

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

Non-Catholics, especially those of the secret society class, are eternally parading their fraternal love for mankind, their grand principle of the "Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man," while seeking to create the impression that these words and ideas are foreign to Catholicity.

tion was constantly up in arms against another one, proclaiming that the other was a nation of barbarians. Before Christianity the cruel master thought he had a right over the life of his slave.

MAN'S OWN HOME.

MAN'S OWN HOME.—We cannot refrain from quoting these very practical and sublime lessons: "The first place for the exercise of Christian charity was in a man's own home, in his own family. If a Christian was not charitable at home, to his own family, how could he be kind to others outside?"

CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

After setting forth the principal features of true Christian Charity, the learned preacher said: "Were there not God above us and did not man remember that God liveth, the earth indeed would be a sorry thing and peace and tranquility in society would scarcely be known."

OUR DUTY TO OUR NEIGHBOR.

—Leaving aside the beautiful passages in which this idea of Christian love is developed, we come to these striking statements: "It was easy for the so-called philosopher sitting in his chair to proclaim love for humanity. The question was what was the power of his love towards his neighbor?"

of this contention we will take two cases cited by the author. The first is this:

The French people have over and over again called upon the governments to expel the Jesuits; this demand was always an essential item in the programme of French Republicans.

Here are three falsehoods of a most glaring character. In the first place the "French people" never demanded of a republican, or of any other government, the expulsion of the Jesuits.

are shown as cabinets, but in reality they are the governing power.

THE SECOND CASE explained by the author is still more absurd, and still more than that of the Jesuits. He says that another perpetually recurring demand of French Republicans is that the bonds that link Catholicism in this country with the Roman Curia should be relaxed, and everything fostered and encouraged which tends to render the Church more national and less Roman in spirit.

THIS WRITER—"E. D."—did not fail to sign his whole name to his contribution, his initials will save him from the humiliation that his lack of knowledge and still greater lack of logic and tact would necessarily have brought on him.

A Grand Rally of Irishmen.

According to a circular issued by the officers of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, to which we referred last week, a mass meeting will be held in St. Gabriel's Hall, Centre and Laurier streets, at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. J. B. Devlin, B.C.L., in recognition and appreciation of the stand recently taken by that young gentleman, on a public occasion, in regard to the emigration of the Irish race.

It is a fact that the general public is not generally aware of the fact that the Irish minority are sure to find place on the programmes. For these we have not to blame strangers, nor outsiders, nor foreigners, but only our own people—our educators, the parents of children, and the rising generation.

WE HAVE OUR OWN CONCERNS.

It is a fact that the general public is not generally aware of the fact that the Irish minority are sure to find place on the programmes. For these we have not to blame strangers, nor outsiders, nor foreigners, but only our own people—our educators, the parents of children, and the rising generation.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. The Rev. Father Hemait, O.M.I., preached a retreat for the penitent women of the Good Shepherd Convent last week.

Rev. Father Pailier, O.M.I., the former rector of St. Joseph's, is spending a short vacation at the Oblates' Mission House, Maniwaki, Que.

The A. O. H. of this city had a moonlight excursion on the Ottawa river on the 25th instant.

A pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre will leave here on the 31st inst.

A census of St. Ann's parish in this city, recently taken by the clergy, shows that it contains 460 families, 2,175 souls, and 1,600 communicants, showing an increase of ten per cent. over last year.

Wednesday of last week witnessed the great day of First Communion in St. Mary's Church, Bayswater. They were confirmed on the following Sunday.

About two hundred sisters were in attendance at the annual retreat of the Grey Nuns at the Mother House last week. They were from different points in the United States and Canada. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Father Lacoste, O.M.I.

Rev. Father Rousseau, O.M.I., the Musical Director at the University is about to be transferred to St. Peter's Church, Montreal.

A large party of boys and girls are expected to arrive about St. August, under the auspices of the Catholic Immigration Society of England.

The Sisters of Mercy have called for tenders for an addition to their hospital.

The new church at Casselman to replace the one destroyed by fire, will be ready for dedication this autumn; it is a frame church bricked.

The new church at Casselman to replace the one destroyed by fire, will be ready for dedication this autumn; it is a frame church bricked.

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

In addition to the miracles reported by our Quebec correspondent last week at Ste. Anne de Beaupre, few more have occurred since. One was an old man who had suffered from paralysis for thirty years, and the other three were those of crippled youths whose crutches were added to the thousands that are heaped up in the great Basilica, in irrefragible testi-

mony of the favors which Heaven has wrought through the intercession of Ste. Anne. No better witness to the divinity of the origin and teachings of the Church exists than the famous Basilica of Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

Catholicity in Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, July 21.—Perhaps a few lines from far away Vancouver may be perused with interest by the readers of the "True Witness." The event of which I desire to write was the laying of the corner stone of the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary by His Grace Archbishop Languevin.

Many prominent citizens occupied seats near the pulpit including the Mayor of the city, Louis Col. Worsnop, Consul Johann Wulffsohn, Dr. Carroll, Consul J. McQuillan, C. E. Tisdall, M.P.P., Ald. Wood, F. X. Martin, J. D. Byrne, A. Morris, J. Fletcher and others.

There was a very large concourse present, amongst whom besides His Grace, were: His Lordship Right Rev. Bishop Dauterive, O. M. I., D. D.; Rev. Father Languevin, O. M. I., D. D., brother of the Archbishop; Rev. Father Turin, also of Montreal; Rev. Father Cloutier, of Winnipeg; Rev. Father J. M. McGuckin, O. M. I., D. D., pastor of the Church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary, and his two assistants, Rev. Fathers J. J. Whalen, O. M. I., and W. B. Whalen, O. M. I.

Archbishop Languevin, in reply to an address, congratulated the Catholics of this district upon the sincere and lively faith which had led them to undertake the erection of so large and costly a church. The outlay upon it would be about \$100,000. Vancouver was destined to become the great port of the West, and he was glad to see that Catholics were taking their part in its history.

Consecration of Bishop Cloutier.

THREE RIVERS, July 26.—Yesterday the city of Three Rivers was, in every sense of the term, en fête. The occasion was the consecration of his Lordship Mgr. Cloutier, as Bishop of Three Rivers, in succession to the late Bishop Larboite. The cathedral was magnificently decorated, as was also the High Altar, which was ablaze with myriads of colored electric lights.

and reminded him of the Apostle's words: "Your sorrow shall be turned into joy." The days of their mourning had passed, and joy had come upon the priests and people of the diocese, who were noted for their devotion to their bishops. Personally he was delighted that Mgr. Cloutier had been elevated to the ranks of the episcopate. His family had already given ten of its members to the Church. He was an intimate friend of the late bishop, and he was a man of great zeal, ability, and holiness.

Archbishop Beaudry, in the consecrating prayers, and besides him, there were present, Archbishop Dauterive of Ottawa, and thirteen other Canadian Bishops, and the Bishop of Syracuse, N. Y.

After the ceremonies Bishop Cloutier was the recipient of an address from the citizens, read by the Mayor, a joint address from the members of the C. M. B. A., the C. O. F., and the Legion St. Joseph and an address from the members of the Bar of the district. A grand banquet was then given in honor of the newly consecrated prelate.

Charitable Work at Peterborough.

PETERBOROUGH, July 26.—On Sunday an interesting ceremony took place here. It was the blessing of the corner stone of the new House of Providence by His Lordship Bishop O'Connor. This new house of refuge will be situated on the grounds, belonging to St. Joseph's Hospital, and will be fitted out with the latest modes of ventilation, etc. The need for such a charitable institution for

the poor and needy has long been felt in this city and it is expected that in the difficulty will be experienced in raising the necessary funds. Bishop O'Connor and the Rev. Father Casey have taken up the work with their wonted zeal, for an one knows better than they how urgent is the need for this refuge. The Catholics of Peterborough generally are showing their practical sympathy with the noble project.

Notes From American Centres.

A ROUGH INITIATION.—At the convention of the Knights of St. John in Cleveland, Father McMahon referred to the degrading initiations of some societies, says the Catholic Columbian.

the respect in which the body should be held as humiliating to the soul of a Christian man.

REV. WM. LOEWENKAMP DEAD.—Rev. Wm. Loewenkamp, C.S.S.R., rector of St. Alphonsus' Church, St. Louis, died on Saturday, 15th inst. He was taken suddenly ill two weeks ago.

Father Loewenkamp, who was well known in Montreal, was born in Hannover, Germany, and came to this country forty-eight years ago, settling in Baltimore. He was educated at the parochial school of St. Alphonsus' church, that city, and prepared for the priesthood at Cumberland and

FATHER QUINLIVAN SUBMITS TO AN OPERATION.

For some months past the silent sympathy of the parishioners of St. Patrick's has gone out to their beloved pastor. It was known that Rev. Father Quinlivan was indisposed, but the nature of his malady was unknown. Notwithstanding the acute physical pain Father Quinlivan still strove to attend to the spiritual wants of his flock, although it could be readily seen that he was suffering greatly. But the heroism of the true priest was there, and it was only when there was a danger of being completely incapacitated from doing the work of the parish that he gave up and went to the Hotel Dieu Hospital, where after a consultation of the medical staff it was found that

Father Quinlivan was suffering from a growth in the throat. On Wednesday it was decided to have an operation in order to remove the growth which was accordingly performed with complete success. On Thursday Father Quinlivan said he had experienced great relief. Just before going to press a telephone message from the Hotel Dieu informed us that Father Quinlivan was resting easily and that there was no danger whatever. This will be good news to the Catholics of every parish in Montreal, who will pray fervently that the esteemed pastor of St. Patrick's will soon be able to resume his life work among his flock and carry on his great work in connection with the Catholic High School.

The Situation in France.

It had been our intention to review in full an article headed "The Situation in France," which appears—over the initials of "E. D."—in the July Contemporary Review; but on carefully examining its contents we have come to the conclusion that it does not deserve so much attention. However, the writer, who is a strong republican, has made a couple of assertions that are so far from the truth, so very misleading, that we cannot refrain from briefly alluding to them.

seems to be the establishment of this theory;—that while France is a republic, it is so only in name, and that rapidly succeeding governments of the country have been practically monarchical, or imperial, but not republican. The principal reason advanced in support of this contention is that the governments have never hearkened to the wishes of the French people, and by performing exactly the contrary of what they were elected to do, they have destroyed all republican institutions and principles.

THE MAIN OBJECT of the article

To show the absurdity and fallacy,

WHAT OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER HAS TO SAY

ABOUT CIVIC AFFAIRS.

Although the subject upon which I made some observations last week was left unfinished, still I consider that on account of its general character, it can remain untouched in this issue much better than could the one upon which I purpose writing. It seems to me, at least, that there is no question of greater moment to the Irish Catholic people of Montreal than that of municipal representation. I may err, for I am not infallible, but I am convinced that the civic or municipal representation is far more important to the electors and citizens in general than either that of the Federal or Local Parliaments. The municipal questions are at the very foundation of the whole structure of our economy. They affect most directly the citizen in his property, his home, his family and his own individuality. The larger issues of the Federal Parliament are participated in by the whole Dominion; those of the Local Legislature interest almost equally the entire Province; but our civic matters come home to our own citizens, and they at once experience the effect—good or evil—of their civic representation.

NO INDIVIDUALISM.—In my few observations on this topic I desire to emphatically state that I have no idea of any individuals, or special cases, when I give expression to some very plain truths. The great difficulty with our people is an excess of fine feeling, or good-natured delinquency. We are always afraid to hurt the susceptibilities of our fellow-citizens, or of some amongst them, and the result is that no one has the moral courage to frankly, but always charitably, make public our absolute needs. No more have I any fault to find with those who at present occupy the honorable and responsible positions of representatives of Irish-Catholic interests. Whosoever will follow me to the close of this communication must conclude that I am aiming at something higher and beyond the mere questions of the hour, the individual interests at stake, and the many issues that engross the attention for the moment—but which will be forgotten in the magnitude of greater issues that await us in the near future. Taking the situation as I find it to-day, I claim, in all humility, and subject to correction, if it can be shown that I am wrong, that the Irish Catholic element is neither adequately nor sufficiently represented, at present, in the civic administration.

ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION.—By adequately, I simply mean that we have not that representation—irrespective of all individuals—that is necessary in order that we may constitute a force of effective nature in the administration of public municipal affairs. To be so represented, we should at least have one man, no matter how situated financially or otherwise, who could, by his superior acquirements, his higher education, and his conspicuous talents, challenge the admiration and respect of all sections of the community. He should be a man of such calibre that in every circle and in every branch he would be the peer of the most able and most

gifted representatives of other races. He should possess, not only administrative capacity, but that power of expression and that polish of style, which characterize the superiors in the ranks of public life. In a word he should be able, on account of his natural gifts and superadded attainments, to lead on every great occasion, to shine in every assembly, and to assume with grace and ease the most conspicuous and most distinguished positions, or functions that could fall to the lot of a public man. Such a person, would not only reflect credit on his fellow-countrymen, but would, by the very weight of his own importance, bring the element which he represented to a level of commanding influence.

HAVE WE GOT SUCH A MAN.—I will be told that this is a fine picture, a grand ideal; but that no such man is to be found in our day. I would grieve to think that we Irish Catholics had so far degenerated, in our generation that we could not find a successor worthy of the eminent, learned and influential men that our people have had in the past. Possibly the man, of the calibre thus described may not be found inside the exact limits of any certain district; but what matters the limitations of parishes, or of wards, when the essential is to have a man who should become the general representative of the Irish Catholic element of the city? No matter for what ward one of our people is elected, he is nonetheless the mouth-piece of all our people, be they his immediate electors, or not. Consequently, it matters not from what section of the city the man be taken, provided he possesses the qualifications, the talents, the characteristics which I have enumerated; if he is found—and I could mention half a dozen such men—and if he could be induced to accept the office, it would become the bounden duty of every Irish Catholic, irrespective of local, political, social, or other considerations, to bring that man out. And until we can command attention, through the voice, the influence and the high abilities of such a representative, we need not expect ever again to hold our own in the municipal government of this city. These are duties of a national, of a patriotic, of an educational class that should fall to the lot of a representative; and these are of paramount importance to the whole of our people. There may be charity, or philanthropy, or general goodness in going down to the city hall and protecting the individuals whose escapades have brought them under the grip of the law; but neither the cause pleaded, nor the duty (if duty it be) performed, is calculated to elevate our people in the estimation of the world. We have loftier objects that must be attained.

OUR REPRESENTATION.—I also said that we are not sufficiently represented. This may be doubted at once by those interested in keeping the Irish Catholic element in a state of semi-estrangement. But I purpose making good my words. When the next municipal elections shall take place—in March, 1900—we will find the pres-

ent St. Antoine Ward divided into three wards, each sending two Aldermen to the Council. In other words six representatives for that important section will be allowed. Of these three wards, according to the new division, St. Patrick's Parish will constitute it. It may be taken for granted that the Protestant element will seek to have both representatives of that ward. Are not, the Irish Catholics, in all fairness and justice, going to insist upon the representation of a district, which includes almost the entire of the mother parish of the Irish Catholic people of this city? I do not say that they should necessarily find a man, inside the limits of old St. Antoine Ward, to bring forward; but I do say that they have in this case a splendid opportunity of finding a place for the class of man I have been describing. If they are at a loss to find one so qualified and willing to come forward, then I am prepared to suggest the names of more than one. As to their willingness I cannot speak; as to their qualifications I have no doubts.

PAST REPRESENTATION.—Again I will be told that we have sufficient representation. I say we have not. The Irish Catholic population is nearly 50,000 at present, including the whole of the city. When we were less than 30,000 we had representatives from St. Lawrence Ward, from St. Ann's Ward, from St. Gabriel's Ward, and practically from St. Mary's Ward. In those days Irish Catholics held the position of Recorder of Montreal, Assistant City Clerk, and City Attorney. Where are these offices now—as far as our people are concerned? Where is the representation that affected our people in almost every section of the city? Where are the broad-minded, gifted and influential Irishmen who commanded the situations and whose voices caused their fellow-representatives to harken whenever they were raised at the civic board? Does the silence of Cote-des-Neiges enfold the spirit as well as the ashes of the men who knew how to make our people's influence felt, and whose marked abilities challenged the attention of the whole community, and in some cases the admiration of the Dominion?

PLAIN TALK REQUIRED.—I am bold perhaps, in my assertions and annoying in my questions, but I am one of those whose faith and confidence in his fellow-countrymen cannot be easily extinguished. I believe, and I know, that we yet possess the material to constitute an adequate representation; and I trust we have the energy and devotedness to secure a sufficient one. There are times when it is necessary to speak out plainly, flattery is worse even than caricature. We must learn our own faults in order to be able to correct them. We must see our own defects if we ever wish to correct them. One of our faults is an almost criminal indifference to the character, or quality, of our representation; and one of our defects is a foolish delinquency of sentiment that makes it preferable for us to suffer nationally than to be thought severe individually.

Notes of Irish News.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

A FUNNY MOVE.—Ireland has been to the front in the House of Lords last week, Lord Inchiquin, taking advantage of an almost empty house, raised the question of granting compensation to the Irish landlords like himself for the losses they had sustained through the various Land Acts. It would have been more reasonable to ask the present holders of estates robbed centuries ago from Catholics to give them back together with compensation, or to ask landlords like Inchiquin to compensate the tenants from whom they had been collecting exorbitant rents for so long a period. The motion was opposed by the Marquis of Lansdowne and others but was carried by 39 to 34. The only outcome of the motion, according to the brief report in the newspapers, was to create laughter.

A JUBILEE OFFERING.—The lamp presented to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem as a jubilee offering by the Catholics of Ireland, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of their country to the Sacred Heart, has already reached its destination. The lamp itself is a beautiful piece of workmanship. It is wrought entirely of solid silver, its pendant dimensions being some forty arches. In the symbolic treatment of the whole, the shaft-rook plays an important part. Beneath, from the terminal ornament of the lamp, hangs a silver heart bearing the following appropriate inscription:—

Anno XXV.
A sua Consecratione
Cordi Jesu Sacratissimo
posuit me
Salvatori Hominum
in Loco Sacro
Jerusalem
Hibernia
Grata et Devota
A. D. 1898.

—which may be rendered into English: "To commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of her Consecration to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Ireland, grateful and devoted to the Saviour of Men, placed me in this Holy Shrine at Jerusalem."

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.
The members of the Liverpool

Branch of the '98 Association have framed the following important resolution:—
"That we, the '98 Branch I. N. L., call on the Irish electors of Great Britain not to be fooled by Mr. A. J. Balfour, when he says he is a supporter of a Catholic University for Ireland, and in the same breath says he could not make it a Government measure. Our belief is that he is playing an electioneering dodge, and we hope our people will be intelligent enough to meet him when the hour and day of battle arrive."

LABORERS' COTTAGES.—At a special meeting of the South Dublin Rural District Council, Mr. J. J. Lawler, J. P., presiding, a resolution was passed authorizing the erection of 37 laborers' cottages in the Ballyglad division, 29 in Whitechurch, and 20 in Clondalkin.

CONGESTED DISTRICTS.—In the House of Commons recently, Mr. Gerald Balfour asked leave in a very few words to bring in a Bill to amend certain provisions of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1896, affecting the congested Districts Board, and to make further provision for the expenses of that Board out of money provided by Parliament. The object of the Bill, the right hon. gentleman explained, was to provide great resources for the congested Districts Board, and generally to strengthen it. It was quite non-contentious. Mr. Davitt approved the Bill, and said there was at present a special opportunity for doing good work in the West of Ireland. The Bill was brought in and read a first time.

PARNELL MEMORIAL.—In compliance with the influentially signed requisition recently presented to me, I hereby call a public meeting in the Mansion House on Thursday, the 27th July, at 8 o'clock, to consider the desirability of inaugurating a movement for the erection of a monument in the city commemorative of the great public services of the late Chas. Stewart Parnell.

DANIEL TALLON,
Lord Mayor.

THE LAND QUESTION.—The fol-

lowing resolution was received from the South Tipperary County Council by the South Town Commissioners at their last meeting and was adopted:—

"That it is the opinion of this county Council that the disagreements between landlords and tenants, which may be called a land war, have been, and are, very injurious to the general prosperity and commerce of our country; we, therefore, call upon the Government to pass an equitable Compulsory Land Sales Bill, which shall abolish dual ownership and establish a peasant proprietary, this being, in our judgment, the only effectual remedy for the contentions which prevent the farmers throwing all their energies into the cultivation of their holdings; we also point out that, as the traders in our towns are almost wholly dependent on agricultural interests they must also benefit by any scheme which will tend to bring a settlement and prosperity to the farmers; we, therefore, resolve that this resolution be printed, and that copies be sent to the chairman of rural, urban, corporate, and county councils in Ireland, with the request that they will co-operate by adopting it, copies also to be sent to Lord Salisbury, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. G. Balfour, and the parliamentary representatives."

Mr. D. P. Boland—I notice they fail to make any allusion to town tenants. Mr. T. M. Tobin—And that is the aspect of the rent question that most seriously affects us. I think we should not adopt any resolution of this kind that does not call for a reasonable adjustment of house rents in towns. Mr. Mahony—We ought to adopt the resolution, at all events, because the town depends on the country. Let us make the best fight we can for ourselves afterwards."

WHITE GLOVES.—Mr. Justice Murphy opened the Commission for Limerick City a week ago, and was presented with white gloves by the High Sheriff, Mr. T. H. Cleve, there being no criminal business. These are the second assizes during Mr. Cleve's shrievalty at which he has performed a similar duty.

IRISH MUSIC.—The programme of the Feis Ceoil of 1900, which is to take place in Belfast in May, has been issued. The principal prize £30, is for the best cantata on an Irish subject by an Irish author. Ten pounds is offered for the best composition for a full orchestra, ten pounds for the best arrangement of Irish airs for a

brass and reed band, ten pounds for the best string quartet, and five pounds for the best anthem or motet, with or without organ accompaniment. Prizes are also offered for original songs, pianoforte, harp, and organ compositions, arrangements of Irish airs, etc. The last date for receiving compositions will be 1st January, 1900.

ROSCOMMON FETE.—On the first and second of August the great Roscommon Fete known as Tir na n-Og will be held near Roscommon town on the grounds known as the "Land of Perpetual Youth." The great western carnival will consist of a grand fancy fair with sports on an extensive scale, games, etc., and a great variety of amusements. The funds will be devoted to the completion of the beautiful new church in Roscommon town. The church will be a memorial to the late Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly. The committee are hopeful that the proceeds of the fete will enable Mr. O'Loughlin to complete the building without interruption.

A CENTENARIAN DEAD.—A few few days ago Jane Duane, aged 101 years, died in the infirmary attached to Westford Workhouse, where she had been for over two years. She entered the workhouse from Ballymitry, Co. Westford, her native place. Up to the very last she had full use of her mental faculties. She was the possessor of a good memory, and, being an intelligent, old woman, could give very interesting accounts of the days of '98.

IRISH LANGUAGE.—At an adjourned meeting of the Carlow Urban Council a resolution was adopted urging on the educational authorities the necessity of teaching the Irish language in their establishments, and

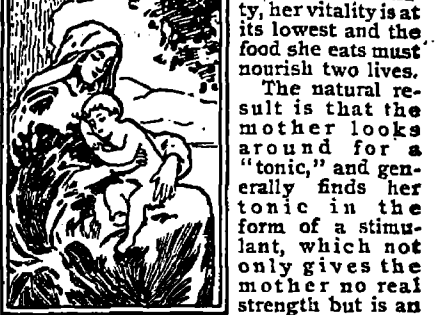
calling on the Commissioners of National Education to introduce a system of bilingual education in the Irish-speaking districts.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—The directors of the Munster and Leinster Bank, Limited, announced a dividend for the half year ended 30th June, 1899, at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, the addition of £2,500 to the reserve fund, the placing of £2,500 in reduction of bank premises account, with £3,979 forward.

TO AMEND ACT.—At a meeting of the Tullamore Rural District Council the other day the chairman (Mr. Jas. Moran) said the Government ought to agree with the wishes of the whole country and amend the Act disqualifying clergymen from sitting on the new councils. A resolution to this effect was passed unanimously.

EVICTED IN TIPPERARY.—Mr. John Houlihan, of Tinnakelly, North Tipperary, has been evicted from his holding by his landlord, Mr. William Kennedy Marshall, D.L., J.P., Barrow Court. The Sheriff's officer was accompanied by a large force of police as it was anticipated that there would be resistance. Their expectations were in this respect somewhat confirmed, when they found the house securely barricaded, and the usual preparations for withstanding a siege. Head-Constable M'Bryde, of Borrisokane, however, exercised his good offices as mediator, and on securing an assurance that the evicted tenant would be reinstated as caretaker, and get time to redeem, Mr. Houlihan undertook to give peaceable possession. With his wife and six little children he was put out and put back as caretaker. Mr. Houlihan owed two years' rent.

There's a greater demand made on the strength of the mother when nursing than at any other time. She has just gone through the shock and strain of maternity; her vitality is at its lowest and the food she eats must nourish two lives.



The natural result is that the mother looks around for a "tonic" and generally finds her tonic in the form of a stimulant, which not only gives the mother the real strength but in an injury to the child.

It is the concurrent testimony of women who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that it is the most perfect preparation for motherhood and all its functions which has ever been discovered. It prepares the way for baby's advent, giving the organs of birth vigor and elasticity. It establishes such a condition of health that nervousness, anxiety and morning sickness are unknown. With this condition comes a healthy flow of nourishment for the child, which enables the mother to gratify the fondest instinct of maternity.

"Two years ago I used two bottles of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and in April a nice baby was born, before the doctor came, writes Mrs. Kate Aisher, of 74 1/2 St. Street, Alliance, Ohio. "I was not very sick. Baby is now 14 months old and weighs 30 pounds. Now I expect another about August, and I am again taking the Favorite Prescription and feel very well. Several neighbors are using Dr. Pierce's medicine through my telling them about it. One lady says, 'before commencing Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I had to vomit every day, but after I got the medicine, from the first spoonful that I took, I stopped vomiting.' It has done the same thing for me. It is a God-send for women."

No alcohol in any form, is contained in "Favorite Prescription," neither opium nor other narcotics. This cannot truthfully be said of any other medicine especially designed for women and sold through druggists.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free of all charge. Every letter is treated as strictly private and sacredly confidential, and all replies are enclosed in plain envelopes, bearing no printed matter whatever. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

ANCIENT IRELAND AND CLASSIC ALLUSIONS.

In last week's issue I reviewed in a somewhat hurried manner, the first portion of "Hyde's History of Irish Literature." In closing that contribution I stated that I would continue this week to treat the subject of the antiquity of Irish letters. Since then I have come to the conclusion that it would be preferable and more useful hereafter were I to furnish the readers of the "True Witness" with a few extracts from the body of a recent criticism of the work above mentioned. I have found that these extracts cover a considerable amount of ground that it will be unnecessary for me to travel when, in proper time I come to speak of the early achievements of Irish scholars and of the debt due to Ireland by all Europe, and by civilization in general, for the preservation of learning and of science. It will be found by all who take an interest in such subjects, that this week's quotations, will constitute a very important connecting link in the chain of argument I intend forging.

ALLUSIONS TO IRELAND.—If Ireland, indeed, were not, thanks to her native annalists, her antiquarians and her bardic narratives, independent in a large degree of classic and foreign authors, she would have fared badly, so far as history goes, having been apparently untroubled by the foot of a recording Greek or Roman. There are nevertheless, a few allusions to the island to be found, of which perhaps the earliest is the quotation in Avienus, who mentions the account of the voyage of Himiloe, a Phoenician, to Ireland about the year 519 B.C., which Himiloe said in his account, that a certain island to the west of Britain was called "Saccra" (Hiera or Erin); that its people navigated the sea in hide-covered barks, and that its land was fertile and populous. In the Argonautics of the Pseudo-Orpheus, which may have been written about 500 B.C., there is a reference to the Iernian, that is, apparently, the Irish isle. Aristotle, also knew about Ierne, which, he says, is a very large island beyond the Celts. Strabo, writing soon after the birth of Christ, describes its position and shape, also calling it Ierne, but, according to his account, which, as he acknowledges, is not based on good authority, it is barely inhabitable and its people are utter savages and cannibals."

FROM CAESAR TO PTOLEMY.—"Julius Caesar says that Hibernia is reckoned to be about half the size of Britain, and is as distant therefrom as Gaul is, Diodorus, some fifty years before Christ, calls it Iris, and says it was occupied by Britons. Pomponius Mela, in the first century of our era, calls Ireland Hibernia, and says that 'so great was the luxuriance of the grass there as to cause the cattle to burst.'" Tacitus a little later about the year A. D. 82, recounting how Agricola crossed the Clyde and posted troops in that part of North Britain which looked toward Ireland, says that Hibernia, "in soil and climate, in the disposition, habits and temper of the people, differs but little from Britain," and that "its approaches and harbors were better known to traffic and merchants." Ptolemy, writing about the year A. D. 150, bears out to some extent what Tacitus had said of Ireland's harbors being better known than those of Britain, for he has left behind him a more accurate account of Ireland than of Britain, giving in all some fifty Irish names, about nine of which have been identified."

SOLINUS TO CLAUDIUS.—"Solinus about A.D. 238 is the first to announce that Hibernia has no snakes.

HOW THIN YOU LOOK.
Do you like to hear it. If not, take Scott's Emulsion. "Twill fill out your sunken eyes, hollow cheeks and thin hands. Why not have a plump figure? Don't let disease steal a march on you."

There is not a property in nature but a mind is born to seek and find it.

a piece of testimony which robs St. Patrick of one of his laurels. Solinus, like Pomponius Mela, says that Hibernia has luxurious pasturage, and adds the curious intelligence that, "warlike beyond the rest of her sex, the Hibernian mother places the first morsel of food in her child's mouth with the point of the sword." Eumenius mentions the Hibernians about the year 306 in his panegyric on Constantine, saying that up to that time the Britons had been accustomed to fight only Pictish and Hibernian enemies. In A. D. 378 Ammianus Marcellinus mentions the Irish under the name of Scots, saying that the Scotti, and the Atacotti who also appear to have been an Irish tribe, commit dreadful depredations in Britain, and Claudian, a few years later, speaks rather hyperbolically of the Irish invasion of Britain; "the Scot (i.e. the Irishman)" he says, "moved all Ierne against us, and the ocean foamed under his hostile oars, a Roman legion curbs the fierce Scot; though Stilicho's care I feared not the darts of the Scots; icy Erin wails over the heaps of her Scots."

HISTORICAL CONTACT.—"The Irish expedition against both British and Gaul became more frequent toward the close of the fourth century, and at last the Britons, driven to despair, and having in vain appealed to the disorganized Romans to aid them, threw themselves into the arms of the Saxons. It is toward the middle or close of the fourth century that we come into closer historical contact with the Irish; indeed, we know with some certainty a good deal about their internal history, manners, laws, languages and institutions from that time to the present. Of course, if we can trust recent Irish sources, we know a good deal about them for even 700 years before this date. The early Irish annalist, Tighearnach, who died in 1088, and who had before his eyes the earliest Irish records, so far as these had escaped the Danes, and who quotes frequently from Josephus, St. Jerome, Bede and other authors, was of opinion, after weighing the evidence and comparing Irish with foreign writers, that the Monuments of Scotorum, or records of the Irish prior to Cimbasath, the founder of Eumonia, the capital of Ulster (about 300 B.C.), were uncertain. This means that at all events from that date forward, he considered that the substance of Irish history as transmitted might be more or less relied upon."

ABOUT FUTURE ARTICLES.—I trust that any readers who take a pleasure in following my column will bear the foregoing quotations in mind. It is my intention, later on, to refer to them frequently, in the course of such contributions as may refer to Irish literature and antiquity. It will be, likewise, necessary for me to further pave my way by means of certain allusions to the present widespread revival of the Gaelic tongue and of Celtic literature. There is little or nothing of original about this week's article; but, in a subject for study, even as in a house for habitation, the foundation stones must be placed deep down in the soil, if we wish to have a solid superstructure. Having had my say concerning the Irish revival of letters, it will be with pleasure that I shall invite my readers for a ramble back to that

"Moment to cherish and dream on. When far o'er the sea came the ships of Heremon, With Heber, and Ir, and the Spanish patricians. To free Innisfail from the spell of magicians."

CRUX.

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL

Montreal.
NOTICE TO CERTIFIED TEACHERS.
The undersigned will receive applications for two vacancies as Teachers in the English and Commercial department of the Catholic High School, Montreal. None but those holding certificates as having passed the qualifying examinations, and as of moral character, need apply. Applications, stating age, length of experience, and salary expected, etc., may be addressed until the 15th August next to
REV. J. QUINLIVAN, P. P.
St. Patrick's, Montreal.
Montreal, 21st July, 1899. 3-2

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

READY-TO-WEAR SPECIALS.

A fine range of drill and duck skirts, colored stripes and spots, regular price \$1.65, for 90c.
White pique skirts, latest style, regular price \$1.25, for 79c.
White duck skirts, regular price \$1.35, for 90c.
A very fine quality pique skirts with blue and pink folds, regular price \$2.15, for \$1.70.
Skirts, full width, all sizes, regular price \$1.65, for \$1.30.
A handsome crash skirt, with overskirt, trimmed with braid, regular price \$2.50, for \$1.69.
All linen and pique costumes, reduced 25 per cent.
Print wrappers, good quality, fast colors well made, regular price \$1.10, for 90c.
A large assortment of fine percale blouses, regular price 75c and \$1.00, for 37c.
All our best makes in perfect fitting American blouses, reduced 25 per cent.
Come early and secure first choice summer print undershirts.
Well made skirt in blue, red and black mixtures, regular price 75c, to clear at 47c.

ALL PARASOLS REDUCED.
Reductions from 33 1/2 to 50 per cent Fine silk or satin parasols for \$1.25.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine Street,
Corner of Metcalfe Street,
TERMINAL. TELEPHONE UP 933.

COWAN'S HYGIENIC COCOA.

THE COWAN CO., TORONTO.
TEL. MAIN 3000.
T. F. TRIHEY,
REAL ESTATE.
Money to Lend on City Property and Improved Farms. VALUATIONS.
Room 33, Imperial Building,
107 ST. JAMES STREET.
Office, 143 St. James. Tel. Main 644.
JOHN P. O'LEARY,
(Late Building Inspector C.P.R.)
Contractor and Builder,
RESIDENCE: 3 Prince Arthur St., MONTREAL.
Estimates given and Valuations Made.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY ON LEO XIII.

Everything that refers to the present illustrious Pope is of deep interest to the Catholic world, especially the opinions and appreciations of eminent men. We have recently been given sketches, from the pen of the veteran litterateur, Justin McCarthy, and many of our readers have expressed their delight on reading the able criticisms by one of Ireland's most foremost writers and patriots. Possibly no biographical sketch, or appreciation, from Mr. McCarthy, is more deserving of careful perusal than his splendid tribute to Leo XIII. While we cannot give the article in full, yet we cannot refrain from taking some extracts from it.

After an introduction, in which Mr. McCarthy describes the Pope as the last of the great statesmen—Gladstone and Bismarck—of this century, the author proceeds thus to deal with the life and characteristics of the Sovereign Pontiff:—

"I desire to judge Leo XIII., only as a statesman and not as an ecclesiastic."

"The inspiration of his whole career may be described as a passion of philanthropy, to adopt the words which Gladstone in my own hearing applied to Daniel O'Connell:—

"To improve the condition of the toiling classes all over the world, to mitigate the troubles of the overtaxed, to abolish slavery in every form, white and black; to lighten the load of the slavely laden, to spread the gospel of peace among all nations." These were the great purposes of Leo's career. It is doing no more than bare justice to the motives which seem always to have guided him when we say that his ambition was to make the life of the Pontiff a practical illustration of peace, good will and moral and intellectual advancement among men.

"Leo came to the throne of the Papacy at a time when the worldly foundations of that throne seemed to be hopelessly shaken. The Pope has had no temporal sovereignty left to him, and it must be owned that the sympathy of the civilized world went for the most part with that united Italy to whose political union the Papacy owed the loss of its temporal possessions."

LEO XIII. AND PIUS IX.—Here comes a contrast well worthy of notice between Leo XIII. and Pius IX., Mr. McCarthy says:—

"Leo's predecessor, Pius IX., was a man of pure and exalted purpose, but he was almost altogether an ecclesiastic and he had few of the qualities of a statesman. He was not a man endowed with the peculiar capacity which might have enabled him to regain for the Papacy that influence which the arising of new ideas seemed at the time to have taken from it forever."

"Leo XIII. appears to have from the beginning of his rule made up his mind that the position of the Papacy was only to be recovered by a mastery of the new ideas and an acceptance as far as possible of the new conditions. The Pope has been astounded from his earliest years. There is a distinct suffusion of the poetic in his nature, which has found expression, indeed, in composition of many fine pieces of poetry, especially in Latin, but also has given him that which has been of a far greater importance to his career, that quality of dramatic instinct which enables a man to enter into nature and feelings of other men, and without which, can be no really creative statesmanship."

THE POPE'S WORLDLY WISDOM.—The following paragraphs may explain to a great extent the degree of worldly wisdom and experience possessed by Leo XIII. —

"The Pope has seen a good deal of life outside the Papal city. He has been Papal Nuncio at Brussels, where he had opportunity of conversing with statesmen from all countries. He visited Paris. He visited London, and was presented to Queen Victoria. He seems to have very soon made up his mind that not much was to be gained for the influence of the Papacy by its settling itself into active antagonism with what might have been called the revolutionary forces, which according to the pessimistic views of

many of his fellow churchmen, had taken possession of all the cabinets of Europe.

"When he became Pope he set about what he conceived to be the work of the Papacy, just as if nothing had happened to interfere with its progress. He resolved, apparently, to make the Papacy an example to the Christian world instead of wasting his strength and influence by trying to contend against the physical conditions which had left the Pope but the Vatican and its gardens as his worldly domain. Of course he surrendered nothing of the claims of the Papacy, and he refused, as his predecessor had done to recognize the King of Italy's title to the ownership of Rome. But he spent little of his time in futile efforts to resist the physical mastery of the new conditions, and he made it his task above all things to prove that the moral influence of the Papacy was not to be circumscribed by the limitations of the Pope's earthly possessions."

LEO AND BISMARCK.—Skipping some wise and general comments concerning the Pope's pacific nature and his resolute temperament, we come to this remarkable period in the Pontiff's career—it tells how Leo conquered Bismarck:—

"All the world looked on with interest while he battled for what he believed the cause of religious liberty against no less an antagonist than Bismarck. Bismarck had loudly proclaimed that whatever else he and his colleagues might do, they would not go to Canossa," alluding to the famous castle where Henry IV., of Germany submitted to the penance imposed on him by Gregory VII. But though Bismarck certainly did not go to Canossa, he was undoubtedly not the victor in the great Kulturkampf, or education battle, which was waged between him and Pope Leo XIII. It is perhaps only fair to say that the heart of the old Emperor William, Bismarck's master, was never thoroughly with his great minister in his attempt to make the authority of the State override the dictates of private conscience. The arbitration of Pope Leo has been accepted more than once by disputing States which acknowledged no supremacy on the part of the Pope but that given to him by the moral influence of his authority, and his character."

THE POPE'S STRUGGLES.—We would like to reproduce all Mr. McCarthy says about Leo XIII., and the effect of his policy regarding the French Republic, his influence with many Protestants in England, his grand attitude towards America and American institutions, and his admirable encyclical, as the protest against the suppression of Catholic associations by the Italian Government, but we must forego the pleasure, and close with those admirable paragraphs:—

"The Pope has recently had a long struggle against death and seems to have taken a certain pride in the contest. During the illness which ended he was not for a day discouraged. He possessed a cheerful faith that there was still work for him to do as long as Providence should see fit to retain him on the earth among living men. His carefully abstemious habits have of course had much to do with prolonging that physical vigor which enables him to continue so unrelaxing a worker at the age of eighty-nine."

"Archbishop Satolli, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, gave not long since in New York a summary of the purpose and the result of the Pope's reign, at the close of which he declares that America throughout its length and breadth will not withhold its tribute of loyal and generous veneration and gratitude to Pope Leo for those acts of his Pontificate by which he has shown his confidence and hope in the grand future of this mighty nation." The American Republic will, we may be sure, claim her right to join with all the states of the Old World in giving her need of praise to Leo XIII., the greatest Pontiff seen on earth for many a century."

oration of the Virgin, and the sacrifice of the Mass as "superstitious and idolatrous." These dogmas are conscientiously believed by millions of loyal citizens of the empire, and whether they are of the character described in the declaration or not, is something with which the Sovereign has nothing to do."

This is about the plainest, simplest, and most concise manner in which the whole question has yet been put. In explanation of this clear-cut statement, the preacher said:—

"The Crown symbolizes the union of the empire. Its protecting care is over all. This declaration, however, singles out for condemnation and opprobrium the faith of one class of citizens, and therefore pronounces for disunion instead of union. The Crown of the British Empire does not stand for the personal opinions or faith of any Sovereign. The Crown is the focus of the people's power, and no oath or declaration ought to be aimed at the honest faith of its people."

Then he touches upon a point that is the very hardest for illogical Protestants to combat. The Protestant teaching is "liberty of conscience and private judgment," yet, in practice,

that liberty is absolutely denied the Roman Catholic, while he is not permitted to even use his private judgment if he sees well to do so. Rev. Mr. Walkley thus settles the issue, and in logical form:—

"Again, this declaration is contrary to the spirit of Protestantism. Religion to the Protestant, has to do with the individual, and his conscientiousness of the presence of God. This declaration takes from the individual the right of private judgment so insisted upon by true Protestantism, and would compel men by legislation to the acceptance of certain religious dogmas. It has in it the old notion that coercion can promote and sustain religious faith. This declaration is contrary to the spirit of our age, which is the spirit of toleration."

Thus did the preacher conclude his sermon—in language more emphatic than any Catholic has yet used on the subject:—

"I therefore, in the name of charity, my British birth, my Protestant religion, and my love of Christ, demand that this declaration be consigned to that limbo where, in death beyond resurrection, lie the rumor and persecution of the past."

A Doctrine of Demons.

During the past few years the general press, and especially the larger magazines, have been filled with articles on spiritualism. We have already, and often pointed out the attitude of the Catholic Church upon this subject. It seems to have become a mania with certain classes of people—and as a rule these are of the weak minded species of humanity. Man is a creature of mystery; he loves the wonderful, the mysterious, the enigmatical; he revels in riddles and has an unending hankering after some Sphinx or other. This is certainly natural. Our human nature, in its finite limitations, must ever be unsatisfied, and must crave for the supernatural. This is because the soul, being immortal, and coming from God, naturally gravitates towards its source, and seeks the infinite, the unmeasurable, the Eternal. But man, in his perverted nature, too often mistakes the preter-natural, or the extra-natural, for the super-natural; he confounds mysticism with mystery, he accepts the deceptions of spiritualism, while he rejects the assurances of revelation. In this connection we recently read an account of a sermon preached in the First Baptist Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. A. A. Cameron, on the subject of "Spiritualism," and as that discourse contains a very concise and exact history of the spiritualistic movement, as well as some sage and thoroughly Christian reflections, we deem it worthy of being reproduced:—

"Spiritualism, he said, is a great system or religion, by which Satan deceives millions of our race. Its revival in Christian lands for the last fifty years is a marked feature of falling from faith. The doctrine of spiritualism are doctrines of demons in contrast with the truth as it is in Jesus Christ. There is no doubt but that spiritualism is being counterfeited. Scores of seances have been feigned, the mediums impostors, the spirits wearing flesh and blood. The greatest imposture has been perpetrated upon the public, the resources of science have been employed to deceive the eye and the ear under the name of spiritualism."

"Spiritualism in its modern form had its origin in the house of one Foscé a farmer of Hydesville, New York State."

"On March 31st, 1848, some 75 persons met to investigate certain strange rappings in the sleeping room of Foscé's children. It was subsequently shown that the girls sleeping in the room had devised a means of communication, but Foscé stated that the spirit was that of a peddler murdered in the house six years ago by a blacksmith. The community was aroused, and as Foscé said in his pamphlet on spiritualism, it soon became evident that an organized attempt was being made by the denizens of the spirit world to establish a method of communication with mankind. Satan entered the State of New York in the middle of this century and began the apostasy which seduces men from the salvation of Jesus Christ. So rapidly did spiritualism spread that after the Foscé meeting in 1848, in 1871 there were as many as 16,000,000 intelligent men and women believers in the system. The system spread like wild fire over the British empire, and the converts were numbered by the millions and to-day it is as much a world-wide religion as that of Jesus Christ."

"Boston, the intellectual, is the stronghold of spiritualism. Spiritualism has the same foundation as the powers of darkness. It is built upon the foundation of fallen angels and demons, the devil himself being the co-operating. By means of mediums we are departed, dead and hold communication with them. It is a system of lies and hypocrisy. I would to God be a poor hope for the spirit of our departed ones to believe that they meet at all hours and seasons in the habit of every sophisticated part of this earth. Imagine the Lord Jesus Christ giving over those who are with him to every medium who professes to call a seance. It matters not to Satan whether he deludes men or seduces them from the truth through the worship of idols or through the idea that you are having communication with your dead relations. His object is to divorce you from Jesus Christ."

A NUGGET OF GOLD TO THE HOLY FATHER

As an item of news, we have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. Michael F. Clark, of Champlain street, Montreal, was the happy recipient of a cablegram, on the 14th instant, from His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., in which the Holy Father sent his Apostolic Benediction to Mr. Clark, his parents, and family. While congratulating Mr. Clark, upon the signal honor thus conferred, and expressing our sentiments of pleasure and admiration at the worthiness that secured such a precious boon from the centre of Christendom, and from the Vicar of Christ, we know that our readers will be pleased to learn the circumstances which led up to the according of the Apostolic Benediction.

On the 27th May Inst. the "True Witness" published a letter, written by Rev. E. Girouard, O. M. I., Bishop of Doron, and Vicar-Apostolic of Athabasca-Mackenzie, in which the Rev. prelate described an interview he had had with Leo XIII. In the course of his conversation Mgr. Girouard gave several details regarding missionary life in the far off regions of ice and snow. The following passage we take from that portion of the letter:—

"But, Holy Father, I should like first of all to finish the recital of our ways and doings in our far-off mission. I spoke then of our steamboat, of the Yukon district and the Klondyke miners, and the Fathers I have sent there."

"But is there really any gold at Klondyke?" asked Leo XIII.

"Holy Father, I have never myself been there, nor have I ever seen gold from that district, but I know for certain that gold is found there and rest assured that the first nugget I get it will be for your Holiness."

"The Pope smiled graciously, and I then went on to ask his special blessing for the missionaries, and Brothers, and Sisters of my vicariate and for my relations and friends, and in particular for the Baroness de Gargan. It would be impossible to tell in words the kind manner with which the venerable Pontiff listened to my

demands and gave the blessings asked for."

Mr. Clark junior, has been for some time out on the Yukon exploring and mining; every week his father sent him the "True Witness" and amongst other items of interest, he read the letter from which the foregoing is quoted. He at once conceived the idea of sending the Holy Father a real nugget of gold from the Klondyke. Not knowing exactly how to reach the Pope—for it is a long call from Dawson City to Rome—he concluded that he would send the nugget to Mgr. Merry del Val—whose name had been made familiar to him through the columns of this paper. No sooner decided upon than put into execution. In due time Mgr. del Val, received the nugget and the accompanying letter. He then wrote to Mr. Clark that it would be necessary for him to send it to Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, in order that it might be duly presented to the Holy Father. In compliance Mr. Clark wrote to Cardinal Rampolla, and meanwhile Mgr. del Val transmitted the nugget to the same destination. Eventually the Papal secretary handed both the nugget and communication to the Pope, and so rejoiced, and we might say tickled, was the Sovereign Pontiff, that he at once granted the Apostolic Blessing announced in the cablegram received by Mr. Clark's family.

While the Blessing will be especially cherished by those upon whom it has been conferred, we are sure that the whole of St. Mary's Parish, will participate in the happiness of one of its leading families. Now that Rev. Father O'Donnell is busy beautifying and decorating the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, we trust that such a message coming into his parish, combined with the fact of having an active friend in the gold-fields of the far north, must prove an encouragement to him. May the fruits of the Blessing be abundant, and may some of the wealth of the Klondyke find its way into St. Mary's.

Just as the works of art in our galleries and museums furnish the students of art an example and aspiration, so in the church many a weary soul is encouraged and inspired by the example of the saints, and many a student of Christianity comes to meditate before the statue or picture of his patron saint or the Mother of Christ, and finds therein consolation, encouragement, and strength.—Right Rev. J. B. Cotter.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE TO

Ste. Anne de Beaupre,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH, MONTREAL,

= Saturday, July 29, =
For Men only.

Str. "Three Rivers" Leaves Richelieu Wharf at 6.30 P.M.

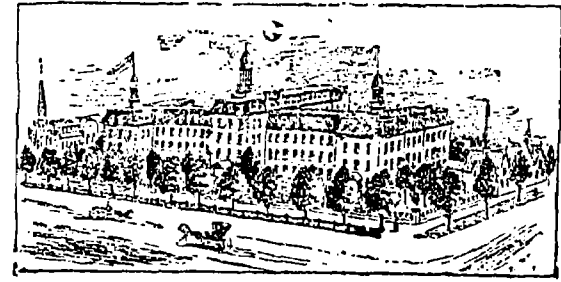
TICKETS ..

Adults, \$2.10; Children, \$1.05.

TICKETS AND STATEROOMS CAN BE SECURED AT THE ST. ANN'S PRESBYTERY, 32 BASIN STREET.

Established 1848. [Crown of a Catholic University by Pope Leo XIII, 1889.] State University 1866.

TERMS: \$160 Per Year.



Catholic University of Ottawa, Canada

Degrees in Arts, Philosophy and Theology.

Preparatory Classical Course for Junior Students. Complete Commercial Course.

Private Rooms for Senior Students. Fully Equipped Laboratories. Practical Business Department.

SEND FOR CALENDAR. 50-10

The Co-Operative Funeral Expense Society.

HEAD OFFICE: 1756 St. Catherine Street.

Bell Tel. 1235 East. Merch. Tel. 563.

The only Society offering solid guarantees. The only Society Incorporated. Capital, \$30,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

From Birth to 5 Years	\$1.00 Per Year.
From 5 Years to 30	75 "
From 30 " to 45	1.00 "
From 45 " to 55	1.50 "
From 55 " to 65	2.50 "

If you are not already a member of our Society, do not wait until to-morrow to join; it might be too late. Outside of our subscribers funerals are prepared, on the shortest notice, to undertake all classes of funerals at moderate prices. If you wish to become a member, telephone and we will call immediately. Specialty: Scientific Embalming.

W. A. WAYLAND, Manager.

BON BOURGEOIS Claret.

BON BOURGEOIS

Claret is sold by every first-class Club, Hotel and Restaurant in Montreal.

BECAUSE

It is the best value imported from the Vineyards of France.

BON BOURGEOIS is a delight to consumers and a mystery to competitors.

BON BOURGEOIS is retailed at 50 cents quart and 25 cents pint bottle.

The profits are small but the sales are large.

Gentlemen will please see that the name "La Cie des Vins de Bordeaux" appears on every label and the name "Bordeaux Claret Company" stamped on every cork.

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO.,

Sole Agents for Canada.

MONTREAL Office, 87 St. James Street

BORDEAUX OFFICE: 17 Allée du Bouteau.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

CHS. LAVALLEE,

Successor to A. LAVALLEE

IMPORTER OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

of Every Description.

A complete assortment always on hand. Repairs of all kinds made on short notice.

Ladies' and Artists' Violins made to order.

Agent for the Celebrated Houses: P. BEFON & CO., London, Eng. PELISSON, GUNOT & CO., Lyons, France, GEROME, TIEBEAUVILLE LAMY, Paris, France.

35 St. Lambert Hill, MONTREAL.

REFRIGERATORS.

The Public are taking advantage of our Great Clearing Sale and Discount of 30 per cent. off Catalogue List. Buy while this chance offers.

Several sizes already sold out.

GEORGE W. REED & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

783 and 785 Craig Street.

Mantels
Hardwood
Brick and
Tile.

Tiles for
Bathrooms.
(Fireplaces,
Etc.)

ANDREW F. MURRAY & CO.

CONTRACTORS and IMPORTERS.

40 BLEURY STREET
MONTREAL, Que.

Brass and
Wrought Iron
Fireplace
Furniture.

Gas Logs,
Gas Pipes,
Gas and
Coal Grates.

Designs and Estimates Submitted.

About Religious Toleration.

In last week's issue we referred to and quoted from a sermon delivered on the 12th of July, to the Orangemen of Ottawa, by Rev. Mr. Gorman. In that article we said briefly what we think of Mr. Gorman's attitude and arguments in connection with the Coronation Oath. It is with great satisfaction that we are here enabled to reproduce a sermon preached by another Protestant minister, at Ottawa on the same subject. We are ever ready to be tolerant in the proper acceptance of the term; we are always prepared to give credit where it is due; we have constantly sought to do justice to our non-Catholic fellow-citizens, and to the members of their clergy; and, if, at times, we hit hard at some it is merely because they go beyond the limits of reason and justice, and attempt to perpetrate wrongs on the Church and on our faith. We know these men are the exceptions, but such pronounced exceptions that their very words and acts force us to censure and expose them. In the present case we could not do better than reproduce the principal points in the sermon given by Rev. Albert Walkley, on Sunday last, in St. James Hall, Ottawa. In reference to the coronation declaration—we quote the "Free Press." He said:—

"One of the most difficult lessons that a man has to learn, is that of toleration, more especially in religion. Roman Catholics have been looked upon as intolerant, while we Protestants have looked upon ourselves

as the lovers and defenders of religion. History does not bear us out in this self-laudation. Early Protestant reformers not only quarrelled among themselves, but put each other to death. For nearly 150 years after the reformation, heresy was punishable in England with death. William the III., one of the most enlightened and truly Christian of British kings, wished to do away with all test acts, but was opposed by the clergy of the Established Church. He succeeded, however, in so far modifying the law as to allow freedom of worship. Still, Roman Catholics and dissenters were not admitted to parliament until 1828, and the Jews not until 1858. In England, Protestant ministers outside of the establishment, were not permitted to perform the marriage ceremony until 1836, nor are they yet allowed to bury their dead in the parish grave yard, according to the rites of their respective churches. Not until 1871 were the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge open for study and degrees to any but members of the established church, and to-day degrees in divinity are not conferred by these universities on dissenters."

After this very broad and truthful statement, Rev. Mr. Walkley, makes use of the following significant and logical argument:—

"There remains, as a relic of the days of intolerance, the declaration which the sovereign takes on ascending the throne. This declaration pronounces transubstantiation, the ad-

The True Witness and Catholic Chronicle.

Printed and Published by the True Witness P. & P. Co., Limited, 253 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

P. O. BOX 1138.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Table with subscription rates: CITY OF MONTREAL, Delivered, \$1.50; OTHER PARTS OF CANADA, 1.00; UNITED STATES, 1.00; NEWFOUNDLAND, 1.00; GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND and FRANCE, 1.50; BELGIUM, ITALY, GERMANY and AUSTRALIA, 2.00.

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

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY July 29, 1899.

AN OFFICIAL ORGAN.

Office of the Hochelaga County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America.

Montreal, July 22nd, 1899.

To the Editor of the "True Witness": Sir—I beg to inform you that a meeting held on the 21st inst., of the officers and members of the County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians...

WM. RAWLEY, JAS. McIVER, County Pres. County Sec.

Needless for us to state how fully we appreciate this kindly recognition of our humble efforts in the two-fold cause of faith and fatherland...

We take occasion of this important action in our regard to state very plainly a few facts concerning our determination and our attitude. In the first place we wish absolutely to have nothing to do with politics...

Let such an organ as we now possess be properly supported, in every possible way, and the day is not far distant when the exigencies of circumstances will bring about a daily paper—that result is inevitable.

While thus declaring our political independence we by no means intend to divest ourselves of the right to advocate or to censure, any cause, or any individual, or individuals, in the direct interest of the Irish Catholic cause.

ST. PATRICK'S BIRTHPLACE.

There has been no end of controversy regarding the birthplace of St. Patrick. Many have contended that he was born in France, a few considered that he was a Roman by birth, but the majority of writers have come to the conclusion that he was born in Scotland, some place along the Clyde.

Amongst the more important Irish writers of the reliable class—we were surprised to see Aubry de Vere positively stating that St. Patrick came from the Clyde.

"It matters little what special spot of earth was the birthplace of such a man as St. Patrick. He belonged to the human race and his special mission was from Rome, while the particular field of his labor was Ireland.

But it would seem that all theories concerning the birthplace of St. Patrick, have been false, and that he was neither born in Italy, nor France, nor the British Isles.

prove his assertion. He states that the Saint was born at Emporia. "Emporia is on the Clyde (not the Scottish river of that name, but the Clodenus) which falls into the Gulf of Rosas (Rhoda), a gulf of the Thyrrene Sea—the Mare Internum of the Romans."

It seems to us that the main facts for Rev. Mr. O'Brien to establish are, that St. Patrick actually lived, in his early youth, at Emporia, and that it was from there he was captured and carried over to Ireland.

"BOB" INGERSOLL'S DEATH.

The news came on July 21, that Col. Robert Green Ingersoll, had died suddenly of apoplexy, at his residence near New York. The information contained in that despatch was read with surprise in almost every quarter of the civilized globe.

Ingersoll had two lives, or rather he secured renown—if not fame—in two different spheres. A soldier, he won the admiration of those above him and he created a feeling of friendship for himself in the breasts of his subordinates.

It would be difficult to imagine a sadder career, a more unfortunate ending than have fallen to the lot of "Bob" Ingersoll. He made use of God's bounty to insult the Giver; he preached the horrid doctrine of hopelessness, remorseless, hollow infidelity; he did all these things with an eloquence worthy of a Christian pulpit.

so long foolishly contended. That same Power—when an angel of light rebelled—had dug out the caverns of eternal perdition and hurled the Evil One into unending punishment; that same Power had chastized our first parents for their disobedience; that same Power, considering that sixty-six years of life are sufficient even for an infidel, sent the messenger of Death upon a hurried and fatal mission.

It is not for us to judge him; we know what state his soul might have been in at the last moment; we cannot speak regarding his reception and his astonishment beyond the tomb; but we do know that his works are so evil that they are likely to continue, long after his individuality, an engine of wickedness and a medium of infidelity.

Yes, the life, and especially the death of Ingersoll should teach us lessons and afford us warnings, such as the children of the eighteenth century derived from the horrible death of Voltaire.

ABOUT MINORITIES.

The "Univers" of Paris, has recently spoken out in a wholesome and frank manner on the subject of the Catholic minority in that country. Through a false sense of delicacy it has always been sought to convince Catholics in France, that they actually constituted almost the entire population; the results have been—extreme and unjustifiable confidence, which engendered indifference, and ended in an inactivity that has always proved fatal.

"And now the 'Univers' has opened its mouth. It has contrasted the victorious energy of a handful of Jews who stood by their compatriot Dreyfus with the helplessness and hopelessness in all attempts that they make to defend the interest of the Church of God.

What follows may well be taken to heart by our own people in this city and Province. Every line of the closing paragraph of the "Catholic Times" articles may be applied in our case.

The teaching of this important article is excellent. Let the truth be told. Clear the perspective mists and fogs. See where you are, see what you can do, see what you want.

Let the best blood and the best brains from the ranks of the Catholics come forth, as the Pope tells them to do,

and take up the burden of public life. Let the seminaries broaden out the instruction of the clergy. Let the clergy who have received instruction give over dreaming about American heroes which were all concocted in Paris, and were never heard of in the United States until some French writers and disappointed professors evolved them out of their inner consciousness.

NON-SECTARIAN.

Apparently they are cursed in Australia with religious-educational issues somewhat similar to those which so long agitated Canada in general, and Manitoba in particular, and the end of which has not yet been reached.

"According to the latest advices from the Antipodes, it appears that Mr. Deakin, a member of the colonial parliament, who is said to be strongly supported by public meetings, has brought forward a motion in the Victorian legislative assembly declaring that the State system of education should include unsectarian religious instruction consisting of a short short prayer and hymn and the reading of selected passages of Scripture.

This statement, if exact, is a most interesting example of what the non-Catholic propagandists understand by religious instruction. The word "non-sectarian" is in every sense, misleading; it simply means "non-Catholic."

We all know what the Catholic Church means by religious instruction: it commences with the smaller, or elementary catechism and ends—according to circumstances—with the higher branches of sacred learning, even as high as theology.

MONTREAL DAY AT THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

On Saturday next, August 5, the St. Ann's Young Men will conduct an excursion to the Summer School and Plattsburg. Final arrangements have been completed and all those attending are guaranteed a most enjoyable outing.

Catholic High School Opening.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The Catholic High School will open its classes on Wednesday the 6th of September next. On and after Sunday next the 31st inst., Principal Saunders will be present every day except Saturdays and Sundays, between 2 and 4 p.m., to receive applications for the admission of pupils.

DOINGS IN ROME.

From various correspondents we glean the following very interesting items of Roman news:

ARCHITECT OF THE VATICAN.—Catholic Rome has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Count Francesco Vespignani, the architect of St. Peter's, who died on Saturday last of an affection of the heart.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.—The correspondent of the "Catholic Times" says:

"I am glad to be able to fully confirm what I said in my last letter concerning the Holy Father's health. Leo XIII. has not been so well for a long time, and this being the case it is a mystery to understand how and whence the usual alarmist rumors about the Pope's health originate.

A YOUNG BISHOP.

Mgr. Antonio Valbonesi, who was recently consecrated Bishop of Argus and Auxiliary to Cardinal Verga, Suburbicary Bishop of Albano, is the youngest Bishop of the whole Catholic Hierarchy.

DON LORENZO PEROSI'S WORK.

I am informed that Don Lorenzo Perosi, who has returned to Rome from Palermo, where he received a most enthusiastic welcome, has nearly completed his new oratorio, entitled "The Nativity of Christ," which will be executed at Como for the first time in September.

QUEEN AND CARDINAL.

For the last fortnight Mgr. Bonomelli, Bishop of Cremona, has been lying dangerously ill at Sovico, a little village in his diocese, whither the eminent prelate had gone in hopes of recruiting his failing strength and of acquiring fresh energy for the duties of his exalted position.

Continued on Page Five.

THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS' CORNER.

GAELIC SOCIETY.—The weekly class instruction of the Montreal Gaelic Society on last Saturday evening was very numerous attended and many new pupils enrolled.

COUNTY BOARD A. O. H.—The most interesting meeting of the County Board of the A. O. H. ever held since the Order was organized here, was that of last Friday evening.

CATHOLIC JOURNALISM.—County President Rawley, at the meeting of the County Directors on Friday evening paid an eloquent tribute to the worth of the "True Witness" as an educator of Catholicity and Nationalism.

BRANCH NO. 1, C.M.B.A.—Grand Council of Quebec, at its semi-monthly meeting held on Monday evening in the Seminary Hall, initiated four new members and received the application from another intending brother.

A PUBLIC PROTEST.—Complete arrangements for the demonstration to protest against the practice of carting our nationality have been made. The Hon. John T. Keating, National President of the Order will be present.

Many of the leading Irishmen of the Dominion will be present and sound the death knell of the caricatures of our race. The procession will form at the hall of Division No. 8, 223 McGill Street.

HIBERNIAN KNIGHTS.—The special drill of the Hibernian Knights on Sunday afternoon was well attended, for fully two hours the perspiration freely flowed. The gentlemen of the green and white plume will meet at the hall of Division No. 8, on Sunday afternoon, and head the parade to St. Gabriel's Church.

NATIONAL HALL PROJECT.—At the meeting of the County Board on Friday evening, a delegation from St. Patrick's Society was accorded an interview in connection with the proposed National Hall.

A PERSONAL NOTE.—Bro. J. Nolan of Division No. 8, met with a painful accident last week, by falling from the top of one of the roof stacks, in the gas house, to the iron flooring beneath, a distance of some twenty-five feet, the General Hospital

ambulance conveyed the injured Hibernian to that institution, where he is progressing favorably as can be expected under the circumstances.

A CAR PARTY.—The second Trolley Drive under the auspices of the Knights of St. Charles on Monday evening was a splendid success. Six cars every one of them filled to its capacity, left the corner of Centre and Wellington streets at half past eight o'clock, and after traversing the principal streets proceeded to the Shamrock A. A. Grounds on St. Denis St., where light refreshments and a pleasant time was spent.

DIVISION NO. 4.—The regular semi-monthly meeting of Division No. 4, A. O. H., was held in the Hall of St. Mary's Catholic Young Men's Society, Notre Dame Street east, President H. T. Keating presiding. The financial quarterly reports shows the Division to be in a good financial standing, as well as that the membership had increased. Several candidates were initiated, and the applications of ten received and referred to the investigating committee.

First Lieut. A. J. McTraquen of the Knights was present and enlisted two recruits from the east end. They will don the green and white plume during the summer. Mr. McTraquen also delivered an address on the benefits derived from fraternal visits and invited the members to attend the next meeting of Division No. 6 in a body.

MORTALITY IN CONVENTS.—In the "Catholic Advocate," of Louisville, Ky., we find the following paragraph:—"Sad is the story told of the mortality among the sisters of all countries. A majority of them die young and a large proportion of these of consumption. There might be improvement. Their average length of life is only 36 years. During the last quarter of a century one-third of these nurses died in the first thirty-five years of service and three-fifths in the first ten years. Lung diseases carried off 63 per cent. of them. The causes of this writer finds in constant, heavy labor without sufficient change, lack of sleep, too little recreation, entering at too early an age upon the work, and fantastic, unsuitable covering for the head, with insufficient clothing on beds."

GLASNEVIN CEMETERY.—The spokesman of a certain section of Irish Nationalists has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill into the British House of Commons "to transfer the management of Glasnevin Cemetery into the hands of a duly elected public body."

THE TEST OF SUCCESS.—According to some writers material prosperity, or commercial success seems to be the standard whereby to gauge the worth of a fellow-countryman, or a co-religionist. Let an Irish Catholic—one bearing an Irish name, and set down in the census as a Roman Catholic—succeed by dint of labor, of talents, or of luck, in attaining some prominent position, and, at once, it is proclaimed to the world as evidence of what has been done by our people and as an example for the imitation of the younger generation.

DIVISION NO. 1.—The regular meeting of Division No. 1, A. O. H., was held in their hall, Place d'Armes Square, on Wednesday evening. The regular routine of business was gone through, and an interesting article read from a weekly contemporary on the deplorable condition of the Irish National Societies in the United States, whose leaders through ambitious motives and personal prejudices are straining every effort to keep Irishmen divided. The Finance Committee reported having audited the books of the treasurer and fin. sec. and found the Division to be in a prosperous condition.

BUGLE CORPS ORGANIZED.—The Hibernian Pipe and Drum Band and Bugle Corps was organized on Wednesday evening in the hall of Division No. 8, on McGill Street. The members of the new organization numbering 31, chiefly belonging to Division No. 8, Steps have already been taken towards securing the instruments and the boys are jubilant over the success which has attended their efforts. They expect to be ready to accompany Div. No. 6, to Cornwall on Labor Day. Capt. Keane of the Knights was elected president, and the following is the executive committee, Bros. M. Ward, J. McInenly, J. McIntyre, and J. Lamott.

DIVISION NO. 6.—The semi-monthly meeting of Division No. 6, was held on Wednesday evening in the Barry Hall, corner of Sanguinet and

Rachel streets, four new members were initiated and four proposed. The members are very enthusiastic over the proposed excursion to Cornwall on Labor Day, and will leave no stone unturned to make the affair a splendid success. Negotiations are under way to secure the most attractive events, thereby guaranteeing those who may avail themselves of the pleasant outing, a day long to be remembered. A hard working committee has charge of the excursion. The members unanimously decided to abide by the wish of the County Directors in making the "True Witness" the official organ of the Order, and pledged themselves to support by every means in their power, the great Catholic journal.

A NEW DIVISION.—A splendid Division of the Hibernians and one which promises to wield a great power amongst our people came into existence on Wednesday evening, when Division No. 9 was organized in the York Chambers, corner of St. Catherine and Drummond streets, by County President Rawley. The new Division starts with a chartered membership of fifty-two, forty-eight new members and four former members of Division No. 3; the greatest enthusiasm was manifested by the new members on taking their degrees in the Hibernian organization. The County President was assisted by Provincial Treas. Keating; and the sponsors for the new Division were County Marshal Gebhan, P. J. Tomilty, F. S. Div. No. 1; John Traynor, Treas., Division No. 4, and M. J. Brogan and

J. St. J. of Div. No. 3. The officers elected and installed were: H. J. Hummel, President; W. P. Stanton, Vice-President; W. J. Clarke, R. S. M. J. Doyle, F. S. M. Diogen, Treas.; R. Diamond, chairman standing committee; and John Tinnin Marshal. After installation light refreshments were served, and a pleasant time enjoyed by all.

PERSONAL.—At the regular meeting of Branch 26, C.M.B.A., Grand Council of Canada, held in their hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on Monday evening, the 23rd inst., the name of Dr. H. J. Harrison was added to the list of medical advisers for this Branch. Dr. Harrison's address is 666 Sherbrooke Street, Montreal.

BRANCH 26, C. M. B. A.—A large attendance meeting of Branch 26, C.M.B.A., Grand Council of Canada, was held in their hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on Monday evening, the 23rd inst., when business of great importance to the association in this district was discussed. Two new members were admitted to the Branch and three other applications for membership read.

ST. ANN'S LACROSSE CLUB.—An excursion down the river about the middle of August is now being arranged for by an enthusiastic committee of the St. Ann's Lacrosse Club, a first class orchestra will be retained for dancing, and on the return trip a concert will be given by the members of the club assisted by a host of friends.

CONNAUGHT RANGER.

VILLE MARIE BANK SUSPENSION.

The Ville Marie Bank is the principal topic of conversation amongst all classes of citizens. The daily newspapers are full of rumors that are far from being calculated to allay the sorrow of hundreds of depositors who have entrusted their hard-earned savings to the institution. Some of the newspapers call upon the Government to intervene and appoint an official inspector to get in conjunction with the one named by the directors of the bank. One of the bank officials is under arrest while another for whom a warrant has been issued is still at large. Many Irish Catholics are interested in the Bank. At present nothing can be said in regard to the ability of the bank to pay its depositors even under a long process of liquidation as an investigation is now in progress. Any statements made regarding this phase of the matter are purely guesswork. The bills are being redeemed at the head office on St. James street. As we go to press two public indignation meetings have been called by parties interested as depositors.

DOINGS IN ROME.

Continued from Page Four.

cab. Mgr. Scalabini, Bishop of Piacenza, received Her Majesty and thanked her with tears in his eyes for her generous solicitude, but Mgr. Bonomelli's condition was so precarious that the doctors would not allow Queen Margherita to see him, fearing that the emotion might hasten the catastrophe. The august lady, whose piety is well known, and whose numerous virtues render her worthy of her exalted position, appeared to be greatly moved and sincerely grieved. Before leaving Savona Her Majesty visited the little village church, where she remained a long time absorbed in prayer, afterwards leaving a sum of money to the parish priest to be distributed to the poor, and also directing a triduo to be held for Mgr. Bonomelli's recovery.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

TIGNISH, P. E. I., July 25.—This busy and prosperous centre, in the "Garden Island," has just celebrated in true Catholic fashion, the hundredth anniversary of its settlement. A few words about the event cannot fail to interest the readers of the "True Witness." From early morning this pretty town was in holiday attire. The principal portion of the celebration was High Mass, in the Church of St. Simon and St. Jude, at which His Lordship Bishop Macdonald pontificated. The sacred edifice was filled to overflowing, including a large number of priests, from all the surrounding districts, and two sermons were preached, one in French and one in English, by Rev. Father Richard and Rev. Dr. Doyle respectively.

After the religious ceremony was over, a banquet was held in the adjoining convent, at which Lord-Boy, Melchior, who had just arrived from Charlottetown, was present, while the grounds which had come from the neighboring districts enjoyed themselves in many ways.

In the afternoon an address was read to the Lieutenant-Governor from which the following is an extract:—"That the choice of Her Majesty's Privy Council for one of the highest positions in the gift of the Crown has fallen upon you is more emphatic than anything we could say as to the manner in which you have heretofore discharged your duties as a man and citizen. Your selection must not only be a source of gratification to yourself and to your many friends, but also a just recognition of the claims on public attention of that noble profession of which you have always been a worthy member."

"It is not only as the representative

ive of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen that we greet you to-day, but also as a nephew of that saintly and revered man, the Right Rev. Peter McIntyre, third Bishop of Charlottetown, and for years the pastor of this great parish of Tignish, to whom it owes so much. The evidences of ecclesiastical prosperity to be noted around you, you will be glad to learn, are largely the work of his well-matured plans."

In reply his honor referred to the industry and integrity of the Acadian people, and of the fine homes they had made in that beautiful part of the country.

His Lordship Bishop Macdonald also spoke, congratulating the people on the success of the celebration, on the beauty of their church buildings, on their thrift and prosperity, and on their industry, loyalty and faith. Judge Landry also delivered an able address in French. The celebration was a grand success.

NEW INVENTIONS.

The following inventors have recently been granted patents by the Canadian Government through the Agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, New York Building, Montreal.

- 63,353.—Emery Goulon, Blaton, Belgium, manufacture of artificial stone.
63,348.—Savoyeur Turcotte, St. Agathe de Lotbiniere, P. Q., acetylene gas generator.
63,350.—Axel Krefring, Christiania, Norway, manufacture of organic products from sea weeds.
63,354.—Auguste Wartowayler et al Engwang, Switzerland, automatic apparatus for production of acetylene gas.
63,355.—Joseph Alfred Plante, Quebec, P. Q., acetylene gas generator.
63,400.—George Adams, Franklin Centre, P. Q., combined mangle and thread boiler.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The Officers and Members of the various Divisions, and Hibernian Knights, are requested to assemble at St. Patrick's Hall, 223 McGill Street, Monday afternoon, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, to form in line and proceed thence to ST. GABRIEL'S Church, to take part in the Presentation to E. B. DEVLIN, B.C.L.

JAMES McIVER, County Secretary. W. H. RAWLEY, County President.



PLEASING PATTERNS.

You will be pleased with the patterns and the prices of our Carpets. The stock contains the best selections of grades and colors for any taste or to carry out any color scheme. Rooms fitted in harmonious colors are the only ones good taste will permit.

THOMAS LICCET, 1851 Notre Dame Street, and 2446 St. Catherine street, Montreal; 175 to 179 Sparks street, Ottawa.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Municipality of St. Anteeq. No. 2. TEACHERS WANTED.

Wanted, four Female Teachers for the above Municipality. Must hold first-class elementary diploma. Salary: District No. 1 and No. 2, \$16.00 per month, less 67 per cent. quarts; Nos. 3 and 4, salary \$16.00 per month, term seven months. Schools to open about the middle of September. Good references required.

P. W. LEBBY, Sec.-Treas. St. Anteeq, July 20, 1899. 3-2

Married Men

Should always be thinking about the house, not wait till the wife asks for a new piece of Furniture for the Parlor or Bedroom. July is the right month to think of it too, when you can take advantage of our July sale. We have lots of special bargains, and a general discount of 15 per cent on all purchases over \$25.00. Here is one of our Sideboard Bargains:

VERY HANDSOME POLISHED OAK SIDBOARD, 5 ft. 6 wide, ornamented with fine Rococo Hand Carving, Large Shaped Mirror, Lined Drawers, etc. Our Marked Price was \$100 net, JULY SALE Price \$68 net. Come in and see some of our other Bargains.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 652 Craig Street. BRANCH, 2442 St. Catherine street.

OUR BOTTLINGS OF CLARET WINES, 1000 DOZEN AND OVER.

- MARCAIX CLARET 82 00 per dozen quarts
MARGAIX CLARET 2 00 per dozen pints
CLUB CLARET 5 00 per dozen quarts
CLUB CLARET 3 00 per dozen pints
POWELL GANET CLARET 4 75 per dozen quarts
CHATEAU LEOVILLE CLARET 10 00 per dozen quarts
CHATEAU LAFITE CLARET 13 00 per dozen pints

FRASER, VIGER & CO., ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 207, 209 and 211, St. James Street.

A VICTIM TO THE SEAL OF CONFESSION.

A TRUE STORY. By REV. JOSEPH SPILLMAN, S.J.

PUBLISHED WITH THE PERMISSION OF MR. B. HERDER, PUBLISHER AND BOOKSELLER, ST. LOUIS, Mo.

CHAPTER III.

Meanwhile Father Montmoulin had installed his mother in the large easy chair, and submitted to be minutely questioned by her as to his health and general well-being. The result of the interrogatory was on the whole satisfactory; the old lady thought her son looking rather pale and thin, but otherwise fairly well. She told him he must take more care of himself, take the greatest care of himself, and not sit up studying at night, and above all not think of fasting. The young priest smiled good humoredly at these motherly injunctions, and quieted her with the assurance that he felt quite well and strong. And in future, he added, she would be able to look after him herself; as soon as she had rested a little, and had a cup of coffee, he wanted her to go and choose the rooms she would like fitted up for her.

"Let us go at once," she rejoined. "I really am not tired, and the children will be here afterwards, and one can say nothing before them. Of course I should like to be as near as I can to you."

Father Montmoulin accordingly showed his mother the two nearest cells in the left wing, which, as we have said, were parted from his own rooms by a narrow passage, for the sake of admitting light to the corridor. The rooms had a pleasant look out upon the hills, and were comparatively in good repair. Yet Mrs. Montmoulin preferred the two on the other side, adjoining her son's bedroom. "We must provide for all needs," she said. "An old woman like myself ought to think seriously of death; if I am here I should only have to knock on the wall if anything unexpected happened. And see what a delightful view there is from these windows, all down the valley!"

"Just as you please, mother," her son replied. "The other rooms are rather large and more airy, but we will furnish these up nicely for you; the ceilings shall be whitewashed and the walls papered afresh. I have got a book of patterns, so you shall select the paper for yourself. To-morrow I will see about getting the whitewashers and paperhangers, and about mid-day it will be ready for you to move in. Then I hope you will have a tranquil, happy time, after all the storms it has pleased God that you should pass through."

"How kind you are, Francis," exclaimed the happy mother, wiping a tear from her eye. "I never doubted your affection for me. But how will you manage, with your scanty income, to do all this?"

"Do not let that trouble you, mother. Mrs. Blanchard, the President of St. Joseph's Guild, a wealthy and charitable widow, somewhere about your age, (who, by the bye, is looking forward with much pleasure to make your acquaintance) and with whom I doubt not you will pass many a pleasant hour, working for the poor, had the excellent idea of presenting me with a good round sum to make my rooms more comfortable, and add a few books to my small library. So you may be at ease on that point; mother; but come along now, the coffee must be ready; I think I hear Julia calling us."

They turned into the dark kitchen, where the little girl had just made the coffee. "You see how good it will be grandmother," she cried triumphantly. "But the table is not laid yet, and there are such a lot of books on the floor. And Charles has not come back from the baker's. Do please help me!"

"The books were soon cleared away, a white cloth laid on the table, and the cups and saucers set out. This one with the gold rim is for Uncle," the child said, as she passed the cups in review; "Grandmother shall have the one with the motto, I will have the pretty one with the flowers, and this cracked one will do quite well for Charles. I wish the stupid boy would bring the bread!"

"Here I am," said Charles, who entered at that moment with a bag of sweet cakes and another containing rolls. "I don't see why you should call me stupid! Here is your change, Uncle, and the baker said a penny was for me."

"Is that to buy sweets, my boy?" his Uncle rejoined as he gave him back the penny.

"No Uncle, I shall put into the box for the kitchen, that the poor children may be baptized, when I go as a missionary to the foreign lands you have told me of."

"Well done, my boy! you shall have another penny for that," the priest rejoined.

"And please a penny for me too, for making you such nice coffee," Julia put in.

"You shall have it," replied her Uncle. "Is that to go into the collecting box too?"

"Oh, good Heavens, I shall never go out to the islands where the horrible cannibals live! perhaps I will put a half-penny in."

"Well, well," said the priest, "do as you please, only do fetch your wonderful coffee, we are more than ready for it."

"Hurrah, that will be jolly!" the boy exclaimed. "Make haste Julia, finish your coffee."

"If I come with you you must promise to stay with me, for I should be quite afraid to be left alone in the dark passages and empty cells," the girl answered. "But I shall not want a room for myself. I may sleep with you, Grandmother, in the holidays, may I not, I should die of fright, if I was alone at night. Don't you know the last nun who were here, were all guillotined in one day, twenty-two of them, in the courtyard down below. And old Susan says that on moonlight nights, they walk in procession up and down the corridors, with their heads in their hands! That is the reason why she persists in sleeping down at the 'Olive tree,' inn; for nothing in the world would she pass a night here, she says."

"The old woman ought not to fill your head with such rubbish, child," the priest rejoined. "The good religious were not executed here, but on the market place in Aix, and they will do you no harm for they were martyrs and are now in heaven. They were put to death because they prayed for good King Louis XVI., and he died the death of a Saint."

The children having finished their coffee ran off on a voyage of discovery through the deserted cloisters, leaving the mother and son to have a conversation together concerning the prospect of happier times to come after all the troubles of the past.

"I do not know how it is," Mrs. Montmoulin presently remarked "whether it is the gloomy impression made on me by this almost untenanted convent, or the timidity engendered by past misfortunes, that makes me unable to believe that there are tranquil and joyous days in store for me in my old age; on the contrary, I seem to feel as if some new trial threatened to fall on us."

"We are in the hands of God, whatever happens," her son replied, "and if it please Him to send us fresh troubles we must bear them with the help of His Grace. But really I see no cause for apprehension at present. I have a good appointment here; the greater part of my parishioners seem fond of me; I have no personal enemies. The party who are hostile to the Church are of course a thorn in my side, but so long as I do my duty, they cannot injure me. Beside I am very careful to keep clear of mixing in politics. My ecclesiastical superiors are satisfied with me; only yesterday I received a very flattering letter from the Vicar-General, expressing his approval of some essays I had published in the Clerical Journal. I tell you this to set your mind at rest. He offered me at the same time a Professorship in the Greater Seminary, to which a very good salary is attached; but I prefer to remain here and occupy myself with reading and the care of my flock. If I went to the Seminary, I should be compelled to relinquish the pleasure of having you with me, and requiring you in some measure for all the cares and privations my schooling and subsequent training cost you. So keep up your spirits, mother."

At this juncture the door bell rang, and Father Montmoulin put his head out of the window to see who was there. It was a boy in the costume of the peasants of that part of the country; he made a sign that he wanted the door opened, which Loser had closed behind him on taking his departure. "A sick-call, probably," said the priest, with a shade of impatience; "these people always sent for me at such inopportune times." Stepping out into the corridor he called Charles, and bade him go down to the door; in a few moments he returned with the messenger, who had in fact been sent to summon the priest to a distant hamlet among the mountains.

"Mother said, would your Reverence please come quick, or father would die without the Blessed Sacrament and the Holy Oils," said the boy as he told his somewhat incoherent narrative. "He fell off his chair all of a sudden, as we sat at supper, and since then he has not spoken a word, only makes a strange noise in his throat, like our farm-servant, when he gets drunk. But father had taken nothing but a bowl of soup. Please come at once, Father."

"I will come, my little man. Your father seems to have had some kind of a stroke. I hope it will not be so very bad. That sort of thing often passes off. However, I must make haste. You see mother, I must bid you good-bye at once. Dear me, I have just remembered all that money of Mrs. Blanchard's, it will never do to leave the house unprotected. St. Joseph, give me good counsel. I cannot go a mile out of my way to take it to the Mayor, or get some neighbor to come and act as care-taker; that would want such a long explanation, and the sick man might die before I got to him. And the salvation of a soul, perhaps quivering in the balance, is more important than the safety of this sum of money. I know what might be done. Could you oblige me, mother, by staying here for the night with the children? I have a large sum in my keeping, here in this desk, and you can understand that I do not feel justified in leaving it unguarded in an empty house. You can make yourselves comfortable for the night—you see I must attend to my pastoral duties."

"Yes, I will stay, if there is no other alternative," said the old lady, a little flustered. "But would it not be better to put the money into your bedroom, and then we can lock ourselves in, and it will be much safer than in the sitting-room."

"True; do whatever you think

right. Here is the key—no, where have I put it? I had it in my hand when you arrived. Never mind, there is not time to hunt for it now. We will move the desk and all into the bedroom, it is not heavy." Then a sudden suspicion passed through the priest's mind—was it possible that Loser had—"We must first ascertain," he said, "that it is really here. Quick Charles, fetch me the key of my wardrobe, it fits this desk."

The few moments that elapsed before the child returned were moments of painful suspense for the priest; at length the desk was unlocked, and to his great relief, the handkerchief in which he had wrapped the money lay there just as he had left it. "Again I was wrong in my suspicions," he said to himself. "Now we will not lose a moment. Come Benny, you go with me to the sacristy, and I will get the Holy Oils, and to the church, that I may take the Blessed Sacrament, and you must carry the lantern. And you Charles, take the keys of the church—you will find them on the kitchen table, and lock the door of the church after us; I have the key of the house door in my pocket. Now mother, make whatever arrangement you like." Then turning to the boy, he asked how far it was to the hamlet where he lived?

"I can go in about an hour, Father."

"Well yes," the priest replied, "but you run over the hills like a chamois, and along paths that are too steep for me, especially at night. I may not be back before midnight, or even before morning. So you settle yourselves comfortably for the night; leave this rug here for me in case I return; I have often slept in an armchair. Now good-night and God bless you! May His holy Angels watch over us all!"

So saying, Father Montmoulin accompanied by the two boys, hurried along the corridors, through which they could hardly see their way, to the church. From a tribune at the end of the corridor, whence a view of the choir and chancel with the ever-burning lamp could be obtained, a winding staircase led down into the sacristy. There the priest took the Holy Oils and all that was necessary for administering the sick, and put them into a bag which he placed round his neck. Then going up to the altar, he opened the tabernacle and took from the ciborium a Host, which he adored, and placed in the small silver-gilt pyx upon his breast. He then left the church in solemn silence, bearing his God and future Judge hidden under the sacramental veil, preceded by the boy with the lighted lantern. Charles followed reverently to the church door, which he closed carefully, as soon as the priest with his little companion had disappeared in the fast falling twilight.

Passing through the church, lighted only by the flickering rays of the lamp suspended before the tabernacle, the boy re-entered the sacristy. In the church, he was not afraid, for as he bent his knee before the altar, he said to himself, "our Blessed Lord is there." But in the sacristy a nameless terror took possession of him, he could not summon courage to mount the dark winding stair to the tribune, and traverse the gloomy corridor to the priest's apartments without a light. He remembered that there was a taper on the altar by the Missal; this he took, and lighting it at the lamp, he began, not with considerable trepidation, to ascend the stairs, shielding the light with his hand. About half way up he passed a door which he had not observed on his way down, and taking it for the door of the tribune, he pushed it open and went through. It led into a small room, a kind of outer sacristy, in which all manner of church furniture, frames for holding candlesticks or lanterns, processional crosses, candleabra, trestles, and all the various things used from time to time for the services of the church were stored. But the first object that caught the eye of the trembling boy was the pall, upon which a large skull and cross bones were painted. With a shriek of terror he let the taper fall, turned and rushed upstairs into the tribune, whence he fled along the corridor until he gained his Uncle's rooms.

The old grandmother had no little difficulty in soothing the child, who burst into the room pale and trembling in every limb, as if he had seen a ghost. His sister too was so frightened by what he told her, that she begged her grandmother to let them go home. Mrs. Montmoulin, on whom

the deserted convent made anything but a pleasant impression, would gladly have acceded to the children's wishes, had she not promised her son to take care of the house and the sum of money for which he was responsible. She decided however to send the children down to the place where they were to meet Mr. Lenoir, and to remain in the house herself for the night. "Quick children," she said, "run as fast as you can down the hill to the 'Four Ways' inn where we got down. You cannot miss your road, and Mr. Lenoir will not have gone, ask him very politely to be so kind as to take you with him. Tell him I am obliged to stay here to take care of the house, but mind you do not say a word about the money."

Thereupon she put the rest of the biscuits that were standing on the table into the children's pockets, tied a scarf round their necks, and took them down the wide flight of stairs to the door. Then she kissed them both, and stood looking wistfully after them, as hand in hand they raced down the hill, till the village street hid them from sight. Then she fastened the door, and with a heavy heart wended her way back to her son's apartments.

"I am almost as much of a coward as my little boy," she said to herself as she began to clear the table. Then she opened the desk and took out the handkerchief containing the money. "What a weight it is!" she ejaculated, and unable to refrain from looking at the contents, she unknotted the handkerchief. The good old woman had never in her life seen so large a sum, gold, silver, and a whole packet of banknotes. She felt quite alarmed, and glanced voluntarily at the door, to see whether it was properly closed; then wrapping it up again, she carried the treasure into the next room, and concealed it in her son's bed. "I hope all will turn out well," she soliloquized. "If some unprincipled man knew that I was all alone in this lonely house, with all this money in my charge—well, I had better not think too much about what might happen!"

Slowly pacing up and down the sitting room, the old lady recited the Rosary for the holy souls, whilst the shades of twilight deepened into night. She did not light a candle, but laid down without undressing on the bed, thinking she would keep awake until her son returned. The door of communication between the two rooms she carefully bolted, that being the only means of access to the chamber, but she left the door of the outer room unlocked, in case he should come back before morning. For a long time she lay there without closing her eyes; at length, however, she fell into a doze. A sharp gust of wind rattling the window, startled her into wakefulness; she sprang up. Was someone trying to get in through the window? No, the weather had suddenly changed; the mistral, the biting north-east wind which in the valley of the Rhone often breaks in upon the early spring of Provence with icy breath and heavy showers, had banished the softest breezes of the Mediterranean and covered the heavens with dark rain-clouds. Already the first large drops beat upon the panes. "My poor Francis! I only hope he will not contract some illness in this terrible weather!" sighed the anxious mother. She struck a light; it wanted an hour to midnight. She lay down again, and soon fell into an uneasy slumber. Before long she again started up, aroused this time by a peculiar sound, as if some one in the next room were trying the door. "Is that you, Francis," she exclaimed aloud.

The sound ceased immediately, and all was again quiet. The old lady listened for a few moments, then she laid her head back on the pillow. "I must have been dreaming," she said, and fell this time into a deep sleep, from which she did not wake until morning.

(To be Continued.)

THE PARIS EXPOSITION. Notwithstanding the grave diplomatic and political crises that have convulsed her during the past year, it is gratifying to note that France's great International Exposition will be opened on the day originally fixed—the first of May, next year. By that date says Mr. Picquart, the Director-General, "every nail will have been driven home, the last coat of paint will be dry, all the flower bushes will be in bloom, and all the flags unfurled."

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

Are you Building? Why not use our Rock Faced Stone

Steel Siding, Galvanized or Painted.

It makes a wonderfully durable and economical covering for new buildings, or for improving old ones. Gives a most handsome effect—is very easy to apply—offers fire proof protection—and can't be penetrated by dampness. By deciding in its favor you'll get the best results, at least expense. Write us if you're interested, we'll send full information.

METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited Manufacturers, Toronto.

Surgeon Dentists.

DR. J. G. A. GENDREAU, SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 22, ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL. Bell Tel., Main, 2818. Office Hours, 9 a.m., to 6 p.m.

DR. BROUSSEAU L.D.S., Surgeon-Dentist.

7 St. Lawrence Street, Montre a TELEPHONE 6201.

Your impression in the morning. Teeth in the afternoon. ELEGANT FULL GUM BEBE. Case Pearl (beak colored). Weighted lower set for shallow jaws. Upper sets for wasted fuses. Gold crown plate and bridge work, patients extracting without charge if sets are inserted. Teeth filed; teeth reinserted in 50 minutes; sets in three hours if required.

Toilet Articles.

SPECIALTIES of GRAY'S PHARMACY.

FOR THE HAIR: CASTOR FLUID, 25 cents. FOR THE TEETH: SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, 25 cents. FOR THE SKIN: WHITE ROSE LAMOLIN CREAM, 25 cents. HENRY R. GRAY, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Main street. N.B.—Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with care and promptly forwarded to all parts of the city.

SURPRISE SOAP. CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY. A pure hard Soap Last long—lathers freely. 5 cents a cake.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DANIEL FURLONG, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, Pork. 54 Prince Arthur Street. Special Rates for Charitable Institutions. Telephone, East 474. 11-9-98

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Notwithstanding the grave diplomatic and political crises that have convulsed her during the past year, it is gratifying to note that France's great International Exposition will be opened on the day originally fixed—the first of May, next year. By that date says Mr. Picquart, the Director-General, "every nail will have been driven home, the last coat of paint will be dry, all the flower bushes will be in bloom, and all the flags unfurled."

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

Are you Building? Why not use our Rock Faced Stone

Steel Siding, Galvanized or Painted.

It makes a wonderfully durable and economical covering for new buildings, or for improving old ones. Gives a most handsome effect—is very easy to apply—offers fire proof protection—and can't be penetrated by dampness. By deciding in its favor you'll get the best results, at least expense. Write us if you're interested, we'll send full information.

METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited Manufacturers, Toronto.

Surgeon Dentists.

DR. J. G. A. GENDREAU, SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 22, ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL. Bell Tel., Main, 2818. Office Hours, 9 a.m., to 6 p.m.

DR. BROUSSEAU L.D.S., Surgeon-Dentist.

7 St. Lawrence Street, Montre a TELEPHONE 6201.

Your impression in the morning. Teeth in the afternoon. ELEGANT FULL GUM BEBE. Case Pearl (beak colored). Weighted lower set for shallow jaws. Upper sets for wasted fuses. Gold crown plate and bridge work, patients extracting without charge if sets are inserted. Teeth filed; teeth reinserted in 50 minutes; sets in three hours if required.

Toilet Articles.

SPECIALTIES of GRAY'S PHARMACY.

FOR THE HAIR: CASTOR FLUID, 25 cents. FOR THE TEETH: SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, 25 cents. FOR THE SKIN: WHITE ROSE LAMOLIN CREAM, 25 cents. HENRY R. GRAY, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Main street. N.B.—Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with care and promptly forwarded to all parts of the city.

DANIEL FURLONG, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, Pork. 54 Prince Arthur Street. Special Rates for Charitable Institutions. Telephone, East 474. 11-9-98



BRUNSWICK LIVERY, BOARDING AND SALE STABLE. Fine Carriages and Road Horses for hire. Special attention given to Boarders. 88 and 89, St. Alexander street Montreal. Bell Telephone 1329. D. McDONNELL, Proprietor

CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians. PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL AND SLATE ROOFERS. 795 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine. Drainage and Ventilation a specialty. Charges moderate. Telephone 1684

LAWRENCE RILEY, PLASTERER. Successor to John Riley. Established 1860.

Plain and Ornamental Plastering. Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to. Estimates furnished. Postal orders attended to. 15 Paris Street, Point St. Charles.

THOMAS O'CONNELL

Dealer in general Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. 137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Of Ave. PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS, STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTER. RUTLAND LINING, FITS ANY STOVE, CHIMNEY. Orders promptly attended to. Moderate charges. A trial solicited.

C. O'BRIEN

House, Sign and Decorative Painter. PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGER. Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence, 645 Dorchester St., East of Bleury. Office 647 Montreal.

LORGE & CO., HATTER - AND - FURRIER

21 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

J. P. CONROY

(Late with Paddon & Nicholson) 228 Centre Street, Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter. ELECTRIC AND MECHANICAL BELLERS. Telephone, 8552

SCHOOL BOOKS.

During the coming School Term of 1899-99 we respectfully solicit the favor of your orders for the supplying of Catholic Educational and other Text Books, both in English and French; also, School Stationery and School requisites.

SADLER'S DOMINION SERIES.

Sadler's Dominion Reading Charts, 26 Reading Charts and one Chart of Colors, mounted on 12 boards, size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. Sadler's Dominion Speller, complete. Sadler's Dominion First Reader, Part I. Sadler's Dominion First Reader, Part II. Sadler's Dominion Second Reader. Sadler's Dominion Third Reader. Sadler's Dominion Fourth Reader. Sadler's Outlines of Canadian History. Sadler's Grandes Lignes de l'Histoire du Canada. Sadler's Outlines of English History. Sadler's School History of England, with 5 colored maps. Sadler's Ancient and Modern History, with 11 illustrations and 25 colored maps. Sadler's Edition of Butler's Catechism. Sadler's Child's Catechism of Sacred History. Old Testament, Part I. Sadler's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, New Testament, Part II. Sadler's Catechism of Sacred History, large edition. Sadler's Bible History (Schuster) Illustrated. Sadler's Elementary Grammar, Blackboard Exercises. Sadler's Edition of Grammaire Elementaire par E. Robert. Sadler's Edition of Nugent's French and English and English and French Dictionary, with pronunciation. Sadler's (P. D. & S.) Copy Books, A and B, with tracing.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., Catholic Educational Publishers and Stationers.

1669 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Quebec. 128 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

DR. FRIS. DE SALES PREVOST, SPECIALIST.

Diseases of the Eyes, Ears and Nose. CONSULTATIONS—9.30 a.m. to 12 p.m.; 7 p.m. to 8 p.m., at 2439 Notre Dame street. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., at 402 Sherbrooke street.

Advice to Young Men.

STARTING OUT.—"There is room for improvement" is a wise and true saying. Life is a strange and incomprehensible thing to many, but there are others who seem to understand it and battle nobly along.

HONESTY IN ALL THINGS.—The second qualification is honesty. How many young men to-day are suffering behind the prison bars for having betrayed the trust reposed in them by their employers.

Said a great financier, the late Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia:—"The secret of wealth is honesty. In the first place be honest in your heart."

The outlook for the young man now is far better than it was sixty years ago when Senator Brown began with the fund earned by driving oxen.

Municipal Misgovernment.

On another page one of our regular contributors has taken up the question of civic representation. In connection with his very outspoken article we consider it quite opportune to reproduce a few extracts from a letter, that appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia in the issue of July 15, from the pen of Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago.

GENERAL TRUTHS.—Mr. Harrison opens with these statements:—"A large majority of the citizens of any American municipality desire to be well and honestly governed."

President. Pluck, energy, honesty, good address and manly earnestness won.

BE PATIENT.—The third qualification is patience. You will reach the goal of your desires if you possess this virtue. Don't strive to catch too much at once, for if you do you'll surely fail.

LAUDABLE AMBITION.—The fourth qualification is ambition. Ambition is necessary, but unscrupulous thirst for power and fame has led too many astray.

"Look not to the far-off future, Do the work which nearest lies; Sow thou must before thou reapst Rest at last will be labor's prize."

AVOID JEALOUSY.—The fifth qualification is avoid jealousy. This is one of the bug-bears of the present day, and is destroying many minds. If you see others brought to the front and elevated rejoice rather than envy him.

MISSSES LEDA AND ANNIE SMITH.

Two Sisters Were Sick, Weak and Disheartened—Now They Are Happy, Strong and Well—Each Writes a Letter to Other Women.

In nearly every family there are weak, pale, sickly daughters. Usually the mother has female trouble, too. Such a family cannot be happy.

Miss Leda (aged 23) writes: "I work in a mill in this city, and suffered for a long time with headache. I was pale, weak and tired all the time."

Miss Annie (aged 25) writes: "I suffered ever so much with headache, indigestion and dyspepsia. My trouble all seemed to be in the stomach."



Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women are a most wonderful cure for all forms of female weakness and disease.

They are good for the girl just blossoming into womanhood. They fit women to become wives, and wives to become mothers, without dangers or distress.

If you are in doubt about your sickness, write our specialists about your case, and they will give professional advice by mail without charging a cent.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are widely imitated. Beware of all worthless red pills sold by the dozen, the hundred, or at 25 cents a box.

Remember that all correspondence is strictly confidential. We make no use of any one's name without full written permission.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills cure without a bit of doubt. If you cannot get the genuine at your drug store, better send the price in stamps, or by registered letter, money order or express order to us.

of corrupt motives—for the machinations of the factor which desires for the municipality what is called corporation legislation."

No better illustration of the foregoing could be had than in the attitude of the whole Province of Quebec towards the City of Montreal. It would almost seem as if this city were especially constituted and constructed to become the milch-cow of the entire province.

GREED AND CORRUPTION.—Here is the reverse of the medal and equally faithful is the picture:—"In its turn, the city, through the inattention of its voters to the primaries, lack of interest in the elections, chooses representatives eager to serve for the sole purpose of individual gain."

MORALS OF RULERS.—"Universally true are the following remarks:—"I would comment that if the taxpayers manifested as much concern in the moral character of their rulers as the corporations do it would be next to impossible to corrupt men who hold office."

"It is an immoral proposition to ask the ordinary man to care faithfully for millions of public money and property on a two-year term of office and a pique salary. It is an absurd proposition to have election to an Aldermanic office cost from \$2,000 to \$10,000, the term be but one or two years, the salary \$3 per meeting—as it was in Chicago—and have that Alderman remain honest. He may, but how many do?"

DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP.—The next paragraph needs no explanation or comment:—"But I must revert to my original position that after all is said municipal government as manifested to-day in nearly every large city in this country is mainly due to public indifference to the character of the men chosen for office and public apathy on the legislation they are to bring about."

APATHY AND DISHONESTY.—The foregoing paragraphs contain a concise statement of exactly what we have been, for months and years, striving to inculcate. How often have we not striven to awaken our fellow-citizens, and especially the young men, to a sense of the necessity of taking a greater and a more active interest in municipal affairs?"

RURAL PREJUDICES.—Mr. Harrison says regarding the prejudices of the rural legislator against the large central city:—"Living in a small community himself, unacquainted with the practical needs of a great municipality that holds on one street more population than his entire county possesses, he is prepared through ignorance to believe the worst said of the municipality and to ignore the encomiums. He is also imbued with the idea that legislation for the whole State means beneficial legislation for the single important municipality, when just the opposite is probably the case."

He desires to shift as much of the burden of taxation upon the city as he can possibly escape from, whether that shifting be just or not. He is therefore ripe—even though innocent

Toothache stopped in two minutes with Dr Adams' Toothache Gum. 10 cents.

THE JUDGE WENT FISHING.

"I had been living alongside of Silver Lake for 15 years," said the judge, "before I concluded to go fishing. I suppose I had seen five carloads of fish taken out of the lake during those years, and so I anticipated a great catch when I got around to it."

"And you got one?" queried the man with the new patent reel. "I can't say that I did," replied the judge. "No, I have never been able to satisfy myself that I did."

"But didn't you pull in your line at all?" "I don't think so. If I did it escaped my memory. Should I have done so?" "Why, of course."

\$25,000.00 GIVEN AWAY.—In the past year Dr. R. V. Pierce has given away copies of his great work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, at an expense to him of \$25,000.00 exclusive of postage.

SOMETHING BESIDE MONEY.—General Leonard Wood has set the sort of example that the young men of America have needed. As a brigadier general he is receiving a salary of \$5,500 a year. Asked whether he would accept the offer of the Presidency of the Washington Street Railway system at \$30,000, he replied: "I will not leave the military services of the United States so long as my services are wanted, not for \$30,000 a year or twice that amount. There is something besides money."

THE PEDDLER'S VOW.—Twenty years ago Leon Godchaux was a peddler on the Mississippi river between here and Vicksburg, wearing his pack on his back, writes a New Orleans correspondent of the Galveston News. He went into one plantation and the owner put him out and set his dogs on him. The itinerant

merchant, bending under his load, shook his fist at the plantation mansion, which was one of the finest of this State, and exclaimed that he would live to put the owner out of the place and own it himself. The peddler of that day not only kept his word, but he acquired possession of nearly all the river plantations between this city and Baton Rouge, a distance of ninety miles. He owned the largest clothing and furnishing house in this State and was worth \$10,000,000. Leon Godchaux died today in his mansion at the age of 72 years.

COUNTERFEIT SILVER.—Chief Wilkie, of the Secret Service, Philadelphia, and his assistants are hard at work endeavoring to find a band of counterfeiters who are flooding South-eastern Pennsylvania and South Jersey with spurious half dollars. The coins are dated 1892.

By the explosion of a soda fountain tank in the confectionery and bakery of L. A. Robertson, Nyack, last week, John Perrie, an employee, had his left leg blown off and his right leg was badly broken at the knee. Perrie was in the basement of the building charging the tank with gas from a larger one and got on higher pressure than it would stand. The explosion was heard three blocks away and sounded like the bursting of a large cannon. A crowd of people rushed to the scene, and found Perrie lying on the floor in great agony, while his left leg lay in another part of the room. He was attended by Drs. Maynard and Gills, who soon after sent him down to St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City, where he is now in a critical condition. When the tank exploded it flew threw a window twelve feet distant, tearing away part of the brick wall, and landed in the yard several feet from the building. Perrie is about forty years old. He has been in the employ of Mr. Robertson six years as a candy maker.

Sixty-seven motor cars started from Paris, a few days ago, to race around France, a distance of 14,500 miles. The trip will occupy nine days, with two intervals of a day each.

P. S. DOYLE & CO., 364 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. Wholesale Dealers in TEAS.

New Publications. FOR SALE BY B. HERDER, 17 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

OECHTERING, REV. J. H.—Short Catechism of Church History, for the higher grades of Catholic schools. 18mo., 32 and 128 pages. Cloth, 30c. Special price for introduction.

Professional Cards. FRANK J. CURRAN, B.A., B.C.L., ADVOCATE, SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS, 150 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

C.A. McDonnell Accountant and Liquidator. 180 St. James st., Montreal.

Fifteen years experience in connection with the liquidation of Private and Insolvent Estates, Auditing Books and preparing Annual Reports for private firms and public corporations a specialty.

Loans negotiated on Real Estate. Superintendence of Real Estate, such as Renting, Collection of Rents and Repairs. Fire and Life Insurance. Valuations made of Real Estate. Personal supervision given to all matters.

Telephone 1182.

Society Meetings.

Ancient Order of Hibernians LADIES' AUXILIARY To the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Sunday at 4 p.m. and third Thursday at 8 p.m. of each month.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprarie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, ANDREW DUNN, Recording Secretary, THOMAS N. SMITH, 65 Richmond street, to whom all communications should be addressed. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and B. Connaughton.

A.O.H.—Division No. 3. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 1861 Notre Dame street, near McGill College. Officers: D. Gallier, President; P. T. McFarland, Vice-President; Wm. Rawley, Recording Secretary, 75 Mansfield street; John Hughes, Fin. Secretary; L. Murphy, Treasurer; M. Connel, Chairman of Standing Committee; Marshal, Mr. John Kennedy.

A.O.H.—Division No. 4. President, H. T. Kearns, No. 32 Delorimier ave. Vice President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Secretary, P. J. Egan, 115 St. James street; Treasurer, P. J. Tomlity; Treasurer, John Traynor; Sergeant-at-arms, D. Mathewson, Sentinal, 24 White; Marshal, F. Goshan; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: P. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara, P. Goshan; Chairman Standing Committee, John Costello, 4th A.O.H. Division No. 4, meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 1113 Notre Dame street.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26 (ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1883.) Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association. Organized April 1874. Incorporated Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 74 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, F. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, M. J. POWELL; all communications to be addressed to the Hall, Delegates to St. Patrick's League; W. J. Hinchey, D. Gallier, Jas. McMahon.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society Organized 1855. Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, REV. E. STRUBBE, C.S.B.; President, JOHN WHITTY; Secretary, J. J. CORCORAN, 157 Ottawa Street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

Catholic Order of Foresters St. Gabriel's Court, 185. Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan. 31, in St. Gabriel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laprarie streets. M. P. McGoDRICK, Chief Ranger. M. J. HEALY, Rec.-Sec'y, 48 Laprarie St.

St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F. Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Ranger, JAMES F. ROSSER, Recording Secretary, ALAN PATTERSON, 197 Ottawa street.

Total Abstinence Societies. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1841. Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in its hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. REV. J. A. McCALLLEN, Rev. President; JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President; W. P. DOLLY, Secretary, 24 St. Martin Street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; Messrs. J. Walsh, J. H. Kelly.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society. ESTABLISHED 1863. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN, President, JOHN KILLEATHER; Secretary, JAS. BRADY, 119 Chateaugay Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Yonge and Ottawa streets, at 8:30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

SAVE YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Users of BROSIE'S "XXX" Self Raising Flour who preserve the empty bags and re-use them will receive the following premiums: For 12 six pound bags a beautiful colored picture in gilded silk frame, 12 inches x 16 inches. For 24 six pound bags a larger picture in silk frame 18 inches x 24 inches. Two three pound bags may be sent in place of one six pound bag. BROSIE & HARVEY, 16 & 19 Bloor Street, Montreal.

AMERICAN WASTE OF FOOD.

Food of all kinds is so abundant with Americans that economy in its use is not necessary and universal waste prevails.

The custom that prevails of purchasing perishable supplies through a system of orders rather than in person is another source of waste.

The buying of meat offers even greater opportunity for the display of judgment. A woman who is thoroughly familiar with all the cuts into which the carcass of an animal is subdivided, will not purchase an expensive portion when an inferior one will do as well.

A woman who is a skillful purchaser of perishable food will exhibit her judgment in another direction. If she has a large and hungry family to feed she will not place before the members of it a great joint of meat which will be eaten of until each one is content.

Notes From the American Centres.

Continued From Page One.

Annapolis, and was ordained at Annapolis. He celebrated his first Mass at St. Alphonsus' Church, New York.

A POWERFUL ORGANIZATION.—The Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association held its fifth biennial convention last week at Ashbury Park, N. J.

A GRAND TRIBUTE.—About four thousands persons, members of St. Joseph's congregation, Rochester, N. Y., bade farewell to Brother Superior Michael Donnelly and Brothers Matthew, Joseph and Charles, the four members of the Society of the Brothers of Mary which had charge of the boys of St. Joseph's school for the past thirty-eight years.

in a household whose head gives her personal attention to the purchasing and preparation of them.

French women offer a notable example of the possession of this gift. They do not suffer as American women do from the want of money for necessary household supplies.

The most striking advance in the economical preparation of food has come through the use of gas and kerosene oil in cooking.

The French are invariably cited as offering examples of thrift and skill in the selection and preparation of food; but those qualities, the result of training have not been effectively applied except during the past one hundred years.

What it will be necessary for Americans to do in the future in order to practice economy in food is to adopt the system of the French, who know how to eat cheaply, nutritively and agreeably.

BICYCLE BOOTS!

BICYCLE BOOTS!

LADIES' BICYCLE BOOTS, in Cheo-lute Kid, nice Plaid Tops, worth \$3, for \$2.00.

MEN'S and BOYS' BIKE BOOTS, in Tan and Chocolate, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

WHITE CANVAS BOOTS in large variety, all reduced to clear out.

E. MANSFIELD, 124 St. Lawrence Street, Cor. Lagachetiere Street.

special meeting of New Amsterdam Council a committee was appointed to confer with the representatives of Regina Coal, Liberty, Riverside and St. Nicholas councils.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—Rev. Father McGuigan, of All Saints' Church Roxbury, was injured by a cannon cracker explosion on July 4.

DEATH OF A PRIEST.—As a result of a fall from a street car, the Rev. P. Aloysius Jordan, S.J., assistant rector of St. Joseph's Church, Philadelphia, died July 17.

DR. SULLIVAN DEAD.—Dr. Daniel Sullivan who was closely identified with St. Mary's Catholic Church, Philadelphia, for upward of sixty years, and was looked upon as the oldest surviving member of the congregation, died on Feb. 22, in the 94th year of his age.

PLANT'S SUCCESSOR.—Col. M. J. O'Brien, who has been elected to succeed the late Henry B. Plant as President of the Southern Express Company, is a Catholic.

A TOTAL ABSTAINER.—A large attendance of temperance men gathered at the rooms of the St. James C. T. Abstinence Society, Knudsen St., Boston, recently, to present John A. Duggan, superintendent of the Home for Destitute Catholic Children, a memorial commemorative and congratulatory of the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the ranks of total abstinence men.

Mr. Duggan received his total abstinence pledge from Father Mathew, in Faneuil Hall, July 24, 1849, and has kept his pledge faithfully ever since.

MARKET REPORT

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

The position of eggs is still one of the most interesting phases in the general situation of farm products. Advices from the West state that some of the largest buyers there are not yet through with their picking, and that one concern had recently nearly 100,000 dozen to put in their vats while others are still vating in order to finish their crop.

Regarding fresh eggs the quality of the recent arrivals has been poor, but as harvesting has commenced in Western Ontario, the hens are getting plenty of grain feed, the first installment of fresh fall stock may soon be expected.

ove related and ordinary stock as they arrive sell at 12 1/2c, while choice candied bring 13 1/2 to 14c. No. 2 stock is quoted at 9 to 10c.

The butter market has ruled very firm all week, with an active business doing. The current demand runs chiefly to 56 pound boxes, as against 70 lb. tubs which were in favor a fortnight ago.

The cheese market has ruled firm under a fairly good cable enquiry, and several thousand boxes have changed hands within the past few days.

Dried apples are quiet but steady at 5 1/2 to 6c, and evaporated 8 1/2 to 9c.

Beans continue quiet, 95c to \$1.05 for hand picked pea, and 80c to 90c, for ordinary mediums.

Choice Canadian hops sell at 20c to 20 1/2c and other grades 15c to 17c. Poor hops have been offered at 15 1/2c without finding a buyer.

The honey market keeps quiet but firm. Choice white clover in comb 12c per lb. in small lots; good sized lots 10c to 10 1/2c.

Receipts of new potatoes are increasing, both in quantity and quality, and prices are lower. Sales about 350 barrels being reported yesterday at \$1.30 to \$1.35 per barrel.

Maple syrup, etc., is firm, but prices are nominal at 7c to 7 1/2c per lb., and small tins 65 to 70c in wood.

The local market is well supplied with hay but the demand seems to prevent any accumulations. Sales have been made this week at \$5.25 to \$5.50 for clover in car lots, and \$6 to \$6.50 for No. 2, while No. 1 is scarce, and firmly held at \$8 to \$8.50.

Baled Straw is quiet but steady, choice bright selling at \$3.25 to \$3.50 on track, and ordinary \$2 to \$2.50.

Tallow continues quiet but firm at 4 1/2c for refined, and 2 to 2 1/2c for rough.

Peas are quiet and business is restricted by limited offerings, the old crop being pretty well cleared. Prices here are nominal at 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c afloat although they could not be bought to lay down here at the inside figure.

Oats have ruled extremely quiet since our last report, the only sale reported to us being a lot of about 10,000 bus. of No. 2 white at 32 1/2c afloat, and in store sales of small lots for the local trade have been made at 33 1/2c and we quote 32c to 33 1/2c. Sales of about 70,000 bushels of No. 1 white oats were made in New York yesterday at 30 1/2c.

Barley is quiet but steady and quotations range from 48c to 50c for malting samples and for feed the quoted rates are 43c to 45c.

Buckwheat is nominal owing to scarcity and prices are quoted at 59c to 60c.

Rye is unchanged at 60c to 61c.

The provision market is firm all round, with a good volume of business reported in all kinds of hog products. Quite a lot of American pork has arrived here of late, some of it being old pork for Newfoundland.

The live hog market is steady, with an upward tendency at the close, and

The S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. JULY 29 1899.

Last Week of the Great JULY CHEAP SALE!

Still Further Reductions.

This popular Sale has entered upon its last week and extra inducements are offered to make a grander finish to the July Cheap Sale of 1899 than any of its predecessors ever had.

CARPET OFFER REPEATED FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

If Montreal homes are fuller of comfort and beauty than they were a few years ago, give the big store some credit for helping. Housekeepers count it lucky carpet buying when such a liberal offer as the following occurs.

OFFER NO. 1. OFFER NO. 2.

5000 yards Tapestry Carpets, the best make, with rich borders; all the newest designs and choicest colorings.

2000 yards of Fine Brussels Carpets, all of recent importation, in all the latest designs, with handsome borders to match, goods that are being sold to-day by our carpet dealers at \$1.15 per yard.

JULY DRESS GOODS SALE. Marvelous Bargains Abound.

There have been expressions of wonderment heard on all sides about this remarkable Dress Goods Sale. The like of which has never been heard of before.

Balance of 2000 yards of Fine west of England All Wool Dress Tweeds, 15 different styles and colors, former price 70c a yard, July Sale price 21c.

Black Satin Cloth. Another table full of very choice Black Satin Cloths in dainty figured designs, these qualities sold from 59 to 75c a yard. Choice on Monday 43c.

Paris Novelties, about 65 pieces of Fancy Dress Materials, Parisian Novelties that sold from 60c to \$1.00 a yard, July Sale Price, 45c.

Black Goods, SALE PRICES. A large table piled high with reliable weaves in Black Dress Goods, special qualities and weaves; the former prices ranged from 30 to 50c a yard. July Sale Price, 19c.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

The S. CARSLY CO. Limited.

1765 to 1788 Notre Dame St. 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

RUSHING

TILL 9 P.M.

Business was never better with us at this time of year. The Bargains we are offering at our cheap sale have been appreciated, and one pleased customer sends another.

ALLAN'S, Cor. of Craig and Bleury sts. And 2299 St. Catherine Street.

It would not surprise us if higher prices ruled next week. About 1,500 to 2,000 hogs were sold this week, light averages bringing \$4.60 to \$4.75. Heavy grades \$4.35 to \$4.50.

TWO PIECES OF CLOTH.

A Turk once took a piece of white cloth to a dyer to have it dyed black. He was so pleased with the result that after a time he went to him with a piece of black cloth and asked to have it made white.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Yes, the Story of a Day. We have placed on our tables ready for this morning

100 BLOUSES.

Every one a beauty. These we have put in two lots. For example:

Lot No. 1—\$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.40 Blouses. Your choice for 50 cents each.

Lot No. 2—\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25 Blouses. Your choice for 75 cents each.

Come and see the quality of these exquisite garments, all cut in the latest style.

Ladies' Blouse Suits. A late delivery, \$3, \$3.75, \$4.50 each, less 25 per cent off.

Write for our new Illustrated Catalogue—Free to any address.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS, CORNER ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS

The Attention Of Our Readers

IS CALLED TO THE FACT

THAT WE HAVE A FIRST CLASS

Job Printing Department

IN CONNECTION WITH OUR PAPER AND ARE PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF COMMERCIAL AND SOCIETY PRINTING.

Neatness, Despatch and Right Prices

IS WHAT EVERY PATRON IS GUARANTEED WHEN PLACING AN ORDER WITH US.