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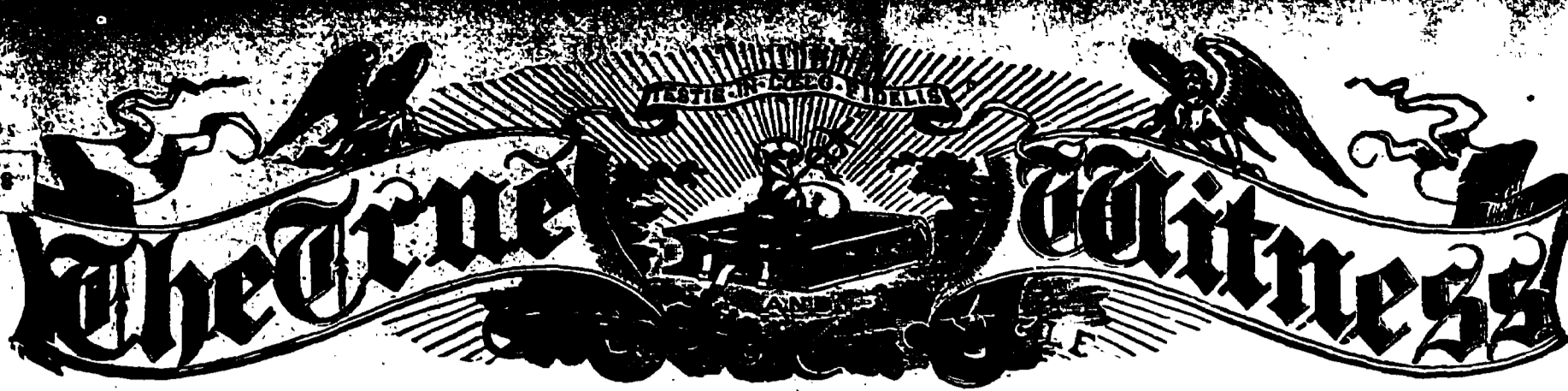
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OUR LONDON LETTER.

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 Features of News.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The second reading of Lord Strathcona'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.

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.

So many names have been mentioned in connection with the succession to 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.

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.

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

At the shipyard of Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., Ltd., Elswick, Newcastle, on Tuesday afternoon, 5th inst., Madame Baseman performed the ceremony of launching the new Chilean ship, the General Baquedano.

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which Madame Baseman gracefully broke a bottle of champagne over the side of the vessel, and christened the new vessel the General Baquedano, amid hearty applause.

The rumor that the Vatican has been urged to appoint a Scottish Cardinal has awakened great interest amongst the Catholic communities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other parts of Scotland.

The long expected report of Lord Roschild's Committee on Old Age Pensions has been issued. The committee 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.

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

The Archbishop declares that in these days of Catholic journalism has become a sport of verbal dispute, and that our journalists owe it to their calling to give our adversaries more and more saying what is true and not what is false.

While there is universal indignation at the reported cowardice of the sailors on the Bourguigne, there is corresponding admiration for the heroic conduct of the captain and every man on board the ship Delaware, which took fire off New York.

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.

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.

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HAPPENINGS IN THE OLD LAND.

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 the Bishops--Church Building in Belfast, and Other Matters.

DUBLIN, JULY 18.

Bray is a delightfully pretty and very fashionable watering place, between Dublin and Kingstown, and on Sunday last was entered because of the opening of its new Church by the Archbishop of Dublin.

The 35th anniversary of the birth of the infant Jesus is still fresh in the minds and hearts of all true Irishmen and monster meetings were held in the night of the day.

The monument which is in process of erection 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".

As a case of Ultra-Ulsterism and Orangism rampant, the following is unique and certainly hard to exceed or equal. It is indeed difficult to persuade oneself that such an insulting placard would be allowed to appear in any British community properly policed.

A GRAND ORANGE DEMONSTRATION WILL BE HELD IN DONEGAL, ON TUESDAY, 12TH JULY, 1898.

Who Feels to Speak of Derry, Anghelm and the Boyne, PAPISTS, STAND ASIDE. We Conquered You Before and Can Do So Again.

OUR MOTTO STILL IS: Down with Home Rule; Hurrah for King William, and To Hell With the Pope.

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

to look with quiet contempt on the demonstrations, if they can be so called, which did take place. A few disturbances occurred, but none of a serious nature were reported.

In the Local Government Bill for Ireland, the Government have differentiated between the clergy of England and Ireland, a fact which has caused much friction and irritation in and out of Parliament.

At a meeting of the priests of the Diocese of Cloyne, presided over by the Most Rev. Dr. F. O'Connell, Bishop of the Diocese, the following important resolutions were passed by the Very Rev. Archdeacon Kelly, P.P., V.G., Young, and seconded by the Very Rev. Canon Donohy, P.P., V.G., Killybegs.

Resolved: That the bishops and priests of the Diocese of Cloyne, should be in the most energetic manner opposed to any measure which would deprive the clergy of their rights and privileges.

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ECHOES FROM THE ETERNAL CITY.

The Reports Regarding the Health of His Holiness.

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

ROME, JULY 18.

Disabling rumors of the health of the Holy Father have been circulating since the Pope's departure for Capri, but the reports are all unfounded.

The reports regarding the health of His Holiness are all unfounded. The Pope is well and happy, and his departure for Capri is a matter of course.

The King of Italy will soon leave Rome for Monza, which is to him what Windsor is to Queen Victoria, his favorite residence. It is rumored that the Russian Czar will visit him in October.

Cardinal Rampolla has given 100,000 francs towards a fund for providing and restoring the vestments and ecclesiastical furnishings for the Basilica.

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All who take an interest in the monuments of the sternest will be glad to learn that the works for the reconstruction of the celebrated fountain of Sixtus V., which stood near the Ponte Sisto at the entrance to the Trastevere quarter, and which was demolished to make room for a new street in the days of the "piano rigatore" may already begin, and that the historic Fontana, as it was called, will soon be complete and perfect in all its parts as it was on the day before its demolition.

It is universally known that no one in Europe has taken a deeper or more painful interest in the Cuban 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.

hoped that, as the result of all this diplomatic activity, an armistice will soon be concluded which will practically mean the beginning of the end. The Pontiff, while denouncing the war between two Christian nations, has never during the whole course, departed from the line of strict neutrality adopted by the Holy See, and has imparted very precise orders to his clergy on the matter.

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The name of Archbishop Dubanel, of Ottawa, is being freely mentioned as that of the probable successor of the late Cardinal Tachereau.



# Note and Comment

Politics cannot be spoken of as a profession. The term, though in very general use, is clearly a misnomer. A professional 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 Wilfrid Laurier; though we find that in the bulk of political preferment and distinction the greater number of Government 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-made, 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 desire of giving the occupation a definite status, though it is sufficiently 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 occupation; to men in the American Congress they constitute a desirable business opening and are largely availed of to promote the personal and individual material interests of those who succeed in entering either branch of the Legislature. In Canada, it is to be hoped, those who are in public life, 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 unspilled 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, honorable and profitable study, and it is well that, while all should not ambition political distinction all should inform themselves on the history of their country, its constitution and the character of those who make and guard it; that the masses should be thoroughly educated, and that those who are elected to representative positions should feel that they 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 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 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 yards 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

policy of the Empire which requires that the navy of Great Britain shall be equal to the combined fleets of any two powers. 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 six 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 Suez Canal. It is regrettable that the boom in battleships cannot be shared by the merchant navy of the Empire.

Generosity, like ambition, sometimes overleaps 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 presence of mind and pluck of a "small boy." Professions of nudging gratitude were profuse, coupled with expressions of admiration for the courage and coolness of the youth who had averted what might, and no doubt would have been a great disaster. That the prevalence of such feelings 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 hour. 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 was probably not intended to receive notoriety. It is true the sum paid to the young hero may not enable him to visit Saratoga, Orchard Beach or Canea, but it will give him a glorious trip around the mountain, a second to Hochelaga and the Sulphur Spring, a night at Solmer Park and a ride in the elevated cars to the mountain with a sandwich and a glass of buttermilk thrown in, and what more can any ambitious youngster desire.

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

Some idea of how the rich grow richer may be realized from the following increases in value 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 so marked in recent months that shares have advanced in value from 20 to 210. Mr. Pullman left to his heirs 40,000 shares of this stock. At 100 this stock would be worth \$4,000,000 and at 210 it would have advanced to \$8,400,000. This it has done and the amount of appreciation in value is \$4,400,000. Mrs. Pullman, having chosen to accept her dower rights, receives one-third of this as well as of the other property in the estate. It is seen that the increase in her share of this one 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 its own account.

### 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 present 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 strolling 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, they sent their representatives.

Carelessness 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 organs.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a 1008 page medical work, profusely illustrated, will be sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to cover postage only. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

# THE PRESBYTERIANS OF ULSTER.

The Difference in Their Political Attitude Since the Days of the Rebellion.

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

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 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 appeared in the May number of the Review, in which the question was asked: 'Why is the political attitude of Presbyterian 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 fight for separation 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 proclivities of 'the great mass of the farming and trading classes in Ulster' with the proverbial grain of salt. Our own opinion is that 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 pique and unconcern of an alteration in the form of Government at Dublin Castle.

We do not, of course, mean to assert that if Protestant 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-countrymen, just as we are far from holding any such opinion concerning the Catholic people of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, or Ulster itself. The oppressed have always resorted to them the sacred right of rebellion. What we do assert is that we totally disbelieve the theory that there is any purely sentimental attachment to the mere form of English rule in Ulster and that, on the contrary, its people of all creeds would accept the announcement of a change of Government with as much indifference as the majority of the people of England or of France would receive the intelligence that Parliament or the Chamber had revised the Constitution 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 Review,' however, thinks differently, and he is, of course, entitled to hold and express his own opinion. Having 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 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 imprisonment 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 malcontents of Ulster, and that after the rebellion the union was looked to as the chief hope for Ireland's future?" All that the quotations really prove, however, is that both Neilson and Rowan regarded the Union—as the majority of the Catholics of Ireland regarded it—as being likely to end the abominable system of tyranny and corruption which made men of the type of Clarendon 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, avaricious tyranny of the squireen, the agent, and the tithes proctor. The local magistracy was an engine for wreaking personal and political spite upon those who showed any trace of independence." It is gratifying to learn that the Unionism of Ulster Presbyterians is due to the memories here referred to,

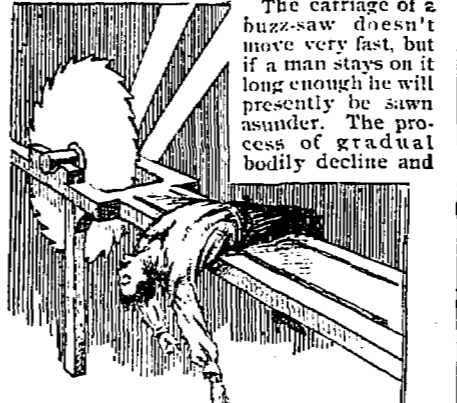
and not to any unintelligent fear of their Catholic brethren in other portions of the country. It must be obvious that a wisely guided native Government could in a very brief period, indeed, allay fears which are no more justifiable than would be the dread that a modern Irish Parliament would renew the 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 unreal 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 patriotism imposes on them.—Dublin 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. Alexander M. Barbier is his name. Father Barbier was born July 18, 1873, at Ile-et-Vilaine, Brittany, France. He made his college studies at the 'Little Seminary' of Saint Meen, in Brittany. In 1891 he determined to consecrate his life to God in the holy priesthood, and entered the 'Great Seminary' at Rennes, 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, so 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 Rennes, 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 says 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 men in barracks are gradually, by their example and practice, bringing other boys who are inclined to be wayward and carried 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 testifying their faith 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 process 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 diseases have no chance to get a foot-hold. A teaspoonful or two before meals, in a little water, gives the digestive organism power to assimilate the blood-making, nerve-toning, strength-building properties of the food. It enables the liver and excretory system to clear the circulation of bilious poisons and remove all waste matter from the body. It replaces worn-out tissue with hard muscular 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 Buffalo, 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 physician in the treatment of obstinate, chronic diseases. His prescriptions must not be confounded with the numerous "boon 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; Tamarac \$1.75; Mill blocks, stove lengths, \$1.50. J. C. MCDIARMID, Richmond Square, Phone 8353.

# SOME FEATURES OF THE WAR.

The Arbitrary Action of Congress in Plunging the Country into War

WITHOUT CONSULTING THE ELECTORATE.

The Methods in Making Appointments 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 whether it is leading us,' says:—

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 Congress. 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 not the upholder of the electoral body. It is a fact which none can deny or overlook 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 legislative, 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 United 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 hand 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 appointments 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 stated that after playing fast and loose with General Miles, this eminent soldier has been called upon to do at a late day what he should have been commissioned 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 Southern 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 surprise that Fitzhugh Lee and his compatriots in arms, from the South, have been apparently ignored. It will be curious 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 Western 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 curse.'

### 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 professed 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 entrusted with the responsibilities of government.

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

took up arms in behalf of humanity and civilization. But neither humanity nor 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 chapparral barbarism.

### Vulgar Curiosity.

[Catholic Witness, Detroit.] While we are patting ourselves on the back and telling each other what a fine 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 these people that nothing could be so bitter or so humiliating to the 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 nations. So it would seem that some of these preachers who are following 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 Earl of Aberdeen.

Gilbert John Elliot-Murray-Kesteven, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund (C. K. 1813), Baron Minto (Great Britain, 1797), a baronet of Scotland (1797), wears the volunteer officer's decoration; was for a time lieutenant in the Scots Guards, and served in Afghanistan, Egypt, Canada, etc. He is a son of the 3rd earl, was born July 2, 1845, and succeeded to the title in 1891. He married, in 1883, Mary Caroline, daughter of Gen. Hon. Charles Grey, and has two sons and three daughters, Lady Ellen Nina Evelyn Sibell, born 1881; Lady Ruby Florence Mary, born 1883; 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, Roxburghshire, and Melgund, Farfar, the London residence being 6 Audley square, 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 membership 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 officers 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. Roche, 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. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.



AT CLIF. 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 Burke, of Albany, N.Y. His assistant priest was the Very Rev. Dr. Walsh, of Plattsburgh, and the Deacons of Honor were the Revs. Thos. McMillan, of New York, and the Rev. Dr. William J. Kerby, of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

St. Paul gives as the characteristics of the age, to which he refers as: first the refusal to hear sound doctrine; 2nd, the search, though most inconsistently, for new teachers and the heaping of them upon each other; 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.

Sunday afternoon was devoted to reading and quiet chats in the various beautiful 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 talent upon a moment's notice - Miss Winifred Kehoe, of New York, piano selection of the 'Maiden's Prayer'; Mr. Lawlor, 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 'Fioolo'; Mrs. Roche, of New York, sang 'Kathleen Mavourneen,' and Miss I. N. Dunphy accompanied her.

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

Much in Little

Especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine

Hood's Pills

Best, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory, prevent colds, fever, cure all the ills, no headache, jaundice, constipation, etc.

Introduced in the curriculum of the School in the form of a pedagogic course for the benefit of the teachers of the public schools who are attending the Summer 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 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, D. C., gave a series of lectures upon Sociology; the Rev. J. F. X. O'Connor, of New York, gave a series of lectures, illustrated by stereopticon views upon the ancient Grecian and Roman art; the Hon. J. H. McGuire, Mayor of Syracuse, N.Y., lectured upon municipal problems, and Rev. Walter Elliot, related tales of his missionary travels, and answered all questions put to him concerning the various articles and dogmas of the Catholic Church.

The weekly hops given at the Champlain Club are the source of much enjoyment to all the School. They are both formal and informal, and begin at nine o'clock, and continue to twelve when a light luncheon is served and all repair to their respective cottages. The outing features of the School, such as swimming, rowing, fishing, cycling, tennis and ball playing, are proving themselves highly popular among the visitors of the School.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN

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

St. Ann's Young Men's Society, with its old-time spirit of enterprise, has decided to hold an excursion to the Catholic 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.

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 apparatus by which to strike the hours of time automatically 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.

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 power.

THE LAKE ST. JOHN REGION.

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 Lake 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.

To get time to realize the features of the district I stopped over at the handsome village of St. Raymond, a quiet but thriving little town watered by a fine river and enclosed by high mountains. It has benefited by the construction of the Lake St. John Railway, which brings it into close touch with Quebec, thus giving it a market for the products of the locality. I spent a pleasant evening with Mr. Henry Pelletier, one of the staunch and veteran merchants of the place, and with a man of large experience and wide knowledge of the country.

All along this region the traveller meets with one surprise after another, for, especially in the course of the Batisseau, 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.

Lake Kiskisink, or Cedar Lake, is holiday headquarters of the Matabetochon Fishing and Game Club, which counts several New England millionaires in its membership. Then there are Philadelphia and Springfield sportsmen who also have 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 wilderness 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.

tion that upon the foundations already laid towns will be built and prosperous communities developed in future years.

After emerging from the wild mountain 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 breathe easier to taste of the refreshing breezes that blow over the wide expanse of country around it.

At Chambord Junction comes the pointing of the ways, the main line continuing straight on to Chicoutimi, while the branch heads for Roberval. The latter town is prettily situated on the shore of Lake St. John and by reason of its great fishing facilities and splendid hotel accommodation, it is regarded as the headquarters of anglers and pleasure-seeking tourists generally.

But for people of slender purses and economical habits and retiring dispositions there are other places here which offer all the pleasures of a home at very modest charges. I preferred the house of Mr. Alphonse Maréchal, and found it so nice and cozy that I was sorry to leave it at the end of my visit.

The village of Roberval, which lies in its fine retreats and economical positions. It is a fine fishing and game spot, and has its own fishing and game club. The village is a fine fishing and game spot, and has its own fishing and game club. The village is a fine fishing and game spot, and has its own fishing and game club.

The above-named convent, of which Rev. Father Maréchal is the respected chaplain, is a sad and thrilling history, as being the scene of the fatal fire of January 20, 1877, which completely destroyed the building and involved the loss of seven precious lives.

Taken altogether, Roberval is a very desirable place to live in and its future growth is assured by its picturesque situation and favored agricultural prospects. Of course, its old time isolation has been relieved by the opening of the Lake St. John Railway.

On the afternoon of the 23rd July I witnessed, here, a curious freak of atmospheric disturbance; the forenoon was warm and genial, but clouds instantly lowered and poured down hailstones as big as marbles, or rather irregular shaped lumps of ice, which actually covered the ground and remained in shape for some time.

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 tree lot, and the Government offers recompense for clearing it. Under such conditions the available land will soon be taken up.

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 Saguenay and the thriving municipality of Chicoutimi in another paper.

WM. ELLISON.

Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum is sold by all good druggists. 10 cts. a bottle.

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Pure blood is, for women, the foundation of good health, as impure blood is the seat of all diseases.



MRS. JAMES JACKSON.

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I have been suffering for years, if your case is severe, we advise that you begin to take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, you would consult your physician specialist. We wish that your wife would write him a full description of her case, telling him of everything that may be done for her, as you direct to the Medical Dept., B. X. 206, Montreal, Canada.

It will explain your troubles so clearly that you will at once understand the cause of your sickness. You can consult our physician as often as you wish, and as you wish to know how he will always answer you with his best attention; always for nothing, it costs you nothing to consult him. Our only desire in doing this is that you take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, and follow his advice, and we know that you will have been cured who have been cured by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. I have been cured by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. I have been cured by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are the only pills presented to you by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. The merchant who speaks to you in that way only does it because he wants to make a little more money on your purchase; he does not care for your health; but we do; we want to be cured, if you will only take the genuine Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are always sold in bottles of 50 pills for 50c. They are never sold in any other way. If your druggist does not have them, send us 50c in stamps for one box, or \$2.00 by registered letter for one year, or for six boxes. When you write always give your full name and address to prevent all delay of shipment. Address: Dr. Franco-American Chemical Co., B. X. 206, Montreal.

CARD OF THANKS.

The Sisters of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum and of St. Bridget's Hospital, to the orphan and inmates of these institutions, for their most generous and devoted friendship, and for the delightful outing and picnic which he was mainly instrumental in procuring them on last Friday, on the Summit of Lac Beauport grounds.

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# The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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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 work.

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. There 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 performed by devoted Catholic laymen.

As this society is a very useful auxiliary to our clergy, it is desirable that conferences should be established in every parish in the city. We are sorry to note that there is no conference in some of our English-speaking parishes. 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 considerable spiritual improvement. The benefits it produces are not merely confined to the poor and distressed. They are felt 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 NEWSPAPER.

It is with great surprise that we have read, in many of our American Catholic contemporaries, editorial articles opposed to the idea of starting a Catholic daily newspaper. Some of the reasons urged against the project are altogether too ridiculous to be noticed. The best answer that can be made to them is to point to the fact that thriving Catholic dailies are published in Dublin, Cork, Belfast, and other Irish cities, in not one of which is there nearly the Catholic population of either New York or Chicago; in Paris and other continental European capitals—nay, even in the town of Freiburg, Switzerland. The Catholics of those cities are not in any way different from their co-religionists of the United States; and the only difference between the editors of the Catholic dailies published there and those of their Protestant contemporaries is that of religious belief. Those Catholic editors are not at all endowed with the ideal attributes which some of our American weekly contemporaries, in their inexperience or innocence, to put it mildly, consider to be necessary qualifications. They are simply Catholic journalists, who have been trained on daily newspapers. Their faith and their training are the only qualifications 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, despite the inane opposition of several Catholic weeklies, the necessity of establishing Catholic daily journals will soon bring them into existence. Those 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 good and a noble one the wish can only be attributed to moral cowardice. It is creditable that there is not a single Catholic daily newspaper in the United States, where there are so many big cities which contain large numbers of

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

Montreal has already set a good example in this respect. Several years ago, when the English-speaking population of the city was but from 35,000 to 40,000, and when there were two well-conducted 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 English-speaking 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 prisoners in the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary made both night and day hideous with their concerted howls because they had been deprived of their usual allowance of tobacco. While we believe that justice should be rigidly meted out to law breakers, 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 cases, to make the prisoners incurably morose, to increase their enmity towards society, and to interfere with the reformatory influence which incarceration is supposed to exert.

That this treatment may be carried too far, is evident from a description which the New York Herald publishes of a wealthy prisoner who is imprisoned in a Brooklyn jail as the result of a civil action. It was his eccentricity in regard to concealing his wealth that led to his 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 treads loose with screams and yells. A jangle of English noblemen shooting tigers with dynamite guns is breathless silence compared with the uproar of this rich Yankee. Fifty-nine years ago he was born in Connecticut, at Portland, they say. He was a lusty bane. Yet even in the convulsions of whooping cough he gave no hint of the vocal terrors he has displayed in Raymond Street Jail. The prisoners plug their ears when he begins. Warden Bergen says that the combined disorders of twenty-five years are child's play compared with the riot of this man White.

Why is the man imprisoned? It will naturally be asked. On grounds which are extraordinary. A few years ago his wife, who had considerable means, fell ill and died. Before their marriage Mr. White signed a document renouncing for ever all claim to her money. On her death, therefore, their only surviving son became heir, and the father became guardian and administrator by law. He declared the property to be worth \$30,000 and paid the tax on that amount. Legal investigation showed that the \$30,000 personal property, as scheduled by the father, was really worth \$150,000. Then the Long Island Loan and Trust Company was made guardian of the boy, and at once it began proceedings to compel the father to render a 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 lawyers nor detectives could discover the whereabouts of the missing \$120,000 worth of securities. He refused to turn over a book or a dollar to the administrator. Then the rich man was committed to jail for having cheated the tax gatherer out of the amount of duty collectable on \$120,000. It is a queer case.

The Courier de Soir, Paris, says that the council of the Legion of Honor has erased the name of M. Zola, the novelist, whose present whereabouts is unknown to the authorities, and now under sentence of a year's imprisonment and a heavy fine after conviction in connection with the now famous Esterhazy court-martial case.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S HOME RULE TREACHERY.

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 interesting 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 intrinal 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. Gladstone's cabinet, ostensibly on the ground that Under the Home Rule bill of 1886 the Irish members were not to be retained in the British Parliament. Sir George, 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 Nationalists were prepared to accept a compromise as to a number of them sitting now and then, as a matter of form, in the British Parliament.

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. Labouchere, who, whilst an uncompromising Home Ruler, at the time enjoyed the confidence of Mr. Chamberlain. He appointed to himself the task of renouncing 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 put in writing, Mr. Chamberlain dictating the terms, Mr. Labouchere acting as scribe—an arrangement which recalls the circumstances under which what is known in history as the Benedictine 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, on the question of retaining them at Westminster. He wanted them to be retained and to vote on every bill that

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 session, 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 safer 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 resumed his seat 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 surrender, 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 eloquent 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. Chamberlain's opposition to the first Home Rule bill because it did not keep the Irish members in the British parliament, 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 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 spite of Mr. Chamberlain.

## IRISH 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 statement of the case is characterized by his customary lucidity. 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 rules 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 salaries 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 valid—and it is to be assumed that they did—it is not easy to understand what was the meaning of their seeking to get from the Teachers' Executive Committee a formal undertaking that the rules would be submitted to by the teachers. On the other hand, if the treasury authorities did not regard the new rules as legally valid, there is

no ground on which they could succeed 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 intended, 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 so.

## A CATHOLIC PESSIMIST.

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

"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 best to neutralize the influence of the bad papers printed in their mother-tongue, but that we have nothing to learn 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 and wield no appreciable influence. Is it not time, though, that they saw the 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 foe outside our ranks?

## PRIESTS WHO WRITE 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 journals 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 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 warfare. Pen, as well as tongue, is now a necessary weapon; 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." It is owing to the importance of such work that Leo XIII. has time and again blessed 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 to-day, owing to the cheerful assistance lent to it by priests who contribute to its columns timely articles on interesting subjects, and who also furnish it with short and pithy reports of events that occur in their parishes and that are of interest to their flocks. We are well

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 well-earned tribute to the heroism of the 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 signaled by what most people would have regarded as a very bad omen, for as he was preparing to leave the shore-boat which took 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 gangway 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 England.

Dr. Slayter died a martyr to his duty and a hero; his companions, Drs. Garvie, were equally true and brave as his assistants; and were they or Dr. Slayter alive to-day, there are no men who would more willingly endorse the tribute H. J. M. pays to the heroic self-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 the terrible contagion that surrounded them, and with fearlessness, energy and activity did splendid service in the cause of humanity and religion on that sadly memorable occasion. Honor to whom honor is due; it was due to all here mentioned; let all share it.

We have every reason to congratulate ourselves upon the prompt manner in which a large number of our subscribers observe the rule of paying their subscriptions 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 forgetfulness overlook 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. has given the police for many years, and the liberal treatment accorded to the "fleet," it is only just that some explanation should be given by the executive 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 connected.

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 Jaime, with a view to combining in a plan of campaign.







# IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

## 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 absolutely candid friend; one who is neither a tale bearer nor a gossip; who does not buzz unnecessary nagging into your ears, but who will not hesitate to cut down through your pride and your vanity, and straight to your heart if need be. She offers no advice if she be 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 doll when she has finished, your respect for her and her candor 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 a knave's cooking. There who mouth sweet words and turn made-to-order smiles up at you are not the ones who think most wisely of 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 lazy head goes with a lazy tongue, 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 pride themselves upon having an opinion on every subject; but usually they are young, and always they are disagreeable women. The candid woman is as candid to herself as she is to you, and when she has not—for lack of knowledge, or lack of training, or lack of brains—a real opinion on some thing, she is asked about, she does not in the least mind telling you so.

It is said that a woman is not happy in travelling unless she is accompanied by a number of good sized Saratoga trunks. A writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, in answer to a correspondent who was preparing for a short vacation and somewhat anxious about the question of her going away wardrobe, said:

As she has honored me with a request for my opinion as to what to include in her holiday outfit, the most important thing I will say first, and 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 dowdy.

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 expense of getting one just now, she should match one just now as nearly as possible and make or have made a little 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 week it is by far the wisest plan to take 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 town. But more than the jacket suits 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, 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, but not weak nor ungifted nor unintelligent. Her example has made womanhood 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 model to keep before you, the woman to love."

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

An American journal says:—Girls about to marry should guard against choosing men who are so clever that 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.

**YOU NEED Hood's Sarsaparilla** if your blood is impure, your appetite gone, your health impaired. Nothing builds up health like HOOD'S.

## HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

BENEDICT BELL, in offering some advice to a young correspondent in regard to rules of living, writes in the Sacred Heart Review as follows:

You can not create steam without proper fuel, and good food is necessary to make the human engine work properly. Therefore, I say, do not attempt to live on corn meal mush entirely because 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 better things. Besides, it is the most expensive thing in the world to use, and will make a hole in your pocket that your mother, your sister 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 he might go on with his work. My impression always was that he should have come to bed when nature said it was time, so that he might arise fresh in the morning to pursue his studies with a clear brain. I'll bet dollars to doughnuts, as the saying goes, that he never accomplished much. He probably died young.

It is a well known fact that those persons who think the least about whether their food is wholesome or otherwise, but only whether it is delicious or not, are seldom or never troubled with indigestion. On the contrary, those persons who are forever considering their food from a digestive standpoint are the greatest sufferers from indigestion. A healthy person, it is true, seldom thinks of food being unwholesome if the food appeals only to his appetite. That which is unwholesome is not delicious to a healthy person. His taste is an unerring guide. It is only when the taste is corrupted by some organic disease, or acid often is, by a morbid condition brought about from continually dwelling on the digestion, that the taste cannot be depended upon.

In preparing tomatoes for cups in which to serve the various mixtures that are prepared as tomato salad, the skin should be removed. If firm, round tomatoes are selected, this is not a difficult matter to accomplish with a sharp knife. If they must be parboiled, it should be done some hours before they will be used, in order that they may become thoroughly chilled again.

A mayonnaise of chicken is an easier way to serve left-over cold chicken than its preparation in salad. The chicken is cut in neat pieces, from which bone, gristle and skin are removed, and each dipped in a mayonnaise before being placed on bits of crisp lettuce arranged on a platter. Cold veal is sometimes served in this way for a tea or supper dish.

Ham nudins are a slight variation of ham fritters. A light batter is made with a pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a scant cup of milk, one egg, beaten light before it is added, a little salt, and a half teaspoonful of sugar. Chop about a cupful of cold boiled ham very fine and stir into the batter, which it will be 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 taken out they are dropped at once into cold water to keep their color; the shells are afterwards removed and the eggs put into good vinegar in which 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 a time.

To clean gold picture frames, beat the white of an egg; add to it one pint of cold water; moisten your frames with this mixture, using a sponge. Then with a soft flannel carefully wipe. Take a second cloth, perfectly dry, and give the frames a light rubbing. If the frames are not clean and bright after this treatment you had better take them to a glazier and have them regilded.—August Ladies' Home Journal.

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 he has headache and feels so miserable when he is without coffee. If it is only the hot drink he requires why not take a cup of clear hot water or a cup of cereal coffee? Children should drink cold water?

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 instantly to the occasion, it is admirable, while a woman has by nature intuition and a power of interesting the feelings of those around her, which makes tact involuntary.

## WHIMS OF FASHION.

TO follow the whims of fashion is a most costly undertaking. Many are the houses where the dark clouds of sorrow hover through some member of it becoming a slave to the whimper of the fickle old Dame. The fashion authority of the New York Post hints at the desire for changes in the 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 sleek like skirts of today 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 satisfactory at that.

For the woman who cannot afford many gowns, the perfectly plain white is, perhaps, the best she can elect for. With this can then be worn—in these days of countless waist accessories—all sorts of tasteful and varied fittings. It serves as a background and foundation of either jackets, fichus, berthas, collarettes, or fancy fronts of lace, chiffon, ribbon, satin, etc., all more or less elaborate. The various collar bands attached to these different accessories help to adjust and keep them in position, and the slightly pouching drapery at the waist is attached to a belt, sash or girdle or the front may be carefully held in position by a number of little fancy stick pins. Change is innumerable, effective, and not expensive, may be wrought by this economical mode of always looking well and freshly dressed.

Charming light and delicate are the toilets for midsummer, with waists of shirred, tucked, and pleated mousseline de soie and skirts of white or tinted silk or Liberty satin. A lovely gown of canary colored mousseline de soie has a waist of mousseline de soie the same shade, laid in very fine pleats alternating with frilly rows of shirred edged with very narrow Valenciennes lace. A ruffle of the pleated mousseline is arranged on the left side of a band of embroidered silk muslin, which goes across the waist and forms the belt and collar. The close sleeves are made up over very thin canary silk, and shirred and laced to match the waist on the outside of the arm its entire length. The silk skirt has three ruffles of mousseline de soie laid over silk, finely shirred, and set on about twelve inches apart.

Sailor made suits of white or colored lines or pigot, worn at the fashionable watering-places show many of the skirts made after the graceful five gored models, with small closely fitted, round-fronted jackets open over vests of colored linen. If the costume is white, and of white pigot or linen, if the gown is colored, the linen vests being tucked, finished with brier stitching and tiny pearl studs. Fancy linen braid in very pretty patterns is also seen on trim, stylish duck suits, made extra with an open jacket, or a blouse with a deep yoke at the back.

With the picturesque large hats of the summer, laden with flowers, tulle, feathers and lace, and the ruffles, over-skirts and floating draperies, easiness of necessity are the invariable accompaniment, and these are not only seen on toilets of every sort of diaphanous character, but on those of weightier material. More of the easiness of either description are knotted or rosetted 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 fringed. Many of the sarah and other silk sashes are cut in rounded shape at the ends, and finished with scalloped rows of lace-shirred footing, ruffles, or frills matching the gown. On a dress of fawn or nun's grey, a sash of white silk, trimmed on the ends with narrow white lace, is most dainty and charming. Inch-wide satin ribbon, in white or colors, is likewise a most effective garniture, when this forms the decoration on the bouffants and other portions of the dress. With these sashes, the narrow-folded belt is still preferred to the wider ones, except, perhaps, when the waist is uncommonly long and slim, or the gown in special empire style.

American papers announce that the bustle is 'coming in' once more. It is announced 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 fit lock at the back so much dreaded by every woman. It stays where it belongs, and, 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 corset box after the corset has been packed—in fact, that is the way it is sent home. It is a curious looking little affair made of four pieces of steel, covered with satin, 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 figure. The corset is provided with little straps and the bustle is attached to it by

means of four 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.

## 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 overlooking 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 roof.

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

Once 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 you!"

"Do you 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 having 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 servants to take the lion away.

The lion would not go with them, but drew nearer its master, and at last sat down under his chair with its head between his knees.

"Oh," said he, "if he went to let him bite!"

The servants went out, and Sir Henry wrote on. The lion sank from a sitting position into that of a lion couchant. All was quiet for several hours save the scratching 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 Underfoot in Fiji.  
(From the St. James' Gazette.)

The curious fire ceremony of Fiji was described at the last meeting of the Ottawa Institute by Dr. Hocken of Dunedin, who, with Dr. Colquhoun, 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 inlet 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 five 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 oven, 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 carefully examined by the doctors both before and after the ceremony. The fire had not affected the simple articles of dress they wore, and the men showed no symptoms of distress, and their pulses were unaffected. The soles of their feet, 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 presumably 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 perfectly 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 persons 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 experience the noise will not make the slightest impression upon the sereenader, 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 the ordinary missile.

(From the Topeka State Journal.)

George Lugden, the little old-fashioned man who has supervision of the elevator in the Post Office building, is the victim of a peculiar physical phenomenon.

Eighteen years ago, to day he suffered a sunstroke in Lawrence, and on this date every year since that time he has felt the effects of the sunstroke. When he wakes up in the morning it is with a feeling of drowsiness, and when he puts on his hat he finds that his head is larger than when he took it off the night before. In walking, at intervals his vision falls him, and he staggers about as if intoxicated. He also invariably has a dull, beating pain at the base of the brain. The symptoms continue during the day of July 18, and on the following day he is in his usual good state of health.

Mr. Lugden is having all the symptoms to day that he has had without intermission 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 it seems to fit so tightly that he can hardly bear to keep it on. He is suffering a dull 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'Keefe to be a member of the Board of Education, Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, has

made the first appointment as yet made of a Catholic lady to be a member of the Board. Mrs. O'Keefe passed through the public school course and taught school for some years. She has been a member of the Executive Committee of the National Press League, and was its international representative in the World's Fair year. She was a charter member of the Catholic Woman's National League, in which she served as president two terms. She served on the editorial staff of both the old Herald and the Chronicle, and has written several magazine articles.

Second Lieut. William E. Trull, of Company G, Seventy-First N. Y. Volunteers has arrived in New York city on sick leave, suffering from a wound received in the fight before Santiago. In an interview he said: "I am a Protestant, but I want to tell you that those Catholic Sisters in the hospital at Key West are angels from heaven. They showed a preference in their work but simply made everybody comfortable. They are working night and day too!"

The Jesuit's villa at Santa Cruz, the summer home of the Jesuit Fathers, Brothers and professors of Santa Cruz College, San Andreas, caught fire recently from a defective flue and burned to the ground.

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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 MacDonald Cowie, of the City of Montreal aforesaid, Doctor of Medicine, presently in the Territory of Arizona, in the United States of America, Defendant.  
The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.  
Montreal, 26th July, 1888.  
WILL BRUCE,  
Dep. Prothonotary.

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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 Catholic feeling of confidence and security that their commercial pre-eminence ran no risk of being ever seriously impeded. 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 manufactures. 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 western hemispheres. Their goods match and often outmatch ours in the open market. 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 undeniable that our exports have of late years suffered an unpleasant 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 and entailing vastly more serious consequences, than any conflict carried on by powder and shot. The very existence of our commercial—which is equivalent to our national existence—is at stake.

How has such a condition of commercial antagonism arisen? And how have we gone down so much before that antagonism? The answer seems to be, if we may trust those whose position and interests entitle them to be heard, that we have gone on in our old ways and have neglected to move with the times. *Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis* is an old and a true saying. But, unfortunately, many of us, and this is as true of aggregations of men as of individuals, have philosophy enough to admit the first part of the adage, but not wisdom sufficient to realize the necessity 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 requirements of trade; that without scientific training our industrial population had absolutely no chance of meeting competition from foreign 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 acquiesced 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 thoroughly to impart the necessary training in scientific knowledge. The men who carried to a successful issue this vast and beneficial reform deserve the thanks of a grateful 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 another man. But do you sell it as well? Is our commercial knowledge equal to our trade technique? What have we to offer for commerce? We have trained, or are training fast, the men who see to the manufacture of the goods, but have we trained anyone to put them on the world's markets? It is not pleasant 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 of business, while at home also the majority of our foreign correspondents are likewise foreigners. For years, therefore, we have been giving to foreigners the practical experience and knowledge of our manufactures and business methods, thus qualifying these foreigners to meet us, sooner or later, as dangerous competitors. Moreover, in France, Germany and Austria, large grants are made by Government to support complete and systematic courses of commercial education. Germany, France, Russia and America have scores of purely commercial schools and institutions.

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 old 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 valuelessness 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 Peking.

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 from 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 secular.

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 averse 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 institutions will prove a heavy drain on our already enfeebled resources. But that cannot be helped. It may be to some extent reduced by attaching, as a subsidiary department, a commercial school to our existing colleges. But whether this will prove successful, considering the difficulty of providing fully-equipped teachers, may fairly be reckoned 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, 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 those whom the task of provision for it will most intimately concern. It would be a thousand pities if our Catholic young men were debarred from higher commercial pursuits, or were forced into non-Catholic colleges in search of commercial education and training. Yet it is hopeless to expect that our own existing colleges, so largely framed for the education of the clergy, will suffice to meet the need. The whole problem only proves what a loss the Church suffers from the absence of a university, which, did she possess one, would provide the means of solving many of the difficulties with which she stands face to face to-day. Our people, both lower and middle-class, wish to rise and we all regret that our poverty prevents us from affording all the help we would wish.

### NOTES ON CATHOLIC NEWS.

A case which has attracted a great deal of attention in Catholic circles in Watertown is that of one Henry Dixon who died some six months ago, leaving an estate valued at \$8,000, the greater part of which he left by will to St. Patrick's Church of that place. The Watertown Times gives the following account of the case. It says:—

A few days before the old negro white-washer 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 Ballew, 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 institutions. Rev. C. E. Dorr, pastor of the St. Anthony 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 and undue influence. Brown, Carlisle & Hago represented the Attorney General, and John Lansing, Joseph Nellis and James A. Ward appeared for the proponents.

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 Surrogate Adams has just handed down his decision, which is as follows: 'I find, first, that said will was duly 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 admitting said will to probate.'

At the great temperance demonstration in Music Hall, Boston, Aug. 10, at which Father Scully will preside, the

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. Louis, and Mr. J. Washington Logue, of Philadelphia.

On Sunday, June 12th, at Hobart, Tasmania, the Most Rev. Dr. Daniel Murphy, who is still happily in the enjoyment of good health, celebrated his sacerdotal 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 Gartlan, S. J., of North Sydney, who is at present on 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 Anthony 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 Tents.

John D. McGillivray, writing to the New York Herald from Dawson, N.W.T., in regard to the results at the Klondike, presents a very spirited account of the difficulties in the gold districts. It is no doubt colored to suit American tastes. The total yield of gold will this year amount to something between \$12,000,000 and \$20,000,000. Out of this, directly and indirectly, the Canadian Government will take in taxes the following sums:—

Placing the gold yield at \$12,000,000 the royalty will be \$1,100,000 or more. On each claim \$2,500 of output is exempt from the ten per cent. royalty, and it would be a very liberal estimate to say that \$1,000,000 is exempt. Each miner must pay \$10 for a license. Under the regulations this includes any one who owns, locates, or works for wages in mines, and as a consequence nearly every man and woman in the district takes out a license. There should be issued this year, therefore, certainly not less than 20,000 licenses, which will yield a revenue of \$200,000.

The water front of Dawson, which for sanitary reasons should have been left open, has been leased for \$300,000 a year to people who will clear \$100,000 a year from it. The town lots of Dawson, outside the Harper-Ladue survey or main town, was squatted upon by people who came in last year and this spring. They were told that a small tax would be levied as soon as a survey should be made.

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, and probably much larger, sum will come from the sale of the lots in the main part of the town. Mr. Buley collected before Major Walsh came in nearly \$50,000 from the saloon men for permits to sell liquors.

According to the newspapers from the outside, the Canadian government is charging \$2 a gallon tax on liquors brought in here. I do not think that any one who watches the snowdrifts 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 release, 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 estimate at all closely.

At least 20,000 and probably 30,000 persons 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 supplies purchased in British Columbia. Yet many of those who come are traders, who bring large supplies bought in the States.

Last year on some 2,500 tons brought up the river from St. Michael, Mr. Davis, the customs officer here, collected about \$70,000. This year, with nearly one hundred steamers in the river, at least ten times as much freight should come up. However, put the duty 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 to mine by dredging 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. How much this will amount to I cannot say. The tax on timber for various purposes is high, and the total should be a large item. The Gold Commissioner collects a small fee for each paper filed, there are fines collected; stamps sold and other sources of revenue which aggregate considerable.

Taking these main items, \$1,000,000 from royalty, \$300,000 from miners'

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licenses, \$30,000 from Dawson water front lease; \$100,000 from sale of Dawson town lots; \$50,000 from salmon permits; \$200,000 from the \$2 per gallon liquor permit tax; \$150,000 from leases of claim tax; \$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 Government submitted to the Canadian Parliament last spring the cost of government 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 way except in maintaining the police. 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 river.

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 creeks, save to the miners many times that in freight and largely increase next year's yield.

To-day the mud in the main and tributaries only a foot in Dawson is in places 12 feet deep. When Major Walsh declared on his arrival that Mr. Buley, of the North West Territory Government, had no right to collect a tax on salmon permits, the salmon-catchers who had paid \$2,000 each effort to put that money on the streets of Dawson if repaid. However, I suppose that this could not be repaid until the question of predilection is settled. The city of Dawson is now threatened with a pestilence. There are probably over 20,000 persons in the town, four-fifths of them living in tents, and yet not a cent is being spent by the officials to better their condition. Although nearly \$3,000,000 is being wrung from the miners, many of whom have to borrow money to pay tribute, they see no return made in the shape of better government.

During the last year there have been four sets of mining regulations for the Yukon district. First, there was the old set, which did not include any royalties, 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 arrive here until last October, although it was passed in May, I believe. However, on August 7 the royalty was charged 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 enforce 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 enforce 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 best could be made of bad 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 of all, many new small and liberal restrictions have been placed upon the locating and recording of claims which add to the confusion. No man now feels secure in his titles.

### 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 people loved him with an uncommon degree of love, which was not won by any toleration 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 Bay, 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 news to them. And instead of wishing to die 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 churchyard at Maryvale, which was not even his place of residence.

American engineers have just performed a feat at Bismarck, N. Dak., which has never before been equalled. It took them an entire year to make their preparations, and when all was ready they moved a pier of the Northern Pacific Railway bridge, weighing 9,000,000 pounds, about four feet in a few minutes.

Through the generosity of many influential friends of the Christian Brothers of Philadelphia, a grand summer residence has been purchased for them at Ocean City, N.J.

# THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

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

## DAINTY 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 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.

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

**PRETTY MUSLINS.** Organdies, Dimities G. G. G. Alsac's French and Dresden goods 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 12½c.

### Shirt Waist Value The Best in the World.

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

A novelty in Ladies' Shirt Waists, made of gingham and muslin, beautiful check effects with detachable collar (white linens) and self cuffs, yoke back and pouch front, made and finished in a thorough mastery manner, worth \$1.00, Sale price, 82c.

Hundreds of Stylish Shirt Waists from 25c each.

### Summer Silk Event.

On Monday morning the management of The Big Store will not only select a superb lot of Summer Silks, they consist of:

25 Pieces Light Summer Silks in exquisite check designs in a beautiful combination of fast colors. Worth 50c a yard, Sale price, 32c.

50 Pieces Fancy Striped Summer Silks on light foundations, grand value at 75c. Sale price, 5c.

65 Pieces Fine Flannel Striped Silks in shot effects and small designs, a rich variety of light and dark shades. Sale price, 75c.

## Household Linen Values.

Special attention is called to the tremendous Linen Values that The Big Store is offering during the Grand Sale—Vast pyramids of Bargains in the Reliable Linens all over the counter. All marked at less than Wholesale Prices.

### MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

## The S. CARSLY 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 eggs and the market is moderately active with no change in values to note. We quote: Selected new h. l. 12c to 13c; No. 1 candled stock, 10c to 11c; P.E.L. 12c to 10c; and eggs, at 8c to 9c per doz. Receipts were 643 cases.

Beans were dull and unchanged at 90c to 95c for primes and at 85c to 91c per bushel choice hand-picked, per bushel.

The market for honey continues dull and featureless. We quote: White clover comb, 11c to 12c; dark do., 8c to 10c; white strained, 6c to 7c, and dark, 4c to 5c.

Maple product is neglected and without change. We quote Syrup, in wood, 42c to 43c per lb., and in tin, 45c to 50c, as to size. Sugar, 6c to 6c per lb.

### DAIRY PRODUCE.

Cheese was decidedly unsettled to day and quotations varied greatly. In Ontario makes further business was noted in colored at 7½, and in some cases this figure was resumed, the holder asking a fraction more. Again, on the other hand, in contrast to this there was business in Ontario white cheese at 7½, and sales reported under that figure, even, but as they could not be verified they may be set down as doubtful. In Eastern makes 7½ appeared to be the prevailing idea with buyers, and while some confirmed pessimists claimed that goods were obtainable for less money, a fair range is 7½ to 7½. The cable is unchanged, and receipts were again very heavy, 21,330 boxes.

Butter also supplies a mass of conflicting information. For instance we know for a positive fact that 16½ was paid below Quebec for a line of 1,500 boxes creamery, which means 17c at the very least landed in Montreal. Exporters, however, contended that this price is an impossible one, and that 16½ is an extreme figure for creamery in boxes and 16c in tubs. These figures are rather more than many were willing to allow as possible yesterday. It is understood that practically all the creamery being bought at present is going into cold storage for shipment in September and October. The inference 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 18½ to day, and we quote 13½ to 13½, as a range, representing moderate ideas. Receipts of butter were 1,418 packages.

Brookville, Ont., July 28.—(Special)—At to-day's cheese board meeting the offerings were 1,875 boxes white and 2,444 colored. The market was of the very dullest character, and it was with great difficulty that the auctioneer induced the buyers to bid. W. A. Johnston had no competition at 7.18 for colored and 7½ for white. He bought 205 boxes colored. The others held for an advance on the curb and while some got 7½ and a few choice lots brought 7.11 10c. The bulk were sold, at the board prices.

### Pretty Prints.

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

**DRESS CAMBRICS,** fast dye and nice designs, fashionable summer shades, very desirable materials, 39 inches wide, usual value 11c, Sale price 8c.

**SILVER SILKS,** over 500 yards Silver Silk Dress Satens, 30 inches wide, fast dye, in rich and fashionable patterns, very stylish for summer costumes, shirt waist, usually sold at 40c to 45c a yard, Sale price, 27c.

### Summer Wrappers.

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

Ladies' Fancy Summer Wrappers, pretty scroll patterns, cut yoke back and front, very full, turn-down collar, laces, braid edging, in mauve, navy sky, pink and mourning effects. Sale price, \$1.22.

Ladies' Stylish Summer Wrappers, handsomely cut and richly finished, dainty trimming in embroidery and braid. Special Sale price, \$1.80.

### Summer Grenadines.

A very choice lot of Summer Grenadines will go on sale Monday morning. They are fast black in small checks, forming beautiful designs. The tonal materials are much sought after and will not last long at the low price, at 20c yard.

**FANCY GRENADINES** in Blue, Green, Cream, with bright silk and interwoven, producing wonderful effects. These goods are really double what they are marked. They'll go out quickly on Monday. Sale price, 25c yard.

About 5,000 boxes were sold. The balance are holding in cold storage, probably 1,500 boxes.

Kingston, Ont., July 28.—At the cheese board this afternoon 1,400 boxes were boarded; sales, 1,000 at 7c.

### JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS

## REMNANTS.

## DRESS GOODS.

Black and Colored, Plain and Fancy.

## Muslins, Gingham, Cotton Goods.

All laid out in very desirable lengths at

### HALF PRICE.

Mail Orders a Specialty.

### JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS

The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada.

St. Catherine & Mountain Sts.

## HATS

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

### A. DOIN,

1584 Notre-Dame Street, Opposite the Court House.