies, eaches of necessity are the lovariable accompaniment, and these are not only seen on toilets of every sort of diaphanous character, but on those of weightier material. More of the sames of either description are knotted or resetted at the back, than tied in the usual way with bows or long loops half the length of the sash. When these are seen, the ribbon is extremely wide, and of an expensive sort, the ends deeply firinged. Many of the surah and other silk sashes are cut in rounded shape at the matching the gown. On a dress of fawn or nun's grey, a saen of white silk, trimmed on the ends with narrow white wide satin ribbon, in white or colors, is likewise a most effective garniture, when this forms the decoration on the flounces and other portions of the dress. With these sashes, the narrow-folded belt is perhaps, when the waist is uncommonly long and slim, or the gown in special empire atyle.

American papers announce that the bustle is 'coming in' once mre. It is annunced in the connection that this is the first time a woman has been able to put on her corset and bustle at the same time. The corset bustle's good points are that it adjusts itself to the figure of the wearer, filling out the defects of the figure. It does away with that flat lock at the back so much dreaded by every woman. It stays where it belongs, and, therefore, never makes its wearer therefore, never makes its wearer ridiculous, as was the custom of many a bustle in the past. It is light in weight and flexible, and helps to carry the burden of the skirt, accumulated gathers. This corset bustle is relieving the back of the heavy strain of a distinct novelty. Nothing like it has ever been seen before. The bustle opens and shuts, and when closed is so small that it may be easily slipped in a small that it may be easily slipped in a corset box after the corset has been packed-in fact, that is the way it is sent nome. It is a curious looking little affair made of four pieces of steel, covered with sateen, and may be easily adjusted to conform to the natural outlines of the figure. The bustle is as light as a feather and is fastened to the corset just below the waist line, where a hollow is generally seen in the average female man who has supervision of the elevator figure. The corset is provided with little in the Post Office building, is the victim

means of lour fasteners. The two lower fasteners are so arranged that they cause the bustle to add to the fulness of the hips, and at the same time they remedy the faults of the back.

mmmmm SOME STRANGE NOTES.

Pets of a Learned Man.

(From the Youth's Companion.) Sir Henry Rawlinson, the great authority on Persian inscriptions, wrote his 'Memoir" in a summer house overhanging the Tigris, where the outside heat of 120° was reduced to 90° by the action of a water wheel which poured a continuous stream of water over the

For recreation while writing his book, Rawlinson indulged in petting wild nimals. He had a tame leopard named Fahad which he brought to England and presented to the Zoological Gardens a Cliffon, near Bristol. Whenever Rawlinson was in England he would visit Fanad. As soon as the beast heard his cry, "Fahad! Fahad!" it would rise from the floor of its cage, approach the hars, and then, rolling on the fluor, ex tend its head to be scrauched.

thace the keeper, who did not know Sir Henry, on seeing him patting the leopard exclaimed :-

"Take your hand out of the cage ! The animal's very savage and will bite

Do you think so?' said Sir Henry I don't think he'll bite me. Will you. Fahad?" and the beast answered by a purr, and would hardly let the hand be

withdrawn. He also had at Bagdad a pet lion. which had been found when a kitten on the bank of the Tigris-its mother hav ing been shot-and brought to Sir Henry. He alone fed it and the lion when grown would follow him about like a dog. One hot day the lion moped and rejected its food. It paced about the master's room and he, being very busy, called two ervants to take the lion away.

The lien would not go with them, but lrew nearer its master, and at last sat liwn under his chair with its head otween his kneck

ton, and he, til he wont go let him

The servants went out, and Sir Henry wrote on. The lion sank from a sitting pesicien into that of a 'lion conchant.' All was quiet for several hours save the ecratching of a pen. When the work was over the master put down his hand to pat the pet. The lion was dead.

A Hot Time Undertoot in Tijl. From the St. Jan es's Gazett

The curious fire ceremony of Fiji was described at the last meeting of the Ottago Institute by Dr. Hocken of Dune din, who, with Dr. Colquboun, had just returned from a visit to Fiji. The ceremony is now seldom performed, and the power of fire walking, so far as Fiji is concerned, appears to be confined to a family resident at Mbenga, an islet lying about twenty miles south of Suva. These people walk with bare feet unharmed across the white, hot streets which form the pavement of a cooking oven. On the occasion when the Dunedin doctors were present an attempt was made to register the heat, but when the thermometer had been placed for a few seconds about four or live feet above the stones it had to be withdrawn, as the solder of the tin covering began to melt. The thermometer then registered 282 degrees Fahrenheit, and Dr. Hocken's estimate of the extreme temperature was over 400 degrees. The firewalkers, seven or eight in number, then approached, and in single file walked leisurely across and around the oven. The leader was on the stones for nearly half a minute. Then heaps of hibiscus leaves were thrown into the even, causing clouds of steam to arise. The natives, who were almost nude, sat or stood on the leaves in the midst of the steam. The men were care fully examined by the doctors both before and after the ceremony. The fire had not affected the simple articles of dress they were, and the nien showed no symptoms of distress, and their pulses were unaffected. The soles of their feel, which were not unusually thick or hard were not in the least blistered. There were no signs of any special preparation having been made, and both doctors, while denying the existence of anything miraculous about the performance, expressed themselves unable to form any scientific explanation of the matter.

A Man of Science to the Cats.

New York Sun. Germany has made another important contribution to the field of invention. This time a man of science, who pre sumably, occupies a bedroom in the rear of a city house, has invented a bomb to be thrown at nocturnal cats. The bomb is of about the size of a baseball and will explode with a loud noise upon forcible contact, but is warranted per fectly harmless.

The innovation promises great relief and satisfaction to sufferers, and a mighty saving in books and crockery. Many a tooth mug has shivered into bits upon the back fence, and there are per sons who are afraid to keep small books in their rooms because of the tempting fitness of such volumes for missiles.

Apples or oranges covertly stolen from the dinner table are first rate ammunition; but, unquestionably, the bomb fills a long felt want. Even if one's aim is inaccurate and one doesn't hit the cat, the bomb is bound to hit something and

make a racket. Pessimists say that after the first ex perience the noise will not make the slightest impression upon the serenader, and that exploding bombs will only add to the suffering of the neighbors. The harmlessness of the bomb is its flaw, say these vindictive persons, and the only way to stop a cat concert is to massacre all the performers. But the German professor insists that his bomb is a boon to humanity, and it certainly would provide more exciting entertainment than

(From the Topeka State Journal.)

the ordinary missile.

George Lugden, the little old-fashioned straps and the bustle is attached to it by of a peculiar physical phenomenon.

Eighteen years ago to day he suffered made the first appointment as yet made a sunstroke in Lawrence, and on this date every year-since that time be has the Board. Mrs. O Ket fie passed through felt the effects of the sunstruke. When the public school course and taught he wakes up in the morning it is with a school for some years. She has been a feeling of drowsiness, and when he puts member of the Executive Committee of on his hat he finds that his head is the National Press League, and was its larger than when he took it off the night international representative in the before. In walking, at intervals his World's Fair year. She was a charter vision fails bim, and be staggers about as if intoxicated. He siso invariably tional League, in which she served as has a dull, beating pain at the base of the brain. The symptoms continue editorial staff of both the old Herald during the day of July 18, and on the and the Chronicle, and has written sev. following day he is in his usual good

state of health. Mr. Lugden is having all the symp toms to day that he has had without in termission on the 18th day of July each year for the past seventeen years. While in charge of the elevator at the Federal building he wears a small black skull cap, which usually fits comfortably, but to-day he says it fits so tightly that he can hardly hear to keep it on. He is Sisters in the hospital at Key West are authering a dult pain in the back of his head, and complains that objects become

obscured as by a mist

A number of physicians have been consulted by Mr. Lugden, but so far no one has been able to explain this remarkable phenomenon.

The Catholic Citizen of Milwaukee says: In appointing Mrs Isabelle O Keeffe | College, San Andreas, caught fire received to be a member of the B and of Eluca- from a defective flue and burned to tion, Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, has ground.

member of the Catholic Woman's Napresident two terms. She served on the editorial staff of both the old Herald eral magazine articles.

Second Lieut, William E. Trull, of Company G. Seventy-First N. Y. Volun. teers has arrived in New York city one ick leave, suffering from a wound received in the fight before Santiago. In an interview be said : 'Iam a Protestant, but I want to tell you that those Catholic angels from heaven. They showed to preference in their work, but simply made everybody comfortable. The y age working hight and day, too.'

The Jesuit's villa at Santa Cruz . . . he summer home of the Jesuit Fat 172 Brothers and professors of Santa Charl

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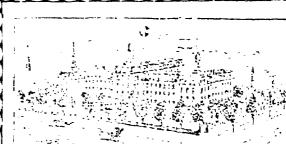
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 208.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Arthur Ross, of the City and District of Montreal, Real Estate Agent, Plaintiff; Alexander MacDonell Cowie, of the City of Montreal aforesaid, Doctor of Medicine, presently in the Territory of Arizona, in the United States of America,

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one Montreal, 26th July, 1898.

WILL BRUCE, Dep. Prothonotary, the paper

AND ACADEMY. CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME

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MOTHER SUPERIOR

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Our subscribers are particularly requested to note the advertisements in The True Witness, and, when making purchases, mention

EHIND again with your accounts this month, eh,

Mr. James Helfy spoke kindly to his bookkeeper. They were closeted togelher after business hours in a handsome (fice in Detroit, talking over the month's business.

'Yes, sir. It's impossible to get on much longer without help. I work early and late, but the business grows. You'll have to give me one of the boys, as I asked you last month. It will save hir ing an assistant bookkeeper. I can train the loy to fill the place. Both Mills and l'orter are wide awake, honest boys, and both are pretty well up in figures and the business. But Mills needs the promotion; he's poor. Porter's family is well to do.'

The bookkeeper was poor himself and was prejudiced in favor of his class. Mr. Helfy laugned.

'Tut, tut, Peters! That isn't business. Business knows no partialities. Wnich is the better boy for the place? Inst's the only question.'

Well, sir, there isn't much choice. Mills is the carefullest boy I ever knew to clear orders exactly, and do all his work and more, too. He's slow but good at figures, and he'll make a solid and safe business man some day. But Porter has a born business head; he is sharp as a needle, with no end of tact. quick to catch a customer, pleasing and poputar and ambitious. He'll be a clipper yane day-for himself anyway."

'H'm' Well, you shall have one of them. I'll keep my eye on them for a lew days and let you know my choice.' If the bookkeeper was prejudiced in

favor of Mills because the lad was poor, Mr. Helfy was unconsciously prejudiced in faver of Porter, because Porter's family was well-to do and had some sines influence. Mr. Helly liked the lad's alertness, his genteel manners, neat dress and general potularity Por er in herited succes; Mile was of a slower, stordier, long struggling family.

But Mr. Helfy was a conscientious master: he meant to leive each of the boys an equal chance. For a week he watched them closely, his projudice in favor of Porter increasing. The boy was answelly bright and 'taking.' Mills was upusually painstaking and thorough but plain as poverty in his apparel and meful than preposessing.

On Saturday afternoon Peters gave Porter half a dozen papers and parcels to deliver. As the lad was going out Er. Helly stopped him, saying:

By the way, Porter, here's a note

ocial message-perhaps an invitation to

As the bright faced, confident, welldressed, lad went briskly out, Mr. Helfy thought, 'I shall give him the promo tion. He'll be a credit to the office Yet I don't know. Mills does need it, as l'eters says. I wish he was as bright, pleasing and well dressed as Porter. He certainly tries harde to do his level best, but it doesn't come as easy to him

Half an hour later Peters sent out Mills with parcels and papers. As he was about to start Mr. Helfy stopped him and gave him a duplicate of the note taken by Porter, but addressed to a different name, with the same directions to deliver it, and that he need not report again until Tuesday morning also wishing him a happy holiday. Mills replied:

Thank you, sir. If there should be anything to report about anything of these I'll come back and let Mr. Peters know.' He evidently thought more of the business than he did of the holiday. 'I don't think there'll be any need of you taking the trouble,' said Mr. Helfy. Make your deliveries and then go and

eriov your holiday.' ' Yes, sir; thank you, sir. After delivering his papers and parcels

sixon Porter went to the hotel to which the note he bore was directed, and inquired for Mr. Martin Gillespie. Mr. Gillespie's gone away this after

noon,' said the clerk, 'Where to?'

'I don't know, but I heard him speak of spending the holiday with his sister, Mrs Barton Brown, in Toledo.'

After some further inquiries Porter took the trouble to go back to the office and report to Mr. Peters. Peters examined the note. It looked outwardly as though it might be a social invitation of some sort. Mr. Helfy's apparently careless directions about its delivery

strengthened his supposition. However, to make sure, Peters tele phoned to Mr. Helfy's house, and got a reply that Mr. Helfy had gone out. He would be informed as soon as he returned that his note to Mr. Gillespie was not delivered, that gentleman baving gone out of town. So Porter went off im-patient at the delays and the trouble he had been put to. Peters also presently

went home. Mills found at another hotel the gentleman to whom his note was direct ed. Delivering it, he waited to see if the gentleman wished to make any answer.



Mr. Thorn read the note, said 'All right,' and then asked, as Mills was

turning to go.
Did Gillespie get notice?"

I don't know, sir.'
Gillespie went to Toledo this after noon. If he didn't get notice-but, of course, Mr. Helfy attended to that. All

Mills stood and thought half a minute in his slow way. Then he asked: Please, Mr. Thorn, is this a business matter?

Business? Well, I should say so!' 'Then, air, can you give me Mr. Gillespie's Toledo address? Mr. Helfy may wish to knew it.'

'Can't. He's gone to his sister's, Mrs. Barton Brown. I don't know her street ard number.'

Mills went back to the office. Peters had gone and the janiter was locking up. He went in and found the note to Gillespie lying upon Helfy's desk. So be burried to Mr. Helly's bouse, found that Mr. Helfy had gone to the opera, had no money to go in, scribbled a note and by some urging got an usher to hunt up Mr. Helfy among the audience and

deliver it. This note read:
'MR HELFY-Your note to Mr. Martin Gillespie could not be delivered. Mr. Gillespie has gone to Toledo to spend the holidays with his sister, Mrs Barton Brown. I looked up her address in a Toledo directory. It is 711 Maumee avenue. Mr. Thorn got his note. He said all right. He saked me if Mr. Gillespie was notified, and seemed to think it important business. I am waiting at the door if you have any orders. GORDON MILLS.

This note brought Mr. Helly out, looking worried. He questioned Mills closely, and finding that the note brought by the usher contained all that the boy could report, he said:

'You've done me a good turn. Mills. If you had not brought this news I might have been in a bad fix. Now I shall have to telephone to Gillespie and I may be engaged all the evening. I wish you to take care of Mrs. Helty and my daughter. Here is my ticket. Tell them not to worry if I am out late and explain how I'm called awar on busi ness. You'll enjoy this opera-it's a

good one? Mills flushed at the idea of attending the opera in a reserved seat in such dis-

tinguished company.

'Thank you, sir.' he began, eagerly, then he hesitated, but——'
'Well, sir.' D m't you care for opera.'

Or perhaps Mrs. Helfy and daughter are

not to your taste? Mr. Helfy chuckled.
'On, yes, sir I should so like to go
in, but I haven't been home. Mother expected me more'n an hour ago, she'll worry. Then I'm not dressed fit to j in Mrs. Helfy, you see. I'm in any other suit; it's the best I've got, but 'tisn't fit for opera with your family. Besides--he hesitated again.

Never mind your clothes. Mrs. Helly and Mary will welcome you, not a suit of manners, more safe than sharp and more | clothes. I'll send a messenger boy, with a note to your mother. Is that all?'

No, sir; only--'Well? I'm in a hurry."

if Mrs. Helfy can wait five minutes. You | umthant than be did that night. know we were very busy to day, so I didn't go to lunch at noon, and with the which he dealt would have the burgest

Porter noticed did not look like a busi- minutes yet. And tell Mrs. Holly to profit, ness matter. It was not enclosed in an have John drive you home, if she doesn't lines office envelope, but in a small plain think of it herself. Nothing to eat all office white envelope. It might be a private day! Now lock here, boy, don't let me catch you again going without your regular meals, even to look after business - not unless it is something very extra-ordinary. Great Scott! What was Peters thinking of to allow such a thing? There, run along and enjoy yourself.'

Never did a boy enjoy an opera more. Mrs. Helfy and her daughter received him with gentle courtesy, just as though he were their chosen escort. Mrs. Helfy herself thought to order John to drive him home and John performed that duty with all the decorum due to an honored guest of the family. The next morning Gordon gave his mother a rapturous ac-

count of his evening's pleasure. On Monday both the boys enjoyed their holiday greatly, though differently. Porter went on a steamboat excursion in the afternoon with a company of young people of good society, and had a good time. Mills, whose mother needed all his earnings for necessaries could not afford such an expense; but he took part in an exciting baseball match between

his club and another. It happened that about noon the boys met at the office where they went to view a procession from the office windows, the janitor admitting them. When they were going out a gentleman stopped them and inquired of Porter:

'Aren't you Helfy's boy?'

'Yes, sir.' 'Know where he is?'

'No, sir. Office closed to-day. Do you wish to see him?" 'I hoped to catch him here.'

'Anything important, sir-worth hunting him up?" 'Don't know; dare say it'll do as well tomorrow. I just meant to give him a friendly pointer, but it's likely he knows

more about it than I do. In case he doesn't, though——'
He took from his pocket a card bearing upon its face the words. 'Asa Deming, real estate,' and wrote upon its back

with a pencil:
'F. P. got a second option from G. T. this morning covering yours. He means to snip it if you haven't closed doors at

sharp noon to morrow.' Give that to Helfy before nine o'clock to morrow morning, he said, and then strolled away.

Porter put the card in his pocket and started off. Mills stopped him. 'If I were you,' he said, 'I'd find Mr. Helly right off. If that G. and T. means Gilespie and Thorn he may want to

know it at once. 'Nobody can do any business to day. You heard what Mr. Deming said—nine o'clock to-morrow morning will be time enough. I'll see Mr. Helfy has it as soon as he comes to the office about eight o'clock. He doesn't like us to disturb him when it isn't really necessary.

He hurried away. Mills looked atter him thoughtfully till he was out of sight.

All and the second

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pausing to think it over. By and by his | LABOU HERE ON JINGOES slow cogitation settled in definite re-

Button Hole Scissors.

Likely Mr. Deming and Saxon are right,' he thought. 'Nobody does business to day. But Mr. Helfy may wish to know it right off. I'll hunt him up.'
So he spent an hour or more of his precious holiday chasing Mr. 11 -lfy over did not say anything to implicate Porter,

but merely reported: Mr Asa Deming was at the office about noon to see you, Mr. Helfy. He covering yours from G and T this morn- cism. All this seems to me to be someing, and he means to snap it at noon to- what contemptible, particularly on the morrow it you haven't closed. He want- part of those who have been only a very ed you to know by nine o'clock in the short time sgoglorying in their splendid morning But I thought you might is dut in and dragging their cout tails want to know it at once, not knowing about the world inviting some one to be what it'me up, so I hunted you up.'

Mr. Holfy started and looked greatly annoyed. Mills thought he was dis-pleased at being disturbed with business during his noliday. So he began to apologiz .

'Perhaps I sugith't to have bothered on, but I thought if it is important you aught to know; and it it isn't, you are tection. They are rowing about now, he one to judge. It I've annoyed you, kneeking at every door, in hopes of find-'m real sorry, sir.'

Mr Helfy still looked vexed and even was too Lat by them a likely ally, but angry. But he put his mand amily on no somer did she decline to draw the Mills' shoulder and said: "I's not you | enestiants out of the fire for us than they I'm vexed with. You've done right- turned to the United States, and they just right. Thank you for taking so seem to tank anat in return bran w much treuble on your holiday. Now go pretty purases the Americans will be

and onjoy yourself while you can."

baseball clus.
Mr. Helfy did not ergoy his nolicey. and sespoiled it for several atm ra He prevented his lawyer from going out of four legs. town. He called two or three bar a cits core out from their dinner tables or ir m other social pleasures and compelled them to spend an hour or two m, n urgent business. He hunted up Takin and kept him reluntantly busy all the i aftermen. And he had not gone to b d I you'll lend me a quarter, sir, and in twenty years more tired or more tri

Tuesday morning Mr. Helfy was at his chi e runctually. He received Perter's rep ri and D ming's note apparently as matters of small importance, greatly to Porter's relief, for P reer had had doubts i whether Mills' advice had not been good. Then he sent for Mills and Peters.

'Hereafter, Peters, Mills will act as your assistant. His salary will be incress done half. I shall need another learned of the particular benefit that boy in his place. If either of you know of a good one, bring him to me. Never mind thanks, Mills. Continue to be as faithful as you have been and you'll get

He diamissed Mills and spent a long time explaining to Peters a memorandum. When this was done he remarked to become less disagreeable, and he thoughtfully:

him than he knows of. He'll do us who may read it may know the remedy credit.' credit.'

FOLLOWED HER HUSBAND'S ADVICE.

'I was troubled for a long time with sick headaches. At last my husband bought me two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla telling me this medicine would bears the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' cure me, as it had cured him of salt | link Palls for l'ale People. rheum. I began taking it and it made me feel like a new woman.' -- Mrs. Robert McAffee, Deerhurst, Ontario.

Hoon's Phas cures all liver ills. Easy to take, easy to operate; reliable, sure.

PROGRESS OF INVENTIONS.

By Messrs, Marion & Marion, Solicitors of · Patents', Montreal.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pat nts of the United States for the calendar year 1897 has been sent to Congress and possesses unusual interest. There were 45 661 applications for patents received, besides the applications for designs, trade marks, labels, caveats and prints. There were 23,720 patents granted, including designs; 1,671 trademarks were registered; 14 tabels and 16 prints were issued, and 65 patents were re issued. 12 926 patents expired by limitation. The total expenditures of the office were \$1,122 843; the receipts of the office in excess of its expenditures were \$252,798, and the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the fund on January 1, 1898, was \$4 971.438.

In propertion to population more patents were issued to citizens of Connec ticut than to those of any other State-1 to every 786 inhabitants. Next in order are the following: Massachusetts, Dis trict of Columbia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, New York.

To residents of England, 706 patents were issued; to residents of Germany, 551; Canada, 286, and France, 222.

TOOTHACHE STOPPED IN TWO MINUTES Then he went on his way, frequently with Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum. 10c.

(London Trath.)

Are we not overdoing it a little withour American gush? Is that exceedingly practical nation prepared to join us to rectify the balance in the Old World, as the city until he found him. Then he Lord Rosebery informs them in their mission? Our newspapers have been seeking to show that we alone in Europe love them and no sooner does a French or a German paper even suggest that said he wanted to give you a friendly their strategy is unsound than we take pointer; that F P got a second option care to inform them of this adverse critigood enough to tread on them.

Jingeys are cowards and bullies. No sconer to they indulge in some new grab than they shrick for more snips and more soldiers, in order to protect themselves from the consequences. Of tate years cur jingors move not been satisfied even with these methods of proing an anly on the oract side. Cornmany goody to fight our outlies for us. These He strade hastily away with a troubled litigo s with all their bluster and their face, and Mills burried off to our mis precies, do not appear to be pessessed of heroice, do not appear to be personed of the self-respect of a decent deg. They are, to my mind, the mest concempatible creatures that ever walked on two or on

NEARLY DISCOURAGED

The Experience of Mr. Ralph Giberson. Who Suffered Greatly From General Debility.

i do the A cortion. Hartland, N. D.

By the way, Porter, here's a note you may deliver anytime to-day. You need not report at the office again until Tuesday moreing. Monday will be a legal heliday. Good time to you, my boy?

Thank you, sir: I hope you'll enjoy. The note handed to him by Mr. Helfy

The note handed to him by Mr. Helfy
Porter noticed did not look like a busi
The note handed to him by Mr. Helfy

The note hand any supper, and the check he would have the check he would have quert, Caleton, Co., N. B. is also known nealth, authored much from dizzuness. dmost blindness, general duliness and depression of spirits. He had a poor appetite and such food as he ate gave nim great distress. He was incapacitated for the work that fell upon him and was well nigh atterly discouraged. The symptoms hordered on to those by which hypochondria is manifested. Through reading the Advertiser he several of his friends in this vicinity had received by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and by the hope held out by their testimonials he secured a upply and took them according to lirections. The result was almost magical: immediately his symptoms began steadily gained until now he is perfectly 'I shall expect you to push Mills free from his old troubles. He gladly along. I'm under larger obligations to and freely gives this fee imonial, that all free from his old troubles. He gladly

debility.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. The genuine can only be had in boxes, the wrapper around which

THE VALUE OF WORMS.

It is an old saying that we do not appreciate the worth of a thing until we have lost it. Possibly the worthy farmers who own the large tract of land in Essex which was in November last flooded by salt water, owing to the breakdown of a sea-wall, think of this adage when they ruefully look at their sodden ground. The despised worms, by their constant hurrowings, kept the land well drained; but when the ses flood came they were all killed and the sea birds had a great feast. That land, measuring about 50 -000 acres, is still in a spongy state, and is likely to remain so until the farmer's friends-the worms-have time to recover their lost position -Chambers's Journal.

You will not know how much good Hood's Sarsaparrilla will do you un'il you try it. Buy a bottle to day and begin to take it.

LEARN TO SIT CORRECTLY.

If, instead of sitting on the hip joint, which is made to sit upon, we slide forward in the chair, resting the end of the spine on the seat and the middle of the spine against the back, it is impossible to hold up the head. It droops forward to the chest, the vital organs are crowd-

THE WHOLE system feels the effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla—stomach, liver, kidneys, heart, nerves are strengthened and SUSTAINED.

ed, the neck is out of position, forcing an undue pressure on the blood vessels of the neck, as well as of the chest; the nerve centres are all crowded against other parts of the body, everything is displaced, and influmination sets in. When standing in this position it is necessary to protrude the abdomen in order to keep the body balanced. The shape of the body is as bad as possible, and the position ungraceful, while the constant wear and tear resulting from the displacement of the vital organs and the pressure upon the blood vessels and nerves which lead to and from them, as well as to the surrounding parts of the body, is more than they can stand. It takes a patent medicine almanac to de-

scribe all the resultant aches and pains. But as soon as we straighten up, learn to use all parts of the body which have been provided for our health and happiness, we find that the weight is taken from our backs, from our kidneys and from our hearts. - New York Herald.

Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies.

Young Trishmen's L. & B. Association

Organize I. April1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Regular morthly inceting held in its hall, It buries froct, next Weathers held in its hall, It buries froct, next Weathers do devery month at a o'clock, i.e., Committee of Manacement mooth every second and fourth Wednesday of each month President, RICHARD BILRET. Secretary M. J. POWER rall communications for a addressed to the Hall, Delegates to St. Patrock's League W. J. Hinnely, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahom.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

Meets in its hall, I Touriawa Street, or the first sunday of each month, at Louise. Spritted Airior, RIV, II STRI BIBLOSSE, Problem, JOHN WHILLY, Secretary, D. F. ONLILL, Delegates to St. Parick's League 1 o. Whitty, D. J. O'Neilland M. Casey.

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A.O.B. .. Division No. 4. A. H. S. W. No. 2 Dell's unergenue; the control of P. O'llean, to ording Secretic delline, i.e. the transport of the limit. Hence the transport of the delivery of the Matheway is Sentand, D. S. Marson, I. Delegate in St. S. Leen and I. D. Bonner, P. O'llean, F. S. Leen and I. D. Bonner, C. Britter, John C. M. Marson, J. S. S. Leen and J. D. S. S. Leen and J. D. S. S. Leen and J. S. S. Leen and J. D. S. S. Leen and J. S. S.

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JAS, J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 325 St. Urbain St.

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GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEO

Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L. Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of cach month, at Sp.w. M. SHEA, President : T. W LESAGE, Secretary, 447 Berri Street.

Catholic Order of Foresters. St. Gabriel's Court, 185,

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M. J. HEALEY, Rec.-Sec'y, 48 Laprairie St. St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O. F

Moets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawastroot, every first and third Monday, at 8 r.m. Chief Ranger, JAMES F. FURRIE. Recording Secretary, ALME. PATTERSON, 197 Ottawastreet. Total Abstinence Societies.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. Established 1841.

The hall is open to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening. The society meets for religious instruction in St. Patrick's Church, the second Sunday of each month at 4.0 p.m. The regular monthly meeting is held on the second Tuesday of each month, at 8 p.m., in their hall, 92 St. Alexander St. REV. J. A. McCALLEN, S.S.. Rev. President; JOHN WALSH, lat Vice-President; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 254 St. Marting street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Meetr John Walsh. J. H. Foeley and William Rawley.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society, Established 1863.

Rev Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN; President, JOHN KILLFEATHER; Secretary, JAN. BRADY, 119 Chatcauguay Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Habt corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3:30 - M Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Gullon



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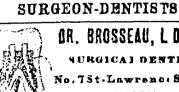
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GREAT BRITAIN IN THE COMMERCIAL ARENA.

The Policy of Other Nations in Regard to Home Industries.

THE TRADE WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND BRITAIN.

Technical Education Required to Stem the Tide of Outside Competition -- A Plea for the Establishment of Colleges for Catholics Having for Their Aim Special Commercial Training.

Under the title of 'The Church and Commerce,' the Catholic Times of Liverpool, Eng., refers to the position of Great Britain in the commercial arena in the following terms :-

Very few people who watch the keen commercial rivalry between this country and the Continental nations will be inclined to deny that the future is fraught with danger for the continued trade prosperity of Great Britain. Until recent years, the populations of these islands have lulled themselves into what may not unfairly be described as a Chirese feeling of confidence and security that their commercial pre eminence ran no risk of being ever seriously imperilled, But the last few years have shown that Great Britain has every need to make urgent effort if she wishes to maintain her old supremacy in the markets of the world. Not only have Continental nations protected their home industries by prohibitive tariffs against the introduction of British goods, but their entry on a policy of colonial expansion has vastly increased the danger already existing from the greater productiveness of their own manufactories. The markets of the world, in which we have reigned supreme so long, are no longer free from foreign competition. German and American commercial travellers are found in every mart, as well in the eastern as in school to our existing colleges. But western hemisphere. Their goods match and often outmatch ours in the open sidering the difficulty of providing fullymarket. Various explanations have been given of the terrible falling off in the amount of our exports, but whatever may be the worth of such explanations, the fact seems underiable that our exports have of late years suffered an nopleasant diminution. And there is on all hands a growing conviction that the real war of the present day is the commercial war which is being silently but steadily waged between Germany and Great Britain; a war more serious for us those whom the task of provision for it and entailing vastly more serious will most intimately concern. It would consequences, than any conflict carried | be a thousand pities if our Catholic miner must pay \$10 for a license. on by powder and shot. The very existence of our commercial-which is equi-

we gone down so much before that antagonism? The answer seems to be, if proves what a loss the Church suffers we may trust those whose position and from the absence of a university, which, interests entitle them to be heard, that did she possess one, would provide the open, has been leased for \$30,000 a year we have gone on in our old ways and means of solving many of the difficulties to people who will clear \$100 (00) a year have neglected to move with the times. With which ske stands face to face to day. Tempora mutantar, nos et mutantar in the control of the con unfortunately, many of us, and this is poverty prevents us from affording all the help we would wish. dividuals, have philosophy enough to admit the first part of the amage, but more wisdom sufficient to realize the necessity | NOTES of admitting the second.

Some years ago, when an outcry was made that technical instruction in science was necessary to equip our youths of the middle classes for the requireabsolutely no chance of meeting competition from fer ign sources; many people viewed the movement with disdain or suspicion as being likely to result in uselessness, or in the old system of classical education of which cultivated Englishmen have always been so proud. But those who recognized the changed conditions of the time were not to be put off They believed in the wisdom of their ideas, and they agitated until agitation was crowned with success. And now every secondary school worthy of the name is giving instruction in science to its pupils as a natural part of their educational outfit. And Government is supplying funds to enable them the more thor ughly to impart the neces sary training in scientific knowledge The men who carried to a successful issue this vast and beneficial reform deserve the thanks of a grate ul country, which owes to them and to their zeal and courage, that its industrial population is able to enter into competition with their Continental brethren, unhandicapped by the superiority of the latter in knowledge or skill.

But industrial power is not everything. You may make an article as well as an other man. But do you sell it as well? the manufacture of the goods, but ponents.

have we trained anyone to put them on the world's markets? It is not pleasant ents that to learn that the travellers, commercial agents, and even Consuls representing the interests of British trade abroad, are generally foreigners who have been thoroughly trained in the theory o' business, while at home also the majority of our foreign correspondents are likewise foreigners. For years, there-fore, we have been giving to foreigners the practical experience and knowledge of our manufactures and business mentary capacity. Third, that he was methods, thus qualifying these foreign not unduly influenced or under any reers to meet us, sooner or later, as danger straint. The costs of proponents may be ous competitors. Moreover, in France, settled on two days' notice before the Germany and Austria, large grants are Surrogate, and a decree prepared admitmade by Government to support com ting said will to probate.

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Berlin, Paris, Vienna, have establishments for the study of Oriental languages, religions, habits, customs, and prejudices. What have we to compare with them? And who cannot see the advantages of such knowledge to the men who are to open up or to control the markets of the teeming East! It is all very well for us to say that hitherto we have worked, and worked successfully, on the eld lines, but now that Continental nations are threatening the advancement, and, as some think, even the existence, of our commerce, we must rouse ourselves to meet the changed conditions under which commerce is carried on. One thing we may be sure of, that if knowledge is power, it is not likely to be anything else in the markets of the world. And it would be of great service to our commercial classes if an acquaintance with foreign languages, a practical and not merely theoretical or grammatical acquaintance, was looked upon as one of the prime requisites of commercial education. We may not agree with M. Jules Lemaitre as to the relative value. lessness of the dead language in comparison with the living, but we can all agree that Chinese will be found more useful than Greek in Canton or Pekin.

This movement towards fuller commercial education will succeed as the previous movement towards fuller technical education succeeded. All such progressive movements have a habit of succeeding. Government will be averse rom granting aid at first, of course. But it will be convinced, and then some scheme will be tried. Whatever the scheme may be, it is sure to be purely

What part will Catholics take in it? Will they be content to put their principles in their pockets and let any of their youth who may be ardent to enter on a commercial career attend these non-religious colleges? or will they found commercial institutions of their own? We may be sure they will attempt the latter. Our elementary schools, our secondary schools, have now the advantage of the religious atmosphere in which all Catholics desire their children to be brought up. It will be the same with commercial schools. No doubt such inscitutions will prove a heavy drain on our aiready enfecbled resources. But that cannot be helped. It may be to some extent reduced by attaching, as a subsidiary department, a commercial whether this will prove successful, conquipped teachers, may fairly be reck med a matter of doubt. Perhaps, after discussion, it may be determined to open one or two central colleges of commerce, say one for north and one for south. But, at any rate, something will have to be done, sums :and although there is no need to take steps at present, it can do no harm to bring the impending demand for commercial education under the notice of young men were debarred from higher Commercial pursuits, or were forced into one who owns, locates, or works for valent to our national existence—in at non-Catholic colleges in search of com mercial education and training. Yet it How has such a condition of commer-cial antagonism arisen? And how have education of the clergy, will suffice to not less than 20 000 licenses, which will meet the need. The whole problem only | yield a revenue of \$300,000.

A case which has attracted a great deal of attention in Catholic circles in Watertown is that of one Henry Dixon and probably much larger, sum will ments of trade; that without scientific who died some six months ago, leaving come from the sale of the lots in the training cur industrial population had an estate valued at \$8,000, the greater main part of the town. Mr. Bulyen colleges the sale of the lots in the main part of the town. Mr. Bulyen colleges the sale of the lots in the sale of the sale of the lots in the sale of the lots part of which he left by will to St. Patrick's Church of that place. The to sell liquors. Watertown Times gives the following account of the case. It says :-

A few days before the old negro whitewasher Henry Dixon, died last February, Rev. Father Glenn and Attorney James A. Ward called on him and the latter executed for him a will by which Dixon left to each of his three children, whose whereabouts are unknown, the sum of \$1,000 if they could be found within four years. The balance he left to James Beliew, one of the trustees of St. Patrick's Church, to whom the whole of the property is to go if the children cannot be found. This, of course, is virtually a bequest to St. Patrick's Church, but was made in this indirect way to evade the law governing bequests to charitable institu tions. Rev. C. E. Dorr, pastor of the Bethany M. E. Church, of which Dixon was a member, and in favor of which he had made a previous will, found Father Glenn and Mr. Ward at Dixon's bedside, and the controversy commenced there has run its course in the Surrogate's court. The will was contested by the people of the State of New York on the grounds of alleged mental incompetency Is our commercial knowledge equal to and undue influence. Brown, Cartisle & our trade technique? What have we Hago represented the Attorney General, dire for commerce? We have trained, and John Lunsing, Joseph Nellis and or are training fast, the men who see to | James A. Ward appeared for the pro-

Evidence was offered by the proponents that Dixon was mentally sound and a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. The case was finally submitted last week, and Sarrogate Adams has just handed down his decision, which is as follows: I find, first, that said will was duly

principal address will be delivered by Archbishop Ireland. The other addresses will be by Governor Wolcott, the Rev. James M. Cleary of Minnesota, president of the national union; the Rev. A. P. Doyle of New York, Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, of St. Luis, and Mr. J. Washing ton Logue, of Philadelphia.

On Sunday, June 12th, at Hobart, Tasmania, the Most Rev. Dr. Duniel Murphy, who is still happily in the enjoyment of good health, celebrated his Bacerdotal diamond jubilee. To mark the occasion St. Mary's Cathedral, which is now completed, was solemnly dedicated. His Excellency the Governor, Lord Gormanston, as on the occasion of the Archbishop's Episcopal Golden Jubilee, was the spokesman of the Catholic laity of Tasmania. Pontifical High Mass was sung and the special discourse was preached by the Rev. Thomas Gartian, S. J., of North Sydney. who is at present oh a visit to Lord Gormanston.

The death is announced of Sir Anthony Brownless, Catholic Chancellor of the Melbourne University, Australia, in his 81st year. Sir An thony Brownless had been knighted by the Pope and the Queen-in the Church he was a Knight of St. Gregory the Great and a Knight Commander of Order of Pius, and from the Queen he received the honor of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He was a member of St. George's parish.

A KLONDIKE PEN PICTURE.

Some Nice Sums for the National Cash Box.

Twenty Thousand Gold Hunters Now Located in Dawson--The Difficulties They Have to Surmount -- Four-fifths Living in

New York Herald from Dawson, N.W.T. in regard to the results at the Klondike, enment, had no right to collect a tax on presents a very spirited account of the doubt colored to suit American tastes.

The total yield of gold will this year amount to something between \$12,000,-000 and \$20,000 (00). Out of this, directly and indirectly, the Canadian Government will take in taxes the following

Placing the gold yield at \$12,000,000 the royalty will be \$1,100,000 or more On each claim \$2500 of output is exempt from the ten percent, royally, and it would be a very liberal estimate to say that \$1 (00) 000 is exempt. Each Under the regulations this includes any wages in mines, and as a consequence nearly every man and woman in the disis hopeless to expect that our own exist- trict takes out a license. There should

> The water front of Dawson, which for sanitary reasons should have been left came in last year and this spring. They were told that a small tax would be levied as soon as a survey should be

This survey has been made and the new outfit of officials, under Major Walsh, have assessed these lots at sums varying from \$50 to \$200 each, or nearly their full present value. This will yield a revenue of about \$100,000. A further, lected before Major Walsh came in nearly \$50,000 from the saloon men for permits

According to the newspapers from the outside, the Canadian government is charging \$2 a gallon tax on liquots brought in here. I do not think that any one who watches the scowloads of whiskey coming in will think 100 000 gallons a high estimate of the amount that will arrive in Dawson this year. This will yield a revenue of \$200 000.

Then there is collected from each lease of placer ground or renewal \$15. There are some 10,000 claims located. Most of the owners of these will re-lease, and many new locations will be made. This means another \$150 000. The customs duties will make a very large sum, but without further data it is hard to esti mate at all closely.

At least 20,000 and probably 30,000persons have come in or are on their way from the passes. All those I have interviewed say that they were taxed about \$30 each on ordinary outfits. This should make the collections at least \$500 000, allowing something for sup plies purchased in British Columbia. Yet many of those who come are traders, who bring large supplies bought in the

Last year on some 2,800 tons brought up the river from St. Michael, Mr. Davis, the custome officer here, collected about \$70,000. This year, with nearly one ten times as much treight should come up. However, put the cuty at \$500 000, or about seven times as much as was collected last year.

At Ottawa many rights to cut timber have been granted, as well as concessions executed. Second, that Henry Dixon, at the time of the execution of the last will and testament offered for probate in this proceeding, was competent to make a will and possessed of testamentary capacity. Third, that he was not unduly influenced or under any restraint. The costs of proponents may be settled on two days' notice before the Surrogate, and a decree prepared admittage and other methods I suppose this means further revenue in the future, if not this year. However, a large revenue is collected here from timber for varius of the much this will amount to I ber. How much this will amount to I cannot say. The tax on timber for varius of the market was of the market was of the market was of the straint. The costs of proponents may be settled on two days' notice before the Surrogate, and a decree prepared admittage and other sources of revenue.

At the great temperance demonstra to mine by dredging and other methods

Ladies Oxford Ties

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

Hand Turn Vici Kid Oxfords, Black or Tan, Cloth or Kid Teps, regular price \$1.75, reduced to \$1.25.

mm E. MANSFIELD,

THE SHOEIST. 124 St. Lawrence Street.

licenses. \$30 000 from Dawson water front lease; \$100 000 from sale of Dawson town lots, \$50 000 from saloon permits. \$200 000 from the \$2 per gallon liquor permit tax \$150 000 from leases of claims, \$500 000 from customs duties on goods coming by the passes and \$500 000 from customs duties on goods coming via St Michael, and we have a total of **\$**2 930,000,

According to the estimates of the Goyernment submitted to the Canadian Parliament last spring the cost of gov ernment for the Yukon provisional district for this fiscal year will be strictly under \$400 000. Much of this will be for maintaining the police. There are two men employed in collecting the royalty. They have the assistance of the police. The Government so far is at very little expense in any wav except in maintain ing the volice. The customs duties are collected by one official here, with the assistance of the police, and it is much the same, I understand, on the upper

None of the money is being spent here toward the development or welfare of the district. A paltry \$100 000 would build roads to the main crecks, save to the miners many times that in freight largely increase next year's

To-day the mud to the main and rierically only a reet in Dawson is in John D. McGillivray, writing to the three two feet deep. When Migr Walch declared on his arrival that Mr. saloon permits, the saloonkeepers was difficulties in the gold districts. It is not had paid \$2,000 each offered to put that money on the streets of Danson If re-However, I suppose that this could not be repaid until the question of jurisdiction is settled.

The city of Dawson is now threatened price, rose with a postilence. There are probably over 20 000 persons in the town, four fifths of them living in jents, and yet not a cent is being spent by the officials to better their condition. Although nearly \$3,000,000 is being wrong from the miners, many of whom have to borrow money to pay tribute, they see no retern made in the shape of better gov-

During the last year there have been our sets of mining regulations for the Yukon district. First, there was the old set, which did not include any royalts. and fixed the size of creek claims at 500 feet and bench claims at 100 feet square Then was adopted a new set, cutting the creek claims to 100 feet and putting on a royalty of ten and twenty per cent.

Orders to enforce this law did not ever, on August 7 the royalty was changed to ten per cent straight, and creek claims were made 250 feet and bench claims 250 feet by 1 000 feet. No word of this law or orders to enferce it came until last February or March.

The Gold Commissioner enforced up to October last laws which had been repealed in May. Then he began in October, 1897, enforcing the laws of May. 1897, which had been repealed August 7. Along in March, 1898, he got word to entorce the laws of August. But under the laws which had been repealed he had allowed people to acquire rights and to sell them to innocent purchasers, and naturally under the circumstances he had things tangled up.

But Mr. Fawcett is honest and made liberal rulings under which the heat could be made of bid bargains, and was doing the best he could to straighten things out. Then along in May came Major Walsh, who ordered Mr. Fawcett to adhere to the letter of the laws until he, too found out that several cogs had been slipped. Now no one knows what the regulations are. Worst o. all, many new small and illiboral restrictions have been placed upon the locating and recording of claims which add to the confusion. No man now feels secure in his

CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

His quiet, effective work for religion in those places is known to God, and in some measure to those under his care. His reople loved him with an uncommon degree o love, which was not won by any teleration of evil on his part. His love for them was evidenced in the fact that after receiving notice of his appointment to the parish of Glace Bry, of which he was destined never to take charge, he could not trust his feelings to announce the fact to his congregation, but got a brother priest to break the hundred steamers in the river, at least news to them. And instead of wishing to ten times as much treight should come lie in death by the side of those to whom he was bound by the ties of nature, he chose rather to repose among his former children in Christ, in the little church-yard at Maryvale, which was not even his place of residence.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

Montreal's Greatest Store; July 30, 1898. Notre Dame Street.

AINTY MUSLINS AND PRETTY PRINTS

Crowded Every Hour of the Day.

This is one of the departments of The Big Store where retail selling goes on; This is one of the departments of the big Store where retail seiling goes on on an enormous scale, at less than wholesale prices. There's a boundless variety of the best and choicest materials to select from, so that there's absolutely no risk in buying when goods are right and prices the lowest. That's the point we'd like to emphasize.

Dainty Wash Fabrics.

SILKENETIE. A Dress Muslin of beautiful texture, black grounds with brilliant stripes of gold, silver, like green, copper slate and blue, exquisite material for shirt waist, special Sale price, 14c.

PRETTY MUSLINS, Organdies, Dimities Gupures, Alsac's French and Dresdens go to make up this choice lot of Muslins, any piece of which is worth 20c a yard and some of them up to 30c, in spite of all the orders have gone forth clear them out at the low price of 121c'

Shirt Waist Value The Best in the World.

Bustful language isn't it, but nevertheless true. The Big Store Shirt Waist values play second to none the world

A novelty in Ladies' Shirt Waists, made of gingham and muslin, beautiful] check effects with detachable collar front, very full, turn down collar e. (white linens) and self cuffs, yoke back and pouch front, made and finished in a sky, pink and mourning effects, sthorough masterly manner, worth \$100, price, \$122. Sale price, 82c.

Hundreds of Stylish Shirt Waists from 255 each.

Summer Silk Event.

On Monday morning the management o'The Big Store will not on siden mest superb lot of Summer Stiks, they consist;

25 Pices Light Summer Silks in exmiste smel, check designs in a besutiin mingling of fanctomed to tints. Worth | and they'll not lest long at the 50a я yard, Sale price. П⊈ ч

50 Pieces Fancy Striped Summer Silks on Light toundations, grand value at Cream Grances with bright sick ev-755 - Sale price, 5 c. -

65 Pieces Fine Figured Sarab Silks in ty effects, these goods are really a shot effects and small designs, a rich double what they are marked. variety of light and dark shades. Sale they'll go out quickly in Morday , price, 75%. Sale price, 285 yard.

Pretty Prints.

Pretty Prints in light grounds, new summer shades and neat designs a choice is worth 7½c a yard, there'll be a busy day cutting these at 4c a yard.

DRESS CAMBRIOS, fast dye and rica designs, fashionable summer shades very desirable materials, 30 inches wide. usual value 11c, Sale price 83.

SILVER SILKS, over 500 yards Silver Silk Dress Sateens, 30 inches wide, inst dye, in rich and fashionable patterns, very stylish for summer costumes shirt waist, usually sold at 40c to 48c. yard, Sale price, 27c.

Summer Wrappers.

Crowds of Ladies throng this section every day, everybody is delighted wir. goods and charmed when they told the price.

Ladies' Fancy Summer Wrappers !pretty scroll patterns, cut yoke back back lettes, braid edging, in manye, nere

Ludice's Stylish Summer Wrage handsomely cut and richly fine dainty trimming in embroidery braid. Special Sale price, \$180.

Summer Grenadines.

A very Choice Lat of Summer ... dines will go on sale Monda, me they are fast black in amill check as forming beautiful designs. There ionable materials are heach scugie price, at 20e yard.

FANCY GRENADINES in Blace interwovers, producing wonderfully

Household Linen Values.

Special attention is called to the tremendous linen Values that To-Store is off ring during the Onean Side - Vast paramids of Bargains in C Reliable Lineas fill every counter. All marked at less than Wholesale Principle

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED. The S. CARSLEY CO. Limited

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St. . . 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

A fair trade continues to be done in probably 1500 boxes. eggs and the market is monerately active: Kingston, Unit. July 20 - Attorney to board this afternoon 1 400 boxes were arrive here until last October, although with no change in values to note. We board this afternoon 1400 it was passed in May, I believe. How onote: Selected new hill 123 to 133. No. I candled stock, 101 to 11c; P.E.L. 1950 to 100; and colla, at 850 to 90 per d z Receipts were 643 cases.

Beans were dull and unchanged at 90c to 95c for primes and at 95c to \$1 per for choice hand-picked, per bushel. The market for honey continues dull

and featureless. We quote: White clover comb, 11c to 12:; dark do., 8: to 105; white strained, 6c to 7c, and dark.

Maple product is neglected and with out change. We quote Syrup, in wood, 41s to 44s per lb., and in tins, 45s to 50e, as to size. Sugar, 60 to 610 per lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Cheese was decidedly unsettled to day and quotations varied greatly. In Ontario makes further business was noted in colored at 7; 2, and in some cases this nigure was refused, the holder asking a fraction more. Again, on the other hand, in contrast to this there was business in Ontario white cheese at 71c, and sales reported under that figure, even, but as they could not be verified the; may be set down as doubtful. In Eastern makes 7gc appeared to be the prevailing idea with buyers, and while some confirmed pessimists claimed that goods were obtainable for less money, a tair range is 73: to 74c. The cable is unchanged, and receipts were again very seavy, 21 330 boxes.

Butter also supplies a mass of conflicting information. For instance we know for a positive fact that 16½c-was paid be-low Quebec for a line of 1,500 hoxes creamery, which means 17c at the very least landed in Montreal. Exporters, however, contend that this price is an impossible one, and that 16;c is an extreme figure for creamery in boxes and 161c in tubs. These figures are rather more than many were willing to allow as possible yester day. It is understood that practically all the creamery being bought at present is going into cold storage for suipment in Sptember and Oxtober. The interence to be drawn from this is that some operators consider June and July make good to put away at existing prices. In Western dairy holders refused 13% c to day, and we quote 13% c to 13% c, as a range, representing moderate ideas.

About 5000 boxes were sell. Th babuice are holding in cold storag-

Kingston, Ont., July 28 -At the choice

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS ADVERTISEMENT.

REMNANTS

DRESS GOODS.

Black and Colored Plain and Fancy.

Musiins, Cinghams, Cotton Goods.

All laid out in very desirable lengths at

HALF PRICE.

Mail Orders a Specialty.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SORS

The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada.

St. Catherine & Mountain Sts.

HATS___

You can secure the latest style of the STRAW, HARD or SOFT FELT HAT, in all Shapes and Colors, at moderate pricés:

A. DOIN,

1584 Notre Dame Street,