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yol. XLIX. No. 3.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

extracts in this column. The sermon | pire. But above all should we mention that Kent Stone- a Protestant Professor empire." at Kenyon— and he was assisted by no less personages than Fathers Adolphus and Vincent. In the Sanctuary frain from quoting these very practic-were Mgr. Nugent, and Fathers Ber- al and sublime lessons: nardine and Leo. Before such an audience the theme of "The Brotherhood Christian charity was in a man's own of Man" needed to be treated in a home, in his own family. If a Christimasterly manner.

ting forth the principal leatures of for the exercise of a great deal of this true Christian Charity, the learned charity. Every member of a Christian preacher said :---

eth, the earth indeed would be a sor-, and contented. Alas, it was not alpoor and the wretched would have tior their own passions the money the truth spread itself amongst hum- ther, mother, sister, and brother, Ab. anity and changed it from a mere fa-1 where there was this Christian chari-God was the Father of all, the power- | but little whether | there were riches pil and the weak, the rich and the or poverty; it mattered little that the being, because of the Divine paternity earth, there was the happiness God we should see in every human he- tle did we know the power of a knot were brothers in the same divine fam-

-Leaving aside the beautiful passag- | would tell them-God Himself would es in which this idea of Christian love render us a hundredfold." is developed, we come to these striking statements:

"It was easy for the so-called phillove towards his neighbor? Did it hearts be could comfort and console " Let us be on our guard, each one in our own sphere of life, and see that our own love for one another was sincere, that when we said "Our Father Who art in Heaven," we were ing, "Forgive us our trepusses as we us." Let us be certain there was no anger in our hearts, let us be certain that we truly forgave as we expected it was a noble thing to punish one's He answered that what was necessaradversary. Before Christianity one natiry was Christianity."

Non-Catholics, especially those of tion was constantly up in arms the secret society class, are eternally against another one, proclaiming that parading their fraternity, their long the other was a nation of barbarians, for mankind, their grand principle of Before Christianity the cruel master the "Fatherhood of God and Brother- thought he had a right over the life hood of Man," while seeking to create of his slave. Before Christianity the the impression that these words and hospital for the sick and the asylum ideas are foreign to Catholicity. It for the orphan were unknown. Before would be well for some of those hear- Christianity the aged in Imperial ers of false witness, were they to Rome when attacked by poverty were read and ponder over the sermon, sent to perish on some desert island. from which we give a few important | Christianity changed the Roman Em Christianity civilized the was preached by His Grace Archbish- world. And what was civilization? op Ireland, of St. Paul, in the Franci- It might be defined in many ways. op freiand, of St. Paul, in the Franciscan Church at Peckham, London, E. He would say that civilization was C. We can easily imagine the important congregation that listened to the glowing words of the Archbishop, another through love of Christ. It was because Christianity was a Div-High Mass was celebrated by the ine and miraculous charity that it learned Father Fidelis- formerly J. spread so rapidly through the Roman

MAN'S OWN HOME .- We cannot re-

an was not charitable at home, to his CHRISTIAN CHARITY.—After set- others outside? And there was room family should have as a supreme task, Were there not God above us and day by day, to do his best to make all did not man remember that God liv- around him in his own home happy ry thing and peace and tranquility in ways so. Alas, there were some who society would scarcely be known; the were so selfish that they would use but little help, and we should soon which should be brought home for the be back again to the days of pagan- wife and children. There were some ism, when half humanity were but who outside the home would have a slaves, when the rich and powerful kind word for a neighbor, but who at thought only of themselves and look- home were so cross-grained and selfed upon—others as simply a prey to ish that they were as spitfires. maktheir passion and pride. But Christ ing every one around them uncomforappeared upon earth and declared the table and unhappy. Let such people great truth that God is Father of all, never speak of Christian charity or that men were Ifis children, and bro- love of humanity. The duty of a faththers amongst themselves, "Our Fa- er was charity-kindness in act and ther who art in Heaven"— there was word. The duty of a Christian moththe new Gospel, the new message to er was sweetness of temper and tendome down from Heaven. That div- son or daughter was kindness to family of earth to a family of Heaven, ty in a Christian family it mattered poor; every human being was the wild winds howled outside, that cold child of the Almighty; every human winter laid its icy fingers upon the was invested with the dignity sub- | Heaven within. And ourside such a lime of a child of Heaven and a child family, the members of it had always of God Himself. Consequently men a kind word for neighbors and for were all brothers; no class of men one another. Why ever speak a harsh were isolated and separated from oth- syllable while kindness fell upon - the er men. If we were Christians, if we souls of others as the dew-drop from understood our dignity as children of Heaven upon the parched earth? Liting a brother, and our hearts would word or a kind act; little did we go out to him as a brother. To love think how happy we could make peoone another became an easy task ple if we only had within us the when founded upon these great Chris | charity of Christ | and we put | that tian truths, that God was the Father charity upon our tongues. Let us, inof all, that men, amongst themselves, I deed, be messengers of God's peace to one another, and when we could, let us give a kind word, a kind act to help others on to happiness. Who OUR DUTY TO OUR XEIGHBOR, would be our debtor for this?

THE SOCIAL SIDE .- No one should wrap himself up in his selfishness, osopher sitting in his chair to pro-saying. "I need all this for myself." claim love for humanity. The quest We should enlarge as far as possible tion was what was the power of his our field of charity. We should remember that we are brothers one of bring him out among the multitude another, and we should seek out one to seek what souls he could make another. Let us never think we were happy, what tears he could dry, what doing our duty if the State, for in- to find that such a powerful and honstance, maintained a number of hos- orable body as the A. O. H., has pitals and sylums. Let the State do made it a point to publicly protest what it could-the more it did for against what has been a crying poor humanity the better-- but the shame and a dire injustice towards a State could never step in and take our place and do our duty to God for certain that we acknowledged the us. What God wanted was personal Fatherhood of God, and what was a charity, the personal giving of our-necesary consequence of God's Fath- selves to His service, personal conerhood-the Brotherhood of man; tact one with another, personal help that we spoke the truth when we by the strong of the weak, the personsaid on our knees morning and even- al smile of the happy upon the unhappy. Only when this Christian charity forgive those who trespass against in this magnificent form was properly observed had we social peace and social happiness. The misfortune of nations and of men was separating class God to forgive us. The Christian re- from class, separating man from man ligion was one of love, of great char- each one thinking he lived for his ity. Men spoke nowadays much of own little world instead of living for philanthropy, of altruism, of the ser- humanity. Hence social ills, social vice of men towards one another, menaces, were met with to-day. And Beautiful words indeed, but they were what was needed to keep the peace in words only if there was not beneath society, to maintain the foundations them the spirit of Christianity. Beoof the social structure so necessary fore Christianity where was forgive- for us if we were not to be thrown ness of injuries? Before Christianity back into barbarism and anarchy?

The Situation in France.

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in full an article headed "The Situa- | theory :- that while France is a refully examining its contents we have | chial, or imperial, but not republic. not deserve so much attention. How- support of this contention is that ever, the writer, who is a strong rethe governments have never hearkened publican, has made a couple of asserso very misleading, that we cannot refrain from briefly alluding to them.

THE MAIN OBJECT of the article !

It had been our intention to review (seems to be the establishment of this tion in France," which appears—over the initials of "E.D."— in the July Contemporary Review; but on care-country have been practically monarcome to the conclusion that it does The principal reason advanced in last week. They were from different to the wishes of the French people, tions that are so far from the truth, and by performing exactly the contrary of what they were elected to do they have destroyed all republican in-

stitutions and principles.

of this contention we will take two are shown as cabinets, but in reality cases cited by the author. The first is the army is the governing power.

is that of the Jesuits." Here are three falsehoods of a most

the "French people," never demanded French Archaelogical ernment, the expulsion of the Jesuits. The great mass of the French people is Catholic, and devoted to the cause of the Church, and therefore of all belonging to that Church. E. D. mis- his contribution his mitials will save takes the politicians of Paris, and of a few leading cities. for the French people. In the second place the re- lack of logic and fact would necessarpublican Governments did expel the Hy have brought on him. But the Jesuits, and rob them, and persecute them, and crush them; and if they ex- pushed for copy when it gave so ist to-day in France it is due to the much valuable space to the author of devotion of the "French people" and such rank nonsense. In reply we need in spite of the Republican Govern- only say, that the people of France ments. On the 30th March, 1880 a [never asked any French Government decree was signed by the President of the Republic, in virtue of which the Company of Jesus was declared to be ment sending a Catholic priest, in dissolved after a delay of three months in all their ordinary houses. and of fine wherever they happened to be conducting educational establishmatter is that "E.b." knows very ments. And this decree was carried little about what the governments into effect. It is only one example of | really did do, he knows less about the how a French Government, despite the will of France to the contrary, Catholicity in France, and he knows did exactly what "E. D." complains labsolutely nothing about the French it did not do. The third falsehood con- | people their desires, their sentiments sists in stating that the present con- for their spirit. The governments of fusion and instability in France are France have all been anti- Catholic due to the Imperial, or other princip- the people of France have always conles that govern the country. The served the faith, "L.D." will no more

The French people have over and THE SECOND CASE explained by over again called upon the governer "Elliss still more absurd, and still ments to expel the Jesuits; this des faises than that of the Jesuits. He mand was always an essential item in Says that Another perpetually recur-the programme of French Republic- ring demand of French Republicans is ans. The successive governments have that the bonds that link Catholicism solemnly undertaken to embody it in in then country with the Roman Curan effective law, Instead of carrying in should be relaxed, and everything out their promises and fulfilling their fostered and encouraged which tenengagements the governments so act- ders to render the Church more naed towards the Jesuits that the late tioned and less Roman in spirit." Yet ter augmented the number of their esche files that every measure of the tablishments and became more pow- government has had a contrary eferful than ever in France, To quote feet The cabinet should appoint the his own words :-- "The sole solid or- Bishops but instead of so doing the ganization in France which abides governments have carried out the forever, while all others come and go i Wishes of Rome in such matters. He has a strong evidence of this state of laffairs in the fact that a republic govglaring character. In the first place erapect sent Duchesne to laicise, the of a republican, or of any other gov- Rome, and that the Abbe remained as blead of that institution.

THIS WRITER- F.D."- did well not to sign his whole name to him from the humiliation that his lack of knowledge and still greater "Contemporary" must have been hard to interiere in the appointments of Bishops: and the idea of a governgood standing, to drive ecclesiasticism out of a School, is too absurd to status of the Jesuits and the state of country is governed in appearance, by a number of individuals who are eternally going in and out, and who live a Educated bunce.

A Grand Rally of Irishmen.

According to a circular assembly entracture. The areas through his inoccasion, in regard to the carbcature deserves well any tribute that his fellow-countrymen can pay him, for he acted from a sense of patriotic duty. and displayed a spirit that should be art from the individual case which has given rise to this demonstration there is something far more significant for our people in the fact that the Ancient Order of Hibermans--- the foremost patriotic Association that Trishmen have in the world to-day --has taken up in a serious and determined manner, the question of Irish caricature. Our readers will recall easily that on almost every occasion when it was appropriate, the "True Witness" has struck hard and long upon that note; and we rejoice to-day whole race of people.

ence between honest fun and serious this great evil.

the officers of the Ancient. Order of the fact that the general public is led last week a mass meeting will be acter and of this connectoristics by held in St. Gabriel's Hall, Centre and the area was as a degrading represen-Laprairie streets, at 2.30 p.m., to-stations of socialied drish types in morrow, for the purpose of presents many of the diagnatic representations ing a testimonial to Mr. E. B. Devin, left he day. The stranger is familiar B.C.L., in recognition and apprecia- with the stage of suman, and with tion of the stand recently taken by all nes appearance surroundings and that young gentleman. On a public make up while he is left entirely ugthe higher, th ing of the Irish race. There is unanish more encoured to address that have mity in the sentiment that Mr. Devlin prost trans characteristic of the Celt.

WE HAVE OUR OWN CONCERTS. m where as a tree the singer of comic songs, a lower grade of aut. ishmen and their descendants. But apon the programmes. For these we have not to blame strangers, nor outsiders, nor toreigners, but only our own people- our educators, the parents of children, and the rising generation. Yet, there is no race on earth that has more touching, and delighttal melodies, more beautiful and inspiring songs, more elevated and patriotic literature, wherewith to amuse, instruct, and edify the public, than has the Irish people. It is not from lack of splendid material. Consequently it must be on account of either bad taste, misguided sentiment, or absolute ignorance of what is due to our fellow-countrymen, that we sink, at times, from the higher level into the miserable depths of national mis-

representation. Men like Mr. Devlin may protest the POSSIBLY THERE IS NO MAN press may thunder, but until the quesliving who can enjoy fun, or a joke, tion is taken up by some strong and or even a reasonable amount of ridi-influential body, or organization, no cule, more than an Irishman; even it practical results can be fairly expectis characteristic of him that he can ed. This time the A. O. H. has underenter with good heart into the am- taken to give effect to the sentiments usements created at his own expense of thousands, and as in all the other and can laugh with the liveliest even enterprises of that noble association, when the point of the joke hits his it will succeed eventually in purifying own armor. But there is a vast differ- the stage, and purging literature of

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

preached a retreat for the penitent mer rector of St. Joseph's, is spend-women of the Good Shepherd Convent ing a short vacation at the Oblates'

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

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.

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

A large party of boys and girls are expected to arrive about 8th August. under the auspices of the Catholic Im-To show the absurdity and fallacy migration Society of England.

The Rev. Father Henault, O.M.I., ! Rev. Father Palifer, O.M.I., the for-Mission House, Maniwaki, Que.

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

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

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

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

The new church at Casselman to re be ready for dedication this autumn; I ital, where after a consultation of tit is a frame church bricked.

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

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old man who had suffered from par- Basilica of Ste Anne de Beaupre. alysis for thirty years; and the other | The men of St. Ann's Parish of this three were those of crippled youths city, will hold their annual pilgrumwhose crutches were added to the age to the famous shrine this week. thousands that are heaped up in the. It will be under the direction of the great Basilica, in irrefragible testi- Redemptorist Fathers,

In addition to the miracles reported mony of the favors which Heaven has by our Quebec correspondent last wrought through the intercession of Ste. Anne. No better witness to the week at Ste. Anne de Beaupre, four divinity of the origin and teachings more have occurred since. One was an of the Charch exists than the famous

Catholicity in Vancouver.

his Grace Archhishop Langevin, When Fletcher and others. finished the church will be one of the largest and handsomest in the Dom- address, congratulated the Catholics inion.

Grave, were : His Lordship Right costly a church. The outlay upon it Rev. Bishop Dontenwill, O. M. 4., D D.: Rev. Father Langevin, of Mont- was destined to become the great port real, brother of the Archbishop; Rev. Father Turien, also of Montreal; Rev. | that Catholics were taking their part Father Clouder, of Winnipeg: Rev. Father J. M. McGuckin, O. M. L. D. be a credit to the congregation and D., pastor of the Church of Our Lady, an ornament to the city. of the Holy Rosary, and his two assistants. Rev. Fathers J. J. Whalen, up, bringing the amount in hand up

VANCOUVER, July 24, -- Perhaps a Many prominent citizens occupied few lines from far away Vancouver seats near the pulp-t including the may be perused with interest by the Mayor of the city, Lieut.-col. Worsteaders of the True Witness." The nop, Consul Johann Wulffsohn, Dr. event of which I desire to write was Carroll, Consul J. McQuillan, C. E. the laying of the corner stone of the Tisdall, M.P.P., Ald, Wood, F. X. Church of Our Lady of the Rosary by Martin, J. D. Byrne, A. Morris, J.

Archhishop Langevin, in reply to an of this district upon the sincere and There was a very large concourse lively faith which had led them to unpresent, amongst whom besides. His dertake the erection of so large, and would be about \$100,000. Vancouver of the West; and he was glad to see in its history. The new church would

A handsome subscription was taken O. M. L. and W. B. Whalen, O. M. L. to considerable proportions. -- E.R.P.

Consecration of Bishop Cloutier. +++++++++++++++++

terday the city of Three Rivers was, in every sense of the term, on lete, mourtaing had passed, and joy had The occasion was the consecration of come upon the priests and people of his Lordship Mgr. Cloutier, as Bislop - the diocese, who were noted for then of Three Rivers, in succession to the devotion to their bishops. Personally late Bishop Latlethe The cathedral be was delighted that Mgr. Cloutier was magnificently decorated, as was had been elevated to the ranks of the

Archbistop Regul var the consectation ing prelate and besides him there! After the ceremonies Bishee C

Gogoria and Jeach ell-

THREE RIVERS, July 26,--- Yess said reminded him of the Apostle's ilso the High Altar, which was all episcopate. His family had already laze with ingrands of colored electric given ten of its members to the ights. On one side of the after was a Church. He was an intimate friend of large unitre in many fined electric the late bishop, and he was a may of lights and on the other was a crost, great real, ability, and holiness. The congratulated the diocese up to is new Bishop.

Arendashop Dubramel or ser was the recipient of an address Maya, and thereon other Canadian. From the entirelist read by the Mayor Bishops, and the Bishop of of Syrr a foint address from the members of The C. M. B. A. The C. O. P., and the Bishop Gravel of Nicolet, was the Union St. Joseph and at address preminer. He took for his text, the from the members of the Bur of the words of Our Land. The docate onness district, Agrand, banquet was then and the more and the mostly motive that rions? The receiving of that day he led prelate,

Charitable Work at Peterborough.

Sunday an interesting ceremony took place here. It was the blessing training the necessary funds, Bishop of the corner stone of the new House O Connor and the Rev. Father Casey of Providence by His Lordship Bishop have taken up the work with their O'Connor. This new house of refuge wonted zeal, for no one knows better will be situated on the grounds be- than they how urgent is the need for longing to St. Joseph's Hospital, and this rouge. The Catholics of Peterwill be fitted out with the latest borough generally are showing their modes of ventilation, etc. The need practical sympathy with the noble for such a charitable institution for Eproject,

PETERBORO I GH. July 26. On the poor and needy has long been left

Notes From American Centres.

convention of the Knights of St. John | be held as humiliating to the soul of in Cleveland, Father McMahon referred to the degrading initiations that some societies have for their new members, says the Catholic Columbi-

The Order of the Knights of Maccabees appears to be one of those ill-re-gulated organizations. A Mr. Roy ago. Terry is at a hospital in Jamestown. sult of being admitted into the over, Germany, and came to this his spine was injured. his abdomen at the parochial school of St. Alphonwas inflamed, and a front tooth was sus' Church, that city, and prepared knocked out during the ceremony. such an initiation is contrary to

A ROUGH INITIATION .- At the the respect in which the body should a Christian man.

> REV. WM. LOEWEKAMP DEAD. --Rev. Wm. Loewekamp, C.SS,R., rector of St. Alphonsus' Church, St. Louis, died on Saturday, 15th inst.

Father Loewekamp, who was well N. Y., in a critical condition as a re- known in Montreal, was born in Han-"Tent" in that city. He has sued the country forty-eight years ago, set-Society for damages. He alleges that thing in Battimore. He was educated for the priesthood at Cumberland and Continued on Page Eight.

FATHER QUINLIVAN SUBMITS TO AN OPERATION.

For some months past the silent | Father Quinlivan was suffering from sympathy of the parishioners of St. a growth in the throat. On Wednesknown. 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 place the one destroyed by fire. will up and went to the Hotel Dieu Hosp-

day it was decided to have an opera-Patrick's has gone out to their be- tion in order to remove the growth loved pastor. It was known that Rev. | which was accordingly performed Father Quinlivan was indisposed, but with complete success. On Thursday the nature of his malady was un- 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 the medical staff it was found that Catholic High School.

WHAT OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER HAS TO SAY ABOUT CIVIC AFFAIRS.

NA CASTOLICA DE LO PORTO DE LO CASTOLICA DE LA CASTOLICA DE L

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. 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 time 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 enture Province; but our civic matters come home to our own citizens, and they at once experience the offect ----good or evil-of their civic representation.

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 delicacy. 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 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 state, and the many issues that engross the attention for the moment-but which will be forgotten in the magnitudo 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 from what section of the city. otherwise, who could, by his superior acquirements, his higher education, no matter how situated financially or and his conspicuous talents, challenge | by those interested in keeping the Ir- 'ence to the character, or the admiration and respect of all sec- ish Catholic element in a state of our representation; and one of our a man of such calibre that in every circle and in every branch he would such calibre that it is sufferned to the every branch he would such calibre that it is sufferned to the every branch that it is sufferned to the every br be the peer of the most able and most | March, 1900-we will find the press thought severe individually.

credit on his fellow-countrymen, but Catholic people of this city ? I do not would, by the very weight of his own importance, bring the element which

our generation that we could not find | speak; as to their qualifications a successor worthy of the eminent, have no doubts. learned and influential men that our people have had in the past. Possibly NO INDIVIDUALISM .- In my few may not be found inside the exact li- representation. I say we have not. mits of any certain district; but what The Irish Catholic population is nearmatters the limitations of parishes, ly 50,000 at present, including the or of wards, when the essential is to whole of the city. When we were less have a man who should become the than 30,000 we had representatives general representative of the Irish Catholic element of the city? No matter Ann's Ward, from St. Gabriel's Ward, for what ward one of our people is elected, he is nonetheless the mouth- Ward. In those days Irish Catholics piece of all our people, be they his held the position of Recorder of Monimmediate electors, or not. Consequently, it matters not from what Attorney. Where are these offices now section of the city the man be taken, public our absolute needs. No more provided he possesses the qualifications, the talents, the characteristics | fected our people in almost every secwhich I have enumerated; if he is found-and I could mention half a . dozen such men- and if he could be Irishmen who commanded the situainduced to accept the office, it would tions and whose voices caused their become the bounden duty of every Ir- fellow-representatives to harken ish Catholic, irrespective of local, political, social, or other considerations. to bring that man out. And until we des-Neiges enfold the spirit as well as can command attention, through the the ashes of the men who knew how ilities of such a representative, we and whose marked abilities challengneed not expect ever again to hold ed the attention of the whole comour own in the municipal government munity, and in some cases the adof this city. These are duties of a na- miration of the Dominion? tional, of a patriotic, of an educational class that should fall to the lot of a representative; and these are of bold perhaps, in my assertions and paramount importance to the whole annoying in my questions; but I am of a representative; and these are of of our people. There may be charity, one of those whose faith and confidprotecting the individuals whose es- I know, that we yet possess the matcapades have brought them under the erial to constitute an adequate repregrip of the law; but neither the cause pleaded, nor the duty (if duty it be) our people in the estimation of the sufficient one. There are times when world. We have loftier objects that flattery is worse even than caricamust be attained.

gifted representatives of other races, ent St. Antoine Ward divided into He should possess, not only administ bree wards, each sending two Aldtrative capacity, but that power of ermen to the Council. In other words expression and that polish of style, six representatives for that importwhich characterize the superiors in ant section will be allowed. Of these the ranks of public life. In a word he three wards, according to the new dishould be able, on account of his na- | vision, St. Patrick's Parish will contural gifts and superadded attainstitute one. It may be taken for grantments, to lead on every great occasion, to shine in every assembly, and to assume with grace and ease the that ward. Are not, the Irish Catholmost conspicuous and most disting- ics, in all fairness and justice, going uished positions, or functions that to insist upon the representation of a could fall to the lot of a public man, district which includes almost the en-Such a person, would not only reflect | tire of the mother parish of the Irish say that they should necessarily find a man, inside the limits of old St. he represented to a level of command- Antoine Ward, to bring forward; but I do say that they have in this case a splendid opportunity of finding a HAVE WE GOT SUCH A MAN. -I place for the class of man I have been will be told that this is a fine pic- describing. If they are at a loss to ture, a grand ideal; but that no such | find one so qualified and willing to man is to be found in our day. I come forward, then I am prepared to would grieve to think that we Irish Catholics had so far degenerated, in As to their willingness I cannot

PAST REPRESENTATION .- Again the man, of the calibre thus described I will be told that we have sufficient from St. Lawrence Ward, from St. and practically from St. Mary's treal, Assistant City Clerk, and City -as far as our people are concerned? Where is the representation that aftion of the city? Where are the broad-minded, gifted and influential whenever they were raised at the civic board? Does the silence of Cotevoice, the influence and the high ab- to make our people's influence felt.

PLAIN TALK REQUIRED .- I am or philanthropy, or general goodness in going down to the city hall and be easily extinguished. I believe, and be easily extinguished. I believe, and sentation; and I trust we have the energy and devotedness to secure a ture. We must learn our own faults in order to be able to counteract them. OUR REPRESENTATION .- I also we must see our own defects if we semi-ostracism. But I purpose making defects is a foolish delicacy of senti-

lowing resolution was received from \$510 B.C., which Himilto said in his

"That it is the opinion of this county Council that the disagreements between landlords and tenants, which been to the front in the House of framed the following important resol- and are, very injurious to the general a reference to the Iernian, that is, appropscritt and commerce of our country; we, therefore, call upon the Government to pass an equitable Comput-Britain not to be fooled by Mr. A. J. sory Land Sales Bill, which shall ab- Strabo, writing soon after the birth olish dual ownership and establish a | of Christ, describes its position and our judgment, the only effectual remedy for the contentions which prev- acknowledges, is not based on good ent the farmers throwing all their en- authority, it is barely inhabitable ania, the capital of Uister (about ergies into the cultivation of their and its people are utter savages and 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 mers; 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 thay they will co-operate by adopting it, copies

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

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. Cleeve, there being no criminal business. These are the second assizes during Mr. Cleeve's I hereby call a public meeting in the | shrievalty at which he has performed

> TRISH 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

pounds for the best anthem or motet, with or without organ accompani- ish-speaking districts. ment. Prizes are also offered for original songs, pianoforte, harp, and organ compositions, arrangements of Iring compositions will be 1st January,

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 funcy 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 Mgr. O'Loughlin to complete the building without inter-

years, died in the infirmary attached to Wexford Workhouse, where she had been for over two years. She entered the workhouse from Ballymitty. Co. Wexford, 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

IRISH LANGUAGE .- At an adging on the educational authorities language in their establishments, and

brass and reed band, ten pounds for calling on the Commissioners of Nathe best string quartet, and five tional Education to introduce a system of bilingual education in the Ir-

GOOD DIVIDENDS .- The directors an compositions, arrangements of 1r- of the Munster and Leinster Bank, ish airs, etc. The last date for receiv- | Limited, announce 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.

EVICTION IN TIPPERARY. - Mr.

John Houlihan, of Tinnakelly, North Tipperary, has been evicted from his holding by his landlord, Mr. William A OENTENARIAN DEAD.—A few Kennedy Marshall, D.L., J.P., Bariew days ago Jane Dunne, aged 101 onne 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, 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. journed meeting of the Carlow Urban Houlihan undertook to give peaceable Councul a resolution was adopted ur- possession. With his wife and six little children he was put out and put the necessity of teaching the Irish back as caretaker. Mr. Houlihan owed two years' rent.

ANCIENT IRELAND AND CLASSIC ALLUSIONS.

++++++++++++++++++

In last week's issue I reviewed in | a piece of testimony which robs St. ution 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 furnush the readers of the "True Witness" with a few extracts from the body of a recent crit-icism of the work above mentioned. I have found that these extracts cover | fight only Pictish and Hibernian enea considerable amount of ground that mies. In A. D. 378 Ammianus Marcelit wil be unnecessary for me to travel when, in proper time I come to name of Scots, saying that the Scotti, speak of the early achievements of Ir- and the Attacotti who also appear to ish scholars and of the debt due to have been an Irish tribe, commit Ireland by all Europe, and by civiliza- dreadful depredations in Britain, and tion in general, for the preservation | Claudian, a few years later, speaks of learning and of science. It will be rather hyperbolically of the Irish infound by all who take an interest in vasion of Britain; "the Scot tile, the such subjects, that this week's quota- [Irishman]': he says, "moved all Iertions, will constitute a very import- he against us, and the ocean foamed ant connecting link in the chain of ar- under his hostile oars; a Roman leggument I intend forging.

her native annalists, her autochtonons and her bardic narratives, independent in a large degree of classic and ish expedition against both British foreign authors, she would have fared badly, so far as history goes, have ward the close of the fourth century, inchange of the fourth century, ing been apparently untrodden by the foot of recording Greek or Roman | despair, and having in vain appealed There are nevertheless, a few allus- to the disorganized Romans to aid ions to the island to be found, of them, threw themselves into the arms which perhaps the earliest is the quotation in Avienus, who mentions the, dle or close of the fourth century that account of the voyage of Himilto, a | we come into closer historical contact gecount of the voyage of Hilling. a with the Irish; indeed, we know with Phoenician, to Ireland about the year with the Irish; indeed, we know with the Irish; the Irish; indeed, we know with the Irish; the Irish; indeed, we know with the Irish; indeed, we know with Irish; indeed, w account that a certain island to the their internal history, manners, laws, west of Britain was ralled "Sacra", languages and institutions from that (Hiera or Erin); that its people navigated the sea in hide-covered barks, can trust recent Irish sources, we and that its land was fertile and populous. In the Argonautics of the even 700 years before this date. The Pseudo-Orpheus, which may have been written about 500 B.C., there is parently, the Irish iske, Aristole, also as these had escaped the Danes, and knew about Jerne, which, he says, is who quotes frequently from Josephus, a very large island beyond the Celts. shape, also calling it lerne, but, according to his account, which, as he , 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 Taciing 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 CLAUDIAN .- "Solinus about A.D. 238 is the first to announce that Hibernia has no snakes.

HOW THIN YOU LOOK

you.

somewhat hurried manner, the first Patrick of one of his laurels. Solinus, portion of "Hyde's History of Irish like Pomponius Mela, says that Hib-Literature." In closing that contrib- ernia has luxurious pasturage, and ernia has luxurious pasturage, and adds the curious intelligence that, "warlike beyond the rest of her sex, the Hibernian mother places the first morsel of 'ood in her child's mouth with the point of the sword." Eumenius mentions the Hibernians about the year 306 in his panegyric on Con-

stantine, saying that up to that time ion curbs the fierce Scot; through Stilicho's care I feared not the darts ALLUSIONS TO IRELAND.—"If of the Scots; icy Erin walls over the heaps of her Scots."

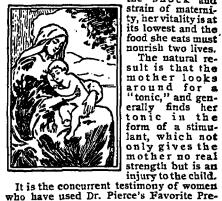
HISTORICAL CONTACT .-- The Irknow a good deal about them for early Irish annalist, Tighearnac, who died in 1088, and who had before his eyes the earliest Irish records, so far St. Jerome, Bede and other authors, was of opinion, after weighing the evidence and comparing Irish with foreign writers, that the Monuments of Scotorum, or records of the Irish prior to Cimbaeth, the founder of Em-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

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 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."

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



its lowest and the food she eats must nourish two lives. sult is that the

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

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. Katie Auliker, of 734 Pat Street, Alliance, Ohio. "I was not very sick. Baby is now 14 months old and weighs 30 pounds. Now 1 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 Godsend for women."

No alcohol in any form, is contained

No alcohol in any form, is contained in "Favorite Prescription," neither opium nor other narcotics. This cannot truth-fully be said of any other medicine espe-

fully 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.

Montreal.

NOTICE TO CERTIFIED TEACHERS.

The undersigned will receive applications for wo 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 to 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

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White pique skirts, latest style, regular price \$1.25, for 79c White duck skirts, regular price

\$1.35, for S9c. A very fine quality pique skirts, with blue and pink folds, regular price

\$2.45, for \$1.79. Skirts, full width, all sizes, regular

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skirt, trimmed with braid, regular price \$2.50, for \$1.69. All linen and pique costumes, reduc-

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blouses, regular price 75c and \$1.00. for 37c. All our best makes in perfect fitting American blouses, reduced 25 per cent.

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And the second s

Notes of Irish News. FROM OUR EXCHANGES. ed **+++++++++++++++++**

Lords last week, Lord Inchigum, tak- ustion :ing 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 lords like Inchigum to compensate to meet him when the hour and day the tenants from whom they had of battle arrive." been collecting exorbitant rents for so long a period. The motion was op- | LABORERS' COTTAGES .- At a posed by the Marquis of Lansdowne special meeting of the South Dublin and others but was carried by 39 to according to the brief report in the

A JUBILEE OFFERING .- The Cloudalkin. 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 sharrock plays an important part. Beneath, from the terminal ornament of the lamp, hangs a silver heart hearing the following appropriate inscription :---"Anno XXV.

newspapers, was to create laughter.

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 Engglish: "To commemorate the twentyfifth anniversary of her Consecration to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Ireland, grateful and devoted to the great public services of the late Chas. Saviour of Men, placed me in this Stewart Parnell. Holy Shrine at Jerusalem."

"That we, the '98 Branch I. N. L., call on the Irish electors of Great Balfour, when he sayshe is a supporter of a Catholic University for Ire- | peasant proprietary, this being, Land Acts. It would have been more land, and in the same breath says he reasonable to ask the present holders could not make it a Government meaof estates robbed centuries ago from sure. Our belief is that he is playing Catholics to give them back together an electioneering dodge, and we hope with compensation, or to ask land- our people will be intelligent enough

Rural District Council, Mr. J. J. Law-34. The only outcome of the motion, Ier, J. P., presiding, a resolution was passed authorizing the erection of 37 laborers' cottages in the Tallaght division, 29 in Whitechurch, and 20 in

> CONGESTED DISTRICTA .- 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 noncontentious. 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, 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

> DANIEL TALLON, Lord Mayor.

the South Tipperary County Council by the Nenagh Town Commissioners at their last meeting and was adopt-

A FUNNY MOVE .- Ireland has Branch of the '98 Association have may be called a land war, have been. settlement and prosperity to the faralso to be sent to Lord Salisbury. Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. G. Balfour, and the parliamentary representativ-

can for ourselves afterwards.

a similar duty.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

| a full orchestra, ten pounds for the members of the Liverpool | THE LAND QUESTION.—The foll best arrangement of Irish airs for a but a mind is born to seek and find it. | weed? A plant whose virtues have not but a mind is born to seek and find it. | wet been discovered.

For it is not the plants or the anim-Do you like to hear it. If not, take als, innumerable as they are, nor the whole magazine of material nature, Scott's Emulsion. Twill fill out your that can give the sum of power, but the infinite applicability of these sunken eyes, hollow cheeks and thin hands. Why not have a plump figure? things in the hands of thinking man, Don't let disease steal a march on every new application being equivalent to a new material. And what is a-

JUSTIN McCARTHY ON entiously believed by millions of loyal citizens of the empire, and whether they are of the character described in

ent illustrious Pope is of deep interest to the Catholic world, especially the opinions and appreciations of eminent men. We have recently been giving 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.

McCarthy describes the Pope as the last of the great statesmen —Glad-stone 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 ecclesi-

"The inspiration of his whole caapplied to Daniel O'Connell:-

toiling classes all over the world, to | quered Bismarck :-mitigate the troubles of the overtasked, to abolish slavery in every form, gosepl of peace among all nations. These were the great purposes of Leo's career. It is doing no more than among men.

pacy at a time when the worldly the victor in the great Kulturkampi, foundations of that throne seemed to be hopelessly shaken. The Pope has between him and Pope Leo XIII. It had no temporal sovereignty left to is perhaps only fair to say that the him, and it must be owned that the heart of the old Emperor William, sympathy of the civilized world went Bismarck's master, was never thorfor the most part with that united It- oughly with jis great minaly to whose political union the Pa- ister in his attempt to make

comes a contrast well worthy of notice between Leo XIII. and Pius IX. edged no supremacy on the part of Mr. McCarthy says':-

a man of pure and exalted purpose, his character." 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 cap-

have taken from it forever.

ance as far as possible of the new conditions. The Pope has been a studnature, which has found expression. indeed, in composition of many fine was not for a day discouraged.

THE POPE'S WORLDLY WISDOM. sessed by Leo XIII. :-

according to the pessimistic views of tury.

Everything that refers to the pres- many of his fellow churchmen, had taken possession of all the cabinets of Europe.

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 in luence 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 After an introduction, in which Mr. 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 cirmmmummummum cy was not to be circumscribed by the dimitations of the Pope's earthly pos-

LEO AND BISMARCK .-- Skipping reer may be described as a passion of some wise and general comments conphilanthropy, to adopt the words cerning the Pope's pacific nature and which Gladstone in my own hearing his resolute temperament, we come to this remarkable period in the Pon-To improve the condition of the tiff's career-it tells how Leo con-

"All the world looked on with interest while he battled for what he white and black; to lighten the load believed the cause of religious liberty of the slavery laden, to spread the against no less an antagonist than tinent. Bismarck had loudly proclaimman then living on the European continent. Bismarch had loudly proclaimbare justice to the motives which ed that whatever else he and his colseem always to have guided him when . Jeagues might do, they "would not we say that his ambition was to go to Canossa." alluding to the fain-make the life of the Pontiff a practic- ous castle where Henry IV., of Germal illustraion of peace, good will and any submitted to the penance immoral and intellectual advancement posed on him by Gregory VII. But mong men. though Bismarck certainly did not go to Canossa, he was undoubtedly not pacy owed the loss of its temporal the authority of the State possessions."

overrule the dictates of private conscience. The arbitration of Pope LEO XIII. AND PIUS IX.— Here Leo has been accepted more than once the Pope but that given to him by the 'Leo's predecessor, Pius IX., was moral influence of his authority and

THE POPE'S STRUGGLES .-- We would like to reproduce all Mr. Mc-Carthy says about Leo XIII., and the acity which might have enabled him effect of his policy regarding the to regain for the Papacy that in- French Republic, his influence with fluence which the arising of many Protestants in England, his new ideas seemed at the time to grand attitude towards America and Theo XIII, appears to have from mide magnitions, and his admiration matter and mide magnitions. Theo XIII, appears to have from able encyclical, as the protest against the beginning of his rule made up his the suppression of Catholic associamind that the position of the Papury tions by the Italian Government, but was only to be recovered by a mast- we must forego the pleasure, and ery of the new ideas and an accept- close with these admirable para-

ent from his earliest years. There is a struggle against death and seems to distinct suffusion of the poetic in his have taken a certain pride in the conpieces of poetry, especially in Latin, possessed a cheerful faith that there but also has given him that which was still work for him to do as long has been of a far greater importance as Providence should see fit to retain to his career, that quality of dramatic instinct which enables a man to His carefully abstenious habits have enter into nature and feelings of other of course had much to do with proer men, and without which there. Can 'longing that physical vigor which enbe no really creative statesmanship.' ables him to continue so unrelaxing a worker at the age of eighty-nine.

"Archbishop Satolli, Apostolic Del-The following paragraphs may expegate to the United States, gave not plain to a great extent the degree of long since in New York a summary of worldly wisdom and experience p.s. the purpose and the result of the Pope's reign, at the close of which The Pope has seen a good deal of he declares that 'America throughout life outside the Papal city. He has its length and breadth will not withbeen Papal Nuncio at Brussels, where hold its tribute of loyal and generous he had opportunity of conversing veneration and gratitude to Pope Leo with statesmen from all countries. for those acts of his Pontificate by He visited Paris. He visited London, which he has shown his confidence and was presented to Queen Victoria. and hope in the grand future of this He seems to have very soon made up mighty nation. The American Rehis mind that not much was to be public will, we may be sure, claim gained for the influence of the Papacy her right to join with all the states by its settling itself into active en- of the Old World in giving her meed tagonism with what might have been of praise to Leo XIII., the greatest called the revolutionary forces, which Pontiff seen on earth for many a cen-

"When he became Pope he set about what he conceived to be the work of the Papacy, just as if nothing had

This is about the vlainest, 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

the declaration or not, is something with which the Sovereign has nothing

of the empire. Its protecting care is over all. This declaration, however. singles out for condemantion and ouprobrium 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 religiou and my love of Christ, deis the very hardest for illogical Protestants to combat. The Protestant eaching is "liberty of conscience and beyond resurrection. lie the rancor private judgment," yet, in practice, and persecution of the past,

oration of the Virgin, and the sacri- that liberty is absolutely denied the fice of the Mass as "superstitious and dollar Roman Catholic, while he is not peridolatrous." These dogmas are conscinited to even use his private judgmitted 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 consciousness 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 mand that this declaration be consigned to that limbo where, in death

A Doctrine of Demons.

During the past few years the gen-1 eral press, and especially the larger had its origin in the normal or the first a farmer of Hydesville. New magazines, have been filled with articles on spiritualism. We have already, and often pointed out the at- | persons met to investigate certain this subject. It seems to have become of Pose's children. It was subsequenta 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 gent men and women believers in the accepts the deceptions of spiritualism. System. The system spread like wild while he rejects the assurances of revelation. In this connection we recently read an account of a sermon lions and to-day it is as much a preached in the First Baptist Church. I world-wide religion as that of Jesus Ottawa, by the Rev. A. A. Cameron, on the subject of "Spiritualism." and as that discourse contains a very cobreproduced ---

'Spiritualism, he said is a great system or religion by which Satan, manifestion with them. deceives millions of our race. Es - rest - This a system of thes and hypocriof spiritualism.

Spiritualism in its modern form had is origin, in the house of one York State.

"On March 31st, 1848, some 75 titude of the Catholic Church upon strange rappings in the sleeping room ly shown that the girls sleeping in the room had devised a means of communication, but Fose 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 Fose said in his pamphlet on spiritualism, it soon became evident that an organized attempt was being made by the denizens of the spirit worl to establish a method of communication with mankind, Satan entered the State of New York in the middle of this century and began the apostacy which seduces men from the salvation of Jesus Christ. So rapidly did spiritualism spread that after the Fose meeting in 1848, in 1871 there were as many as 16,000,000 intellifire over the British empire, and the converts were numbered by the mil-Christ

"Boston, the intellectual, is the stronghold of spiritualism, Spiritualcise and exact history of the sparitu- ism has the same foundation as the alistic movement, as well as some powers of darkness. It is built upon sage and thoroughly Christian reflect the foundation of fallen langels and tions, we deem it worthy of being themons, the devil himself being the econer-stone. By means of mediums we see departed dead and hold com-

vival in Christian lands for the last sy. It would stided be a poor hope lifty years is a marked feature of for the spirit of our departed ones to falling from faith. The doctrines of believe that they must at all hours spiritualism are doctrines of demons and seasons, be at the bid of every in contrast with the truth as a constraints or any part of this earth, in Jesus Christ. There is no doubt but | Imagine the Lora Jesus Christ giving that spiritualism is being counter- over those who are with him to every feited. Scores of seances have beer medium who recesses to call a seatce, takes, the mediums imposters, the It matters for to Satar whether in spirits wearing flesh and bioon. The hieldes men or seduces them from the greatest imposture has been practiced truth through the worship of idols or upon the public, the resources of see-through the idea that you are having ence have been employed to deceive communication with your dead relathe eye and the ear under the name tions. His sole aim is to divorce you

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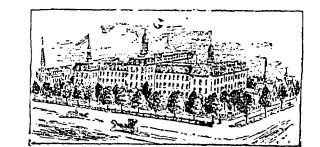
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About Religious Toleration.

and quoted from a sermon delivered ion. History does not bear us out in on the 12th of July, to the Orange- this self-laudation. Early Protestant men of Ottawa, by Rev. Mr. Gorman, reformers not only quarrelled among In that article we said briefly what themselves, but put each other to we think of Mr. Gorman's attitude death. For nearly 150 years after the and arguments in connection with the Coronation Oath. It is with great in Enggland with death. William the satisfaction that we are here enabled III., one of the most enlightened and to reproduce a sermon preached by truly Christian of British kings, wishanother Protestant minister, at Ot- ed to do away with all test acts, but tawa on the same subject. We are ever was opposed by the clergy of the Esready to be tolerant in the proper tablished Church. He succeeded, howacceptation of the term; we are ale ever, in so far modifying the law as ways prepared to give credit where it to allow freedom of worship. Still. is due; we have constantly sought to Roman Catholics and dissenters were do justice to our non-Catholic fellow- not admitted to parliament until citizens, and to the members of their 1828, and the Jews not until 1858. clergy; and, if, at times, we hit hard In England, Protestant ministers at some it is merely because they go outside of the establishment, were beyond the limits of reason and jus- | not permitted to perform the marritice, and attempt to perpetrate age ceremony until 1836, nor are wrongs on the Church and on our they yet allowed to bury their dead faith. We know these men are the exceptions, but such pronounced excep- the rites of their respective churches. 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 Catholicshave been look-

In last week's issue we referred to as the lovers and defenders of religreformation, heresy was punishable in the parish grave yard, according to

degrees in divinity are not conferred by these universities on dissenters."

days of intolerance, the declaration which the sovereign takes on ascended upon as intolerants, while we Pro- ing the throne. This declaration pro-

tions that their very words and acts | 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

logical argument:—
"There remains, as a relic of the

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

testants have looked upon ourselves nounces transubstantiation, the ad-

pleasure in announcing that Mr. Mr. for. chael F. Clark, of Champlain street, time out on the Yakon exploring and Montreal, was the happy recipient of from His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., in which the Holy Father sent his Apostolic Benediction to Mr. Clark, his parents, and family. While congratuor thus conferred, and expressing cursentiments of pleasure and admiration at the worthiness that secured 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 last, the "True received the nugget and the accom-Witness," published a letter, written panying letter. He then wrote to Mr. by Rev. E. Girouard, O.M., Bishop of Ibora, 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. Girouald 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, once granted the Apostolic Blessing of the Yukon district and the Klon- announced in the cablegram received dyke miners, and the Fathers I have sent there.

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

ticular for the Baroness de Gargan.

As an item of news, we have much demands and gave the blessings asked

Mr. Clark Junior, has been for some mining; every week his father sent a cablegram, on the 14th instant, him the "True Witness" and amongst from His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. in other items of interest he read the letter from which the foregoing is quoted. He at once conceived idea of sending the Holy Pather lating Mr. Clark, upon the signal hon- 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 consuch a precious boon from the centre cluded 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, 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 Pontilf, that he at by Mr. Clark's family.

While the Blessing will be especially cherished by those upon whom it has "Holy Father, I have never myself been conferred, we are sure that the been there, nor have I ever seen whole of St. Mary's Parish, will pargold from that district, but I know ticipate in the happiness of one of its for certain that gold is found there leading families. Now that Rev. Faand rest assured that the first nug- ther O'Donnell, is busy beautifying get I get it will be for your Holindss. and decorating the Church of Our The Pope smiled graciously, and I Lady of Good Counsel, we trust that then went on to ask his special bless- such a message coming into his apring for the missionaries, and Brothers ish, combined with the fact of having and Sisters of my vicariate and for an active friend in the gold-fields of my relations and friends, and in par- the far north, must prove an encouragement to him. May the fruits o- the It would be impossible to tell in | Blessing be abundant, and may some words the kind manner with which of the wealth of the Klondyke find its the venerable Pontiff listened to my way into St. Mary's.

Just as the works of art in our galleries and museums furnish the stud-before the statue or picture of his ents of art an example and aspiration. | patron saint or the Mother of Christ, so in the church many a weary soul and finds therein consolation, encouris encouraged and inspired by the example of the saints, and many a stud- J. B. Cotter.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAYJuly 29, 1899.

AN OFFICIAL ORGAN.

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, of the County of Hochelaga. "True Witness" as their official organ, which includes all the job printing within the gift of our noble Ordorder that success may attend your efforts in the good work of Irish Catholic journalism.

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

most signal mark of confidence and religious and national cause. encouragement that the good old or- ! gan has received. Moreover, we have to thank the County Board for the very timely suggestion contained in the official letter which we publish to the effect that other Irish Catholic societies should adopt the same tend the good work we have constant- ! ly in hand. Being the only pronounced organ of Irish Catholic interest in -this province we feel that we need the support, both moral and practical, of every association of our fellow-countrymen and co-religionists. After the long and weary years of constant endeavor and unrecorded sacrifices on the part of the "True Witness" management, even the slightest token of encouragement is hailed with a joy that cannot be expressed and a confidence in the future that amounts to a regular impetus.

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. So determined are we on this point that we cordially invite any of our readers who may find that we stray at all from the independent path, to kindly point out to us the manner and circumstances in which we have erred. and we will publish the letter, or letters, and accept the correction, if we are unable to show that it is a mistaken one. We believe that the time has come for a consolidation of our forces, and partyism is the source of nearly all the misunderstandings. confusions, and conflicting interests that have so long served to keep our people divided amongst themselves. We know full well that no political party in Canada-in power, or out beyond the fear it may have of our of his wonderful career." influence or desire it may possess to factor in the affairs of the country. Father O'Brien seems to actually on the Power against which he had forth, as the Pope tells them to do, for adults and 65 cents for children.

1 Let such an organ as we now possess be properly supported, in every Office of the Hochelaga County Board | possible way, and the day is not far distant when the exigencies of circumstances will bring about a daily paper-that result is inevitable. But we require in order to reach that level, such encouragement as we receive from the A. O. H., and we need that our people—the clergy as well as the laity in every parish-should representing the various Divisions so furnish us exclusively with all itand Hibernian Knights therein as- ems of interest, all important news. sembled, unanimously adopted the all reports of celebrations, ceremonies and the like, in order that the public would look for the "True Witer. Hoping other Irish Catholic Soci- ness," knowing that it alone would eties will adopt the same course in be able to give the detailed information required. Let us have but six months of such a system and the consequences would be incalculable.

While thus declaring our political independence we by no means intend to divest ourselves of the right to Needless for us to state how fully advocate or to censure, any cause, or we appreciate this kindly recognition any individual, or individuals, in the of our humble efforts in the two-fold direct interest of the Irish Catholic cause of faith and fatherland, by such I cause. But it must be an exceptional an important and honorable body as and a glaring case that will enlist the A. O. H. After the Archiepiscop- either our support or our opposition. al recognition which the "True Wit- In the ordinary routine of public afness" enjoys, this is certainly the fairs we merge all partyism in our

ST. PATRICK'S BIRTHPLACE.

There has been no end of controver-

sy regarding the birthplace of St. Patrick. Many have contended that the was born in France, a few considcourse in order that success might at- i ered that he was a Roman by birth; but the majority of writers have cometo the conclusion that he was born in Scotland, some place along the Clyde, This last contention would seem to be supported by manuscripts contemporaneous with the Apostle of Ireland, Undoubtedly the river Clyde is mentioned in very authentic documents. In fact the most serious questions have always their ludicrous side; and it is the case with St. Patrick's biography as well as with those of hundreds of other eminent personages. All authorities agree that his grandfather was a "presbyter." Almost every student of history, and especially of ecclesiastical history, knows what a presbyter was. Yet many of the non-Catholic writers claim that St. Patrick was a Scotch Presbyterian-born on the Clyde in Scotland and brought up in the Presbyterian faith of his grandfather. So amusing is this contention that no person has ever seriously undertaken to contradict it.

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. We have always felt inclined to agree with the Irish historian Mooney, when he says:

"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 partiof power-be it called Liberal or cular field of his labor was Ireland. Conservative, cares one snap for us | All else but slightly affects the story

But it would seem that all theories secure our support. And if we are so | concerning the birthplace of St. Patscattered, so divided, so antagonistic | rick, have been false, and that he was to each other that we cannot com- neither born in Italy, nor France, nor bine upon issues vital to our future. the British Isles. In the "Ecclesiastithen we lack the power to create a cal Record," Rev. Edward O'Brien, er than he was; mentally he consider- mens of diminutive statesmen who wholesome dread of our influence and the learned priest of Limavady claims | ed himself superior-through his so- have so long swayed the Republic. we are wanting in the strength ne- that Ireland's Apostle was born in called freedom of soul-to all his fel- Let the best blood and the best brains cessary to constitute us an important | Spain. And what is more significant, lowmen. But he did not calculate up- from the ranks of the Catholics come | The fare for the round trip is \$1.25 | drove to the Villa Rossi in a simple

the Saint was born at Emporia. "Emporia is on the Clyde that the Scottish river of that name, but the Clodemusj which falls into the Guif of Rosas (Rhoda), a gulf of the Thyrrene Sea -- the Mare Infernum of the Romans." The city of which St. Patrick's father was decurio was Vicus. an episcopal see. Vicus was on the river Alba Flubia, in the territory of Tibrune. The universal opinion is that the arguments for this theory are most logical, and are certain to lead to an interesting dicussion amongst archaeologists and historians." 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. If these can be proven, all other theories vanish. The presence of the name Clyde or Clodenus, for the Romans so called the Scottish river-in memoires and manuscripts, is fully explained. It becomes a very easy task to show that the Saint was not born in Scotland, because the theory of his Scottish birth rests only on that one word. And we might add, for the edification of those gentlemen, who would have Presbyterianism ante-date the Reformation by a thousand years, that St. Patrick was no more a Presbyterian than he was a Scotchman; and that, even had he been a Preshyterian, Presbyterianism must have terribly degenerated since his day.

"BOB" INGERSOLL'S DEATH.

The news came on July 21, that Jol. 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. One of the most conspicuous men of the century has passed away; a man whose unenviable notoriety will survive for many generations. The Almighty had endowed him with talents and qualities sufficient to have raised him to the ranks of the world's truly great men. The perverted use which he made of those gifts constitutes a terrible lesson for humanity. He was a brilliant scholar, a powerful orator. a master of language, a hard worker. a deep student, a prosperous individual; yet his scholarship became his ruination, his oratory was the instrument of his gravest errors, his gift of language was his misfortune, his unceasing labors and studious application were the sources of untold evil, and his personal prosperity seemed to be the reward of his efforts against. Truth and God- the price of his soul.

Ingersoll had two lives, or rather he secured renown-if not fame- in won the admiration of these above him and he created a feeling of friendship for himself in the breasts of his subordinates. As a lawyer he was one of the most successful in the United States. Millionaires were his clients, and wealth rolled into his coffers, in a long, uninterrupted and resistless flood. As a soldier his name has long since been consigned to comparative oblivion; as a lawyer, his reputation may survive for a few months amongst the members of the profession with whom he had most frequently come in contact. But should be be remembered, or spoken of, or written about in years to come, it will neither be on account of his military heroism, nor yet his legal achievements. As an atheist, as an infidel, as a bfasphemer, as a god-destroyer shall his name live.

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 hopeless, remorseless, hollow infidelity; he did all these things with an cloquence worthy of a Christian pulpit. Yet his followers exist not, his principles are held in abomination. and his ingratitude towards that Heaven which had so richly endowed him at once sets a seal upon his character. He lived in an atmosphere of deep excitement, and he squandered his vital energies in his system of anti-Christi-Then his anpropaganda. could thousands not purchase him an hour's rest, at the close of his eventful career. He had defied God, ridiculed Christ, laughed at eternal judgments, denied Hell, doubted Heaven, and even seemed to have no idea that some day or other his own life would have to end. He went on from blasphemy to blasphemy, taking a mad pride in what he was pleased to call his free will, his Godless reason, or his rational Godlessness; and he was permitted to revel long in the imaginary security of

prove his assertion. He states that so long foolishly contended. That and take up the burden of public life. same Power-when an angel of light | Let the seminaries broaden out the rebelled- had dug out the caverns of instruction of the clergy. Let the eternal perdition and hurled the Evil clergy who have received instruction One into unending punishment: that give over dreaming about American same Power had chastized our first parents for their disobedience: that same Power, considering that sixtysix years of life are sufficient even for an infidel, sent the messenger of Death upon a hurried and fatal mission. The angel obeyed, and, in the midst of life, of hope, of plans, of prospects, the strong and defiant man was stricken to the earth, never to arise again, save for the general re-

> 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. God gave him the ready implements wherewith to construct a magnificent temple of faith, a glorious mountain of truth, but he turned those implements to another use and with them he dug out the black, forbidding, terrible abyss of annihilation into which the hand of time. that permits no pause in life, and the hand of irrelgion, that is equally fatal, seemed to have pushed him. Wise and learned as he was, he now possesses a wisdom and a knowledge far surpassing aught that he once believed himself capable of attainingbut, alas! he has acquired these gifts when their possession can no longer serve him.

> 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. Commenting on this article the Liverpool "Catholic Times." bas this to say :

"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. And it finds the source of this helplessness and hopelessness in the fact that they have foolishly fancieri all along that they formed the majority of the nation. We Catholics it says. Take it as principle, that we constitute the majority. Even those of us who dare not make the proud assertion. We are thirty-five millions,' even they always act as if we were by far the majority. Well, it is not true. We are a long way off being by far the majority; we are not even a bare majority; we are only a minority. This has to be said, and it is not imprudent to say it; for, do not fear, if we refuse to acknowledge it, our opponents have known it long since, And it asks its readers to apply a test. Look at the elections. How many Catholics ever think of the interests of Catholic electors on polling day? Look at the Centre Party in the Reichstag. Can France show or form such a Catholic Party? Clearly, French Catholics are a minority, and the sooner they begin to acknowledge it and act on it the better for religion."

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. It is full time we should look the situation in the face and realize that we are a minority here, and a helpless one at that, unless we speak out frankly and act with energy. Here is the comment of our Liverpool contemporary :

"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. Weigh your resources and if you are superior discipline. Don't go about shrugging your shoulders and crying, "The Freemasons." The Freemasons all told are only 24,000, people say. What is this handful of men compared to rise up and fall upon them at the urns their vote would crush them as completely as a mountain would crush his own strength. Physically he felt a mouse. French people want a himself the equal of men much young- | change. They are tired of the speci-

heresies 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. French priests and people have enough to do to mind the interests of the Church at home, where they are a minority, and where they will never become a majority until ers will be present every day except they imitate the energy and the discipline, and the broadmindedness of the Catholics of English-speaking countries. French Catholics have been living in a way which reminds one of Alice in Wonderland. They must come down from their moonbeams, stand on solid ground, recognize facts, stick to principles, face the future with confidence, do what they are told by the Holy See, and they will soon recover their lost fortunes, turn their minority into a majority, and be worthy once more of the title of the eldest daughter of the Church."

NON-SECTARIAN.

Apparently they are cursed in Australia with religious-educational issomewhat similar to those which so long agitated Canada in general, and Manitoba in particular, and the end of which has not yet been reached. The following extract suffices to indicate how very similar the world over, are the contentions regarding religious and non-sectarian (or non-religious) education:

"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. The motion is unlikely to pass. The Government opposes it, but offers to take a referendum vote upon it if moved for by a private member."

This statement, if exact, is a most interesting example of what the non-Catholic propagandists understand by religious instruction. The word "nonsecturion" is in every sense, misleading; it simply means "non-Catholic." Protestantism is thoroughly aware that neither sectarian, nor non-sectarian instruction can by any possible twisting, be made acceptable to Catholicity. It is the same very false premise that has led to so many erroneous conclusions regarding the Manitoba School Question in this country. They seek to reduce the Catholic Church to the level of the various conflicting sects, and to impose upon her the necessity of admitting their claims, as portions of Christianity. The same idea as that of the Roman pagans who sought to force the Christians to offer incense to the idola; it mattered not as far as the Romans were concerned. whether the Christians believed or dishelieved in the pagan gods, all that was required was an external act of submission, a practical denial of Christ-its hypocrisy and insincerity in no way affected the

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. Just imagine a religious instruction consisting of a short prayer, a hymn, and selected passages from the Scriptures. What would be said of a Catholic institution, professing to give religious instruction, and confining its operations to the recitation of the "Hail Mary," the singing of a canticle, and the reading of a passage from the Holy Fathers? It is no wonder that anti-Catholic prejudices are born of ignorance and that they are too preposterous to be seriously discussed while that ignorance is too common to be combated.

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, the tickets being good till Monday evening, many will take the opportunity of spending Sunday there. His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi will weak in numbers, make up for it by sing Pontifical High Mass and a short instruction will be delivered by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. At the kind invitation of Rev. Father Crowley, acting pastor of St. John's Church, the choir of St. Ann's will sing a musical Mass, and also a musical benediction in the evening, when to the Catholics! Were the Catholics | Ret. Father Lynch, D.D., of Utica N. Y., will be the preacher, this will be really a Montreal day at the School.

A special train will leave Bonaventure Station on Saturday morning. August 5, at 9.20 a.m., returning from Platisburg at 8.30 p.m. Tickets are also good to go on all the regular trains on Aug. 5, and to return, if necessary, on the following Monday. by a lady-in-waiting, and at once

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 Saund-Saturdays and Sundays, between 2 and 4 p.m., to receive applications for the admission of pupils. We urge early applications so that due provision may be made for all the requirements. Entrance by front door on Palace street:

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 deceased was one of the most prominent members of the Catholic laity, and an indefatigable worker in the Catholic cause.

THE POPE'S HEALTH .- The correspondent of the "Catholic Times"

"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. The other day the 'Italia' gravely announced that the Holy Father was in a state of extreme weakness and that he had twice fainted, and this preposterous falsehood has found an echo even in some of the English papers. In order to reassure readers of the 'Catholic Times,' I called on the Pope's surgeon. Prof. Mazzoni, on Tuesday last, and showing him the paragraph in questionasked him what he thought of it. The Professor merely glanced at the paper and then burst out laughing, with the exclaniation 'They are at it again!' Then he added these textual words: 'You may tell your readers that "il Papa crepa di salute" tthe Pope is bursting with health. I have never seen His Holiness in such a satisfactory state of health before." Leo XIII., when receiving Cardinal Mathieu in farewell audience last week, expressed the hope that he may still be spared another ten years in order to complete the great work confided to him by Heaven, 'Quod est in votis!

A YOUNG BISHOP .-- Mgr. Antonio Valbonesi, who was recently consecrated Bishop of Argus and Auxiliary to Cardinal Verga, Suburbricary Bishop of Albano, is the youngest Bishop of the whole Catholic Hierarchy, His Lordship was born in 1868, and is therefore only thirty-one years of age. Mgr. Cyril Macaire, the newly appointed Patriarch of Alexandria, was only 28 when he was consecrated Bishop of Caesarea. in 1895, and Mgr. Passerini was twenty-nine when he was made Titular-Bishop of Arantus and sent to China as Vicar-Apostolic in the same year. One cannot help comparing the ages of these three youthful pastors to those of the three oldest members of the Episcopacy, namely, Cardinal Canossa, Bishop of Verona, born in 1809, Es Holiness Leo XIII., born in 1810, and consecrated Bishop in 1847, and finally Cardinal Celesia, Archbishop of Palermo, born in 1811. Although so young, Mgr. Valbonesi has already given ample proof of his great energy and singular piety during the two years in which he acted as Cardinal Verga's Vicar-General.

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. Don Perosi, after having personally conducted the performance, will at once set to work on another oratorio, the subject of which will be furnished by the "Massacre of the Innocents."

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. The real cause of Mgr. Bonomelli's illness must be attributed to the fact that, after the Milan disturbances of last year, he became the object of all sorts of attacks and calumnies, which gradually worried the good prelate so much as to injure his otherwise robust health. It is feared he will not recover, as cardiac complications have sipervened. Mgr. Bonomelli's great piety and charming bonhomie have made him extremely popular throughout Lombardy and Piedmont, and among his admirers none is perhaps more sincere than Queen Margherita of Savoy. Her Majesty left Rome last week for the summer residence of Monza, royal near Milan, and on hearing of Mgr. Bonomelli's alarming condition; she at once resolved to visit him. Queen Margherita arrived at Sovico in the strictest incognito, accompanied only

class instruction of the Montreal Gaelic Society on last Saturday evening was very numerously attended and many new pupils enrolled. The instructions were conducted by president Lavelle; a junior class was formed to accommodate the many applications which are being received. The executive once more wishes to let the Irish people know that they are only anxious to form classes, in every 1rish parish. The staff of teachers at present consists of four gentlemen fully competent.

Everyone interested in spreading the light are requested to be at the meeting on next Saturday evening at the rooms of the society 662% Craig St., no later than half past eight o'clock; remember the place and the hour. Caed-Mille Failthe will be extended to every person by the self-sacrificing president of the society, who is lahoring early and late for the promutgation of the "sweetest tongue on the

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. More interesting and important was it because it was the first meeting of the new board since the recent elections in the various Divisions at which new delegates were elected; in fact the majority of the Board now consists of new men, thoroughly conversant with the workings of the organization, and fully competent and capable of expressing their opinions in matters which deeply affect the progress and welfare of the Irish people of Canada. That the selections which the various Divisions have made are good there can be no doubt. Many important matters were discussed, but perhaps the most important of all was the acceptance of the "True Witness" as the official organ of the Order in this County. That the great Catholic journal of this Province desirved such recognition was anade manifest in the eloquent speech of Mr. John Lavelle, President of Division No. 8, and head of the Gaelie Society, in moving the motion, he paid a glowing tribute to the management for the enterprise it has shown in its endeavor to publish a newspaper which was a credit to our race. The motion was seconded by Mr. Denis Tansey, jr., in a capital speech. It was unanimously adopted. Application to form a Hibernian dramatic Club was read from Division No. 8, and the petition prayed for granted. The new dramatic section will be under the complete jurisdiction of the County Directors, and every member joining it must be a Hib-graian. Mr. John J. Gethings, chairman of the Dramatic Club, will now leave no stone unturned to have the finest Pranitic Section in Canada and there is no doubt, but the popular young Irish Canadian will make it a magnificent success.

Application to form a new Division was received with the signatures or fifty five intending Hibernians attached thereto; the petition was granted, and the new Division will be organized during the coming week in the frameword street Hall.

Numerous transfer cards granted to members, and a communication from a Branch of the C. M. B. A, of cornwall was read. There is every prospect of organizing a Division in the Factory Town, and the Founds President was instructed to conswer the communication and state he would be glad to meet those inconding Hibernians on Labor Day.

Permission was granted Division No. 6, to hold their annual excursion to Cornwall on Labor Day as was also to Division No. 5, to change the date of their Trolley Drive from the 1st to the 15th of August.

The election of officers for the ensuing term was then proceeded with and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The following was the result: Vice County President, Mr. J. S. Fitzpatrick, Vice President of Divis-

ion No. 8. County Secretary, Mr. Jas. McIver. Finl Sec. of Division No. 1, re-elected unanimously.

County Treasurer, Mr. H. T. Kearns President of Div. No. 4, and Provincial Treasurer of the Order.

County Marshal, Mr. Francis Geehan of Division No. 4. After transacting many other matters of importance the Board adjourned.

HIBERNIAN KNIGHTS .- The special drill of the Hibernian Knights on Sunday afternoon was well attended. for fully two hours the perspiration was held in their hall, Place d'Armes freely flowed. The gentlemen of the Square, on Wednesday evening. green and white plume, will meet pregular routine of business was gone at the hall of Division No. 8, on Sunday afternoon, and head the parade to St. Gabriel's Church. Every member of the company is requested to be

NATIONAL HALL PROJECT.— At the meeting of the County Board on posed National Hall. County President Rawley who is heartily in favor of the project, after the delegation mittee will meet the committees apundertaking.

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 retort.

GAELIC SOCIETY - The weekly ambulance conveyed the injured Hibernian to that institution, where be 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 obe of them filled to its capacity, left the corner of Centre and Wellington streets at half past eight o'clock, and a ter 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. Kearns 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 committees. Other important matters were discussed at considerable length. John B. Kelly one of the first presidents of this popular Division is doing great work in gathering new members into the fold of Hibernianism.

First Lieut, A. J. McCracken of the Knights was present and enlisted two giants from the east end. They will don the green and white plume during the summer. Mr. McCracken 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.

Bro. M. Fogarty of Division No. 3, also dwelt on the good accomplished through intercourse with the members of other Divisions, and congratulated the Division on its great progress in membership, Songs and recitations followed.

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. The veteran County President, has been actively connected with every movement which hadfor its object the interest and advancement of the Irish people, both at home and abroad, for the past thirty-five years. As an old newspaper man his advice and opinions on the necessity of supporting the "True Witness" was much sought for, and in words of eloquence he elongized it and pointed out the splendid work it was doing, In concluding he hoped the other Irish national and Catholic Societies, would awake from their lethargy and come to the front in perpetuating Catholic and National ideas.

BRANCH NO. 1, C.M.B.A., Grand Council of Quebec, at its semi-monthly meeting held on Monday evening in the Seminary Half, initiated four new members and received the application from another intending brother; Mr. John O'Rourke, president, presided. Various matters of interest to the to forty. But these are exceptions. members were discussed.

A PUBLIC PROTEST -- Complete arrangements for the demonstration to protest against the practice of carleaturing our nationality has been made. The Hon. John, T. Keating, National President of the Order will rare to find an occasional member of his politics or religion engly have be present. Every frishman and frishwoman in this city should be present. Remember once and for all there is no political cloud on the horizon; and live to eighty and more. And by the also remember the old Irish Motto, Those who are not with us are

Many of the leading Irishmen of the Dominion will be present and sound the death knell of the caricaturers of our race. The procession will form at the hall of Division No. 8, 223 McGill Street, and headed by a band, will proceed by McGill, Laguuchetiere. Alexander, Dorchester, Cathedral, St. Antoine, Inspector, Notre Dame, Murray. Ottawa, McCord, Wellington and ligious community, to our knowledge. Centre streets to the hall in the following order :

Hibernians Knights, Patrick Keane commanding 50 men; Div. No. 9, 45 men; Div. No. 8, 125 men; Div. No. 7. 100 men: Div. No. 6. 200 men; Div. No. 5, 100 men; Div. No. 4, 225 men; Div. No. 8, 200 men; Div. No. 2, 250 men; Div. No. 1. 300 men; County Board, County President and invited

DIVISION NO. 1 .-- The regular meeting of Division No. 1, A. O. H., 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 treations. In fact a young woman of are straining every effort to keep Irishmen divided. The Finance Commit-Friday evening, a delegation from St. tee reported having audited the books Patrick's Society was accorded an in- of the treasurer and fin. sec. and i terview in connection with the pro- found the Division to be in a prosper- pose- during the daytime, is cutting ous condition.

BUGLE CORPS ORGANIZED, -The withdrew, dwelt at considerable Hibernian Fife and Drum Band and length on the necessity there exists | Bugle Corps was organized on Wedfor such an edifice, and the accommo- nesday evening in the hall of Division dation it would afford to the Irish No. 8, on McGill Street. The members people of this city. A committee was of the new organization numbering then appointed consisting of Presid- 31, chiefly belonging to Division No. name of the community in which eith-McMorrow, Lynch, Gallery, 8, Steps have already been taken Kearns, Phelan, Lanc. Tansey, Lattowards securing the instruments and velle, and Captain Keane. This com- the boys are jubilant over the success which has attended their efforts. They pointed from St. St. Patrick's Society expect to be able to accompany Div. and the Young Irishmen's Associa- No. 6, to Cornwall on Labor Day. tion, and draft a prospectus for the 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.

from the top of one of the retort! DIVISION NO. 6.— The semi-mon-stacks in the gas house, to the iron thly meeting of Division No. 6, was KILLARNEY SOLD.—At last the the real Catholic Irishman, and the

were initiated and four proposed. The elected and installed were: members are very enthusiastic over 11. J. Hummel, President; W. P. the proposed excursion to Cornwall Stanton, Vice-President; W. J. Clarke, on Labor Day, and will leave no R. S.; M. J. Doyle, F. S. M. Dincen, stone unturned to make the affair a Treas : R. Diamond, chairman standsplendid success. Negotiations are ing committee; and John Tirnen Marunder way to secure the most attrac-shal. After installation light refreshtive events, thereby guaranteeing ments were served, and a pleasant those who may avail themselves of time enjoyed by all. the pleasant outing, a day long to be p remembered. A hard working committee has charge of the excursion. The ling of Branch 26, C.M.R.A. Grand members unanimously decided to ab- Council of Canada, held in their hall. ide by the wish of the County Dir- 92 St. Mexander street, on Monday ectors in making the "True Witness" the official organ of the Order, and Dr. H. J. Barrison was added to the pledged themselves to support by list every means in their power, the great Branch, Dr. Harrison's address is 666 Catholic journal.

vision of the Hibernians and one M.B.A., Grand Council of Canada, was which promises to wield a great pow-held in their hall, 92 St. Alexandor er amongst our people came into ex- street, on Monday evening, the 23rd istence on Wednesday evening, when just, when business of great import-Division No. 9 was organized in the ance to the association in this dis-York Chambers, corner of St. Cather- trict was discussed. Two new membine and Drummond streets, by County ers were admitted to the Branch and President Rawley. The new Division three other applications for memberstarts with a chartered membership ship read. of fifty-two, forty-eight new members and four former members of Division No. 3; the greatest enthusiasm was manifested by the new members the middle of August is now being arernian organization. The County Pre- tee of the St. Ann's Lacrosse Club. a the new Division were County Mar- concert will be given by the members shal Geehan, P. J. Tomilty, F. S. of the club assisted by a host of Div. No. 4; John Traynor, Treas., Di- friends. vision No. 4, and M. J. Brogan and

Rachel streets, four new members J. St. flord of Div. No. 3. The officers

PERSONAL -- At the regular meetevening, the 23rd inst., the name of of medical advisers for this Sherbrooke Street, Montreal.

BRANCH 26, C. M. B. A .-- A large-A NEW DIVISION .-- A splendid Di- ly attended meeting of Branch 26, C.

ST. ANN'S LACROSSE CLUB.-

An excursion down the river about on taking their degrees in the Hib- ranged for by an enthusiastic commitsident was assisted by Provincial first class orchestra will be retained Treas. Kearns; and the sponsors for for dancing, and on the return trip a

CONNAUGHT RANGER.

Comment. Note and

the "Catholic Advocate," of Louisville. Ky., we find the following paragraph :—

and a large proportion of these of terms of high praise of Killarney. consumption. There might be im- which they agreed should be preserv-provement. Their average length of ed to the nation at all hazards. But life is only 36 years. During the last they did nothing in the way or pursuquarter of a century one-third of ing the policy which Mr. John Morley these nurses died in the first thirty- once called that of "soft and hard five years of service and three-fifths cash." Surprise is expressed that the in the first ten years. Lung diseases carried off 63 per cent, of them. The causes of this the 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 in-

sufficient clothing on beds." Apparently these remarks are intended to apply to "nurses," that is to say religious sisterLoods devoted to hospital work. Also it may be that the paragraph only refers to the South. We have not gone to any pains to secure statistics in connection with the subject; but we do know that, as far as Canada is concerned.—and we have a pretty severe climate here the very opposite would be nearer the truth. That members of religious communities die young cannot be denied. no more than that young ladies in the world go off at every age from fifteen The truth is that some of the oldest people in this country are members mational cemetery, and with that of sisterhoods. Go into any of our broad spirit that has ever characterconvents, monasteries, hospitals, or other religious houses, and you will be astonished at the number of old old land could be laid to rest within nuns that you will meet, it is not a community reaching ninety; we been. The proposed change is not in personally know of more than one case. It is very frequent that they score we could count those, even today, who are almost at the seventy

years limit. Now as to the causes suggested by the writer of the paragraph just quoted, not one of them can find application in any religious community I in Canada -- we only speak for our own country, as we do not pretend to know the details of community life "heavy labor elsewhere. Firstly. without sufficient change"; in no reis there ever work assigned to any of its members that is calculated to be injurious. The constitution, adaptability, and age of each one is considered in the selection and distribution of the work. And change is made just as frequently as it is apparent that such change is advisable-even before it becomes necessary.

Secondly, "lack of sleep and too little recreation." There is no lack of sufficient sleep under any of the rules that obtain in our communities. may be that in such orders as the contemplated cloistered ones the sleep may be broken, at intervals, by calls to prayer or duty; but even in the severest cases it is not curtailed beyond the absolutely necessary, and is always subject to modification according to the circumstances of health strength, or nature of duties. same may be said of the regular rethe world, who spends almost the whole night at theatres, balls, concerts, or parties, and snatches a few hours of fevered rest-not real reshort her years at a rate that is never known amongst those whose very strength lies in the regularity, the undisturbed nature, and the completeness of their sleep.

Thirdly, "unsuitable covering for the head and insufficient clothing on the beds." We have yet to learn the er of these apply. What about the young girl who comes out of heated ball-room, at two in the morning. with a thin veil over her head and a loose wrap on her naked shoulders. and goes home to a bedroom in which the temperature is uneven, or sposmodically maintained? Many of the society belies who pass away before thirty, might live double that number of years were they under the rule of a community.

flooring beneath, a distance of some held on Wednesday evening in the fate of Killarney has been settled, if anti-Catholic - anti-Irish - Irish-Cathoring flooring beneath, a distance of some held on Wednesday evening in the fate of Killarney has been settled, if anti-Catholic - anti-Irish - Irish-Cathoring flooring flooring beneath, a distance of some held on Wednesday evening in the fate of Killarney has been settled, if anti-Catholic - anti-Irish - Irish-Cathoring flooring flooring beneath, a distance of some held on Wednesday evening in the fate of Killarney has been settled, if anti-Catholic - anti-Irish - Irish-Cathoring flooring flooring

MORTALITY IN CONVENTS .- In their being bought by Mr. Gallagher. Belfast, for \$185,000. The talk at the meetings of the "National Trust for Places of Historical Interest or Natural Beauty," was all very "Sad is the story told of the mor- nice. The Duke of Westminster. who ality among the sisters of all coun- presided, and the other dukes and A majority of them die young lords who were present, spoke in wealthy Irish Americans of New York did not buy up the famous resort and present to Ireland as a national park, We shall soon know what Mr. Gallagher's object in buying Killarney-- if be has done so-really is.

> GLASNEVIN CEMETERY. -- The spokesman of a certain section of Irish Nationalists has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill intothe British House of Commons "to transfer the management of Glasnevin Cemetery into the hands of a doly elected public body." What sort of a "duly elected" public hody, under the combined influence of the British House of Commons and Dublin Casile, Mr. Wm. Field, M.P., would perfor he loes not say. Glasnevin is practically Catholic burying-ground, just as since of was established its manageofic representation. But it is also a ized the Irish people every Ir A. Nationalist who has been true to the its historic precincts, no matter what accordance with popular sentances. and will hardly meet approval even in the British House of Commons.

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. When such cases are genuine there is none more ready than we are to make use of them for the edification and encouragement of others. But we hold that commercial success, the gathering of dollars, the scaling of the ladder of prosperity, by no means constitute a proper test of a man's claims to our recognition, or our admiration. In fact, this is the great miration. In fact, this is the great

evil of the hour. There are cases in which the men thus praised and glorified have ascended to positions of prominence, as Irishmen, nor as Catholics, but at the expense of their national feelings and at the cost of their religious convictions. There are others who have grown wealthy and powerful exactly because they saw fit to repudiate their own race and to ignore their own faith. There are still others--worst class of all-- whose first successes and earliest accumulations have caused them to grow ashamed of their origins, and to toady to the so-called aristocratic element in the non-Catholic community. Even many of these end by entirely abandming their church and practically denying-as far as they possibly can -their nationality. We are not of those who fall down and worship the golden calf; we take no credit to ourselves. to our creed, or our race on account of the successes and triumphs of such

The Irish Catholic whom we wish to hold up as a model must have something more than titles, or honors, or emoluments, or positions of influence to qualify him : he must be Irish in sentiment as well as in name: he must be a Catholic in practice—as well as in appearance. It is time, when scattering praises, that our

VILLE MARIE BANK SUSPENSION.

Th Ville Marie Bank is the principal pers 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 act 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 assued is still at large. Many Irish Catholics are interested in the Bank. At present nothing can be said in regard to the abfifty of the bank to pay its depositors even under a long process of liqnidation as an investigation is now in progress. Any statements made regarding this phase of the matter are purely guesswork. The bills are being Agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion. James street. As we go to press two public indignation meetings haveneen called by parties interested as

Continued from Page Four.

cab. Mgr. Scalabini, Bishop of Piacenza, received her Majesty and thanked her with tears in his eyes for her gnavious solicitude, but Mgr. Bonomelli's condition was so precarious that the dectors 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 Sovico 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. Bonomel-Il's recovery.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

TIGNISH, P. E. L. July 25,-- This busy and prosperous centre, in the "Garden Island," has just celebrated intructatholic fashion, the hundredth anniversary of its settlement. A few words about the event cannot fail to interest the readers of the "True Wit ness." From early morning this protty 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 num-Ireland and Dublin are Casholic, and her of priests from all the surrounds ing districts, and two sermons were ment has always had adequate Cath- preached, one in French and one an English, by Roy, Father Richard and Rev. Dr. Doyle respectively.

After the religious rerepiony was over, a banquet was held in the act. Melityre, who had just arrived from the districts enjoyed thems selves in many ways.

In the afternoon was need in the arrived from the districts enjoyed thems. In the afternoon was needed to be a selved in harmonious colors are the only ones good there will permit.

In the afternoon an address was read to the Lieut,-Governor from which the following is an extract-

"That the choice of Her Matesty'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 citizen. Your selection must not only he 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 therefore a superstance of the claims been a worthy member.

"It is not only as the representat- | St. Anicet. July 20, 1899.

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 artopic of conversation amongst all jound you, you will be gald to learn, classes of citizens. The daily mewspa- 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 INVESTIONS.

The following inventors have recently been granted patents by the New York Building, Montreal,

63,353.--Emery Coulon, Blaton, Belgium, manufacture of artificial stone.

63,348,-Sauveur Turcotte, Ste. Agathe de Lothiniere, P. Q., acetylene gas generator.

63,390 .- Axel Krefting. Christiana, Norway manufacture of organic products from sea, weeds. 63.384 .- Auguste Wartenweiler et al

Engwang, Switzerland, automatic apparatus for production of acetylene gas. 63,385.- Joseph Alfred Plante, Que-

bec. P.Q., acetylene gas generat-

63, 109.—George Adams, Franklin Centre, P.Q., combined needle and thread holder.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.



The Officers and Members of the various Divisions, and Hibernian Knights, are re-quested to assemble at St. Patrick's Hall, 223 Median street. Numdey afternoon, 304h instant, 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

WM. RAWLEY, County President.



PLEASING ATTERNS.

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Catherine street, Montreal: 175 to 179 Sparks street, Ottawa.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Municipality of St. Anicet No. 2. TEACHERS WANTED.

P. W. LEEHY, Sec. Treas.

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 SIDEBOARD,

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 seesome of our other Bargains.

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SEAL OF CONFESSION

A TRUE STORY. By REV JOSEPH SPILLMAN, SJ.

PUBLISHED WITH THE PERMISSION OF MR. B. HERDER, PUBLISHER AND BOOKSELLER, ST, LCUIS, 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 greatestcare 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 airesh. 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-lent 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 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 case 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 it! And Charlie 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 the cups and saucers set out. 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 heathen, that the poor children may be baptized, when I go as a missioner to the foreign lands you have told me of."

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

lia 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 fwonderful coffee, we are more than ready for it."

Soon all four were sitting round the table, enjoying the refreshing beverage, with which no fault could be found, and munching the crisp cakes. Charles claimed an extra cake as his that I do not feel justified in leaving guerdon for having fetched them, besides he remarked that his sister had

kept the best cup for herself. "Very well," said his Uncle, "justice demands that Charles has another biscuit, and Julia another cup of coffee, Now when you have done, children, you may make a tour of inspection of all the empty cells, and select bedrooms for yourselves when you come to spend your holidays than in the sitting-room." with your grandmother and me."

finish your coffee."

"If I come with you you must promise to stay with me, for I should be quite aimid 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 nuns 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 sleep-ing 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 your head with such rubbish, child,"; the priest rejoined. "The good re-ligious 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, what-

ever 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, should be compelled to relinquish the pleasure of having you with me, and requiting 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 send 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 HolyOils,"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 will make haste. You see mother. I must bid you good-bye at once. Dear me, I have just remembered all that money "And please a penny for me too, have just remembered all that money for making you such nice coffee," Ju- 1 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 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

"True; do whatever you think

"Hurrah, that will be jolly!" the right. Here is the key-no, where boy exclaimed. "Make haste Julia, have I put it? I had it in my hand when you arrived. Never mind, there is not time to hunt for it now. 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 nrust first ascertain," he said, "that it is really acre. Quick Charles, fetch me the key my wardrobe, it fits this desk."

The few moments that clapsed 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, Fath-

"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

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, awinding 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 fact 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, candelabra, 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 shrick 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

Keep in mind that Scott's Emulsion contains the hypophosphites.

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It also contains glycerine, a most valuable, soothing and healing agent. Then there is the cod-liver oil, acknowledged by all physicians as the best remedy for poor blood and loss in weight.

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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 ejaculed, 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. 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 sit-ting 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 holted, 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 ie 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.)

THAT INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE

The forthcoming race between the new yachts Shamrock and Columbia is creating more interest on both sides of the Atlantic than ever before was aroused by a contest of this kind. From the time the keels of the vessels were laid, paragraphs have been appearing in the newspapers professing to give some items of news regarding the shape and dimensions of the craft while on the other hand it was announced that in the yards where they were being built the greatest possible care was being taken to prevent outsiders from getting even a momentary glance at them. This desire for secrecy on the part of their designers was intelligible while the vessels were in course of contruction, but when the hulls of both were completed and about to be launched one cannot see what object could be served by hiding them from the public eye. The Shamrock was sent into the water enveloped in a sort of a bathing dress; the Americans were not quite so strict with regard to the Colum-

Since the vessels have got their sails bent and begun to take trial trips with friendly craft, the Press paragraphs have become more numerous and interesting; their every movement is watched, each day's work is reported, and speculations are cautiously put forth as to the result of the great race. The paragraphs are quite like what one sees in the Press when two pugilists are in training for a battle; and as each principal has an attendant to keep him company, test his points, and try his mettle, so has each of these wonderful yachts a companion vessel to test its qualities and enable it to develop its best form. The Columbia is coached in this way by the Defender; the Shamrock is to have the Britannia for its "sparring partner." From what has already been seen of her performances it is believed that the Shamrock is a very fast boat and stands a good

chance of bringing away the cup.
Sir Thomas Lipton has done all in his power to give an Irish character to his vessel, but as he desired to win the prize he had no option but to get her built by one or other of the lamSURPRISE
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ous English or Scotch yacht-building firms. He has called his craft the Shamrock, he has entered her as belonging to the Ulster Yacht Club (being a North of Ireland man himself). and his racing colors are to be green and gold. He has acted spiritedly throughout, and if he does not achieve success he certainly has done a great deal to deserve it .- Dublin Nation.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

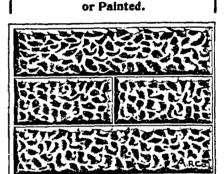
Notwithstanding the grave diplomatic and political crises that have convulsed her during the past year, it is gratifying to note that France's great International Exposition will be opened on the day originally fixed —the first of May, next year. By that date says Mr. Picquart, the Dir-ector-General, "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."

Mr. Picquart ought to know; for he has to his credit the successful organization of 1878 and of 1889. An idea of the immense amount of work which will have to be performed from to-day until the end of April next, owing to the numerous delays caused by the downfall of cabinets, and the consequent postponement of bills, expropriations, etc., can be formed when it is stated that it will be on a still grander scale than that of Chicago.

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Advice to Young Men.

<u>~ deleter in the territorial electrical deleterate de la constitut de la cons</u>

for improvement" is a wise and true good address and manly earnestness saying. Life is a strange and incomprehensible thing to many, but there BE PATIENT .- The third qualificaare others who seem to understand it tion is patience. You will reach the and battle nobly along. We all can understand life and its conditions to find out the meaning of the above surely fail- Remember that the plodmaxim, and that every young man can force his way and reach a point of eminence. When a young man leaves school and is about to begin his career in life he imagines that he carries a stock of learning, common sense and good judgment, and with these qualities he could rule the world. But alas! he finds before long, that there are others more versed in the law than he is and carry a far more abundant stock of practical knowledge. It is then he knows the truth of the maxim: "There is room for improvement." A young man should not enteran employment with the assumption that he can't learn anything new. Such an idea is a false and delusive one, and may be the means of destroying his future prospects forever. It is the dangerous rock on which many a good young man wrecked his career. It is the "breaker" which shattered his hopes and sent him adrift through a lonely world of grief, disappointment and anguish Be willing to learn all you can, and the more you possess the better will be your advantages in life. Make good use of the talents which God has entrusted to you. Improve the mind by good, sound and useful reading, be well posted on the many important topics of the hour and you will be able to enter any company and do honor to yourself. Each day add to your store of knowledge, remembering that many men rose to a high place in life, and became models in their profession by so doing, remembering that "there was reem for improvement." If you will carry this maxim, you will possess the first and only qualification to make a success in life.

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 neart. He was an honest man. He saved a few dollars he read law, first having picked up a little education by great opportunity, therefore, or's seat, which he held for several | will come when tact will prove States Senator.

is far better than it was sixty years the fund earned by driving oxen. The He was poor, had worked his own way through the college, had won an oratorical contest, and had been freuently called upon for public addresses; but no one was expecting him to step from a rather obscure go to make not only the successful law office to the place of national business man, but also the Christian honor second only to that of the gentleman .- R.J.L.C.

STARTING OUT .- "There is room President. Pluck, energy, honesty,

goal of your desires if you possess this virtue. Don't strive to catch too much at once, for if you do you'll der who is persevering can and does accomplish more and becomes a far better success than the young man who had brilliant attainments during school life, but like a meteoric flash he ascends too rapidly only to have a still greater descent. The old story of the hare and the tortoise can never grow stale while the heavily trudging feet of the average toiler at details past the wrecks of chariot, and car once the seats of rushing ambition. It is not for the few that life is made, but for the many. The outlook for young men is not from the grandstand built for exceptionally endowed observers; nor should the rank and file of our youth understand that immensities of fame, power and gfory are open to all.

LAUDABLE AMBITION. -- The fourth qualification is ambition. Ambition is necessary, but unscrupulous thirst for power and fame has led too many astray. An eminent writer once

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

The beautiful careers to young men of average force and excellent training are far preferable to the feverish life of those who torture themselves and unsettle an age with a mad desire for personal aggrandizement. The youth who understands his own time and fairly estimates his own abilities is the one who safely builds for happiness. On the farm, in the shop, at the counter of trade, along the ways of average activities, the large majority of us must find our career. These are the roads that can never be shut up, and they are roads of honor, profit and happiness to the sincere worker who has mastered the details of his

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 began as the driver of an ox-cart in him. Your turn will come some day. the Cherokee Hills, hauling pine-knot Remember young man in the keen fuel to peddle on the streets of Can-ton, the county-seat. When he had adjudicated, sooner or later, uopn the basis of what he actually is. studying at night. He was not a gen- | worth to him what his antecedents ius; his mind was slow to a degree; have enabled him to make of it. The but he had the prime gift of percist-only true index of his success is the have enabled him to make of it. The ence in a single line of purpose. In- quality of his work. "No man," says tegrity, simplicity and cool judgment a wise writer, "who holds his posiwon cases for him against the splend- tion by mere tact, by the good will id elequence of far more magnetic of others, by friendly influence, has men. From the Bar he passed to the any real foothold in life; he may be Bench, from the Bench to the Govern- swept away in a moment. The time terms: he was then chosen United equal to the strain of the situation. when friendly influence will prove un-The outlook for the young man now availing, when the fortunate combinations cannot be made. He only is seago when Senator Brown began with cure whose work is stamped with honesty and competency. He depends other day a young man, barely 35 for his position in life on something years old, announced himself a candi- which is part of himself, not upon exstate for the Senatorship in Indiana. | traneous combinations of circumstances. Put your strength into the doing of your work, and the question of stability and success will settle itself." In my next article I'll deal with some of the other qualifications that

Municipal Misgovernment.

'On another page one of our regular every community takes a personal intion of civic representation. In con- primary with the same fidelity as the nection with his very outspoken art- polls, understands existing laws, and icle we consider it quite opportune to reproduce a few extracts from a letter, that appeared in the Saturday public officials." Evening Post, of Philadelphia in the issue of July 15, from the pen of APATHY AND DISHONESTY. — Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chica- The foregoing paragraphs contain a of Mr. Harrison's able contribution is of local interest as far as Chicago is concerned, but there are some general have we not striven to awaken our reflections which, coming from a man fellow-citizens, and especially the of Mr. Harrison's experience, are of young men, to a sense of the necessiimmense value to the world at large, ty of taking a greater and a more acand which might find very special aptive interest in municipal affairs? have long been anxious to secure told by Chicago's Mayor. He says : some radical change in our civic administration; strong efforts have

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. A

small number are content with any the rural legi-form of municipal government that is central city: directly profitable to them and their interests. The hope for good municip- self, unacquainted with the practical al government rests upon the belief needs of a great municipality that that education will awaken the first holds on one street more population of these classes to a full realization than his entire county possesses, he of civic duty. The despair of thinking | is prepared through ignorance to bemen is provoked by the content of the lieve the worst said of the municipallatter class to be dishonestly govern- lity and to ignore the encomiums. He

ty in this country, I fear for the char- the opposite is probably the case. acter of future municipal government progress more rapidly than it has.

We cannot have pure municipal government until the voting majority of the can possibly escape from, whether that shifting be just or not. He is minutes with Dr Adams' that shifting be just or not. He is minutes with Dr Adams' therefore ripe—even though innocent.

Act to the Control of the Control

contributors has taken up the ques- | terest in all legislation, attends the displays deep concern in the acts of

APATHY AND DISHONESTY. go. We admit that the greater portion | concise statement of exactly what we have been, for months and years, striving to inculcate. How often plication even in our own city. We Here is a significant truth plainly

"Legislatures will not be honest in the face of public apathy; Governors been made to improve matters at the will not touch the public pulse if its City Hall; but so far we seem to beat is indistinct; Mayors will not re-have been merely "jumping from the spect public criticism if it is con-frying pan into the flame." ading "reform" organizations, too often devised to conceal the wolf's head under the skin of the lamb."

> RURAL PREJUDICES .- Mr. Harrison says regarding the prejudices of the rural legislator against the large

"Living in a small community himed so long as dishonesty is profitable. is also imbued with the idea that le-I confess that after more than two gislation for the whole State means yeans' management of the affairs of beneficial legislation for the single the most rapidly growing municipali- important municipality, when just

He desires to shift as much of the If education of the masses does not burden of taxation upon the city as

MISSES 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 lamily cannot be happy. Sickness of women casts a spell of gloom over the entire household. It seems so strange that this suffering should go on. Why in the world is it that women refuse to cure themselves when they can do it beyond the shadow of a doubt? Who can tell why there is so much leucor-rhoa, falling of the womb, nervousness, sleeplessness, headache, despondency, loss of flesh and appetite? Why are there so many pallid faces and wasted bodies? It is easy to get the health back. Here are two sisters, Misses Leda and Annie Smith, living at 38 Elmhurst street, Providence, R. I. They used to be sick. Read how each has

got well again:—
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. My attention was called to the wonderful cures being effected by Dr. Coderre's Red

suffered ever so much with headache, menses, and restore hearty, vigorous indigestion and dyspepsia. My trouble health. They will positively cure any all seemed to be in the stomach. My form of female weakness or disease. They are made from the formula of a of any one's name without full written joyed eating. A friend recommended celebrated French practitioner, whose Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, and they have great success as a specialist in the disdriven out all diseases and made me a cases of women made him famous all Medical Department, Montreal, lover the world. well woman."

of corrupt motives-for the machina- | THE JUDGE WENT FISHING. merchant, bending under his load, tions 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. would almost seem as if this city were especially constituted and constructed to become the milch-cow of the entire province. And much of this is due to the very cause above indic-

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. The spawn of the municipality gain a large proportion of the legislative seats. They have but to ally their corrupt wits with the prejudices of the farmer legislator to insure an orgy in spoils that involves the open sale of the inherent rights of the people who make up the city."

MORALS OF RULERS .- Universally true are the following remarks: "I would comment that if the tax-

avers manifested as much concern in the moral chacter of their rulers as the corporations do it would be next impossible to corrupt men who hold office. The scrutiny of the character of men seeking office cannot be too close, for often a man who is honest in private life will not be honest in public life, just as the man who would not commit burglary nor highway robbery justifies an act of his which takes from a corporation something lawfully belonging to it.

"It is an immoral proposition to ask the ordinary man to care faithfully for miliions of public money and property on a two-year term of office and a picayone 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 Aderman remain honest. He may, but how many do?"

next paragraph needs no explanation

or comment : "But I must revert to my original pal 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. To me the duties of attending a primary, of being at a convention, of not missing the polls, of throwing a seachlight upon the characters of men nominated for office; are almost as sacred as those a man owes to his wife and his children. Conditions of lie in the great cities have been made almost intolerable for large majorities by indifference, and what indifference has not accomplished in this direction the corporations have not overlooked."

EDUCATE THE CITIZENS .- Mr. Harrison closes with this solid piece

of advice: Education in civic duties, civic work; civic watchfulness should be as much a part of the course of study in the grammar and high schools as the study of grammar and literature. I should not wait until the college or university age for the commencement of this work. I should start with the child in the seventh grade ane keep it at him until he was of age. The result would be to send into citizenship a wide-awake, alert set of men and women, posted as to the taxation systems, familiar with municipallaws, eager to secure honesty in public service, fair-minded to the corporations but jealous of invasion of public rights, able to enter office with intelligence, despising the bribe-taker and pillorying the bribe-giver."



Pills, and I bought some at a drug Weak Women are a most wonderful out a bit of doubt.

store. They have made me ell again, cure for all forms of female weakness. If you cannot get the genuine at your and I can now go through each day's and disease. They are a strengthening, drug store, better send the price in work without pain or suffering. I recommend the pills to all women."

They are a strengthening, drug store, better send the price in stamps, or by registered letter, money ommend the pills to all women."

They are a strengthening, drug store, better send the price in stamps, or by registered letter, money order or express order to us. We mail Miss Annie (aged 25) writes: "I all impurities, promote regularity in the them all over the world. No duty for

They are good for the girl just blos-soming into womanhood. They fit wo-men to become wives, and wives to become mothers, without dangers or distress. At the turn of life they help the sufferer through that critical period, and insure happy, healthy old age.

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case, and they will give professional advice by mail without charging a cent. If you prefer personal consultation, call at our Dispensary, 274 St. Denis St.,

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Canada.

"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. One day I got out hook and line and set off in my boat. It was right after dinner, and I let the boat go drifting. The hook was baited with a frog for bass, and I distinctly remember of giving frog and hook a whirl and a cast. Then of course I waited for a bite."

'And you got one?' queried the manwith the new parent reel.

"I can't say that I did," replied the judge, "No, I have never been able to satisfy myself that I did."

But what did you do?" "Just floated around for five hours. I think I was busy most of the time preparing a case come off the next week, but had a bass taken hold of that frog I must have felt it." "But didn't you pull in your line at

"I don't think so. If I did it escaped my memory. Should I have done

"Why, of course," "For what reason?"

To see if the frog was on the hook all right."

"Oh! there was no reason then, smiled the judge. It seems that as soon as I cast him overboard he swamback and climbed into the boat, and at the end of five hours he came hopping over to me as if to ask if hadn't had all the fun I wanted. I decided that I had, and I unhoused him with apologies and rowed home."

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SOMETHING BESIDE MONEY.

General Leonard Wood has set the sort of example that the young men of America have needed. As a brigadfer General he is receiving a salary of \$5,500 a year. Asked whether he would accept the offer of the Presuency of the Washington Street Raitway system at \$30,000, he re-plied: "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." In these days when millionaires can hire college presidents to propagate the kind of doctrines that promote their business methods, and when ministers regard an offer of a higher salary as equivalent to a divine call, the value of such an example is beyond price.—Catholic Columbian.

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 THE MAN.—A little book for Christi-Orleans correspondent of the Galves- an Men: 16mo: 144 pages: Cloth Toothache stopped in two ton News. He went into one plantation and the owner put him out and set his dogs on him. The itinerant mo. 119 pages. Cloth, 40c.

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 SHAER.- Chief Wilkie, of the Secret Service, Philadelphia, and his assistants are hard at work endeavoring to find a band of counterfeiters who are flooding Southeastern Pennsylvania and South Jersey with spurious half dollars. The coins are dated 1893.

By the explosion of a soda fountain tank in the confectionery and bacery of L. A. Robertson, Nyack, last week, John Perrie; an employee, had his left leg blown off and his right legwas badly broken at the kneed. Perme was in the basement of the building charging the tank with gas from a arger 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 canon, A crowd of people rushed to the scene, and found Perrie lying of 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 seat 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 (wety) feet distant, tearing away part of the brick wall, and landed in the vard several feet from the building. Perrie is about forty years old. He has been in the employ of Mr. Robert son six years as a candy maker.

Sixty-seven motor cars started from Paris, a few days ago, to race around France, a distance of 1.450 miles. The trip will occupy nine days, with two intervals of a day each.

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Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Churchs corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 r.m. President, ANDREW DUNN: Recording Secretary, THOS. N. SMITH, 63 Richmond street, to whom all communications should be addressed. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and B. Connaughton.

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Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill Officers: D. Gallery, President; P. T. McGoldrick, Vice-President; Wn Rawley, Rec.-Secretary, 78 Mansfield street; John Hughes, Fin Secretary; L. Brophy, Trensurer; M. Fennell, Chairman of Standing Committee; Marshal, Mr. John Kennedy.

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C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch **28**

(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 Mon-

days of each month, at 8 P.M. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:

D. J. McGillis, President, 156 Mance street; John M. Kennedy, Tronsurer, 32 St. Philip street; Robert Warren, Financial Secretary, 23 Brunswick street; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary, 82n Visitation street.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association.

Organized, April1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall. J*
Duprestreet, first Wednesday of every month at 8
o'clock, p.w. Committee of Management meets
every second and fourth Wednesday of each
month Provident, F. J GALLAGHER; Secretary.
M. J. POWER; all communications to *paddressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League;
W. J. Hinphy, D. Gullery, Jas. McMahon

St. Ann's Young Men's Society

Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each mouth, at 2:30 r.m. Spiritual Adviser. REV. E. STRUBBE. C.SS. R.: President, JOHN WHITTY; Secretary, J. J. CORCORAN, Delogates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty. D. J. O'Neill and M. Casev.

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

Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan 31, in St. Gabtiel's Hall, cor. Centre and La-prairie streets. atrie streets. M. P. McGOLDRICK, Chief Ranger. M.J. HEALEY, Rec.-Sec'y, 48 Laprairie St

St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F. Moets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawastroet, every first and third Monday, at 8p. m. Chief Ranger JAMES F. FOBERE. Recording Secretary, ALEX. PATTERSON, 197 Ottawastreet.

Total Abstinence Societies.

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

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 same hall the first Tuesday of every monthat 8 P.M. REV J. A. McCALLEN, Rev. President: JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 2-4 St. Martin Street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Walsh; M. Sharkey, J. H. Kelly.

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

Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN, President, JOHN KILLFEATHER; Secretary, JAS. BRADY, 119 Chateauguay Street, Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 330 P.M. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; EMessrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

SAVE Vour HMPTY BAGS.
Users of BRODIE'S "XXX"
Self Raising Flour who preserve the empty bags and refollowing premiums: For 12 six pound bags a
beautiful colored picture in selendid silt frame.
12 inches x 16 inches. For 24 six pound bags a
larger picture in fine gill frame 18 inches x 24
inches. Two three pound bags may be sent in
place of one six pound bag BRODIE &
HARVIE; 10 & 12 Bloory St., Mentreal.

with Americans that economy in its personal attention to the purchasing use is not necessary and universal and preparation of them. waste prevails. What is discarded or | French women offer a notable exthrown away would feed half as many again of the Latin or Oriental | They do not suffer as American womraces. As the population increases and a greater demand is made upon the sources of supply without proportionate increase of resources, coming generations will be compelled to learn how to utilize the commonest alimentary products with the same skill that European people now employ. One-half the amount expended here on perishable aliments could be saved were Americans trained to extract from them their utmost nutritive value in quantity and quality.

The custom that prevails of purchasing perishable supplies through a system of orders rather than in person is another source of waste. Clever marketing not only involves skilful buying, but also the ability to adapt the choice of the provisions bought to the use which it is proposed to make of them. For example, the feminine head of a household desires to purchase a fowl for a fricassee. If she, sends an order for one to the dealer. although she may specify the purpose for which she intends it, he will use no discretion in selection, but will send a bird that is suitable for roasting and sells at a much higher price than one of inferior quality that awould be entirely adapted to the concoction of the dish. This means so much unnecessary expenditure. If she goes in person to purchase a fowl for a fricassee, and if she is skilful in buying, she will select one that is old tough, and ill-favored, for it is to be cooked in such a way that these defects will not be apparent when the preparation of the dish is completed. The difference in cost between a lowl of inferior quality entirely adapted to the making of a fricassee and one of much higher price which the dealer swill give her if no personal choice is exercised, will enable her to buy some other articles for the completion of the meal. A clever woman marketer will not purchase vegetables of the same degree of freshness for the making of soups as for use alone. In a soup it is a matter of no moment whether vegetables are scale or fresh. The former the dealer will dispose of at so much less cost than the latter that the buyer who knows how to use discrimination will save enough to buy two or three portions of choice vegetables for service as separate dishes.

The buying of meat offers even greater opportunity for the display oughly familiar with all the cuts into | seriously grown in France as an artwhich the carcass of an animal is subdivided, can determine quality—at a glance, will not purchase an expensive portion when an inferior one will do as well, when treated with a special sauce that will transform it into a succulent and appetizing viand, and employed. This has resulted in a make it far more acceptable than a change of details and results of cook- for Destitute Catholic Children, a mecostly cut spoiled through incompet- ery so great as to dominate the entire | morial commemorative and congratuent cooking. A dealer when he encoun- French alimentary system. There is latory of the fiftieth anniversary of ters a marketer of this discriminating and learned type, is interested and discover fresh forms of culinary abstinence men. does justice to her superior capacity in concessions in price that he re- add more dishes to their extensive stinence pledge from Pather Mathew. coups four or five times over from those who buy through orders.

A woman who is a skilful 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. Instead, she will serve a small joint, which she will supplement by so generous an allowance of good soup bread and vegetables that when atmade to play a very important part lation of food .-- N. Y. Sun.

Food of all kinds is so abundant in a household whose head gives her

ample of the possession of this gift. en do from the want of money for neressary household supplies, because they possess the faculty of making the most of what they have. It is for this reason that eating in French families of moderate means, is so far superior to that of the majority of the richer families in other countries, with the exceptions perhaps, of those in Italy. While they serve at a meal fewer dishes and in smaller quantities the execution of each is perfect in itself, and the variety of forms of preparation makes up for the relative absence of variety in the substances employed. The women of French households know how to prepare dishes out of the cheapest and most commonplace aliments, so that each shall have a distinct character and its individual essence and aroma. They are thoroughly trained in the knowledge that poverty does not prevent the exercise of skill in the field in which they are pre-eminent. Of money they have little, but they substitute for it an abundance of intelligence.

The most striking advance in the economical preparation of and pre- years, and was looked upon as the vention of waste in food has come oldest surviving member of the conthrough the use of gas and kerosene oil in cooking. Instead of a mass of 94th year of his age. He gave largely coal that is kept constantly in igni- to charity, and was actively interesttion, even for the purpose of boiling | ed in St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, St. a kettle of water, a single jet of gas or oil that is burning only so long as it is needed answers the same end. The economy of this system is beyond computation. A chicken is roasted or broiled through the expenditure of succeed the late Henry B. Plant as only enough heat to accomplish the process. None is wasted to flow off Company, is a Catholic. The Southern into the chimney, as when coal or correspondent of the Columbian says : wood is used. There is neither dirt nor grit to contaminate the articles that are being cooked. A kerosene stove with two apertures will supply heat enough to prepare a meal for at least six people at a cost of not more than 2 cents, whereas the same expenditure of energy through the use attack of the disease. Indeed, he seemof coal would cost ten times as much if not more.

The French are invariably cited offering examples of thrift and skill but from earliest manhood has been in the selection and preparation of food; but those qualities, the result brother Matthew, a wonderful naturof training have not been effectively applied except during the past one hundred years. It was not until the time of the Regency that real cookery was first introduced into France, and then its action was confined to the upper classes. Edible material at that time was very limited. It was not of judgment. A woman who is thor- until 1790 that potatoes began to be icle of diet. The employment of garden produce on a large scale is quite a modern feature in French eating. The use of vegetables has increased so largely there that their consumption now amounts to half the total of food Boston, recently, to present John A. no mystery in the way the French | his entrance into the ranks of total treatment or how they continue to catalogue. They have not kept their in Faneuil Hall, July 24, 1849, and discoveries to themselves. They have has kept his pledge faithfully ever published them to the world and have invited and enabled everybody to follow in their track.

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. The change must come through the women who are supposed to supervise American kitchens. In tack is made upon the piece de resist- France every maid employed in domance it will be more than enough to estic service is more or less accompsatisfy their appetites, and sufficient lished in cookery. Here those that are will remain to assist at the furnish- not cooks through choice disdain to ing of the morrow's breakfast. The take even a passing lesson from what cheaper and inferior elements can be is going on about them in the prepar-

Notes From American Centres. **+++++++++++++++++** Continued From Page One. Annapolis, and was ordained at An- | A CATHOLIC ATHLETE .- The

napolis. He celebrated his first Mass | champion athlete of the United States at St. Alphonsus' Church, New York. | is a student of Notre Dame Universi-He was at one time pastor of St. Alphonsus Church, Chicago, and had also served at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, and in Quebec and Pitts-Athletic Club, he was declared chamburg; besides St. Lauis. He was elect-ed a provincial while in Quebec, and His first appea held the position during his six years' stay at St. Louis.

A POWERFUL ORGANIZATION.-The Ladies Catholic Benevolent Asvention last week at Ashbury Park, organized on April 9, 1890, at Titusville, Pa. The first branch of the society came into being three years before that date at Union City, Pa. At the convention just held reports were received to the effect that there were 503 branches in good standing, representing a membership of 50,000.

thousands persons, members of St. this year for the second time. He only Joseph's congregation, Rochester. N. Y., bade farewell to Brother Superior Michael Donnelly and Brothers Mat- difficulty. thew. Joseph and Charles, the four | Since his entrance at Notre Dame members of the Society of the Broth- Powers has taken part in ten meetboys of St. Joseph's school for the has won twenty or more points for past thirty-eight years, when they his college. Best for the mother house of their society in this country at Dayton, O., ington, Vt., is 24 years old, 6 feet last week. The demonstration was and 1/4 inch in height. one of affection, and showed the high esteem in which the teachers of the school were held by the whole congregation. The brothers were the recipients of the good wishes of all the for- cils of the Knights of Columbus on mer graduates of the school who were the west side, above 23rd street, New able to reach them during the time York, for the erection of a building they were preparing for their leaving. devoted to their exclusive use. At a

His first appearance in western col-

lege athletics was at the invitation meeting given by Chicago University in 1898. His remarkable agility was then demonstrated. During the same season Powers went to Indianapolis sociation held its fifth biennial con- with Notre Dame's newly organized track team to compete in the annual N. J. This powerful association was meeting of the State Amateur Athletic association, and in consequence the championship banner for that year was captured by Notre Dame.

In the triangular meet held at Notre Dame last March between the Universities of Chicago, Illinois and Notre Dame, Powers won the high jump. pole vault, over Herchberger, and also helped Notre Dame to carry away the A GRAND TRIBUTE. - About four Indiana state championship banner recently competed for the New England chamionship winning without

ers of Mary which had charge of the ings, and in every contest he alone

Young Powers is a native of Burl-

A HALL FOR THE K. C'S .- A movement is on foot among the counPOR Crc isters, Bends, St. Authony's, Medaks, Little Chaplet of St. Authony and Charcelled Postage Stamps, write to Agency Bethlehem Apostolic School, 153 Shaw street. Montreal, G—No—88'

special meeting of New Amsterdam Council a committee was appointed to confer with the representatives of Regina Coeli, Liberty, Riverside and Nicholas councils. New Amsterdam's committee consists of Grand Knight P. H. Dunn, Deputy Grand Knight William McGinley, Thomas Leahy and John H. Davis.

A SAD ACCIDENT .- Rev. Father McGuigan, of All Saints' Church Roxbury, was injured by a cannon cracker explosion on July 4. As a result of the accident Father McGuigan has lost three fingers and the thumb of the right hand. The loss of the right thumb is a very serious mishap.

DEATH OF APRIEST .- 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. He lost his balance while getting off a car the day before and fell, striking his head on the asphalt street. Father Jordan was born in Philadelphia, 1828. He had been connected with St. Joseph's Church for over forty years.

DR. SULLIVAN DEAD. - Dr. Daniel Sullivan who was closely identified with St. Mary's Catholic Church, Philadelphia, for upward of sixty gregation, died on Feb. 22, in the Vincent de Paul's Society and St. Augustine's Beneficial Association.

PLANT'S SUCCESSOR.— Col. M.

J. O'Brien, who has been elected to President of the Southern Express Many years ago, he was subject to epilepsy and so his life was always in danger; but, at the suggestion of his sister, the distinguished and pious Mother Superior of one of the great convents, he made a pilgrimage to Lourdes, and never afterward had an ed to renew his youth, and to-day looks ten years younger than he really is in fact. He remained a bachelor, like a father to the children of his al genius, who, after the tradition of the marvellously gifted, did not have always the money-making faculty. So when Col. O'Brien became the president of the Express Company, a veri-Yable chorus of congratulations rose from every quarter of this country and it was a fervent disinterested tribute to one of the worthiest of Am-

A TOTAL ABSTAINER.— A large attendance of temperance men gathered at the rooms of the St. James C. T. Abstinence Society. Kneeland St., Duggan, superintendent of the Home

Mr. Duggan received his total ab-

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 pickling, and that one concern had recently nearly 100,000 dozen to put in their vats while others are still vatting in order finish their complement. This late pickling is due to the short crop of eggs, and the additional competi-

tive buying that has sprung up this year as previously explained in this column, which kept up prices so high that buyers of course naturally delayed operations as long as possible in expectation of values declining to a more reasonable basis. Instead they have gone the other way, hence the late pickling this season by some both here in Montreal and in the West. Representatives of English houses who came out this spring talked in such a blue strain of the

outlook for lower prices this season in the English market that the impression was created that values must also follow on this side. As a result contracts for pickled stock for future delivery were made with English buyers at equal to 13c f.o.b, in the West, cases included, while 12c f.o.b. is now being paid.

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 instalment of fresh fall stock may soon be expected. These eggs are considered the best of the year for export in fresh condition, as they are fine flavored, meaty, and of good weight, and are well suited for the British market. A few cable orders for fresh stock have been received at 6s, 6d, 6s 7d and 6s 8d c.i.f. Liverpool and Glasgow, and one or two have been filled at within this range, but as the shipper informed us, there is no money in it for 15 lb. eggs. The receipts and shipments of eggs at this port for the season to date were as follows:

1899. 1898. Receipts, cases 81,006 101,824 9,400 Shipments, cases 786 9,400 The above shows a decrease of 20,-818 cases in the receipts, and a decrease of 8,614 cases in the exports.

LADIES' BICYCLE BOOTS, in Chocolate Kid, nice Plaid Tops, worth \$3,

MEN'S and hors 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. Lagauchetiere Street.

ove related and ordinary stock as they arrive sell at 121/2c, while enouge candled bring $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 14e. No. 2 stock is quoted at 9 to 10c. There has been a fairly active demand since last report, and as stocks are limited holders are enabled to maintain prices.

The butter market has ruled very firm all week, with an active business doing. The carrent demand rans chiefly to 56 pound boxes, as against 70 lb. tubs which were in favor a fortnight ago. Boxes fetched 19c per lb. for finest creamery this week and tubs 1814 to 181/20, these prices being for the goods laid down on spot. To fetch such figures however, the goods have to be well cured and faultless. At present the market looks as if it was going still higher, but it would hardly be wise for producers to bank on this too much by holding their goods for extremely high figures. They may lose money doing so. In dairy butter Western stock in this sells at 141/2 for finest with 1-rices running down to 131/2c according to

The cheese market has ruled firm under a fairly good cable enquiry, and several thousand boxes have changed hands within the past few days on this market, at 9 % to 91/2, for finest Western, and quite a lot of cheese will go out by this week's steamers at a cost of 95%c f.o.b. About 4,000 boxes of finest Eastern have sold at 91,00 while undergrades have, sold at 8780 The Allan Grove Combination sold about3,000 boxes at the close of last week, at 8%c and another combination this week got 91/4, showing that | different styles and colors, former the market has advanced over 1/2c per pound in the interval.

Dried apples are quiet but steady at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c, and evaporated $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9c.

Beans continue quiet, 95c to \$1.05 for hand picked pea, and 80c to 10c, Fancy Dress Materials, Parisian Novfor ordinary mediums.

Choice Canadian hops sell at 20c to 201/2c and other grades 15c to 17c. Poor hops have been offered at 151/2c without finding a buyer.

The honey market keeps quiet but firm. Choice white clover in comb12c per lb. in small lots; good sized lets 10c to 10 ac. White extracted honey. Se to Sige in large tins, and 9e to 10e in small tins. Buckwheat honey in comb 51/2e to 7c, and extracted de to 5c as to quality.

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, 'hese of course, are in wholesale lots.

Maple syrup, etc., is firm, but proces are nominal at 7c - to 75gs per lb.. and small tins 65 to 70c in wood, Imperial tins 90c to \$1. Sugar Scott

The local market is well supplied with hay but the demand seems to revent 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

Baled Straw is quiet but steady, choice bright selling at \$3.25 to \$3. 50 on track, and ordinary \$2 to \$2 -

The ashes market is quiet, first pots quoted at \$3.70 to \$3.80, Second pots at \$3.55 to \$3.60 per 100 lbs. Pearls nominal at \$5.25. The sale is reported of first pots at \$3.80, the tares being fairly good, and we quote down to \$3.70 for poor tares.

Tallow continues quiet but firm at 4%c for refined, and 2 to 21/2 for

Peas are quiet and business is restricted by limited offerings, the old crop being pretty well cleared. Prices here are nominal at 75c to 76c affoat 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 32½c <u>++++++++++++++++++</u> afloat, and in store sales of small lots for the local trade have been made at 331/2c and we quote 32c to 331/2c. Sales of about 70,000 bushels of No, white oats were made in New York yesterday at 301/2c.

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

Rye is unchanged at 60c to 61c.

The provision market is firm all round, with a good volume of husiness 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. A portion of it is heavy mess pork, very fat, and is used for the trade hetween here and Quebec, and it competes with Canada short cut. A fair business continues in lard, sales of about 3,000 pails of compound being reported at 51/2c to 53/4c. There is also a good trade passing in cured means. Cable advices are more encouraging for bacons and hams.

The local egg market continues very firm owing to the circumstances ab- an upward tendency at the close, and

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

Noire Dame Street.

Montreal's Greatest Store.

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Last Week of the Great

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. Stocks have been turned over from basement to attic and prices have been slashed down without mercy. This week's specials touch the wants of every careful housekeeperinsuch articles

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. Besides the usual July Cheap Sa le reductions on all carpets The Big Store's Carpet offer includes the making, laying and lining.

OFFER NO. 1.

5000 yards Tapestry Carpets, the 2000 yards of Fine Brussels Carbest make, with rich borders; all the pets, all of recent importation, in all newest designs and choicest colorings, goods that regular carpet dealers sell at 75c per yard. Our cut price for this week only, including making. laying and lining, only 57c per yard THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

the latest designs, with handsome borders to match, goods that are being sold to-day by our carpet dealers at \$1.15 per yard. Our cut price for this week only, including making, laying and lining, only 88c per yard, THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

BLACK GOODS, SALE PRICES.

ble weaves in Black Dress Goods, spe-

cial qualities and weaves; the former

prices ranged from 30 to 50c a yard.

July Sale Price, 19c.
Black Satin Cloth. Another table

full of very choice Black Satin Cloths-

in dainty figured designs, these quali-

ties sold from 59 to 75c a yard.

Paris Novelties, Superb qualities in

Choice on Monday 43c.

A large table piled high with relia-

OFFER NO. 2.

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. Seldom does trade conditions make it possible for us to assemble such a worthy gathering of Fine Dress Goods to sell at nearly half their worth, These bargains for one week more.

DRESS GOODS, SALÆ PRICES.

Balance of 2000 yards of Fine west of England All Wool Dress Tweeds, 15 price 70c a yard, July Sale price 21c. French Corduroys, all wool, fashionable size cord, in 20 different shades.

46 inches wide, splendid value at 65c a yard. July Sale price 41c. Paris Novelties, about 65 pieces of

Black Boucle Cloths, rich assortment elties that sold from 60c to \$1.00 a yard, July Sale Price, 45c.

of new designs, that sold formarly at 75c to \$1.00 a yard, July Sale Price, THE S CARSLEY CO., LIMITED. 63c.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED. The S. CARSLEY 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. We may not be making money, but we are turning goods into money very fast; that was the object of this sale We will continue to offer these bargains for a few more

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.

days, so come and secure them.

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. But the dyer answered: "A piece of white cloth is like a man's reputation; it can be dyed black, but you cannot make it white again."

The Attention

Of Our Readers

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TO THE FACT

THAT WE HAVE A FIRST CLASS

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Department

IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

PAPER AND ARE PREPARED

TO DO ALL KINDS OF COMMER-

CIAL AND SOCIETY PRINTING.

Neatness, Despatch and Right Prices 🛨

IS WHAT EVERY PATRON IS GUAR-

ANTEED WHEN PLACING AN ORDER

THE STORY OF A DAY.

JAMES A.

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' Bathing Suits-A late delivery, 83, 83 75, 84 50 each. less 25 per cent off.

Write for our new Illustrated Catar logue-Free to any address.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS,

CORNER ST. CATHERINE And MOUNTAIN STREETS