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Vol. LI, No. 3

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

A FEW REMARKS BY "CRUX."

The weather is too hot for lengthy reviews, and, hike all other ordinary mortals, I am somewhat lary during the torrid pariod. However, I have been rending a report of the Joint Episcopal (Frotestant) Commission of Biblical scholars, and cannot help asking the readers of the "True Witness" to peruse with me in section of that document, It is at once strange and incomprehensible—at least as far as I am concerned. Fossibly I am too deline for the fault of the great Protestant body represented by that commission. Of course, I have only a section of the report; the entire report has not yet come to hand, and this section only deals with the "marginal readings of the New Testament." But, for the life of me I cannot understand how a college of learned, highly educated men, who have made religion a special study and who base their condicting creeds—one and allupon the Bible alone, can believe that they possess the truth, when they admit that they do not understand how a college of learned, highly educated men, who have made religion a special study and who base their condicting creeds—one and allupon the Bible alone, can believe that they possess the truth, when they admit that they do not understand how a college of learned highly educated men, who have made religion a special study and who base their condicting creeds—one and allupon the Bible alone, can believe that they possess the truth, when they admit that they do not understand how a college of learned highly educated men, who have made religion a special study and who base their condicting creeds—one and allupon the Bible alone, can believe that they possess the truth, when they admit that they do not understand how a college of learned highly educated men, who have made religion a special study and who base their condicting creeds—one and allupon the Bible alone, can believe that they condition to re-write Shakospeare or Chaucer, because the works of both contain some terms that are not all understood by the speakers of modern English?

I will quote one more

Here is the history of that com-

Here is the history of that commission —

"The of the most important of the account of the control of the contr

orn English?

I will quote one more passage from this section of a report, and then await the full report, which I if if the property of the await the full report, which I if if the property of the commission to sift out of the very large number of alterations made in the familiar English text by the revised version ** se which are really important to make clear the sense of Holy Scripture. In many cases renderings preferable to those in its text are found in the margin of the revised version. Of these and of the renderings preferred by the American Revised Company the commission has made use with a view to the best presentation of the English Bible to the people of our time and country. The American revisers often suggest words and phrases better adapted to our meeds than those of the English translators of 1611 or 1881.

in better form. Every argument that he hest advanced is strong in favor of the Church that he seeks to indicate as a source of national danger.

PRESBYTERIAN'S KICK.—The Presbyterians of this country are up in arms against the injustice that they claim is tenus done them by the Government. The Presbyterian Unionist Voters' Association has is uniformly the growth of the paid Government appointments in the various departments shows that 182 have been given to Episcopulians and 20 to Presbyterians. If, the manifesto adds, 'the Government desire to treat Presbyterians with insult and contempt, it is hard to see how they could do so more effectually."

We find no lault with the Presbyterians for making public their gelevances, nor do we blame them for seeking fair representation; however, we would suggest that, in future, none of their body would condemn and oppose Catholics for attempting to get that which is equally, their right.

NEW BISHOP OF DROMORE.—

Dr. Walsh says no one could have witnessed unmoved the progress of one of those processions through the streets, consisting as many of them and women, rich and poor united by the hand of a common in the opportunity which the juicible afforded them of making a public profession of their fidelity to it.

PCLICE HUTS.—Five iron police hats have arrived in Sligo town for the southern district of the county of the southern district of the county. The sligo cardrivers are rear ranches in dispute, and the others close to Aclare. A reserve force of twenty-five policemen is also coming fown. The Sligo cardrivers have refused to convey the material for the huts to its destination.

A COMING DEDICATION.—St. Peter's Church, Lurgan, will be solventy the profession of the reflect profession of the reflective to the said that this of the county of the southern district of the county of the southern di

to get that which is equally their right.

NEW BISHOP OF DROMORE.—
On a recent Sunday the ancient diocese of St. Colman recaved a new bishop in the person of His Lordship Most Rev. Dr. O'Neill, says the Belfast 'Trish News,' a prelate and a patriot who will prove worthy of a long line of illustrious predecessors and of a splendid priesthood and people. The occasion was of the deepest interest to the Catholic people of the old 'Frontier Town and of the diocese. In great numbers priests and laity attended the solemn and impressive ceremony of the Episcopal Consecration. Ireland's Cardinal Primate was the consecrating bishop, and a number of the members of the venerable Hierarchy participated in the splendid ceremonial prescribed by the ritual of the Catholic Church for an event-of such special significance from a religious standpoint. Dr. O'Neil assumes the crozier of the bishopric with an intimate knowledge of the diocese. Himself a native of the old town of Dromore, His Lordship has spent his entire life as professor and pastor in the diocese. His popularity amongst the people over whom he has been called to more than thirty years.

THE JUBILEE.—In the course of

A PRIEST'S DEATH.—Very Rev Henry Canon M'Neece, P.P., V. F. Magherafelt, died at the parochial house of his parish town last week The deceased canon, than whom there was no clergyman better known in the North of Ireland, was for a time administrator of Armagh. He was appointed parish priest of Magherafelt five or six years ago. succeeding Canon lumnelly, on the death of the latter. He had been of very poor health for some time past.

deepest interest to the Catholic past.

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defined by the old frontier Town and of the diocese. In great numbers priests and laity attended the solemn and impressive feramony of the Episcopal Consecration. Ireland's Cardinal Primate was the consecrating bishop, and a number of the members of the wenerable Hierarchy participated in the splendid ceremonial prescribed by the ritual of the Catholic Church in the splendid ceremonial prescribed by the ritual of the Catholic Church in the splendid ceremonial prescribed by the ritual of the Catholic Church in the splendid ceremonial prescribed by the ritual of the Catholic Church in the splendid ceremonial prescribed by the ritual of the Catholic Church in the splendid ceremonial prescribed by the ritual of the Catholic Church in the splendid ceremonial prescribed by the ritual of the Catholic Church in the splendid ceremonial prescribed by the ritual of the Catholic Church in the splendid ceremonial prescribed by the ritual of the Catholic Church in the splendid ceremonial prescribed by the ritual of the Catholic Church in the splendid ceremonial prescribed by the ritual of the Catholic Church in the splendid ceremonial prescribed in the splendid ceremonial prescribed by the ritual of the Catholic Church in the splendid ceremonial prescribed in the splendid ceremonial prescribed by the ritual of the Catholic Church in the splendid ceremonial prescribed by the ritual of the Catholic Church in the splendid ceremonial prescribed in the splendid cerem

verity is being practised of late by official examiners in this country. When young men go up for admission to the study of different professions. We read strong comments, not necessarily unfavorable, upon the last examinations, in Quebec, for admission to the study of the law. The object of the examiners is not to. "block" students, or to curtail the number of professional men, but rather to raise the professional standard to the ideal level.

CATHOLIC EDITORS On Many Themes.

A LESSON FROM THE PAST.— Under the caption "A Sectarian In-stitution re-called." the "Catholic Standard and Times" of Philadel-phia says:—

An awful guest came unbidden to Philadelphia in the year 1832. The name he bore wgs Cholera, and before his foul breath went down thousands of human beings. So fearful was the mortality and so horrible the sights presented in the hospitals that the nurses fled from their posts and left the dead and dying to take care of each other. In that terrible hour was seen the fearless charity of our holy Church. Father Hurley, pastor of St. Augustine's, gave up his pastoral residence to the suffering people, turning it into a hospital while the plague lasted. One of the guardians of the poor, the Hon. Jesse Burden, bethought him of asking help from the Bishop, and wrote him asking for the aid of the religious Sisterhoods. The response was prompt and ungredging. Eight Sisters of Charity were despatched from Emmitsburg and immediately proceeded to help the only two who had remained at their posts— Colonel Wolf and Dr. Burden. While the Sisters and Father Hurley ministered without flinching day and night to the cholera victims, what did the "non-sectarian" people do? "Praedicatores Protestantici plerikue ex urbe seese proriperent." writes Archbishop Kenrick in his memoranda. ("The Protestant preachers, for the most part, fled out of the city.") Great was the gratitude of the city. Great was the gratitude of the city authorities for the heroism of the Sisters. The committee of Guardians of the Poor passed formal resolutions of thanks, and offers of rich plate were made to the Sisters, but they firmly declined any such recognition. What was the reward which they and Father Hurley received soon after? Convents in flames and the Sisters driven into the streets; the Church of St. Augustine burned to the ground and the priests obliged to fly for their lives from frenzied drunken mobs.

Things are not quite so bad today as in 1832, but the paltry spirit which carps about "sectarian appropriations" where a Catholic hospital or house of refuge is concerned is filled with much the same spirit of uncharitableness. There is no point of

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notice that they are afraid of the awful Pope and the Church of Rome. Catholics in this country are not getting sleepless over the rumor, in fact, would not give the subject a thought, did they not hear the screams from old lady journals, tirelessly looking under the bed for the burglar that is going to rob them of religious liberty. Under existing circumstances there is little prespect of such relationship between the two powers. But it won't do to say that the Pope is not a temporal sovereign, and therefore cannot send or receive from us accredited ministers. We, as a people, are not the judges of the Pope's claim, and his claim stands good until the contrary is proved. The government that robbed him did not deny his temperal sovereignty, while it contracted his territory; and it never questioned his right to receive and send representatives of State, though the duties of such officials might not be the most arduous. Other governments send their embassies to the Vatican as a matter of course, and do so without consulting the Quirinal. Why should we be wasting smelling salts on these hysterical, corkscrow ald maids in Press Row, who can't hear the Pope mentioned without an attack of nervous prostration?

BY PRAYER AND FASTING.

BY PRAYER AND FASTING.—
Commenting upon requests addressed to the Governor of Missouri asking him to issue a proclamation setting apart a day of fasting and prayer for rain, the "Catholic Columbian" says:—
This is what might be expected in a Christian country. But if the proclamation were issued, few would pray and none would fast. Outside of Catholics, faith is dead among the people of this republic. They do not believe in the supernatural. They do not think that fasting would bring rain. They do not hold that God could be influenced by the pain of His creatures or that He could be induced thereby to alter the set ways of nature to send them rain. They have become "scientific" and materialistic, if not yet altogether atheistic.

Yet nothing is clearer or more often shown than that the Diety does have regard to the suffering of His people and is moved by their supplications, made in hunger and humiliation. For it is by self-indulgence that they have sinned and deserved His wrath; and it is by self-idenial, even to the death on the Cross, that the royal road to Hisfavor and mercy have been blazed.

IRISHMEN AT

HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND.

give. Referring to the nineteenth century and its wonderful progress.

"We have been brought into conscious contact," so d he, "with new worlds, infinitely great and refinite-simally small; we have formed hypotheses which explain the development of suns and planets; we have traced the course of life from the protoplasmic cell through all its endless varieties; we have followed the transformations of the earth from its appearance as a crust on which nothing could live through in-calculable lapses of time down to the birth of man, and the dawn of history; we have resolved all composite substances into their prima; elements, and made new and needlu combinations; we have discovered the progress of nearly all the worst deseases, and the means whereby they may be cured ur prevented; we have learned how the many languagor and dialects with their wealth of vac abulary have been evolved from a few families and a few thousand roots; we have traced the growth of customs, laws, and institutions from their meet simple to their nost complex form. What control of matural forces have we not gained:

One of the most timely addresses of the dawning century is that delivered by Bishop Spa'ding, of Peoria, at the Mational Education Association's meeting in Detroit last week The "Progress of Education" was the title of that masterly oration, as the title of that a people of the race itself might continue indefinitely to make progress."

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

Men I Have Seen and Heard.

. . . . By a Beteran Scribbler . .

For several reasons, none of which re of much interest to the public, I ada to her 'rightful position and going to come down in a leap oun 1870 to the eighties and ninees. There is a figure before me, as am going to come down in a leap from 1870 to the eighties and nineties. There is a figure before me, as I write, which for half a century was so familiar on the streets of Montreal, that the mere mention of the name should suffice to transfer the picture, as I behold it, to the minds of all who read this column. As the general heading of these short sketches permits of considerable latitude, I am not bound to either orstetches, actors, or other persons noted as public speakers. In the world there are men whose actions—whose whole lives in fact—speak more eloquently than any words that they migh be able to join together and deliver for the gratification of a public taste. There are men whose acreers full very little short of the marvellous, so much and so many attributes as well as works do they crowd into the small span of years allotted to man. Of these none more remarkable and none more worthy of notice than the late Hon. Senator ties. There is a figure before me, as remarkable and none more worthy of notice than the late Hon. Senator

Not only have I seen and heard the subject of this brief sketch, but Not only have I seen and heard the subject of this brief sketch, but I had the inestimable advantage of knowing very intimately, and during over twenty years, that perfect example of true citizenship, honest patriotism, fervent Catholicity, and sterling commercial worth. But how to deal with such a subject is the great difficulty. The biography of Edward Murphy would necessitate the history of Montreal for three-quarters of a century, and the story of every movement, Irish, Canadian, and Catholic, that comes within the limits of that period. To omit any of his wonderful achievements would be an injustice; to combine them all in one article would be an impossibility, to speak of him in any one capacity would necessitate touching upon every other one; and to deal with his life, his influence, his aims, and his projects would require more than one volume. All I can do is to consider him in connection with matters and events that have come specially under my personal observation.

If a stranger were to ask one who

cially under my personal observation.

If a stranger were to ask one who
and what Mr. Murphy was, I think
I would have to say: "He was an
Irish Canadian Catholic gentleman,
noted for his public spirit, personalculture, and private enterprise."
Having thus, to my own satisfaction at least, defined the subject of
any short essay, I cannot do better
than take each term of my definition
and treat it separate.y. In so doing
I omit the honors politically conferryd upan him by the Government
of Canada in raising him to the dignity of senatorship, because, while
the honorable gentleman had his
deep-rooted political convictions, he
was never a political in, in the usually accepted sense of the term; he was
not a place-seeker, for he was independent of all party or political
patronage; he was not a wire-pulling
individual, for his code of honor was
so exact and exacting that he could
not, under any circumstance, stoop
to scheming, or ordinary political
ways, in order to secure personal advantage, or even favors for friends.

Taking, then, my definition, he was

Taking, then, my definition, he was "Trish." By this I do not along mean that he was born of Irish parents. He was patriotic to the extreme as far as Ireland's interests were concerned, and genuine in his devotedness to the welfare of children of the Irish race in Canada. Since the inauguration of the Land League movement, on down through all the succeding years, he was a most ardent lover of the old land, and wonderful contributor to the success of her cause. No meeting of any importance connected with Irish affairs took place without the presence on the platform of Hon. Edward Murphy. On almost every such occasion he delivered an address—were it only to move a vote of thanks. No fund was started, no contribution was ever asked for, that the list was not headed by his name and a goodly sum after it. He was a practical patriot in that sense. Not alone was he conspicuous in every Irish movement, but he acted frequently as treasurer of the funds to which he was always one of the largest subscribers. It is probable that no work of modern times has done more to enlighten the Irish people upon their own history and status than "O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees." When Mr. O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees. When Mr. O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees." When Mr. O'Hart were concerned, and genuine in his devotedness to the welfare of children of the Irish race in Canada. Since the inauguration of the Land League movement, on down through all the succeding years, he was a most ardent lover of the old land, and wonderful contributor to the success of her cause. No meeting of any importance connected with Irish affairs took place without the presence on the platform of Hon. Edward Murphy, On almost every such occasion he delivered an address—were it only to move a vote of thanks. No fund was started, no contribution was ever asked for, that the list was not headed by his name and a goodly sum after it. He was a practical patriot in that sense. Not alone was he conspicuous in every Irish movement, but he acted frequently as treasurer of the funds to which he was always one of the largest subscribers. It is probable that no work of modern times has done more to enlighten the Irish people upon their own history and status than "O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees." When Mr. O'Hart was about to give up his splendid work for lack of funds and encouragement, it was Edward Murphy, of Montreal, who saved the ship, and out of his own pocket made it possible for that learned author to persever and complete his task, Countless incidents of a like nature could be cited, but this one will suffice to show how he gave and refused to allow his left hand to know what his right hand did.

As a "Canadian" few men in this young country ever displayed such genuiue patriotism—which translated itself in the form of specches and writings, antiquarian researches and modern studies. He had an abiding faith in the future of this country. There was no undertaking, commercial, financial, literary, or otherwise, that tended to the development of Canada or the making of her better known abscoad that he did not encourage in one way or another. While he never sought any post of im-

Lord Chesterfield defined a gentleman as one who never by word or deed hurts the feelings of those with whom he comes in contact. Such truly was Edward Murphy. His very appearance bespoke the kindness of his heart and the gentleness of his nature. How often have I not stood aside, on Victoria Square, or on St. James street, to watch him go past on his way to his office? I would say to myself, "there goes the personification of an Irish gentleman." None too lowly for him to recognize none so exalted that he did not see his way to their company—and every association, body, or individual that had the advantage of his co-operation, or his friendship was improved and honored in consequence. n consequence.

As a public spirited citizen we need not refer to his words—spoken or written—but to his actions. He took part in every movement calculated to improve the social order and to raise the standards of morality and enterprise. He was the leading member of one of Montreal's most important business houses; president of the City and District Savings Bank; leading spirit of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Association; president—for years—of St. Patrick's Temperance Society, and guide or director in a score of kindred associations. Nor was he an inactive member of the community. In the forenoon he would be found as regular as clock-work at the desk in his business office attending to the details of management in the great commercial house under his direction; on board day he was to be found in the directors' office of the Bank; his afternoons were generally taken up with public functions, meetings of different organizations, receptions of strangers to the city, public demonstrations, and like affairs. His evenings generally found him presiding at a lecture, a concert, a temperance meeting, a municipal assembly, or some such function. How on earth he managed to crowd so much and so many important affairs into twelve hours is and has ever been a mystery to me Yet he was never in a hurry and never unready.

the Church, his spirit winged its flight to God, Sudden it was: but not unprepared. It was given him to die wijkin the shaduw of the very Church he had loved so well and sarved so faithfully throughout his long life. The news spread with electric rapidity, and it was heard with tears of sincere sorrow on every side. A good man, a grand citizen, a patriotic Irishman, a true Caunadian, a great and good Catholic was no more. The most glowing tribute that could be paid his memory is that he died, as he had lived, without an enemy.

THE CHURCH

A Civilizing Power.

Church, no matter how important the persons delivering them, are, after all, merely a child's praise of his mother. Dictated by affection, gratitude, faith, and every other sentiment that accompanies filial devono matter how true, how deserved, how perfect such tributes, they cannot bear the same weight as if they had come from those who are not of the family, who belong to some other communion. The Catholic Church, despite the harshness of her enemies, and the misrepresentations of her doctrines and practices, has not been lacking in powerful advocates amongst those who do not participate in her religion. The most note-worthy tribute ever paid to that venerable institution by a Protestant, was the oration delivered on Pius IX., June 3rd, 1877, by Ge eral Alpheus Baker, in the city of Montgomery, Ala. The address as-sumed the proportions of a regular synopsis of the Church's history from St. Peter to Pius IX. Possibly nothing grander ever fell from un consecrated lips. It would be im possible to reproduce the whole of that lengthy oration; but some the leading parts, now that it has been brought again to our are too grand and too noble to let pass into oblivion.

The General, after an introduction in which he explained how be came to be present to participate in that celebration and to deliver an

celebration and to deliver an address, said :—

"And yet in that day, as in this, it was through calumnation and suffering and often martyrdom that the church was forced to pass. For it St. Peter himself had to die upon the cross. And he, who had trembled before a servant maid in the porch of Pilate's palace when charged with even the companionship of the meck Nazarene, craving but the privilege of being nailed to his cross with hishead down in token of humiliation below his Master, met its tortures for His sake with that death-defying spirit of the martyr, which has been demanded of many since in the long line of his successors, and which fires the unconquerable soul of the illustrious one who keeps watch for the church at his true, is sometimes traced with difficulty in the darkness and confusion of those early days of illiteracy and violence through which it had to pass. But, as the direction of an army, now and then obscured by smoke and dust, or lost to view from intervening obstacles, is best observed by watching the standard that is carried at its head, so the course of Christianity, the advance of its steady columns of eternal truth, confronting everywhere the enemies of civilization, innocence and society, is most surely indicated by that cheering ensign, flashing perpetually through history's thickest gloom, which has been steadily borne aloft through all the ages, at the head of the church, by the Holy Father of the faithful. Of that ensign, thus upheld, history has never for a moment lost the sight. For eighteen hundred years it has been conspicuously visible in every crisis of civilization.

Then taking up the power and in-

Then taking up the power and influence of the Church in checking the barbarian Alaric, and the "scourge of God" Attila, he quotes Macaulay's opinion concerning the wisdom and greatness of the Papacy. Havbur pictured the savage condition of England from the days of Caesar to those of Gregory I. he turns, thus, to the other side of that picture —

tribute to the Church, St. Patrick and the Irish race, when he thus

and the Irish race, when he thus spoke —

"And what does history tell us was the influence of this so-called ignorance and superstition upon another historic land? Once it was the ultima thule of the world—the barbarous island home of a race untamable, of pagan warriors, pirates and marauders. But, about 400 years ago. Pope Sylvester sends there a Catholic missionary.

"I believe those of our Protestant friends who are skeptical about St. Peter's faith make no question at all upon St. Patrick's. Yes, a Catholic missionary, who had acquired the language of that country while he was a slave upon its coast, to which he had been carried in his youth by a band of pirates from his mative Brittany.

"And again, as if miraculously, those bloody savages and pirates all but simultaneously kneet before the cross of Jesus, and accept the faith which He established upon earth. And a hallowing grace depends from heaven upon that land, to expel forever from it every poisonous influence, and to inspire those virtues which have made its manhood the synonym of valor, generosity and genius, as is its womanhood of truth, tenderness are purity.

"That martyr people whom suffering for their faith has consecrated In their native Emerald isle of the sea, despoiled by confiscations, entiralled by injustice and tormented by temptation, they have, nevertheless, in cheerful poverty, 'showed the world how to live with honor and to die with faith.' And, when driven by oppression from the green fields of their fathers, they have also taught mankind the pricelessness of their fieldity to the land of their adoption.

"For who does not know that when you the fathers and the aville may have also taught mankind the pricelessness of their fieldity to the land of their adopting."

live and trium; hover those that now assail it. Poult it never

"If any human power could have overthrown the Papacy, and with it, of course, the Church that Christ had built upon it, it would have been that power which assailed it in the beginning of the present century, commencing with the murder of the priests and ending with the imprisonment of the Pope.

"A power wielded in the end by the supreme hand of him who was a combination of the most gigantic faculties that were associated in one human character; him that incarnation of both the ancient divinities of war, who possessed the brain of Pallas and the heart of Mars; whose genius, spurning every distable, led the way to glory and dominion across the earth's wildest wastes, and over nature's dizziest, buttlements; whose adoring legions, following him to victory, startled with their trumpets the Alpine avalanche, upon its invaded throne, and rocked with their trumpets the Alpine avalanche, upon its invaded throne, and rocked with their thunder tramp the storm's high cradle in its mountain solitudes—what the Eagle of Corsica could not accomplish, seventy years ago, the Sardinian frow need hardly now attempt No. my friends, the powers that oppress the church, in the words of the Prophet Daniel, Will become like the chaff of the summer threshing floors, and the winds shall carry them away. And the atone that smiles the image shall become a great mountain and

From an Occasional Contributor.

Iff a very extensive article on the isson for Catholics to be drawn from the Y.M.C.A., a writer, in one of our American exchanges, has closed with a remark that might well be placed at the head of a magazine contribution, of an essay, of a lecture, or of a sermon. He said :-

"Our indifference to the struggiers in our own-ranks is too often the opportunity of sect and secret so-ciety."

The great truth contained in this remark has found its way into the minds and methods of the anti-Catholic element in many countries. Those proselytizing institutions in Rome and in other Satholic centres constantly prey (in a spiritual sense) upon the indigance of the Catholic people. Poor, helpless, sometimes starving, for the sake of food, of schooling for children, many a be lieving Catholic allows himself to

and margulors. But, about 401 years and margulors believes and there are the present and the sear of the selection of clothing, and even of "I believe those of our Protestant friends who are skeptical about St. Peter's fatth maks no question at all missionary, who had acquired the language of that country while he was a slave upon its count, to which as and of pirates from his matter. The sear of th

WORK OF FRATERNAL ASSOCIATIONS

THE A.O.H.—The National Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was in session in Buffalo recently and decided on a policy of the greatest import to the order which will make the Hibernians a universal instead of an American fraternity. It is proposed to affiliate with the orders of Hibernians in Australia Great Britain, and several of the colonial portions of the British Empire. The A.O.H. with a membership of 150,000, is represented in 44 states of the Union, three provinces of Canada and Mexico. National Vice-President James E. Dolan speaking of the proposed affiliation with the other orders of Hibernians throughout the globe, seid that THE A.O.H .- The National Boar

THE FORESTERS.—T. J. Callen high chief treasurer of the Catholic Order of Foresters, is at work on his biennial report to be read at the National Convention, to be held at Detroit, beginning Aug. 13. Mr. Callen's report will show that the Gatholic Order of Foresters is in a prosperous financial condition. During the last two and one half years, 1899, 1900 and up to July 1st, 1901, the Order has paid out in death claims to beneficiaries of deceased members the sum of \$1,584 - 200. The receipts of the endowment fund for 1899 were \$586,933.03; 1900, \$738,880.58; six months of 1901, \$399,539.29, making a total of \$1,725,352.90. Added to the balance on hand at the beginning of this period this makes the total receipted from this fund \$1,830,751,48. The total receipts of the general fund for two and one-half years were \$194,485.60. This makes the total receipts for all funds during that time reach the sum of \$2,025,237.08.

The total membership in the Order on July 1, according to official reports in the office of the high secretary, aggregates 92,324. The tabulated reports in the office of the high secretary, aggregates 92,324. The tabulated report rhows a loss of 948 for Minnesota. This is due to the fact that the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, which have hitherto' been annexed to Illinois, have been set apart in three distinct jurisdictions. Idaho being annexed to Montana, while Washington and Oregon are set apart in two separate jurisdictions. North Dakota and Manitoba, which formed a part of the Minnesota, pirisdiction, are now in a jurisdiction by themselves with a total membership of 966.

Illinois has the hirgest state membership, 27,312, followed by Quebec, with 14,473, Wisconsin, 10,-696, Minnesota, 9,919.

THE C. B. L.—On July 9, the mineteenth annual convention of the New York State Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion was begun in Brooklyn.

The programme for the first day consisted mainly of preliminary work in preparation for the more serious work to be done at the sessions of the following days. The delegates, about 250 in number, attended Mass at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo. Mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Monsignor P. J. McNamara, and the Rev. W. M. McCarthy preached a short sermon.

Thomas J. O'Sullivan, of the representatives of the Suppeme Council, read a lengthy report on the condition of the Order, in which he stated that there were 551 councils, with a membership of 41,984. During the year 1900 there had been received from members \$1,300,355, and paid \$1,300,259. There have been 735 deaths during the year and seven of these had been members of the Or'er less than a year.

C.M.B.A.—Last Tuesday marked the close of the 25th year of the C.M.B.A. The Supreme and State Councils' officers celebrated the event in a fitting manner at Buffalo.

The C.M.B.A. was organized at Niagara Falls in July, 1876, by the late Bishop Ryan, and has gradually developed until to-day it numbers seventy thousand members. Nearly \$11,000,000 has been paid to heirs of deceased members, and a magnificent reserve fund amounting to \$1,000,000 has been accumulated.

FEDERATION MOVEMENT.— The New York "Sun" published the following despatch, dated Chicago, July 20, in its issue of Sunday last. The Catholic societies of the United States may be organized into a National Federation. Plans to this end are being made by two bishops and many well known laymen in various parts of the country. A conference will be held at Cinnited States may be organized in-be a National Federation. Plans to its end are being made by two shops and many well known lay-an in various parts of the coun-y. A conference will be held at Cin-mati some time during the fall, at lich the work of organizing will be reed upon

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THE V

ts of the general ne-half years were makes the total and during that a of \$2,025,287. rship in the Or-fording to official e of the high se-92,324. The tab-s a loss of 803 coss of 948 for due to the fact Washington, Ore-Montana, which annexed to Illiannexed to Illi-apart in three us, Idaho being t, while Washing-set apart in two us. North Dakota, th formed a part lurisdiction, are on by themselves rship of 966. rgest state mem-blowed by Quo-Wisconsin, 10,-19.

n July 9, the onvention of the council of the Legion was ber the first day

r the first day preliminary work he more serious the sessions of The delegates, r. attended Mass Charles Borrobrated by the or P. J. Mc-v. W. M. McCartesernon.

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uesday marked h year of the me and State brated the event t Buffalo. organized at v. 1876, by the d has gradual-day it numbers mbers. Nearly a paid to heirs and a magnificounting to \$1,-pumulated.

e reministral /EMENT — The blished the fol-nated Chicago, sue of Sunday cieties of the e organized in-tion. Plans to hade by two hade by two hall known lay-of the coun-be held at Cin-ing the fall, at tanizing will be

John D. O'Leary, who was well known as an educated, highly intelligent and prosperous business man, died in Louisville, Ky. on May 14, 1893, and left an estate estimated by Thomas F. Coleman to be worth about \$200,000, but estimated by the executor to be worth \$65,000 Mr. O'Leary in his will gave \$3,000 to Father James M. Hays, S.J., of Chicago, for Masses for Mr. O'Leary, and his family and gave \$1,000 to the Cathedral for Masses for the same persons. Mr. O'Leary also gave \$3,000 to the Bishop of Louisville, "to be invested and the income to be applied in rewards of merit to the pupils in the parochial poor schools of Louisville." The

In the answers of the executor and Bishop McCloskey and others the meaning of the Mass was clearly set out and it was shown to be a feligious ceremony for the benefit of both the living and the dead, it was shown, too, that Masses are said publicly in the churches where all Catholics and the public may attend, and that the Mass itself and the prayers are said for the intention

UN NECESSARY RISKS

For 1000 SCHOOL OF THE COLUMN AND ADDRESS AND

other church. And so the belief or doctrine of Purgatory is just as sacred, true and valid in the eyes of the law as the creeds of any other religious denomination. A bequest for the saying of Mass is a bequest for an act of religious worship, as much so as a bequest for preaching, or putting memorial windows in a church, or for supporting religious music in a church. The money directed to be used for such purposes is not considered as the purchase price of Mass, but as an aid in the maintenance and performance of a religious ceremonial by the clergy or priesthoed. In the case of Schouler's petition, 134 Mass, 426, it was held that a bequest of money for Masses was a good charitable bequest of the testatrix, and the court said:

"Masses are religious ceremonials, or the observances of the Church of which the testatrix was a m?mber, and come within the religious or pious uses which are upheld as public charities."

To the same effect is Rhymer's appeal, 33 Penn street, 142, Seibert's appeal, 13 Penn street, 142, Seibert's appeal, 13 Penn street, 142, Seibert's appeal, 15 W. N. Cas., 276. And such bequests are just as valid as a bequest, for the erection of public status or a monument to the memory of a distinguished hero, whether in the arts of peace or war, and yet such persons thus commemorated are dead and cannot receive the benefit of such offering.

Who has a right to set himself up to pronounce judgment upon religious ceremonials of the different churches, and say some of the doctrines and ceremonials may be sustained by charitable bequests and others may not? What becomes of the bonated freedom of conscience, and of religious befier secured to the citizans of this country by Federal and State constitutions, if a Protestant judge assumes to declare bequests which sustain or support. a doctrine of the Roman Catholic hurch void, or vice versa, a Catholic ludge should arrogate to himself such power as to the doctrines of a Protestant church? Such presumptions and hunghly dogmastism would by demed in this age

AN ELABORATE ALTAR.

Like the Church of the Paulist Fa-thers, the Church of St. Ignatius, Loyola at Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth street, is reviving the ancient practice of the Catholic Church of acting as patron so far as it can to local art. Its central attar, just com-pleted, and considered one of the finest in the United States, is entire-ty the work of American architects and artisans. This after was design-

sal Prayer" speaks the language of that devout philosophy, toleration and freedom of conscience, which characterizes our institutions: Annual Excursion

The Palatial steamer "Three Rivers" will leave the Island Wharf at 1:30 r.m.
Returning at 10 r.m. Casey's Orchestra has been engaged for dancing. Concert on the return trip. TICKETS: Adults 50c., Children 25c.

T. P. TANSEY, Rec. Sec.

including six gigantic candlesticks, the balachino, and the door of the tabernacle, are all the work of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and may be ranked, declares the "Jewellers' Weekly," with the best ceclesiastical work that has ever been my into on Atlanta over

TECHNICAL ADUCATION.

There is a constantly increasing demand for a more general introduction of technical instruction in schools. An exchange says:

No kind-of education is more needed here than mechanical education. We will not attempt the delicate task of deciding which is the more necessary for a community, literary or manual education; the facilities for literary education are abundant; everyone who wishes a literary education can get it without going far and without very great expense. But the facilities for learning to be first class machinists, electricians, designers, etc. are not abundant; and the close of the year of the Baron de Hirsch trade school is a fitting-occasion for expressing the great indebtedness of the community to that benefaction. It is giving scores or young men the means of earning useful livelihoods, and of doing excelently mechanical work. The country is much more in need of additional highly competent machinists than is

SUMMER OUTING

Father Lochman, pastor of Our Lady of Lourdes Church, Marinette, created a sensation Sunday by condemning in strong terms the public and private dances given at a summer resort about three miles from that city. He admonished the parthat city. He admonished the par-ents of his congregation not to al-low their daughters to attend the hight dances there. It has been the favorite dancing rendezvous for the younger society people of both cit-ies. Some of the members of Father Lochman's congregation announced last week a big dancing party to be given at the resort.

W. GEO. KENNEDY,

... Dentist ...

No. 758 PALACE STREET Two Doors West of Beaver Hall Hill

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Belfast Ginger Ale. Roda Water, Apple Nector, Eela, Cream Seda, etc. Note our Trade Mark, the "Sham-reek." on very bottle, Agents and Bottlers of the "Reaves Brand" Caledonia Water.

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JOYFULLY QUICK And Healthy too.

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at 11 35 a m, and 6.30 p m.
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leave Montreal at 7 40 a m daily, except Sunday,
and 6.0 p m daily.

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All Communications should be addressed to the Managing Director, "True Wirses" P. & P. Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1138.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

"If the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted the best interests, they would soon make of the "True Wilness" one of the most prosperous as powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartly bless those who encourage this excelle "1PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal."

SATURDAY JULY 27, 1901.

AN APPRECIATED TRIBUTE. We were specially touched, and for resume her maiden name. Both were more than one good reason, with the or had been, Catholics. Breuer had friendly and honest tribute paid the "True Witness" by that staunch old Catholic organ the "Irish-Canadian." Taking occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of this paper's existence, our kindly contemporary from Toronto gave expression to sentiments of admiration regarding our past and good wishes concerning our future, that we appreciate. Long before the writer ever dreamed having any direct connection with the "True Witness," this organ, and "Irish-Canadian" came weekly be home of his parents. We adto the home of his parents. mired the "Irish-Canadian." for its Catholicity, its Irish patriotism, its him. She brought suit to annul the unchanging attitude, its fairness to opponents, and its friendliness towards all its Irish Catholic contemporaries. And all of these qualities but mirrored the mind and heart of the veteran journalist, Mr. Boyle, so long its editor and manager. If we felt a deep gloom

coming

over our spirit when we learned. some years ago, that the "Irish Canadian' was about to disappear -at least in name, we exulted with a gladness that can only spring from the heart, when we beheld it reappear again, and assume once more its rightful position in the ranks of Catholic and Irish journalism. sentiments expressed in its last issue regarding this paper are reciprocated in full. We consider that tri bute more in the sense of a lesson to Catholic journalists than other wise. Let them learn from the eve outspoken and honest-spirited organ of our people in Toronto, that reunion of heart and sentiment is ne -cessary to our two-fold cause. Mutual respect, assistance, and encour agement are required if we are to make headway against the flood of opposition that we are fated to en counter. And every outspoken word of kindliness that one of our organ expresses in regard to the other, reflects as much credit and honor up on the one writing and publishing that word as it brings pleasure and pride to the one of which it has been written

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. - The following facts have been made known to us through the American

press:-"Mayor Morse, of Emporia, Kan. asked the editors of Emporia papers recently to refrain from publishing details of suicides. He said that the publication of such details had caused an epidemic of suicides in that community in the last two years. He had consulted with the Board of Heath, and thought that if the papers would not comply with his request he had a right to stop summarily the publication of suicide details under a law providing for the suppression of epidemics."

It has been contended that Mayor Morse encroached upon the "liberty of the press." We cannot see it in that sense. It is not an encroachment upon the liberty of the press to stop immoral publications: it is not an encroachment upon the liber ty of the citizen to arrest and confine in a prison the one guilty of a crime. Liberty of the press does not mean unbridled license to publish anything and everything regardless of consequences. The Mayor's own really seems to the head of the consequences. reply seems to us to be full of com-

"If the paper," he said, "on which these local papers are printed had been kept in a place infected with small-pox I could demand that the small-pox I could demand that the papers quit using that paper or stop publication. If they spread another contagion, the contagious suggestion of suicide, I believe the liberty of the press is not to be considered before the public wolfare, and that the courts would sustain me in using force to prevent the publication of papers containing matter clearly delectrious to the public health."

A PECULIAR DIVORCE CASE ...

NOTES OF THE WEEK | Neck, L.I., on the ground that the woman's consent to the marriage contract had been secured through fraud. The plaintiff was allowed obtained a divorce from his wife in order to marry Miss Millang. latter would not marry while his first wife was alive. One day he told her that his wife was dead - which was false. They went before a mag istrate and had the ceremony per formed. Then they started for Long Island ferry. The bride thought they were going to a priest to have the marriage duly performed: but husban! then admitted that his first wife was alive, and that no, pries would marry them, as the does not recognize divorce in any form. Miss Millang thereupon left form. marriage on the ground that she consented through a fraud perpetrated upon her, and the marriage had been consummated. The court gave the above decision The report of the trial says : -

"Then Father Donnelly, rector of the Catholic Church at Bay Side, was called. He swore that Miss Mil lang's marriage to Breuer excommunicated her from the Church, and that so long as the marriage tract existed she was debarred from receiving the sacraments of the Church The report of Father Donnelly's

evidence must be very incomplete, because the foregoing is quite leading. Miss Milang was a Catholic; as such she acted properly in refusing to marry I reuer, while his first wife was alive. When she was informed of his wife's death the predivorce did not affect their present position, as she believed the first marriage tie was dissolved by death. She may, however, have acted unwisely in consenting to mar riage upon the mere word of her future husband; she should have taken means to verify his statement. But apart from that oversight, or negli gence, which may or may not hav been sinful, she forfeited her mem bership of the Church by going fore a magistrate to have the mar riage performed. Ipso facto she was excommunicated. But what sounds strange to us is the remark of the priest "that so long as the marriage contract existed she was debarred from receiving the sacraments of the Church." There was no marriage in the eyes of the Church existing between her and Breuer. The civil contract was of no consequence; it did not constitute a marriage. .Whether the court annulled it or not did not affect her position as far as the Church is concerned. That the so-called mairiage was not consummated, and that she left the man of her own accord, and at once, are points in her favor. What we was intended to be said was this: as long as she did not have the excom munication on account of undergoin a civil marriage ceremony removed she could not receive the sacraments The lesson, in any case, is a severe one and shows that Catholics not play with divorce in any form nor safely hold any intercourse with those who disregard the Church's se vere precepts concerning the Sacrament of Marriage.

THE PASTORAL VISITATION .-On Monday of last week His Grace, Archbishop Bruchesi, completed his On Monday if last week His Grace. Archbishop Bruchesi, completed his programme of pastoral visits for this summer. In the course of his lengthy tour through a section of the diocese, His Grace administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 10,400 persons — principally children. In the city of Montreal alone he confirmed 5,700; and, in the forty-two outside parishes he confirmed 4,700. This alone was a gigantic work. But when we consider all the other labors and duties performed on the occasion of each visit, it seems almost incredible that one man could do se much and in such a short space of time. The forty-two parishes are situated in the three counties. Berthiar, Joliette and Montcalm—save five that are in the County of Hochelags. It is certain that in each of the parishes thus visited the occasion will be long remembered. The results of the work

WARNINGS TO BE HEEDED. The number of young women who, during the past few weeks in Canada, have met violent deaths in one way or another, should constitute a have so far escaped the actual cosequences of their thoughtlessne On one point, at least, we can spe with no uncertain sound; as far as Catholic young women are concerned they should follow more closely Church in such matters. If a ye low the advice she receives, either from the pulpit, or in the confessional, she is certain not to fall into the net work of dangers that are constantly set to entrap those who brave the danger. The Church is spe cially concerned in matters of the soul; but, at the same time, she is the safest guide in affairs of ordinary life.

MUSIC AND GENIUS .- It is gen erally supposed that music has a power, not only "to soothe the savage breast, but even to sway the sentiments of all men-especially men of learning and of artistic and literary proclivities. The New York "Press in this regard, makes a peculiarly strange statement to the effect that: Some of the acknowledged geni-

uses of history, among them true poets, could not beer the sound the sweetest melody. Byron had no ear for music, and neither vocal nor instrumental afforded him the slightest pleasure. Edmund Burke, whose oratory was music to his audiences hated music. Charles James Fox, another great orator; Daniel O'Connor, still another; William Pitt, a third; Robert Peel, a fourth-all of these ran away from the sound of music. Hume, the historian, and Dr. Samuel Johnson were strangely affected by playing and singing. Pope could listen to a hand organ, but not to classic compositions. Rogers, the poet, was uneasy at the sound of music, and so also were Sir Walter Scott, Lord Tennyson, and Southey."

BISHOP CONATY NOW. - It is with unfeigned delight that we read the other day that Rome has seen proper to raise the learned rector of the Catholic University of Washington to the episcopal rank. The per ple of Montreal are thoroughly quainted with the Right Rev. tor-now Bishop-Conaty; his sermons and addresses here will not be easily forgotten, nor will any who have met him fail to recall splendid qualities of mind and heart as well as his towering intellectual superiority. It was in the Grand Se minary of Montreal that the new Bishon made his theological course and to that sacred Alma Mater doe he from time to time, quietly return gious meditation. When a simple parish priest in Worcester, Mass., he performed such wonders for the schools under his supervision—ever to the extent of publishing a magaz ine for them—that his grasp of the educational questions of the day and of the requirements of Catholics in America, marked him for some higher and more responsible position. His heart was set upon the Catholic Summer School, and the success of that grand undertaking is due in most part to his zeul and experience, devotedness and many-sided talent. From the presidency of the Summer School he moved to the rectorship of the Catholic University, and from the rector's chair to the Episcopal ine for them—that his grasp of th he rector's chair to the Epis throne. It was a constant and reg throne. It was a constant and reg-ular ascending step by step; and he was carried upward by the strength of his own merits and ability. In congratulating Bishop Comaty on his newly-acquired dignity, we can equally congratulate Catholic Amer-ica and the entire Catholic Church.

MORE ASHES SCATTERED.

MORE ASHES SCATTERED.

Once more do we learn of a man dying with the request that his ashes he scattered over the ocean. The report of the fulfilment of that will reads thus:

"Edward Nepivoda carried out inst Friday the deathbod request made by his brother-in-law. Edward Herzig, of 515 Monastery street, West Hoboken. N.J., on lest New Year's, that his body should be cremeted and his ashes thrown into the ocean. On Jan. 3 the body was cremated at Fresh Pond, Long Island.
"On-Friday atternoon Nepivoda"

broke the neck of the urn and as the fishermen stood with bared heads and the band placed Nearer, My God, to Thos. Herzig's ashes were

cast to the wind."
We mean no disrespect wh say that we fail to see how th hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee most inappropriate. The "Dead March in Saul" or "Rocked in the Cradie of the Peep" would have suited the occasion much better.

THE AMENDED OATH.

In regard to the much dis coronation oath we have had say, and in three or four diffe rials we have squarely express our views, both as concern the oath and the amendment. Consequently, we need not repeat those articles, nor rehash all that we deemed it necessary to advance on the subject However, it may interest our readers to know what other sections of the press, both here and elsewh have said in connection with this matter. "La Presse." French-Canadian organ, has had two lengthy articles on the question. In one of them it points out "that nowhere are the narrow and exclusive views of the British Parliament which are really childish, entertained, and it points out the customs of different countries as regards the oath of the sovereign or leader of the nation. In Germany the Emper-or simply binds himself to keep the constitution intact. In the United States the President promises 't faithfully fulfil the duties of his office. In France, the President is not obliged to take any oath. In Austria-Hungary the oath implies simply a maintenance of the fundament al laws of the kingdom. In Belgium the king swears to maintain the constitution, which constitution stipulates liberty of worship. The oath of the King of Italy includes nothing against the different religious creeds.'

The truth of this cannot be challenged; and it constitutes a very sad commentary upon what is generally called "British Freedom;" at all at all events, as far as it is applied to the Ruler of the realm. In the other article the same organ very pertinently says :-

"If people persist in imposin on the King an oath which declares Catholicism to be astray and constitute an aberration, they no longer denounce Papal infallibility. The King declares himself equally infallible and impeccable in matters of creed. How does he know that transubstantiation and the Immaculate Conception are mere impostures, if not by the mere force of own arguments on this subject and its own manner of interpreting the its own manner of interpreting the Bible; Catholicism has also its own any other non-Christian body. The views. There is no human organization to judge between these two shipper or an Atheist, or a Mohambe done in this century, when light becomes so plentiful is to remain calm, and respect others, and not force those whose opinions differ to mutually despise one another. If the Catholic subjects are independent men, enjoying their liberty and their intellectual and moral dignity, they can but smile with pity at the sight of an empiricism which they find ri-diculous. If they have not the fa-

diculous. If they have not the fa-culty of an intense protest resulting from a deep wound, they are no longer anything else but mere tools in the kingdom. God knows where thinking tools will stop.

"The proposed modification is, af-ter all, a mere modification of words. Liberty of conscience will continue not to exist for the kings and queens of England. One of the conditions to reign over Great Bri-tain will always be not to believe in tain will always be not to believe transubstantiation and to swear publicly, and also to declare one

From this Cathelic expression of opinion, we now turn to the "Daily Witness" of the 20th July instant. Certainly no person will suspect the "Witness" of any sympathy with any Catholic case, yet that organ is much more tair than many other anti-Catholic publications. For example, in the course of the lengthy editorial above referred to, the great Protestant organ says:

"We have, however, no belief in the power of any onth to control the faith, and the prize which is hereby

he achievement of this would be better than any form of religious mono

This suggests a contention that is equally as strong between different sections of Protestantism, as it is between them and Catholicity. That religious liberty does not exist in the Empire is a most evident fact. However, studies have been made in that direction, and with time it may yet come

On the 22nd June, the "Gazette" published its editorial opinion con-cerning the oath and the revision and amendment thereof. In closing that article our contemuorary says

"The amendment proposed to the oath takes from it the clauses that may be called deliberately obnoxious to Roman Catholics. It is a step in that advance has already been made in. It even suggests that another will come in time. The ob-jectors are not without ground for satisfaction."

We are quite in accord with these remarks. In fact, we believe that "the ice is now broken," and that the day is not distant when the last relic of a more or less barbarous time will disappear. In reality all the comments of the Protestant press tend, in a mild way, towards that direction. Not one of them feels proud either of this oath, or of the obligation imposed upon the King to

The New York "Freeman's Journal" in a brief comment upon the amendment, says :-

"It would have been more decent to have left out Tefender of the Faith, since, as everybody knows, the title was first conferred by a Pope on an English King for defending that very Faith which this oath makes declaration against."

This is true; but we suppose that the King and his advisers retain the title as r?ferring to the Anglican Faith—which by some process of mental jugglery is represented as be-ing the old Faith which Henry VIII. once defended.

But the most pertinent commen of all those we have yet read seems to us to be that of the "Tablet," which remarks :-the London

"It is impossible not to be struck by the apparent liberality of the formula forced upon the Sovereign under penalty of the loss of three kingdoms. It allows him to be a Mo-King of England may be a fire wormedan, but he must not believe that 'at the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is a transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever. The King of this realm may be Pagan or Infidel or Protestant, but he must not be-lieve in the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar. In the second section the words 'superstitious and idelatrous' are omitted, and the King is sol-emnly committed to the statement that Catholic doctrines are not Pro-testant doctrines. He might just as usefully point out that black is not

In addition to all this, we have In addition to all this, we have only to say that the whole trouble is due to the fact of a temporal king being created head of a State Church by Act of Parliament, Remember Christ's answer to the enemy who sought to entrap Him with a coin of the Empire bearing Caesar's affigy.

TO PAY THE BERT, — The Researce T. Donlin, the new rector M. Jerome's Church, in the Bron as organized a church debt payir association among the members

22nd July my that I send rs from this y read sec. signing "Stansinus Thomas," the authors of which letters are evidently Catholics—but not all of them Catholics sufficiently grounded in their religion to be accepted as authorities one would almost imagine that it was the intention of the Sunday paper, in question to devote as many columns as possible to religious subjects and above all to subjects of Catholic controversy. Without desiring to take any part in the discussion of issues raised by the writer "Stanislaus Thomas," I cannot refrain from stating that his ill-advised letter to a leading secular paper has given that organ the right to publish all rejoinders, as well as all manner of letters purporting to support the original correspondent. A reverend priest of Madison, N.J., replied to "Stanislaus Thomas," and in turn has been the object of one of the most abusive pieces of literary Billingsgate that it has ever fallen to ny lot to read. A writer signing "Greenville," from Jersey City, is the perpetrator of this tirade. Decidedly I have never read such a series of hard hitting and very undignified letters — and they are between Catholic; even between Catholic clergymen.

What fun it must be for the non-Catholic delitors and publishers of these Sunday papers, to afford an arena for Such struggles between Catholics; even between Catholic clergymen.

What fun it must be for the non-Catholic, and even anti-Catholic editors and publishers of these Sunday papers, to afford an arena for Such struggles between Catholic subjects, when the manner in which they are treated serves to bring out every human weakness in those who belong to our faith, while keeping in the background every element of strength and unity that characterizes our Church. These letters are the talk of the clubs, they furnish material for sermons that reflect in no measured terms upon Catholicity in America, and they place untold impediments in the way of the steady propagation of the Faith in this land.

and.
That men should be indiscreet enough to make use of a secular and hostile press to air their own petty grievances at the expense and to the detriment of the general cause of catholistic, is not a matter of sur-prise. But it is unfortunate that we have not some medium of our own whereby to reach the ears and eyes of those whom they evidently seek to address. It is under circum-stances such as these that we realize the need of a good Catholic daily press.

press.

Is it not a wonderful thing that in all these United States, with over ten millions of Catholics, there does not exist a single Catholic daily paper, printed in the English language. From the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, from Maine to California, from Atlantic to Pacific, there is not a Catholic daily in that language to be found. You people in Montreal came the nearest yet to the supplying of that want, you once had a Catholic daily; but you did not keep it up. want; you once had a Catholic daily; but you did not keep it up Over here there never has been one. Still, if ever the vast body of Amer-ican Catholics needed such an organ,

Still, if ever the vast body of American Catholics needed such an organ, it is at the present moment.

For lack of a daily mouthpiece we are actually at the mercy of those who are most interested in wiping out whatever influence we may have gained and in preventing us from keeping pace with them along the road of progress. It is not for me to say where the blame lies; I am not in a position of sufficient importance to cause my views to prevail, no matter how just they may be but there is nothing to prevent me from pointing out the unfortunate side of the situation. It seems to me that if some one of the generous and wealthy Catholics who leave by will immense sums to certain deserving institutions, were to found a Catholic daily and endow it with sufficient funds to keep it affoat for five years, the work would be one of paramoust service. in general. out of one of present imas the reali of the hierhat the day ic America
i I have no I not dawn
d through a time. On the
night our
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more confid that I could me in that The time di cr. when on raeli. having Tory, stood u mons to m The story of never been ful ally known is terrupted by laughter almo of his speech utterly unable the House, he at the utmost famous phrase now, the time will hear me. sode, what telowed it is m The subject

The subject motion by Mr select committed alleged pract tioning agains ed in the pop O'Connell supp it had been an ert Poel she strongly exprethat the duty backed as it w backed as it w of his party, it er to give way recruit.

recruit.

There had be very bitter quell and Disrae of Dissaell's spried the Radica at High Wycoryears later Dis Tory, attacked ministration, we power by the ling clasped, as bloody hand of mell retorted in vituperation, it that Disraell's lie," and that I of the impen cross."

Disraeli's fail was not due but to the less confident fluency ber's irritating manner, inspire conviction that leap into Parlia manner, impresentation of the conviction that leap into Parlie single bound. The conviction of the con Peter? The red During the period screamed with la

Gladstone's first speaker in the a was for so long eloquent and praity, was obscure He took his seat Newark on Janu opening day of the first Parliam the Reform Act-three years old.

Three weeks lattmade his maiden signed by three Liverpool, was bribery and correct Tory representation.

SOF PUBLIC MEN.

that I could carry everything before me in that House. The time will come.

The time did come four years latter, when on December 7, 1887, Distract, when on December 7, 1887, Distract, when on December 7, 1887, Distract, when you have the mander speech. The story of that historic flasco, has never been fully told. What is generally known is that Disraeli was interrupted by bursts of ironical laughter almost from the beginning of his speech, and that at length, utterly unable to catch the ear of the House, he concluded by shouting at the utmost pitch of his voice the famous phrase: "Though I sit down now, the time will come when you will hear me." But the whole episode, what led to it and what followed it is most interesting.

The subject of the debate was a motion by Mr. Smith O'Brien for a select committee to inquire into the alleged practice of vexatious petitioning against Irish members elected in the popular interest. Daniel O'Connell supported the motion, and it had been arranged that Sir Robert Peel should reply; but the strongly expressed wish of Disraeli, that the duty might be given him, backed as it was by many members of his party, induced the Tory leader to give way to his ardent young recruit.

There had been an absurd, though

on Lord Russell's intersity bill. Hansard gives it onleighteen lines of its narrow columns, and the members, who immediately followed in the debate, made no reference to it: but Gladstone, speaking later in the evening, recognized in generous terms the abilities of the young man who was destined, after the lapse of thirty years, to become his chief political rival. "This first effort, rich with promise," said he, "indicates that there still issue forth from the maternal bosom of the university nien who in the irrst days of their curer give earnest of what they may afterward accomplish for their country.

The most successful majdea speech of recent times was that of Sir William Harcourt. He was forty-one years old when he took his seat as member for Oxford on February 16, 1869, and just a week later addressed the House for the first time. The subject was happily one in which he was well versed. Viscount Bury asked for leave to introduce a measure, antitled the Vacating of Seats Bill, to repeal the statute of Queen Anne which makes it necessary for members of the House to seek re-election on accopting office in the Government, on the ground that it served no useful purpose. Mr. Vernon Harcourt (as he was then called) protested against leave being given even to bring in such a bill. The speechs which occupies six columns in Hansard and was loudly applauded throughout, induced Viscount Bury to withdraw his motion.

but really and truly by the use of corrupt, talse and sometimes purchased testimony?

"These are the things that beget distruct and disrespect for the contage distruct and disrespect for the contage distruct and disrespect for the contage and for verdicts, and for our boasted forms of law These are the things that produce anarchy, lynching and invite a just contempt as well as a lack of confidence in those tribunals called courts of justice."

After quoting the opinions of several judges, Mr. McCarthy thus tries to explain the cause of such a demoralizing state of affairs:

"Some place the blame upon the skeptical and free-thinking spirit of the times; some censure the courts for the careless, flippant, meaning less and indifferent manner in which onths are permitted to be adminsistered; others severely consure the county attorneys and grand juries for their indifference or apparent incapacity or incompetency to effectually and properly indict and prosecute thage guilty of the crime; others say the law is defective because of the dilatory, expensive and technical difficulties in proving the erime to the satisfaction of a trial jury beyond a reasonable doubt."

It seems to us that the explanations is very easy to find, and that the blame must be laid upon the system of Godless education that prevails to-day. For this the antidote is quite obvious.

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Local Notes.

OUR PILGRIMAGE.-This 'after

OUR PILGRIMAGE.—This afternoon the annual piggimage for men of the Irish Catholic parishes of this city, will be held to the famous shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre. It is under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's parish, and should be well attended, as it affords an opportunity within the reach of all to spend Sunday at the great shrine.

An American secular newspaper in referring to the shrine recently, said: In no place—not even in Brittamy, where stands the great shrine of St. Anne d'Auray—is this faith so wide-spread as in the Canadian Province of Quebec. There in the little village of St. Anne de Beaupre, is the most famous shrine on the North American continent, whose record of miraculous curies is only a few Sundays ago it was announced there after High Mass that four cures of the blind and crippled had been effected through the intervention of St. Anne and immediately after the services the men alleged to have been cured led the great procession of pilgrims inside and outside the church.

On that day the number of per-

quaintances of French-Canadian and English-speaking Catholics. Gifted with a happy disposition and remarkable capacity for work she moved through life doing good and performing the duties of her state with great fervor and zeal. Mrs. Moore was a central figure in all undertakings calculated to promote the welfare of our charitable and benevolent institutions and associations. While tendering the bereaved family the sincere expression of our deep sympathy, we join in the prayer which the Church, which she loved and served so well, pronounced over her grave, may she rest in peace.

TO ORGANIZE CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN.

A report comes through the columns of an American secular newspaper that a plan for organization among the younger element of the Catholic Church has been launched from Cleveland by Bishop Horst-

from Cleveland by Bishop Horstman.

In brief it is proposed to adopt the Y.M.C.A. system of education. Every feature of Y.M.C.A. work will be used to cement the bonds of good feeling between the young men of the church.

It is proposed that the management of the organization will reside as far as possible in the secular young men of the church.

Bishop Horstman will broach the plan publiefy at the meeting of the German Roman Catholic Turnvereia at Bridgeport, Conn., next September.

Rosalie, open the window quickly, my darling. It won't hurt me. Nothing can hurt me now."

Rosalie knew that well. But the tears sprang to her eyes as she obeyed, and let the fresh evening breeze into the room where her mother lay dying of slow decline.

All was very still that evening. Not a leaf stirred among the trees. The birds had nestled down in silence. The day's toll was over, and as far as Rosalie could see there was no sign of life visible. She was turning back from the window, when her mother spake again:

"Hush, darling," she said, "hush for a moment."

her mother spake again:

"Hush, darling," she said, "hush for a moment."

And, in the pause that followed, the clear silvery notes of a bell floated into the room.

"It never sounded like this, mother," whispered Rosalie.

"Never," answered Mrs. Royamount. "It is as Joyful as if it were welcoming some one home. Saint Bronach's heart is specially glad this evening, I think. Perhaps some sinner is coming back to God. Are there lights in the chapel, Rosie?"

"Yes," said Rosalie. "But the confessions have not begun, if that is what you mean, mother. The May devotions come first. I am watching the hour for them."

"What hymn to-night?" asked Mrs. Royamount.

Royamount. "I'll sing it for you." And Rosalie

And at the last word the strange, mystic sounding bell pealed out again, as if echoing the prayer.

"Something tells me my fancy is true," said Mrs. Royamount. "May the Star guide the wand'ring soul home."

A long, soft tone of melody from the bell seemed to answer "Amen."

A long, sort tone of merody with the bell seemed to answer "Amen."

By this time, many of our readers are asking impatiently: "Who was Saint Bronach, and what was the mystery of her bell?" 'Upwards of fourteen hundred years have gone by since the people living near the now far famed Rostrevor began to give the name of "Saint," to a beautiful Irish girl whose days were spent in prayer and in kindly deeds to all who needed pity or help. It was a time when many noble maidens—noble by birth and noble by nature—filled the plains and hillsides of Ireland with the odor of sanctity. Great praise is often given to the Irish nuns, heartfelt praise, indeed, but they, looking through the mists of ages into the grand years when the torch of faith first burned and shone magnificently in fire, say, from their very hearts: "What are we compared to those who first knelt before Saint Patrick to receive the virgin's snowy veil?"

The white ranks were soon throng-

their very hearts: "What are we compared to those who first knelt before Saint Patrick to receive the virgin's snowy veil?"

The white ranks were soon thronged with Ireland's sweetest daughters—beginning, as some say, with the twin sister princesses Ethna and Fedleina. Stories manifold, partly historical, partly legendary, are twined round the names of the first Irish nuns. Such holy memories! Such lovely legends! However, in this sketch we can only record too briefly the presence on earth of one who blest the vale of Kilbroney—its beloved patroness, Saint Bronach.

There must have been something specially winning in the saint, for a crowd of companions bent, like herself on dedicating themselves to the service of the King of Virgins, gathered round her. The months glided away so happily that frosts and storms almost unperceived, they brought round the sharp winter and though the air is comparatively mild in the shelter of the Mourne mountains, the inhabitants of Rostreve determined to build a suitable home for those who had forsaken their own well-cared dwellings for the love of Christ.

Pre-eminent among them for her tender readiness to enter with a mother's love into the joys and sorrows of those who turned to find their truest friends, was the gentle star of the future Kilbroney—Saint Bronach. For many years her words were in the poetic language of the peasantry—"God's holy music in the valley." They often told her so, and Saint Bronach, smilling in her humility, answered: "I cannot hear that music, but I am glad you do." Old age dealt lightly with her. She was bright and beautiful and comforting to the last. Just as she was called back by hearing some solbing voices outside her little cell.

"Will she never speak to us again? Shall we never hear her voice again?

will she never speak to us again? Shall we never hear her voice again? Is its music silenced for ever?" cried the mourners.

The pitying heart was moved. The Saint lifted up her eyes to heaven for a moment, and then, in a voice that God strengthened wondrously, she said aloud:

that God strengthened wondrously, she said aloud:

"Tell them, whenever the bell rings from our convent church, to remember it would be my joy to see them hurrying to find comfort from Him who hade the 'weary and the heavily burdened' come to Him for rest. Tell them to prize the music of the bell that calls them to Him."

These were her last words. They were so dearly treasured that, going down from father to son, they were still repeated when, in the evil days of persecution and spollation, Saint Bronach's Convent was wrecked and left in ruins. One evening, soon after the destruction was complete, an old woman who was sitting at her cottage door, praying aloud to the Patroness of the valley to look down on her "name place." Kilbroney, thought she heard a whisper beside her. "Listen, listen."

She stopped her prayers. And, that

spread everywhere that Saint Bronach would never let the persecutors silence her bell. They searched for it in vain—not a trace of it could be found, though certain it was that, over and over, when some great sorrow, or some unexpected happiness had fallen to the lot of those who lived near, the unseen bell suddenly, pealed—sometimes plaintively, sometimes as though able to enter into the brief gleams of sunshine which were vouchagted to suffering Ireland, in her struggles for the faith which was trodden down by the powers of the world, and rose up living still. And now we come back to our story.

Traveling rapidly, as we must do, in story-telling on a limited scale, we open the door of "Glenview," while the August sun of the year 1821 is glistening on the thousand charms of Kilbroney, and we are met by a tiny child of five, who asks did we hear the bell. Yes, the bell has rung sadly and solemnly, and Rosalie Royamount is fatherless.

A strangely wise, loving little creature was Rosalie.

"She will comfort you, as no one else can, Marcia," had been Francis Royamount's farewell, as he watched Rosalie clasping her mother's hand tightly in her own.

Mgrcia's cheeks blowed with pain, for not even the mother's love could be first in her heart when death was breaking the close tie of the "two in one."

"God has been so good to us. Tell Him we thank Him," continued

be first in her heart when death was breaking the close tie of the "two in one."

"God has been so good to us. Tell Him we thank Him," continued Francis.

"My life might so easily have been cut short without these hours together. And even if I could take you with me, we would not leave the little ones alone. I pray that you may be spared to them till Rosalie can be a mother to Fergus."

Rosalie, with a dim idea that she was meant to attend Fergus, stole away. As she passed up the stairs she heard the doctor's voice:

"I came with all speed, nurse, but I know I can do nothing. Mr. Royamount's heart has been treacherous since he was a boy. He has looked death calmly in the face for years. Nor can it be a shock to Mrs. Royamount. She was in his confidence."

In the warmth of the setting sun, air was admitted freely into Glenview, and so there was not one in the house except baby Fergus, who did not shudder as the breeze that had sprung up bore what they called "the death knell" to Francis Royamount's bedside. For him, indeed, fears and hopes had ended. He welcomed Saint Brongch's bell for the last time with a happy smile.

"Marcia," he whispered, "Was there ever a kinder pledge of heavenly love?"

"It must be real," she said. "It cannot be a delusion."

"How could it?" he answered. "At

enty love."
"It must be real," she said. "It cannot be a delusion."
"How could it?" he answered. "At least it has led our thoughts to heaven, and I feel that it is leading me there now."

The priest and doctor entered the room together, but the latter drew back hastily, saying:
"There is no time to be lost."
Father Archer raised his hand quickly. A ray of bright sunlight streamed in, but Francis Royamount's eyes were opened to the light above.
"Believe me," said the priest. "He was judged with a smile."

room together, but the latter drew back hastily, saying:

"There is no time to be lost."
Father Archer raised his hand quickly. A ray of bright sunlight streamed in, but Francis Royamount's eyes were opened to the light above.

"Believe me," said the priest. "He was judged with a smile."

The life that had just closed had been an uneventful one—and equally uneventful were the first years of Marcia Royamount's widowhood. She was not rich. Far from it However there was no strain on thousehold, nestling so quietly in its seclusion. Rosalie was nearly eighteen when the shadow—a scarcely noticeable shadow—hovered about Glenview. She had been 'true to trust'—her mother's comforter—her young brother's anxious friend—anxious often, and often sore at heart, though Fergus was not yet quite fit teen.

The boy was wilful and weak from his babyhood, though no one seemed to notice the weakness except Rosalie. He was capable of daring acts, but he would never willingly face the consequences. Like many another sister, Rosalie shielded him continually, partly for his own sake, partly for their mother's.

"Fergus, dear boy," she said at last, "you must remember that I am shrinking from saying this to you. Until now I could give you a little help for your amusements, but my last penny is gone. I can flo no more."

The boy's cheeks burned hotty.

"You don't wish to do it. Rosalie widentify and put on the wash to do it. Rosalie and Rosalie to know that I mother and Rosalie to know that I

help for your amusements, but my last penny is gone. I can do no more."

The boy's cheeks burned hotly.

"You don't wish to do it, Rosalle.

"I hardly know," said Rosalle.

"I wish you would tell me why.

You can't tell mother."

"No—not for the world," he cried.
"By the bye," he added, "there is a boy who was in great need of a couple of shillings the other day. I lent him what I had. He promised to pay me him."

"Not to-night," pleaded Rosalle.
"There will be a storm. Look at the fiaming sky."

Fergus raised the window. A gust of wind swept through the trees, and with it came a long, mournful peal of St. Bronach's bell.

"I hate this life," exclaimed Fergus. "I must get away into the world, Rosalle. It is the weariness and dullness of this place that is driving me to what I want to hide from you and mother."

"It is not hidden from me," said Rosalle, nerving herself to speak quietly. "You have gambled, Fergus."

"On a few miserable pence," he muttered. "I hadn't much at my dis-

gus."

On a few miserable pence." he muttered "I hadn't much at my disposal."

No, indeed," she answered, gently, for it was her own scanty pocket money that had been his supply. The winds rose and raged. Suddenly, clear and loud, above the storm. St. Bromach's bell tolled as none had ever heard it toll.

"It sounds," said Rosalie, "as if it had been imprisoned until now, and that it had been set free at last."

When daylight shone again over a peaceful, smiling scene, a grand old tree, the pride of Kilbroney, was ly-

deadly whiteness, while Fergus quivering with the struggle, hurried away from her into his mother's room.

Marcia Royamount idollized her son, and when he threw himself on his knees beside her, and asked: "Will you be proud of me, mother, when I grow to be a man?" she pressed him passionately in her arms, whispering: "Always, Fergus, my own beautiful boy, I am proud of you now."

He sprang up, smiling, looked at her with eyes that were shining with tears, and playfully calling: "To our next meeting, mother!" Fergus, Royamount left his home without venturing to say "good-by."

Next morning a letter from him hastened his mother's steps to "the gates of the grave."

"Rosalie can tell you all, dearest, dearest mother." wrote Fergus. "You may believe everything. Life seemed hard for me. It may be harder still. At all events, my choice is made, and the wide world will be my home for some years. Penniless and friendless as I am, I see only one course open to me. There are plenty of vessels outward bound that will not refuse the services of a tall, strong Irish boy. Mother, what shall I be like when we meet again? Think of me whenever you hear Saint Bronach's bell—I can't write more—Fergus."

Think of him? Marcia's thoughts, by night and day, seemed fixed in the one intense supplication to the only Friend who could follow her friendless child. For weeks and months she was the Irish "Monica" of the valley, for, as truly as it was written of the mother of St. Augustine, we might write of Marcia Royamount that: "tears daily marked the place in the church where she knelt to pray for her erring boy."

He had no difficulty in carrying out his plan. A ship sailing to the West Indies had been disappointed of two of its cabin boys at the last minute. Fergus offered to do double work in his eagerness to be accepted, so his message to Glenview was half-hauoyant, half-regretful, and brimful of love for his mother and Rosalle, whom, he owned, he had learned to "prize too late." How much heartsickness, how much intense yearning for

last words, no one but the wilful boy could know. He was suffering al-ready, and keener suffering awaited

him.

After some days a hasty line was

After some days a hasty line was written:

"On the high seas." No more tilt we reach our destination. Mother — Rosalie—pity me."
"Perhaps," she said to Rosalie, "God wishes to prove once more that the child of a mother's tears cannot be lost. He may intend to bring Fergus home before I die."
Yet, when Saint Bronach's bell rang, on the evening when our story opens, neither mother nor daughter thought that their own wanderer might be the straying sheep who was too far away, too bound to his new masters, to shake off the chains he had put on.
We left Rosalie ready to answer the other bell, that announced the

old priest who had baptized Fergus was coming to him with his last Communion.

"You need not try to speak, dear boy," he said. "Let it comfort your mother and Rosalie to know that I blest our Star of the Sea a thousand times for the confession you made last evening."

Half an hour later. Fergus Royamount's brief struggle was ended in eternal peace.

Whatever was the cause, St. Bronach's bell was never long silent during the following autumn. Every rising of the autumn winds wakened that hidden voice which lay in some inysterious depths of the ruined Sanctuary.

A change had come gradually over Catholic Ireland. The prayers of its saints, the blood of its martyrs, had wrestled with the powers of darkness. The great triumph of faith was heralded on the day that saw the first gleam of spiritual brightness, when the Te Deum was chanted from end to end of the country. as it halled its holiest victory—Catholic emancipation.

"I wonder," said Rosalie to her mother, "why Saint Bronach does not ring her bell for the general rejoicing."

She was soon answered. The night

She was soon answered. The night set in, lowering and tempestuous. The winds rose and raged. Suddenly, clear and loud, above the storm. St. Bromach's bell toiled as none had ever heard it toll.

"It sounds," said Rosalie, "as if it had been imprisoned until now, and that it had been set free at

"Are we not blest, mother?" whi pered Rosalie. "Not one left to trivel along the path of loneliness." And Marcia's thanksgiving wa finished in the sight of Him wheald: "Leave thy fatherless chidren to Me, and I will protecthem"—Sister M. Gertrude, in the Messenger of the Sadred Heart.

BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

Brothers of the Christian Schools have the care of a trade school for Catholic colored boys among the hills of Powhatan County, Virginia—St. Emma's Industrial school. Bishop Van de Vyver of Richmond recently visited the school and a few days later there was another distinguished visitor, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, The institution was founded by Mrs. L. D. Morrell of Philadelphia, and was formally opened by the Brothers in January, 1895. The site is a beautiful one, on the historic James river, and is about 40 miles from Richmond. This was the Belmead homestead and plantation, formerly owned by Gen. Philip Gooke, who figured among the Southern patriots during the Civilwar. There are at present, about 60 boys in the school. Connected with the school is the Belmead waggon factory, where about 40 boys learn to make waggons, carriages, and other vehicles. Blacksmithing, carpentry, shoemaking, and tailoring are also taught at the school. There is a brass band, composed of pupils, and the residents of Belmead and vicinity are entertained by the hand several times a week. — Home Journal and News.

PREMATURE BURIALS.

In an article on this subject in the American "Inventor," Washington, D.C., writes Mr. George T. Angeli, in Our Dumb Animals, we find reprinted the letter of an undertaker that thousands of persons have been killed in the process of embalming, and in regard to our proposition to provide buildings where the bodies of all supposedly dead persons can be retained until decomposition, the writer suggests that all large citles should have mortuary buildings and that there is a chance in this for somebody to make his name famous as a benefactor to humanity.

We have recently read of a petition presented many years ago to the Paris Senate for regulations to prevent burying alive. Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, gave an account of various cases within his knowledge in which persons had narrowly escaped being buried alive, and closed with his own experience, as follows:

In the summer of 1826, on a close and sultry day, in a church which was excessively crowded, a young priest who was in the act of preaching was suddenly seized with giddiness in the pulpit. The words he was uttering became indistinct; he soon lost the power of speech, and sank down on the floor. He was taken out of the church and carried home. All was thought to be over. Some hours after, the funeral bell was tolled and the usual preparation made for interment. His eyesight was gone. But if he could see not say that what reached his ears was not calculated to reassure him. The doctor came, examined him, and pronounced him dead; and after the usual inquiries as to his age and the place of his birth, etc., gave permission for his interment next morning. The venerable bishop, in whose cathedral the young priest was preaching when he was seized with the fit, came to his bedside to recite the "De Profundis." The body was measured for the coffin. Night came on, and you will easily feel how inexpressible was the anguish of the living being in such a situation. At last amid the voices murmuring around him, he distinguished that of one whom he had known

tunes.

The recital of the Cardinal of what occurred to himself produced a profound sensation.

IN AN ALCOHOLIC WARD.

The hot weather gave the hospitals much additional work, made an increase in the ambulance service necessary, and caused the establishment of temporary 'heat wards,' 'ays the 'Tribune,' of New York. 'Although people drink to excess in warm weather,' said Dr. Walker,

Association of Our Lady of Pity.

SURPRISE SOAP POINTS.

A pure hard soap which is economical in wearing qualities. Entirely harmless to the hauds.

satisfactory in every way in results on the clothes. Sweet and clean, without damage to the

nest fabrics.

Don't forget that Surrise Soap is cheapest to



of Bellevue Hospital, "our alcoholic

ward was not more crowded.

The place set aside at Bellevue for people suffering from alcoholism is not a ward, as its name would indicate. A small building beyond the insane pavilion is the place where men are treated, and in another building a short distance away is the place for "Indy drunks," as the female inebiates are sometimes called building a short distance away is the place for "Indy drunks," as the female inebiates are sometimes called by the hospital people. The men's alcoholic ward is one large room, with accommodations for twenty-cight patients. Until a short time rego there was a room for each patient, but this arrangement required much help, and men mad with delirium were likely to hurt themselves if left alone. The "alcoholics" are now all placed in the large ward, where one physician and two nurses have the supervision. In the building where the women are confined the single room system still prevails, and each "lady" has a little room furnished with a cot and chair. Between five thousand and six thousand mer and women are treated in these wards every year, and, according to the reports of the physicians in charge, they come from all parts of the city and from every branch of the community. "The strangest hing about the alcoholic ward," said Dr. Walker, "is that more than one-half of the patients are of the "voluntary" class. Men come here who can hardly navigate and ask to be admitted. They have just enough sense left to know that they are too far gone to take care of themselves, and they all in here and ask to be taken care of the woluntary wall gate and ask to be taken care of the woluntary wall gate and sak to be taken care of the woluntary wall gate and sak to be taken care of the woluntary wall gate and sak to be taken care of the woluntary wall gate and sak to be taken care of the woluntary wall gate of the woluntary wall to have a man bring his wife or a wife her wall gate and ask to be taken to the sample of the patients are sometimed discharged for a twenty-four hours, if it were not

T. PATRICK'S HOULETY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1868, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, Arst Monday of the month Committee meets last Wednesday, Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.P. President, Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.P. President, Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.P. Casey, Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corresponding Secretary, F. J. Curran, B.G.L.; Recording-Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the An-LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1. The above Livision meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Sunday at 4.80 p. m. and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of every month. President, Mrs. Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Miss Annie Douovan; Financial Secretary, Miss Emma Loyle; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary Nora Kavanaugh, 155 Inspector street. Division Physician, Dr. Thomas J. Curran, 2076. St. Catherine St. Application forms can be procured from the members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.— Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, John Cavanagh, 885 St. Catherine street; Medical Adviser, Dr. Hugh Lennon, 255 Centre street, telephone Main 2239. Recording-Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernia street,—to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Coller, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's Leegue:—J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A O.H., DIVISION NO. 3, meets an the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Alderman D. Gallery, M.P., President; M. McCarthy, Vice-President; Fred. J. Devlin. Rec.-Sccretary, 1528F Ontario street. L. Brophy Treesurer; John Hughes, Financial Secretary, 65 Young street; M. Fennel, Chairman Standing Committee; John O'Donnell, Marshal.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE TANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOGIE— TY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe, C.SS.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murray: Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SO-CIETY.—Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. Rev. Father Mo-Grath, Rev. President; James J. Costigan, 1st Vice-President; Jno. P. Gunning, Secretary, 716 St. Antoine atreet, St. Henri.

C.M.B.A. of CANADA, BRANCH
26,—(Organized, 18th November,
1888.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St.,
on every Monday of each month.
The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the
2nd and 4th Mondays of each
month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for
membership or any one desirous of
information regarding the Brasch
may communicate with the follow,
ing officers: Frank J. Curran. B.
C.L., President; P. J. McDonagh,
Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jno. H.
Feeley, jr., Treasurer.

established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn. President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn. 625 St. Dominique street: M. J. Ryan, treasurer 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.30 p.m.

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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING

Society Directory.

Boys EARNS A for the enterta Bessie and Ka ive places awai

ter, was in reabel; we must is the two girls stage Alast Be known part. SI turned toward denly a faint we ear, she know correct, what we moment she was evident that the not in the mor recalled. So poconfusion, rush The play went, there was mugirls, Nell, Kat to the recreation corner, they of course, Nell declared she was guilty. A annoyed and ass publicly. Receivent so far as her private room

and composed s was nervous an questioned her swer beyond 'I ther, and in fa help suspecting party, for certaily one near the the answer came were forbidden to the answer came were forbidden to dent. It seemed to settle down to was there and de fainted and was mary. On comit sick and continuited the doctor made and the doctor made and the doctor made and the doctor made and the girls but her cheris poor Nell's dangall the girls but her. Hose was a great dislike for dom spoke to an but she had neve ate with them stice it. Mother da moment, was ther. But no, Ro and besides she stage, so the thor. How there about to send fo girls were having sat in a corner absorbed in, wha Regina the onloo per. Quietly apputer asked what shly Rose pocketed answered, "Not! reading." But whing?" No answer that paper." Ro to her and then hands. At one ginzed Bessie's nar asking Rose how possession, she The question was reply. Sister Regit a cacompany her The girl reductant tring sine scream will not tell." her impudence son room to reman Meanwhile Nell has so and awoke wited. The first thin wanted Rose, they haste. At first R. Nell. but after a

Nell, but after a she yielded. Nell leave the room. Withem no one knew out a changed girl went to Mother a truth. She said ti there had always like for Nell. Bess chose that night a tunity to wrong t into the left wing. Nell was, snatched her, telling her if see that she was well knew not, what four times she was but knowing Rose word, was afraid, were to learn the sent home. Nell, we resume her studies farewell to her chome.

It was a bright, ing, the sun was sate hospital windowere falling on was lying a young her with spoon and was a nurse.

"Hush, Neil dear said the nurse." I "Yes, but I must thing to all you." thing to tel

Boys and Girls.

Directory.

SOCIETY Establish 1856, incorporated 1864, Meets in all, 92 St. Alexanst Monday of the tee meets last Wedser Rev. Director, 18t. Vic?, T. J. Vice, F. Casey; a O'Leary; Corresnity, F. J. Curran, ng-Secretary, T. P.

AUXILIARY to the Aner of Hibernians, Divi1. The above Livision
St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. 35. Patrick's Hall, 92 St.
street, on the first Sun4.80 p. m, and third
at 8 p.m., of every
resident, Mrs. Sarah AlPresident, Mrs. Sarah AlPresident, Mrs. Annie
Financial Secretary, Mrs.
ovle: Treasurer, Mrs.
ovle:

ISION NO. 2.— Meets stry of St. Gabriel New her Centre and Laprairie the 2nd and 4th Friday th, at 8 p.m. President, nagh, 885 St. Catherine fleat Adviser, Dr. Hugh 55 Centre street, tele-2239. Recording-Secomas Donohue, 312 Hiest,—to whom all companies thould be addressed; should be addressed; Financial Secretary; Tr. Treasurer. Delegates rick's League; J. J. D. S. McCarthy and J. S. McCarthy and J.

d third Wednesday of at 1863 Notre Dame McGill. Officers: Al-Gallery, M.P., President; Devlin, Rec.-Secretary, rio street, L. Brophy John Hughes, Financial of the McGillery of irman Standing Con n O'Donnell, Marshal.

OUNG MEN'S SOCIE-OUNG MEN'S SOOIEd 1885.—Meets in its
tawa street, on the
of each month, at
piritual Adviser, Rev.
U.SS.R.; President, D.
Secretary, J. Murray;
St. Patrick's League;
D. J. O'Neill and M.

C'S T. A. & B. So-ts on the second Sun-month in St. Pat-2St. Alexander St., after Vespers. Com-fanagement meets in first Tuesday of every p.m. Rev. Father Mo-President Lavres. President; James J. Vice-President; Jno. Secretary, 716 St. An-St. Henri.

CANADA, BRANCH
ed, 18th November,
126 meets at St. Pat22 St. Alexander St.,
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Mondays of each
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Frank J. Curran. B.
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seretary; Robt. War1 Secretary; Jno. H.
reasurer.

A. & B. SOCIETY.
868.—Rev. Director,
Tynn. President, D.
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BELL FOUNDRY,

LIGHTNING

Bessie. Nell a model young lady, expecting as soon as her health is restored to join the order of the Sisters af Loretto Rose, a nurse, and Bessie and Kate loving mothers. Truly has Nell been rewarded, for her patient suffering has gained for her a glorious crown.

TABLE ETQUETTE. — An exchange offers the following suggestions on this subject:—

Do not leave your spoon in your teacup. Crack the top off your egg instead of peeling it.

If you have bacon or fish, have a separate plaie for your bread or toast and butter, but not when only having boiled eggs, which require very careful eating, by the bye, as nothing looks so nasty as yolk of egg spilled all over the plate and egg cup.

Do not sip your tea or coffee with a spoon.

Do not drain the cup.

egg cup.

Do not sip your tea or coffee with a spoon.

Do not drain the cup.

For fish do not use a dessert knife instead of the fish knife. If there be no fish knife, use a small crust of your bread, but leave that piece of crust on your plate. Do not eat it afterward, as so many people do.

Do not be dainty and fringe your plate with bits of meat. Eat what you can and put any skin or bone on the edge of your plate in one little heap, which move down from the edge when you have finished.

Do not crumple up your table napkin. If you are only a guest for the day, do not fold it up, but if you are staying on, and in a quiet household fold it up. If you are staying in a big house where everything is done "en grand prince," do not fold it up. Just place it on the table when you leave, as in rich establishments there are clean table napkins every day.

After eating it is well before you

EARNS A CROWN. — The time for the entertainment had come and Bessie and Katie arrayed in contume were standing in their respective places awaiting their time to appear on the stage. Noil, the prompter, was in readiness. "There's the bell, we must go," said Katie, and the two gits stepped upon the stage Alasi Bessie came to the unknown part. She paused a moment turned toward the prompter. Suddenly a faint whisper fell upon never hear she knew the words were not correct, what was she to do. For a moment she was undecided. It was evident that the forgotten part could not in the moment of excitement he recalled. So poor Bessie, in great confusion, rushed from the stage. The play went on, after it was overthere was much talk. The three girls, Nell, Kate and Bessie retired to the recreation room where in a corner, they discussed the mishap, of course, Nell was blamed but she declared she was innegent, however she could give no clue as to who was guilty. Mother Margaret was annoyed and asked the girls, about it publicly. Receiving no answer she went so far as to call each girl to

CARROTS FOR THE VOICE ... Our grandmothers were quite of the opinion that a sweet, soft voice is an admirable thing in woman, and accordingly they took pains to acquire it. A powerful aid to their effort they believed to be the carrot, and a recipe for making a most popular preparation is the following. Slice some raw carrots in a deep plate and cover them thickly with sugar. Leave the plate in a cool place for three hours, when you will find that the sugar has extracted much of the juice of the carrot and has formed a thick syrup, which is decidedly palatable. The effect of this syrup on the throat and mouth is rey beneficial. It is taken in teaspoonful doses.

BABY'S BOTTLE—These are the

ed in cold water and left standing filled with cold water. When ready to wash fill first with warm water, which is gradually changed to the scalding point; then wash thoroughly with strong soapsuds, using a bottle brush to clean all parts, and rinse two or three times in scalding water, to which has been added a teaspoonful of borax or bicarbonate of soda, and leave to drain. The nipples are treated in about the same way, rinsed inside and out first with cold water, then with scalding water and left finally in a cup of water, to which has been added a good pinch of borax or soda carbonate. Some nurses will advocate boiling the nipples, but this is not to be recommended, as it softens the rubber and is apt to impart a disagreeable smell and even an unpleasant taste that may cause the baby to turn away from it. There should be a good supply and frequent change, with periodical discarding and renewal of the whole lot. This care of bottles and nipples is almost half the battle for the baby's safety, and is, as is well known, deemed so important by the French Government that epactments concerning its regulation exist in France.

FRESH BREAD—At last an ad-

FRESH BREAD.—At last an ad-FRESH BREAD.—At last an advocate of authority has arisen in behalf of fresh bread. In a medical journal recently it was set forth with professional endorsement that the real harm of hot bread was its softness, which permitted it to slip down the throat and into the stomach without mastication, and consequently without the proper amount of saliva needed for the preliminary digestive process. The dryness of sold bread, for which chewing was necessary before it could be swallowed, is the reason that it is more easily digested. The conclusion reached, from a considerable elaboration of this view of the matter, was that devotees of hot bread may take their portion with an easy conscience, and what is still better states. in H. 2001. 2001. 2 good to the graph and the country and the

dresses were particularly well attended.

A REMARKABLE SUIT.—In Mason, Gaz, a wealthy farmer named F. A. Quinn sued his son-in-law James Mullins, for \$247. The attorney for the defendant was Mrs. Mullins—a daughter of the plaintiff. As an attorney Mrs. Mailins showed unusual skill and tact. The only fault found with her conduct of the case was that her cross-examination of her father was so severe that the old man almost lost his temper. As it was, the jury brought in a verdict giving the plaintiff less than a fifth of what he sued for and Mrs. Mullins was congratulated by court, jury and defendant on her triumph

EUYPTIAN RELICS — Beneath the sands of Egypt, as beneath the homes of Rome, slumber countless evidences of the fervor of the first Christians. We are told that during his excavations in the cemetary of Antinoe in Egypt, now buried beneath the sand, M. Gayet has discovered the tomb of a Christian martyr of the third century of our era in the grave he found four interlaced palms, quite intact, the well-known symbols of martyrdom is the carly centuries also a kind of rocarry in the form of a ladder of three steps pieced with holes, in which were placed rings to be used like heads. Among other objects an instrument for making hosts, a burch of our carry another of the form of a ladder of three steps pieced with holes in which were placed rings to be used like heads. Among other objects an instrument for making hosts, a burch of the carry or another of the carry of the first of making hosts, a burch of the carry or another of the carry

holds in her arms a basket of plaited reeds and a vase. These latter objects at once vividly recall the words of St. Jerome. No one is so rich as he who carries the Body of Christ in a basket of plaited reeds and His Blood in a glass vase." Above the coffin was found in the sand a jar which according to the inscription, had contained wine of Mike. The marryr is believed to be Saint Tgais.

HAND-RINGING OF CHIMES.

cost not exceeding \$50,000, the whole work to be left to the lowest and most responsible bidder, the plans, bids and specifications to be submitted to this office. 71 Broadway, New York, the work to begin on or after the 1st day of October, 1901, and to be contained to completion. Yours very truly, "CHARLES M. SCHWAB."

Mr. and Mrs. Schwab were married, eighteen years ago, by Father Hickey.

NAIL REMOVED BY A MAGNET

An experiment, the first of its kind, was successfully performed a few days ago by Dr. Garel, a well-known physician of Lyons, France, Being called upon to prescribe for an infant who was suffering from an incessant cough, he fancied that the trouble might be due to some foreign body which was clogging the respiratory organs, and a test which he made with Routgen rays satisfied him that he was right, for they showed distinctly that one of the bronchial tubes was obstructed.

An object to the lowest and not to for a promise that the top to the tenement house district which is considered the poorest. "The people there." said a milk merchant, "have learned that bad milk will kill their children, and that the good article will nourish them. They deprive themselves of other necessaries in order to buy good milk for the barbonchial tubes was obstructed.

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He leavned then from the mother that the infant had swallowed a large nail about two months before that time, but that, as no grave symptoms had appeared at the time little importance had been attached to the accident. Dr. Garel felt convinced that the nail was still sticking in the throat, but what puzzled him was how he should extract it Finally, he determined to try an electro-magnet. He knew that pieces of metal had been extracted from eyes in this way, and he thought it barely possible that he mail. Consequently, he provided himself with a magnet, and, having made the necessary inclosion is tife skin, he placed. It as near as he could to the nail. The result was axactly what he had haped for The nail left its incking place in the child's threat and fixed itself to the magnet. At once the child's cough cased and it is now in perfect health. Physicians throughout.

have been performed in our time, since it shows that the magnet may be made of great service as a sur-gical instrument.

NOTES FOR FARMERS.

As an evidence that in some cases the old-time system of doing a thing is superior to any modern invention, we might cite the fact that the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral. New York, have contracted with the Mencely Bell Company of Troy for the installation of its standard system of hand ringing in connection with the chime of bells in the north tower of the cathedral. This chime, consisting of nineteen bells ranging in weight from 6,500 to 175 pounds, was made in France, and it was intended that it should be rung by electricity, but repeated efforts in that direction have met with uniform failure.

A CENTENARIAN.—In Westford, Mass., lives Mrs. Catharine O'Toole who is now 103 years of age. She was born in Ireland in 1799. Fifty years later she emigrated to America. She survives her husband by six years.

She is well preserved in every respect, has good hearing and eyesight, never havinb had to wear!

was born in Ireland in 1709. Fifty years later she emigrated to Amelica. She survives her husband by six years.

She is well preserved in every resight, never learning and eyesight, he was a survey accepted to the survey of the points are further removed. Organize the 'Yanko'' togue. She in the points are further removed. Organize the 'Yanko'' togue. She in the points are further removed. Organize the 'Yanko'' togue. She in the points are further removed. Organize the 'Yanko'' togue. She in the points are further removed. Organize the 'Yanko'' togue. She in the points are further removed. Organize the points are further to the points are further removed. Organize the points are furthe

ABOUT TREES—Twenty-six new sorts of trees and shrubs are being tested at the Ottawa Central Experimental Farm, the seeds having come from New Zealand. The work is done in the flower house under the supervision of William T. Ellis, who has planted the seeds in boxes of earth and is watching the germinating very closely. Some of the varieties have already shown signs of vigorous life and will no doubt thrive in Canadian climate. The plants have to be removed from time to time into fresh soil. Refere any statement can be made as to the practicability of cultivating these foreign trees in our country, ten or fiften years trial will have to be given in some cases in order to let the tree smature.

The information derived from those experiments whether negative or all finative, will be of great value. I the tree cannot be grown no loss will be further sustained by grower in its cultivation. On the other ham, where the Variety grows successful

ly our tree products will be augmented by rare and useful additions in fruit of various kinds and other products.

THE BORING BUG. — An insect new to the farmers of West Chester, N.Y., and, it is thought, a novel pest, has made its appearance. It has become locally known as the flying boring bug and is doing much damage to fruit and trees. The new insect is described as being as large as a bumble bee, having a long hard sting with which it stabs the younger trees and fruit. The flying bug was first seen in Orange County and later devastated two West Chester County townships. The bug will, it is said, destroy whole fields of grain.

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For Youth and Health.

It was at the private view of the Royal academy in one of the early '90s (writes a contributor) that I first saw Andrew Carnegie. A friend and I were busy at the pictures, when my companion suddenly left my side, and I turned to see him cordially greeting a short, white-haired man and a very sweet-faced woman. I remember wondering, as in answer to his signal I made my way to the trio, who it could be; but it certainly never occurred to me for a moment that the curious-looking man with the almost shabby clothes and a silk hat a size too large for him was the master of many millions. Latter-day pictures of the man who, at 66, has proclamed his sensational intention of "giving way" 40,000,000 before he dies, give the public a totally false impression of his face. I hav? se?n no portrait of him in the picture papers which does not give him an air of truculence, of hardness, almost of defiance. In reality the characteristic of the face is its melancholy and, in repose, its somewhat weary gentleness of expression, doubtless due to his very indifferent health. Markedly below the average height, and by no means heavily or stoutly built, the great millionaire at first sight looks a man about as unlikely to have fought a tedious and heroic battle with poverty and adverse fate as any your could find. It is only when you have had time to notice the squareness of the head and jaw, and the extraordiancy brightness and keenness of the dark eyes, accompanied as they are by the deadly pallor of the skin, that you discover in the features indications of the "grit" which enabled the penniless emigrant of 40 years ago to offer his native land today a gift that has no parallel in the history of munificence.

I have seen Mr. Carnegie under all conditions and upon all occasions; I have spent days in the same house with him, and I never saw him other than badly dressed. In lever saw him other than badly dressed, if mean "badly dressed," Not merely such faults of garb as would attract the attention of your contemporary. Fashion, but a

And brains Mr. Carnegic has. He is no mere lucky business man, but one whom you will find, in a very short talk, to be possessed of a knowledge of art, poetry and of literature, which is quite amazing when you remember that it must indubtably be self-culture. For there have been no leisure years for him; no period, as in most men's lives, when the acquisition of knowledge was the sole business of life. Ever since child-hood he has fought hard for his bread and butter. See him at the head of his luxurious dining-table loaded with plate and costly fare and hothouse fruits, and hear him—as I have heard him—stretching out his short-fingered, white lined hand, say. "This hand has wielded the hammer in a snith's fonge," and you have the man in a sentence; in the astounding contrast of his "yesterday" and of his "to-day."

To go back to the first day I met him. My friend and I lunched with him and his wife in the academy, and a friendly dispute arose as to who should pay. He insisted on playing host, and produced a purse. The carrying of a purse always seems to me indicative of character. Men who carry them are not necessarily mean, but they are always methodical, exact, calculating in money matters, as opposed to the etat d'ame of most of us, who pull out a handful of change, gold. silver and copper mixed, when there's anything to pay. I have always remembered Andrew Carnegie's neat purse as indicative of his nature. His every action is methodical. His very generosities and gifts of millions are. I feel convinced, the outcome of a method as rigid and inclastic as a theorem of Euclid. They are rather from the head than the heart. Practical, non-sympathetic, he approaches the problem of the disposal of his terrible wealth in an entirely practical, unsentimental spirit. In "charity," in "benevolence," in any abstraction of unreasoning, larges, Andrew Carnegie believes not.

Of his sincerity in his democratic views there is no question. I have walked with him in the superb grounds of Lard de la Warr's Sussex seat of whic

this she had placed little scraps of paper upon each of which was written the name of some lady of the party. These were drawn by the men, and thus each got a partner. One night the mun of millions "drew" his wife, and I shall not easily forget his almost boyish pleasure, as he announced the fact, standing on a chair, like an auctioner in his rostrum, and feigning to offer his prize for bidding among his maleguests, and then, with a charming grace, withdrawing the offer, as his "luck was too precious." I could tell many other stories of lis attachment to his wife, but they are perhaps too intimate for publication. He is certainly a perfect husband, and so deserves the married happiness he has. He has all his life "scorned delights and lived laborious days." A severe moralist, he has no sort of sympathy with "wild oats," or those lapses from domestic virtues of which a modern world makes, he thinks, too light. But in spite of a happy marriage, Andrew Carnegie is not a happy man. I remember as we drove down to the station on his four-in-hand coach, I was saying how I envied him and his wealth, and he said. "I am not really to be envied. How can my wealth help me? I am 60 years old and I cannot digest. I would give you all my millions if you could give you all my millions if you could give me your youth and health." And then I shall never forget his next remark. We had driven some yards in silence when he suddenly turned, and in a hushed voice, speaking with a bitternes and depth of feeling quite indescribable, he said: "If I could make Faust's burgain. 'I'd gladly sell anything to have half my life over again." And I saw his hands clench as he spoke.—T. P. O'Connor, in Detroit News-Tribune.

A CHALLENGE THAT WAS NOT ACCEPTED.

Just ten years ago Leo XIII. offered scientists an excellent opportunity of investigating the reality of
miracles occurring at our Lady's famous shrine in the Pyrenecs. He issued, in fact, a species of challenge
to the most eminent non-Christian
medical men of France. As we have
seen an account of the matter in an
English publication, it may be well
to narrate it here.
In 1891 an illustrious French physician visited Rome, and before
leaving the Eternat City solicited an
audience with the Pope. His request
was granted and Dr. X. was presented to Leo XIII. The Pontin's first
word to him was!

"Do you know Lourdes?"

word to him was!

"Do you know Lourdes?"

"By hearsay, Holy Father."

"Do you believe in Lourdes?"

The doctor, whose personal narrative we are translating, was somewhat embarrassed. "By his past, his writings and his position," he was opposed to manifestations of the supernatural. He answered by evading the difficulty.

"I have known, Holy Father, sick prople who have declared to me that they recovered their health at Lourdes."

that they recovered their health at Lourdes."

The Pope was not satisfied with this evasive reply.

"But you," he rejoined, "what did you think of these declarations?"

'I thought that the nervous systems of these patients had been happily restored by the spectacle of what was taking place under their eyes."

Then you received these declarations?

"Then you received these declara-tions from patients suffering from nervous affections only?"

The doctor grew more and more embarrassed.

the doctor grew more and more embarrassed,

"Holy Father," he submitted, "'tis a difficult matter to say where the nerves begin and where they end."

"But, after all, my dear son, can such a disease as that of the spinal marrow, for instance, be radically cured by a nervous commotion?"

"No."

'Very well. Now, would you like me to give you a commission?'
'I should be much flattered, Holy Father.

me to give you a commission?"

"I should be much flattered, Holy Father."

"Well, then, find twenty freethinking doctors. Have them select a hundred patients from those who accompany the national pilgrimage from Paris to Lourdes. Let them declare, before the departure, that these hundred persons are afflicted with disease absolutely irremediable, impossible to cure by purely medical resources. If, among these hundred patients, you find, after the pilgrimage, radical and sudden cures, you are to declare to the world that at Lourdes are occurring things beyond modern science."

"And if there is not a single miracle?" asked the doctor.

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"If there is not a single miracle that will have for result the according to the pilgrimage—an office that will have for result the according to the doctor accepted the charge and promised to establish the committee before the national pilgrimage of 1892. He and the Pontiff made out the list of the twenty physicians—all men of national prominence and all freethinkers.

Ten months later the doctor himself brought to the Pope the result of his proceedings. His Holiness learned that one of the physicians selected refused to serve on the committee, saying that his work would not allow him to accept the offer of the Holy See. A second confused that the occurrences at Lourdes—wronght in favor of Maria Vincent, as yell as to assure himself of the reality of himself of the physical point blank, to act.

Two hundred workmen are placing beneath the hull of the tremendous new battleship Maine the broad timber ways on which the vessel will glide into the Delaware at noon today. Just at present however, the big fighter looks ready for anything but launching, for she is surrounded by a network of skids and stays and a perfect forest of braces, while the hull itself, with a plate left out here and there, looks like a patchwork quilt, says a correspondent of an American daily newspaper.

But the launching date will find all ready, and with a coat of paint of uniform color and the removal of all bracing the vessel will stand out as perhaps the finest example of naval architecture yet designed for the new American navy. Probably Captain Sigsbee, if his health permits, and as many of the crew of the ill-fated first Maine as can be gathered will see this gigantic successor of an unlucky craft take her first dip.

Practically she is to be the pion-

of an unlucky craft take her first dip.

Practically she is to be the pioneer of a type of battleships for the world to follow, for her designs submitted by Charles H. Cramp, president of the company engaged in her construction, call for an 18-knot ship. Despite the tremendous power to be centralized in her, the hull clearly shows that the speed element is not to be neglected. True, she has the awful ram power of the typical battleship, but the run fore and aft is as clean as the lines of a racing yacht, and so cleverly is the curve carried out that she looks scarcely two-thirds of her measured breath.

She will mount the most powerful She will mount the most powerful battery ever placed on a battleship in this country, if not in the world. Four high power 12-inch guns will be mounted in pairs in the two turrets fore and aft, and sixteen of the new navy 6-inch guns will fank her broadsides. This gives a concentration of four twelves and eight sixes on any object that appears on her beam; and, as if this were not sufficient, she has a tremendous battery of six, three and one pounders and machine guns.

It has required nearly two years

machine guns.

It has required nearly two years to build the hull, and another year will elapse ere she is ready to take the sea. She will cost \$2,885,000, and will carry a crew of 510 men. At a cruising speed of ten knots, she will have a steaming radius of about twelve thousand miles on her normal coal supply.

ABOUT STRIKES.

Clothing workers to the number of 51,600 will be involved in the strike which was ordered on Saturday last, at a meeting of the Garment Workers' Trades Council of New York, at which delegates were present from all clothing makers' unions in the city and in Newark. After ordering the strike the council issued an official report that all the members of the following organizations had been ordered to participate in a strike which will be in the ions had been ordered to participate n a strike which will be in full force

Union

THE PAN-AMENICAN Exposition calls attention to the Catholic population of the city of Buffalo, which is 150,000 or nearly one-half of the people of the city. There are over 3,200 children in the parish schools of the diocese.

A MEMORIAL ALTAR to the late Rev. James A. Galligan is to be erected in the Church of the Holv Name, New York, by members of the parish. At a recent meeting for that purpose over \$10,000 was subscrib-ed.

A PRIEST'S INVENTION. — Fa-ther Embriaco, a Dominican priest, as received a gold medal, for in-rentions in watch-making and in au-comatic brakes for carniages exhib-ted at the Paris Exposition.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—While driving a team of fast horses from his home a Jericho, I. I. July 9, Patrick connors, a wealthy contractor, was tricken stone blind, and eminent occulists who attended him fear that his sight cannot be restored.

his sight cannot be restored.

SECURED THE MONEY. —In the town of St. Laurent, France, the pastor has brought back to one of his parishloners the sum of 80,000 francs, which had been stolen last January. All efforts of the officers to get a clue to the perpetrator of the theft remained entirely fruitless, but a short time before the priest presented himself with the stolen property, the chief of police received a letter, stating that he money would be returned in a few days. The priest says that the money was given him by one of his penitents, and, as a matter of course, he returned to divulge the sacramental secret.

that will presumably be called to by your department for the large quantities of wood that will be read to be quantities of wood that will be read to be quantities of wood that will be read to be quantities of wood to the cipded among the Baltic and other timbers hitherto used." The Was Office replied that maple had bee specified for the floors of two out of the eight barracks that are to be erected on Salisbury Plain. Mr Brodrick had under his consideration whether Canadian timber might not be still further used in Salisbury barracks, but regretted that as the brills of quantities were already in the hands of the firms of contractors to be invited to tender he did not see his way now to make any alterations in the specifications. "I am to add," the reply continued, "that in the preparation of specifications for further War Department buildings on Salisbury Plain and elsewhere the claims of Canadian timber for utilization therein will not be lost sight of."

SHIRT WAIST MAN.

"I should like to know," said reporter, "if you are going to allow shirt-waist men to eat in your dining-cars?" "My dear boy," said the genial railway magnate, "I will leave it to yourself if you think it time for quibbling when a man comes along with a dollar to hand over for a forty-cent dinner."

THE DOMESTIC SERVANTS THE DOMESTIC SERVANTS of Chicago have organized a union and will seek to secure a change in the relationship between themselves and their employers. They seek the establishment of regular hours of work with greater freedom and better conditions.

QUESTION OF MEMORY. "Your wife is forgetful, isn't she?"
"Yes, but not nearly so forgetful as I'd like her to be. She's forever remembering that she's still wearing her last summer's hat."—Philadelphia Press.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT. - "

great many men owe their success in life to their wives."
"Yes," answered Mr. Meekton, complacently, "If there were more women like Henrietta in the world there would be more kind and obe-dient husbands."—Washington Star.

Happiness is a sunbeam which may pass through a thousand bosoms without losing a particle of its orkindred heart. like the converged light on a mirror, it reflects itself with redoubled brightness. Happiness is not perfect till it is shared.—Jane Porter.

& CO.

Clearing Lines!

3,000 yards Fancy Ginghams and the best quality; regular value 15c to 20c; sale price, 10c per yard.

2,000 yards Finest Cotton Sheet ing, all washed and shrunk, the bes sheeting made; while it lasts the sale price will be 20c per yard.

50 sample White Quilts, from best manufacturer in England, all fine quality; \$1,69 each.

Special Curtain Sale! 350 Lace Curtains to be sold as follows

Nottingham Lace Curtains, from

Irish Point Lace Curtains, from

\$2.95 per pair.

100 pieces Fancy Dress Goods, as sorted colors; usual prices from 95c to \$1.25, to be sold for 50c per

Special sale of Fancy Silks! Hundreds of patterns to select from. All the finest quality. Regular value, \$1.25 to \$1,50. Sale at half price.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

TERMS CASH. Telephone Up 955.

otre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.

SATURDAY, July 27, 1901.

We've had four weeks of exceptional business for midsummer. The dai y papers have printed enough about this sale to atimulate interest all along the line, and sensible people are shopping early enough each day to get first choice.

Bargains are ripe in every department, and there are over fifty. Such bargains as you need never expect to find outside this city and reldom in it.



The Creat Sale of Colored Dress Goods.

Unprecedented sale of thousands upon thousands of yards stylish and seasonable Colored Dress Goods, all reduced from 33 1/3 to 60 p.c. off The magnitude of this sale is without a precedent, and is the greatest money-saving event that has ever taken place. The goods will be laid out in four lots in the Dress Goods Section for Monday

LOT No 1-Regular 40c, 37c, 33c, 27c. Sale price... 19c yd LOT No. 2-Regular 50c, 45c, 43c. LOT No. 3-Regular 75c, 68c, 62c, 554

Sale price...250 yd Sale price... 38c yd LOT No. 4-Regular \$1.25, \$1.10, \$1.00, 95c. Sale price... 50c yd

HUGE SALE OF DAINTY WASH FABRICS.

150 pieces Point d'Italie Muslins, Toile des Indes Muslins, Belgium Dress Ginghams in pretty silk stripe effects, neat checks, newest colorings, worth 30c, Special 124c.

180 pieces New Brussels Ginghams, Fancy Piques, in a large variety of lace pattern effects, checks and floral designs, latest colorings, worth 37c. Special 15c.

130 pieces Mousseline d'Alsace Dress Muslins, Mercerlsed Ginghams in selected colorings, dainty patterns, the latest in summer Dress Fabrics, worth 50c. Special 20c.

IMMENSE SALE OF LADIES' SUMMER SKIRTS. A Record Bargain

IN LADIES' Summer Skirts

Regular \$2.25 to \$3.25

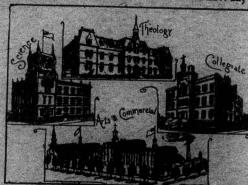
MONDAY,



The Best Value IN CANADA, Summer Skirts

Worth \$2.25 to \$3.25. MONDAY,

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal



Theological, Philosophical, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses. Fully Equipped Laboratories. A Practical Business Department.

BOARD AND Trition, per Session of Five Months, \$80. Calendar sens

MARKET REPORT.

to \$14; shorts, \$16; Ontario bran in bulk, \$14 to \$15; shorts in bulk, \$17 to \$18; middlings, in bulk, \$17 to \$17.50.

ROLLED OATS—Millers' prices to jobbers, \$3.70 to \$3.80 per barrel, and \$1.77\frac{1}{2} in bags.

HAY—Nd. 1, \$11.50; No. 2, \$10.50; clover, \$9 per ton in car lots on track.

BEANS—We quote \$1.45 to \$1.50 for primes.

BIGO