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The Subscription price of Tax Taxas Witness for city, Great Britain, Ireland and France, is \$1.50; Beigium, Haly, Germany and Australia, \$2.00; Canada, United States and Newfoundland, \$1.00, Terms payable in advance.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VOL. XLVII. No. 1.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1897.

Issues His First Pastoral Letter

grapathetic References Made to His Predec ssor-Wise Counsel to the Faithful in Many Matters.

The first episcopal mandement issued by His Grace Mgr. Paul Bruchesi was read yesterday morning in all the Roman Catholic Churches and communities in the archdiocese. The document, which was, as usual, addressed to the regular and secular clery, to the religious communities and to all the faithful, began 18 follows: "It is with all our heart Phillipi or of Ephesus. Jesus Christ is our hope; in Him we confide, and by Him we wish to see you happy and blessed. The august ceremony of last Sunday at the Cathedral was for us an opportunity to publicly express our sentiments, our hopes and our desines; but we do not belong slone to the few thousands who were able to find a place around the archiepiscopal throne, but we belong to the diocese as a whole. It be hooves us, therefore, to open our heart to all. and we do so to-day with the greates. in His divine heart? We, therefore imconfidence and the most tender aller on the 30th of December, 1896 are Montreal Church was plumed in the deepest mourning, as it has lost, in the person mediately consecrated ourselves to Him as well as the people whose father and pastor we were about to become. We of the most illus, trious and most reverend Edouard Charles Fabre, the third of its that claims our piety. When the venerbishor and its first archbishop " After able dean of the episcopacy in our eccle-Petting the many eminent virtues of the dead prelate, the mandement proceeds to say that he had expressly forbidden all eulogy around his tomb; "but the tears, the regrets of all his people, the homage rendered to his venerated re mains by the episcopacy, the clergy, the citizens, and by our separated brethren

CONSTITUTED A EULOGY

themselves

athousand times more eloquent than the most elaborate addresses He went down to the grave loved and regretted by all who had known him, and he took his. place beside his two predecessors, great pontiffs, who were themselves the glory of our race, the intrepid defenders of the truth, and whose memory will remain a blessing amongst us. as that of Pleasis and of Montmorency-Laval. The mourning of the diocese was long; it las ted six months and there were six months of prayer and ardent supplication to the Holy Spirit for the one 'who was to come,' whom no one knew, but who had, however, from all eternity, been marked as the fourth pastor of the Church of Ville Marie. The Holy See completed its work; it listened to the counsels and nothing in an election which comcerns, before everything else, the salvation of society founded by Jesus Christ. As in the olden time, Peter, before giving a new brother to the Apostles, so the Sovereign Pontiff prays, and with his august counsellors he asks 'God, who knows all hearts, to indicate the man of his choice.' Could God fail to give an attentive hearing to the desires of his representative here below? Imspired from on high, the Pope, in virtue of the supreme power which has been communicated to him, gives a leader to the Church and to the diocese. He alone has this right, and any election made by another would be nil and sacrilegious. He is the source of all jurisdiction; in consequence,

DOCILE TO HIS COMMANDS.

and when he has spoken his choice is ratified in Heaven. Therefore, on r very brethren, it is upon us that the choice of our glorious Pontiff, Leo XIII., has fallen. He has taken us in our moverty and misery, and assigned us a place amongst the leaders of Israel. God is witness that we neither desired or sought this honor. How could we, we who understood so well the responsibilities of such a dignity and the heavy burden which it imposes. To desire the honor would be a crime, but to shrink from the burden would be an act of cowardice. The Lord called us and we came; He commanded us and we obeyed. The glorious crown placed upon our head will become, perhaps, a crown of thorns, such as He wished to wear Himself. We accept and adore in advance His very holy will, remembering that the crown of thorns was his diadem at the hour when he redeemed the world on

the Cross. When Grd appeared unto Momes in the burning bush to tell him He wished to make him the liberator of his p-cople, Moses being afraid, and, feeling his weakness, retlied:— Who am I hat I should go unto Pharoah and to bring the children of Israel out of the land of Eygyt?" The Lord reassured him in speaking the word we find on Hisdivine lips each time He has confided to one of His servants a mission, the greatness of which alarms, but which He desires to guarantee success, 'I will be with thee.' He is, indeed, all powerful, and nothing can prevail against Him. He acle with Power and sweetness, and holds in His masterly and fatherly hand the will of mortals, who direct them in

THE MYSTERIOUS RESPECT

for their free will, in order to attain His.

and man is but His instrument. But Moses replied: 'If I am asked in whose name do I come, what will I say?' 'I am He who is,' replied the Lord, 'and | you will speak thus to the children of Israel: 'He who is, sent me to you' (Quid est missit me ad vos.) We likewise, my dear brethren, have spoken to God the same language as did Moses, and God responds to us as He did to His servant of eld: 'He servant of eld: It is almost the same language used by the Apostle in presenting himself to his disciples, and you will permit us to repeat the words of so glorious a patron. Paul, Apostle of Jesus Christ, by order of God, our Saviour.' (Paulus Apostolus, Jesui Christi secundum imperium Dei salvatoris nostri.) You have already learned, our very dear brethreb, but we love to repeat the memorable circumstances under which this order from Heaven was manifested to us. Is follows: "It is with all our heart It was during the month dedicated to that we address you this greeting, as did the Sacred Heart of Jesus that the St. Paul in writing to the faithful of Sovereign Pontiff decided upon his public or of Ephesus. Jesus Christ is Choice. The apostolic letters Dear the date of the feast of the Sacred Heart and the news of the choice reached us the same day, the 25th of June, in the or city of Quebec, so dear to our heart, and just as we were celebrating has in the sanctuary of the Daughters of Mary of the Incarnation and at a privileged altar, of the Stored Heart. Could we not see to the a special sign of God's goodness to the a promise of this protection and us, a promise of His protection, and an invitation to place all our confidence

> chancellor, the pontifical brief which Rome had sent him, we desired to RECEIVE ON BENDED KNEE,

> promised to work for and to make known,

to love, and to further glorify the faith

siastical province, Mgr. the Bishop of

St. Hyacinthe, sent us, by his worthy

at the foot of the altar of the Sacred Hear: in our cathedral, this precious document which seemed to come to us from God. We wished to give in our arms the first place to the Sacred Heart; and in order to show you that in this we put all our hopes, we have taken as our device these words of David: In Domino Confido, "In God I trust." Great and many, our dear brethren, are the duties of a bishop; and high the holi ess that you have the right to expect of him. The apostle expressed in a single word all that he should be, in his immertal epistle to Timothy: necessary that we bishops shall be irreprehensible." (Oportet ergo episcopum irreprehensiblent esse). Oh, who will Macs, of Covington, Ky.; Bishop Heslin, give us to realize the precept of St. Paul. of Natchez, Miss. Aid us, my dear brethren, in your present prayers. Jesus Christ is our model as well as our master. May we always remember His divine example and imitate His virtues. He went about doing the recommendations of the Episcopacy, and weighed all in the presence of God. He presched the whole truth to men. He was the friend of the populated men. He was the friend of the poor and Considerations purely human count for the alllicted. He returned good for evil, and His happiness was in forgiving sin. before everything else, the salvacion of There is a famous saying in Catholic soils and the welfare of the Divine tradition, well known to all, "Steerdos alter Christus" (the priest is another Christ). Yes, indeed, it is the bishop who inherits more than others the august power of the Saviour, and it is consequently more incumbent upon him to reproduce His virtues.

IN MIDST OF DIFFCULT TIMES.

It is everywhere repeated, our very dear brethren, that we are in the midst of difficult times, and those especially who command realize this, and are saddened by the fact. Has not the faith diminished in many souls, and have not principles become relaxed? Have not the notions as to the rights of the Church those whom he constitutes pastoms are, and the duties of the faithful been obscured under the influence of passion? Has not the pre occupation of material interests unfortunately divided hearts that were made to be united? Have there not arisen regrettable misunder standing between the people and the clergy, which have caused clergy and people to suffer alike? There is a remedy for these wrongs; there is a balm for the cure of all our wounds, and we bring it to you; it is the charity of Jesus Christ. Yes, a new and beneficent era will open for our country, if we know how to forget our differences. Let us be guided by the Supreme Pastor of the Church and its legitimate leaders, and unite us in that divine charity, the effects of which has been so marvellously described by St. Paul. Yes, our dear brethren, do all things in charity. This is our prayer for you, as it was the prayer of the Apostle for his well-beloved, 'Let your charity go on increasing, for there is the source of all good and the gage of

all happiness.' O, dear church of Montreal, what alliances we have contracted with thee. Thou the daughter of Rome and of France, so beautiful in the past, so glorious for religious works, so renowned from one end of America to the other for thy priests, thy missionaries and thy virgins. Thou, called by God to such high destinies, it is for thee alone that we are going to live hereafter; to thee our un-changeable devotion; to thee our thoughts, our ardor, our work, our strongest and most tender love. We have implored, our very dear brethren. the aid of your prayers. We will say now that

WE COUNT UPON YOUR ASSISTANCE to carry on the great task-which God has committed to our care. We count upon your zeal, your spirit of sacrifice and 'generosity, venerated priests, dear colla-borators, pious, brothers of all religious

life is given to charity and to contem- diocese of Mylspore in 1852. Though at plation; we count on you fathers and mothers of our Christian families, writers, journalists and legislators, directors of our schools and professors of our universities; all we have is the hope that you will give us your hand and con sider it a duty by your acts and your example to participate in our spostolate.

1. "We continue until further orders the faculties and powers which we have recognized and accorded to as capitulary vicar. 2. Until further ordered we renew and confirm the ordinances statutes and rules of discipline at present in vogue in the diocese. 3 The prayer commanded. de Spiritu Sancto, will be replaced at Mass by the prayer Pro Papa.

"The present mandement will be read in all the churches where public service is held, and in all religious communities the first Sunday after its reception,

"Given at Montreal under one and seal and the countered on our chancellor, August the 10th, 1897.

(Signed) "Paul,
"Arch. of Montreal.
"By mandement of Mgr. Alfred Archambault, canon, chancellor."

Religious News Items.

Rev. John T. McNally, D.D., of Summerside, P.E.I., arrived home on Saturday from Rome, where he has been prosecuting his ecclesiastical studies for he past six years.

Those who boast of Catholic growth in this country may look with amazement at the new St. Patrick's Cathedral just completed at Melhourne, Australia. It cost only \$5,000,000.

There is no part of the history of Jesus but Mary has her part in it. There are those who profess to be His servants who think that her work was ended when she bore Him, and after that she had nothing to do but disappear and he forgotten. But we, O Lord, Thy children of the Catholic Church, do not think so of Thy Mother!-Cardinal New-

The selection of a successor to the late Archb shop Jamesens, of New Orleans, will likely be made at an early date. Three names have been selected to be sent to Rome, from which three the new Archbishop will be chosen. It is learned from a trustworthy source, says the Bal timore Sun, that the Bishops of the Province of New Orleans have agreed on these names :- Archbishop Keane, late rector of the Catholic University; Bishop

In St. George's Church Grand Riv East, P.E.I., on Sunday, September 19th, his Lordship Bishop McDonald will raise to the priesthood Rev. D. J. McKinnon, now in deacon's orders. Rev. Mr. Mo-Kinnon is a native of St. George's, being the son of Mr. F X. McKinnon, of Melrose. He finished his theological studies in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, in 1896, and during the past year has followed a post graduate course in the Catholic University, Washington. He will be ordained for the archdiocese of San Francisco. After his ordination he will return to the University for another

Mary Rafferty, known in religion as Sister Mary Celestine, died about three o'clock Tuesday atternoon at St. Joseph's Convent, Titusville, Pa. Mother Celes tine, as she was familiarly known to the citizens of Titusville, was one of the best known and most highly respected ladies of the city. She was born in the city of Pittsburg, Jan. 1, 1839, and was educated in the schools of that city. She entered the novitiate of the Sisters of Mercy in her early girlhood at the convent on Webster avenue, Pittsburg, and after three years' probation was professed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Connor of the diocese of Pittsburg.

Countess Constance Mallmann and her daughter Marie have surrendered their vast estates to the Church and have entered the sisterbood of the Order of the Visitation. When they assume their veils as brides of the Order of the Visitation they will surrender their wealth and their magnificent estate at New Brighton, S.I., as a dowry to the Sisterhood. They will be received into the order by His Grace Archbishop Corrigan within the walls of the convent now in course of construction upon the estate. This building is of brick, with granite facings, and is of a severely monastic type of architecture. It is an additional gift from Mme. Mallmann to her chosen Sisterbood.

Father Alberic, the new abbot of the Trappist monastery at New Mellary. near Dubuque, Iowa, says the Vatican, is about filty years old and was born in Ireland. His name in the world was Dennis Dunlen. He is a splendid specimen of the Irish race, standing six feet two inches and weighing more than two hundred pounds. An abbot is a bishop with jurisdiction confined to the monastic order. He wear the mitre, cope and pectoral cross of the bishop, but his cross is made of wood, not gold. The Trappists have but two communities in the United States, one being at Gethsemane, Ky., and one ten miles from Dubuque, and Father Alberic will be the first abbot of the order in this country. The order has three communities and two abbots in Canada.

There died at Tuticorin, India, on the ends: He in sword, always triumphs, orders fervent and devoted nuns, whose born and ordained in Goa, and joined the moon:—Lean on me, darling.

any early stage of his career he lost his might, he continued nevertheless to discharge his sacred duties to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. The Catholics of Tuticorin, among whom he labored for about 45 years, manifested their regard and esteem for his person by celebrating the golden jubilee of his ordina-tion with all the pomp and circumstance peculiar to the East, only a fortnight previous to his death. His funeral was largely attended, the Very Rev. J. Meaquita, Vicar Forane, of the Ecclesiastical District of the Fishery Coast of the Diocese of Mylapore, officiating, assisted by Fathers A. H. Coelho, a nephew of the deceased, Cartier. S. J., J. W. Levant, Berthieu, S J., etc.-R I.P.

Bishop Fink, of the Leavenworth Kansas, diocese, has condemned Sunday picnics from the pulpit. It has been we custom of the united Irish societies of the two Kansas cities to give an annual picnic, but until this year the affair has never been fixed for Sunday. About a month ago, however, when final ar rangements were made, the societies selected Sunday, August 15, as the date for the picuic. The Bishop objects to a picnic on Sunday because, he says, it is a violation of the laws of the Church and a desecration of the day. He refuses to say just what action he will take with those who may disable his command, but it seems certain that he will do something.

The Priests' Eucharistic League will meet at Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Indiana, this week. It is the second annual convention and tent hundred priests will assist. The object of the association, as its name indicates, is to promote the devotion to the Biersed Sacrament by the clergy and people The Protector of the League in this country is Bishop Mus, of Covington, Ky , and the Director General, Rev. Bede Maier, of St. Memrad, Ind. The diocesan director of the archdinesse of Milwaukce is Rev. Joseph Rainer, of St. Francis Seminary; of the diocese of La Crosse, Rev. K Beyer, of La Crosse; of the diocese of Green Bay, Rev. F. Vaillant, Green Bay.

GUELPH SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

ENTRANCE FXAMINATION RESULTS.

To the Editor of The True Witness:

DEAR SIR.-Will you kindly give space in your valuable paper to the following. As separate school education is a live topic it will, no doubt, be of interest to your readers:

Twenty pupils of the Guelph separate schools wrote at the recent entrance examinations, all of whom passed, viz: -Frank Hughes 757, Joseph Birmingham 624, Charles Day 598, Charles Beickers Weeks 586, Milton Griffin 583, William Heffernan 571, Frances Herg 555, Geo. Wagner 553, Mary Lynch 537, Edward Foster 534, Catherine Tibson 530, Bella Brohman, 527, Mary Gibson 528, Mar garet Fitzpatrick 515, Hugh Heary 508, Edward Keough 478, Austin Kennedy 468, Fred. Beicker 457.

Number of marks required to pass 422. Average number of marks obtained by separate school papils, 550; average of public school pupils at the same examination, 490. Seven of the first 15 places were obtained by acparate school nunits. In proportion to our school population, we were only entitled to two.

If competition is the true test of merit, hen the Catholic people of Guciph hav every reason to be attisfied with the work their schools. The splendid results obtained by our papils is due to the perfect teaching methods of the Ludies of Loretto, and the zeal and constant over right of Rev. Father Kenny, S. J., local superintendent. Another reason, not to be overlooked, is the attendance; the per centage of average to total attendance for the past year was 76 per cent, a result which was beaten by only one other of all the schools in the province. Our schools are well equipped, bright and clean, and every thing necessary to help the teachers is cheerfully supplied by the Board of Trustees.

> F. Nunan, Secretary Sep. School Board.

THE CATHOLIC ORDER OF FOREST ERS.

Arrangements have been made for the State of Wisconsin annual convention of the Catholic Order of Forestors. It will last two days, commencing on August 31st, and Green Bry has been selected as the scen of the gathering. There are 6,764 members of the order in Wisconsin alone, supporting eighty five courts. Illinois is the banger State in respect of membership, with Wisconsin second. Following is the membership of the order by states and provinces:

of control and line	, ,	'	
	No. of	Member-	
	Courte	ahip	Gair
Illinois	. 209	17 297	199
Indiana	. 15	720	19
I ⊃wa		1,375	59
Michigan	. 22	1,474	30
Minnesota	. 78	4,156	269
New Hampshire	22	1,806	17
Ohio	. 17	1 384	G
Vermont	. 41	2,627	27
Wisconsin	. 85	6 764	163
Ontario	62 .	4 222	. 81
-Quebec	. 138	9,404	75
Total Aug. 1, '97 Total July 1, '97	716 7 704	51,229 50.284	945
·			

3rd June, in the 73rd year of his age, the mountain, Henry! Can't I have a contributed more than all tes other some con

Aubrey de Vere's Estimate of the Character of the Great Prince of the Church.

Some of the Distinguishing Fratures of His Work Graphically Portrayed.

Aubrey de Vers, in his "Recollections," in the Ave Maria, gives the following estimate of Cardinal Newman:-To men who were acquainted with Newman only through his books it was rather as a mind than as a man that he presented himself; but the converse was the case with those who enjoyed his intimacy. To ther, his great attraction lay in what be onged to his personal being-the strange force of which often made itself felt almost at once, so entirely free was he from conventionality. Amid the society of those with whom he was not in sympathy, it is true, the shyness of his nature bred a sort of isolation; but, notwithstanding, with that reserve there was mixed a frankness. You might be lett with a restricted knowledge, but not with an erroneous impresвion.

What men felt most in him was his extreme, though not his self-engrossed, personality. It was a very burnan per sonality-one that imposed on bim a large share of human sensibibilities, and perhaps, by necessary consequence, of sorn as cares and auxieties. He had also, it is true, a strong sense of bunion; but in all serious matters seriousness was exigent, and nothing ever came to him lightly; although he possessed. notwithstanding, a strength toat raised him up noder its weight. Schence and stillness tus kindled more the interior fires, and a narrow limit tucreased their force. His nature—one

" Imilt on a surging, subterranean are, That stirred and lifted him to high artempts."

was far more likely to be stimulated than kept down by pressure of any sort He had vehement impulses, and moods which in his "Apologia" he calls "fierce"; and these were stury into activity in him as in Edmunt Burke, by the right of opprersion for it justice But his temper was also one that abound ed in sympathy

HE WAS FULL OF VENERATION.

It was thus that, as he tells us, the lightest word of his bishop in his Augli can days was a conclusive chattenge to his obedience; that when someone point ed out Mr. Keble to him for the first time, he looked on that good and gracious man with awe; and "when Mr. Keble took his band he seemed stoking into the ground." He tells us also that the "Christian Year" had bargely helped to teach him two great truths, to which he had always ching closely; and that he had ever considered the dy on which Mr. Keble presented the assize sermon in the university pulpit as the start of the religious movement in 1833. In others also he greatly valued veneration; and thought that, even when astray, it was still a tiding entitled to sympathy. He told me that Mr Keble possessed that quality in an extreme and even un untortumite degree; that it had always been directed especially to his father: and that the thought that in becoming a Roman Catholic : e wen'd place a gull of separation between him and his fatter, must have rendered it difficult for him seriously even to ask himself the question whether such a step had become a duty. With Dr. Pusey "Dear Pusey," he almost always called him-the obstacle to conversation was, he thought, of another sort. He remarked to metnat, with many great gilts, intellectual as well as spiritual, Dr. Pusey had this peculiarity,

" HE NEVER KNEW WHEN HE BURNED," the allusion being to a sport among children, when they have hidden something away and encourage the blindfolded searcher by exclaiming, as he gropes his way nearer and nearer to it, "Warm," "Hot" "You burn." Dr. Pusey, he said, might see a dectrine by clear insight, yet take no cognizance of another proximate to it-indeed, presupposed by it. "For years," he added. thought Pasey on the brink of Rome. He was never near it " Thus, stringe as it seems, the old triends co-operated even in separation; they stood at two ends of the same bridge, and the one at the An glican end of it passed the wayfarer on toward the Roman end, though he always strove to hold him back when half way acress.

NEWMAN'S INTENSE PERSONALITY.

The intense personality of Newman is curiously illustrated by a remark made by Mr. Woolner, the sculptor, when he contemplated the plaster cast which be had made of Newman's hust as placed at last in his studio when finished. He turned to a friend and said: "Those marble busts around us represent some of the most eminent men of our time, and I used to look on them with pride. Something seems the matter with them now. When I turn from Newman's head to theirs, they look like vegetables." What he was struck by was the intense personality of Newman's face—a still intensity.

NEWMAN'S HUMILITY

was not more marked in his relations with Mr. Keble than in his relations with Dr. Pusey. In the early years of the Mrs. Honeymoon: -Oh, what a tall high church movement (to which he

Parer into that position. And yet with his humility he united a strong belief in his own powers, and a conviction that God had imparted to him a high and special mission. That conviction must have been a great support to him during all the numerous trials of his long life. One of the severest of those trials came upon him toward its close. During his last two years the state of his eyes rendered it impossible for him to say Mass. Few of his many afflictions pained him so deeply. Nothing characterized Newman more than his unconscious refinement. It would have been impossible for him to tolerate coarse society or coarse books, or manners seriously deficient in self respect and respect for others. There was also in him a tenderness marked by a smile: of magical aweetness, but a sweetness that had in it nothing of softness. On the contrary, there was a decided severity in his face-that severity which enables a man alike to exact from others, and himself to render, whatever painful service or sacrifice justice may chim. With his early conviction that he had a mission, there had come to him the thought that deliverance is wrought not by the many, but by the few. In his "Apologia" he says: "I repeated to myself the words which have ever been dear to me from my school days: Exoriare aliquis. Now, too, Southey's beautitul poem of Thalaba-for which I had: an immense liking—came forcibly to my mind." The saying, "Out of the strong came forth sweetness," was realized in Newman, more than in any one else whom I have known.

ST. PATRICK'S LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of St. Patrick's League will be held on Friday evening, in Hibernia Hall, Notre Dame street. The meeting promises to be one of the largest wid since the inauguration of the League, the special order of business to be considered being of vital interest to every Irish Catholic in the community -

LOCAL NOTES.

The proclamation i sued by Mayor Witson Smith, declaring Monday, August-23rd, a civic holiday, will afford an excellent opporumity to many to avail themseives of the excursion to the Carlo takes place on Saturday, August 21. liekets are good to return on all trains up to Monday, inclusive.

St Anthony's C. Y. M. Society excursion and picnic to Sacrringham Park, in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, which was to have taken place but Wednesday, the 11th, has been pestponed until Monday, August 23r l, civic holiday.

In answer to many coquiries regarding the departure and arrival of trains going to the Catholic Summer School Caursion on Saturday, August 21, and returning Monday, 23 we desire to state that trans leave G. L. R. Depot at 7 20 a m. 10 a.m., and 7 p.m.; returning on Saure day evening at 950, Sunday and Monday mornings at 8. Monday afternoon at 3. and Monday evening at 950

Appearance is a great aid to success. You will be greatly aided in improving your appearance by visiting the p pular hatters Lorge & Co., St. Lawrence street, where one of the largest and choicest assortments of English and American soft and hard felt hats may be had, at prices to suit all purs s.

As the autumn reason approaches and the inclemency of the weather confiner people more indoors, it is then that they enjoy most the comforts of a home. You can increase these comforts at a very little outlay by visiting Messs. Remaud, King & Patterson's Furnit re catablishment, 650 and 652 Craig street, where a choice selection of household furniture may be had at the least cost. The repulation this firm has established for honest goods and fair dealing is a guarantee to all intending purchasers.

THE WHIM OF A CRESUS.

The next best thing to being a millionaire onesel is, it would seem, to be a n.illionaire's confidential clerk—that is, if one has the good fortune to fall in with such an easy-going employer as he whose strange will is just now being discussed among city men. It seems that this particular Cree us had adopted as aprinciple of life that his clerk, whoever that lucky individual might be, should sten into his shoes when death, the greatrobber of the rice, came to put in his claim. A very few days before his decease he parted with one clerk who had previously been entered in the will aslegatee of the immense bulk of his fortune. When death had already threatened the man of money he took on another gentleman to occupy his very desirable situation. After death it was discovered that the newcomer's name had been straightwy inscried in the will. This happy individual is now the possessor of fortune which he could never, even in. his wildest dreams, have hoped for, and the world of clerks will know him no more. Truly the whims of the very rich. are amazing.—The Universe.

"Do you think that cycling is bad! for the brain?" said the intellectual. girl, with an expression of anxiety one her face. "On the contrary," said the eminent medical expert, as he glanced down at her feet, "I have noticed that

DUBLIN Aug. 11 .- Despitathe delightful stories sent abroad about the prosperity of Ireland and the justice being done by the British Parliament to this long neglected country, ugly facts will now and again creep up much to the annoyance of those who wish to make out that at last the cloud which has so long overshadowed Erip is now showing its silver lining. The following figures are taken from the Imperial Blue Book: -A return of the number of eviction notices filed in Ireland under section 7 of the Land Act : 1887, during the quarter ended June 20th, has been presented to Parliament. The number filed in the Queen's Bench Division was 24, in the Exchequer Division 6 and in the County Courts 975, Tetal 1,005. Mayo heads the list with 161 notices, and then follows: Leitrim 82, Donegal 75, Sligo 72. Cavan 72, Gaiway 55, Monaghan 52, Cork 48, Roscommon 45. Tyrone 39, Armagh 32, Longford 30, Kerry 26, Down 24, and Fermanagh 20.

THE PARI-H PRIFST OF TUOGH DEAD.

The death of the Rev. John O'Rielly, parish priest of Tuogh, South Kerry, has just been announced. The deceased clergyman was 80 years of age, and had spent 43 years of his life in the priest-hood. He was one of the most gifted and scholarly priests in the Kerry diccese. He was well known and re spected throughout his native country, and his death, though not unexpected, will be generally deplored. The sad event took place at the Presbytery, Dromod, the residence of his brother, Rev. Michael O Rielly, P. P., after a protracted illness.

PROFESSION OF TWO NUNS IN TRALEE. The solemn ceremonies of profession and reception took place at the Mercy Convent, Ballougha, on Tuesday last. Two ladies were professed, Miss M'Sweeney, daughter of Mr. E. M'Sweeney, ex-Clerk of the Killarney Union, who took in religion the name of Sister Alphoneus, and Mies O Kane (in religion Sister Patrick), daughter of the late Dr. O Kane, Annascaul. The young lady who was received into the order was Miss Collins, of Askeaton, Co. Lim erick. The Most. Rev. Dr. Cotley, Lord | work for himself. Bishop of Kerry, officiated.

GRAND BAZAAR IN GALWAY.

The Most Rev. Dr. McCormack, Bishop of Galway, on Tuesday, the 3rd instant, opened one of the grandest and most successful bazaars ever held in County Galway. It was held in the old horse show grounds, off Eyre square, and the object of the bazaar was the raising of sufficient lunds to repair St. Patrick's Church, an item of £4000. In his address His Lordship spoke kind works of the beloved parish priest, Father Dooley, concluding as follows :- "When this church is reopened, as I expect it will be on the 17th of March next, we will have seven churches in Galway, which presenting to each of five fishermen the are not too many in this important town silver medal of the Royal National Lifeof ours. We have the seven churches of boat Institution, accompanied by a copy Kilmacduagh, connected with the old of the vote of thanks of the Institution, Cathedral at Kilmaedugh; and we have inscribed on vellum and handsomely framed. In addition the men received the old Church of Arran of the Saints on the North Isle of Arran; and when the Church of St. Patrick is completed we will have been seen as the saints of the Howth Liteboat Committee) presided the saints of the Howth Liteboat Committee presided the saints of the Saints of the North Isle of Arran; and when the Church of St. Patrick is completed we will have here in our own neighborhood sided, the other members of the com another seven churches—the seven churches of Galway. I trust that Providence may continue to favor this project during the progress of the good work as and E. U. Greer, hon. sec. There was a it has done at the opening."

THE IRISH TEXTILE EXHIBITION.

The preparations for the Irish Textile Exhibition promoted by the Countess Cadogan are being actively pushed forward. Judging by the large number of exhibits of which notice has been given. the event bids fair to be an unqualified success, and of permanent advantage to the industries it will bring under the notice of the public. The Lord-Lieutenant and Sir Frederick Falkiner, Q.C., Recorder of Dublin, are the presiding geniuses, who are assisted by general committees composed of gentlemen of all parties and creeds. The Countess is also assisted by an energetic ladies' committee, while the secretary and manager is Mr. W. T. Macartney Filgate. The exhibition will be held in the Royal University Buildings, Earlsfort Terrace, and will be opened on Thursday, the 19th of August, and continue until Saturday, the 28th. The exhibition will be open to all goods of a textile nature manufactured in Ireland by firms, convents, industrial schools and workhouses. Cottage industries will also find a place, and individual exhibits may be admitted subexecutive committee.

* * * A DIGNITARY FROM PORT OF SPAIN.

His Grace the Archbishop of Port of Spain is at present the guest of the Dominican Fathers, St. Catherine's, Newry, where he was formerly Prior. At the twelve o'clock Mass on Sunday, August 8, His Grace delivered an eloquent discourse on the Gospel of the day. The distinguished ecclesiastic, preparatory to the sermon, spoke of his former pleasant and happy associations with the people of Newry, and also complimented them on the beautiful church—one of the most beautiful in Ireland-which through their generosity they have raised to the glory of God.

* * * PUNISHED FOR FILIAL DEVOTION.

Ballyhaunis has heard with the deep est regret of the extreme punishment in flicted on Mr. Charles Bourke, by Judge O'Brien, on Monday, 19th inst. Mr. Bourke belongs, to one of the oldest and most respected families around Ballyhaunis. He is son of the late Coroner Bourke, Bekan, and brother to the late Dr. Bourke, Claremorris. Of late years his widowed mother fell into arrears with her landlord, and was consequently evicted some time ago; and though fair

declined to effect a compromise. Mr. year ending July 1st. which practically Bourke has just been sentenced to six months imprison ent with hard labor, on a charge of forcibly entering the house from which he and his mother had been evicted, though ably defended by Mr. G. R. O'Connor, B L., instructed by Mr. T. D. Leetch, solicitor. It is needless to add that the sympathy felt for Mrs. Bourke and her son is deep and universal. universal. * *

STUDYING MODERN IRISH.

A council meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Lunguarge was held recently when the following letter from Mr. Charles Sataww. of Co penhagen University, was read; he has been studying modern Irish for the past ten weeks in Kerry:-"As I promised, I will write a few lines

to you about my stay at Ballyferriter. I found the place very well suited for my purposes, and feel very thankful to my Dublin friends who advised me to go there. Irish is still the prevailing language being nearly always used in every-day conversation, although most of the people have some knowledge of English from school or otherwise. There is no denying that English words are creeping in to some extent, but that could hardly be otherwise, and is, probably, the case everywhere in Ireland. I was told that about 200 persons in the neighbourhood know no English, but I will not be answerable for the accuracy of that statement, having met myself only three or four persons who were unable to speak Euglish at all I took down stories and proverbs in as scientific a spelling as I was able. I found that the easiest and surest way to get some knowledge of the dialect, the way in which I could beat please myself, and as I hope, be of some use to others. Story tellers can be had easily at the place; proverbs and songs seem to be abundant. My collections are very far from exhausting the material he who had more time at his disposal than I had might easily gather much more. I may add that I lived with very nice people, and got very good help. Of one of my assistants I may even say that, though he never had any teaching in Irish, was unable to write it except in a spelling of his own making, and read it only with the very greatest difficulty, he had remarkable natural gitts, an uncommonly good ear, a keen feeling of the correctness of the language that is the dialect, and even some idea of criticising a text. 'If I was a scholar,' he would say to me-well, if he had been a scholar, I could not have used him, but he might certainly have done good

> * * * BIG SHRINKAGE IN VALUE.

The trustees of the late Mr. Riddle have sold by private treaty his Irish estate, which was situated in the barony of Erris. Co. Mayo, for a few pounds over four times the indicial rental. This property was bought some twenty years ago in the Landed Estates Court for seven times the sum it has now realized.

BRAVE HOWTH FISHERMEN. On Saturday evening, 7th inst., a pub lic meeting was held at the Harbor Office, West Pier, Howth, for the purpose of mittee present being Ralph Smalley Capt. Newcombe. Richard Lewis, A. W. Newcombe, B. J. Newcombe, F. J. Hussey, crowded attendance of sailors and residents. The following received medals: George Caulfield, silver medal, certificate and £2; Jas. M. Loughlin, silver medal, certificate and £2; Edward Rourke, silver medal, certificate and £2; Chris. Kelly, silver medal, certificate and £2. The Institution also awarded £1 each to the Captains of the Storm King and May Maid, paid the expenses of repairing the boat damaged in the rescue, and for sea boots lost by Geo. Caulfield when in the

POPE LEO LOVES THE IRISH.

Not an Irish Prelate goes to Rome but the Holy Father makes him the bearer of a message of affection to Ireland. The latest to return from the Eternal City with such a message is Right Rev. Dr. Foley, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin He told his people that he was simply amazed and astonished at the strength of the language made use of by the Holy Father when speaking of the Irish people, past and present. With wonderful vivacity the venerable Pontifi dis coursed upon the virtues of Irish Catholics, upon their trials and persecutions in the past, and of the unflinching vitality with which they have always clung ject to the discretion and approval of the to the See of Peter, with which they have always held fast to the Christian faith, and handed it down from sire to son, even in the midst of the most terrible crisis recorded in the history of the world. Bishop Foley said he would never forget the earnestness with which the venerable Vicar of Christ spoke when winding up a discourse of ten or fifteen minutes on this topic. He said, speaking of the Irish people—"nunquam de fecerunt"—"They have never failed in their devotion to the See of Peter;" and he added, with conviction—the conviction of a prophet who sees into the future
—"nunquam deficient"—"They never shall fail."

SEVERELY PUNISHED FOR A PETTY OFFENCE.

Last week nine farmers from the vicinity of Cuppage, near Fermoy, were charged at the special Petty Sessions, with having trespassed on an evicted farm, and maliciously broken a fence, the property of Miss Aldworth. The evidence showed that some exciting scenes took place out of the alleged grab bing of the farm. Two of the defendants were fined £1 each, and ordered to pay 30s compensation, and £1 costs; while the charges against the others were dis-

terms of agreement were offered on Mrs. The directors of the Bank of Ireland of a pioneer missionary, sowing his tiny Bourke's behalf, the landlord absolutely have declared a dividend for the half grain of mustard in the arid soil, labour

covered that the proposal would involve an expediture of £10,600, and would require a special meeting. Then a sud den fit of frugality appears to have supervened and the "bonus" was dropped like a hot potatoe.

TO IMPROVE WICKLOW HARBOR, The Wicklow Harbor bill recently introduced in Parliament, authorises the advance of a further sum for the improvement of the harbor. such aum, to gether with the £10,000 and interest already due to the Board of Works by the Harbor Commissioners, not to exceed £65 000.

THE CAPUCHINS

IN SOMALILAND.

Among the races which have been brought within the sphere of British influence, consequent upon our assumption of the Protectorate of Egypt, are the Somali, the inhabitants of Somal or Beer-us-Somal, commonly called Somaliland, a country on the east coast of Africa lying to the south of Cape Guarda'ui and separated on the west from the Galla tribes or nations by the Jub, a large river rising in the mountains of Southern Abyssinia and debouching in the Indian Ocean. Captain Speke says the Somali are the descendants of a band of Mahommedans who were driven from Mecca in 1413, and crossed over to their present location, from which the Galla and Abyssinians were subsequently dispossessed. The Somali are pastoral nomads, but have settled villages on the coast-line with a patriarchal government. They trade at Berber, nearly opposite Aden, and several places on the coast, or sail to Aden during the north-eastern monsoon, bringing gum, myrrh, ostrich teathers, ivory, etc. They are described as a good-tempered, though indolent, people, easily excited to anger but capable of enduring great privation and fatigue. It is true they bear a bad character at Aden as thieves and gamblers, but as these vices are to be found among civilized races, it is little to be wondered at that a nomadic people in a semi savage condition, like the Somali, should be found to have faults from which

SUPERIOR RACES ARE NOT EXEMPT.

They are tall, well-favored and longlimbed, and are susceptible of being moulded and trained into a fine people. Such is the opinion of the Rev. Pere Evangelist de Laragasse, a French Capuchin, who went there five years ago to lay, single handed, the foundations of the first and only Christian mission in the country. He has come to London for the double purpose of interviewing the Under Secretary for India in connection with the work of civilization in which he has been actively engaged, and bringing out, through Messrs. Keegan, Paul & Co., publishers, a grammar and diction ary of the Somali language, which he has compiled with much care. When he went to Somaliland there was no writing or book to teach with except a small elementary treatise of 120 piges and 1,200 words, compiled by Major Hunter. Fr. Evangelist has succeeded in compiling a dictionary in English and Somali, consisting of over 6,000 words, and constructing a grammar of the native language, which resembles Tamil and contains several Arabic words. He is a typical Capuchin, with a long flowing beard, and speaks English, which he learnt at Aden, where he spent three years, having been previously sixteen years on the mission in France. He was forty-four years of age when he went to Somaliland, which is included in the Vicariate of Arabia, the Vicar Apostolic. Mgr. Lasserre, hav ing his headquarters at Aden. For the first year he was all alone, until Brother Cyprian was sent out to be his companion and helper in

THE STERILE SANDY REGION on the shores of the Gulf of Aden, where the English Government assigned them a piece of ground and built a mission house, and afterwards another house to serve as a convent for three Franciscan nuns from Calais. At first they found the natives dubious and distrustful, and they could gather from them by degrees that they had vague fears of the object of the English in coming to the Dark Continent; but by numerous acts of kindness, giving food and medicine to the poor and sick, they gained their goodwill. This reminds one of the coming of the Franciscan Friars to England, in the thirteenth century, when they gained a reputation among the people for their skill in medi-They opened a school at Somaliland for teaching English and Catechism, and have got thirty-five native boys in it. Two of these have been baptised after spending four years in the house. Fr. Evangelist, who praises their intelli-gence, says if they could be changed they would become the best people in Africa. Four boys, three of whom are Catholics, are employed in the telegraph service. He is of opinion that the Somali came originally from the Deccan, near Madras. Two years ago Fr. Eustache, from Lyons, was sent to assist him in his arduous missionary work prosecuted under much difficulty.

THE MISSION IS PRACTICALLY ILLIMITABLE, embracing the whole of Somaliland, but its material recources are in an inverse ratio. It depends altogether on the Society for, the Propagation of the Faith in Lyons and occasional alms received from zealous Catholics in France. Considering the largeness of the area, only limited by the Zeilah, near the Red Sea, which belongs to the mission of Harrar, it is not surprising that with such very slender aid the work progresses slowly, and that the number of Catholics in the whole congregation is only seventeen, including the small community of missionaries and the servants of the Resident. This THE DIRECTORS MUST HAVE BEEN SCOTCH. good Capuchin Father is doing the work

ing with the whole heartedness and self escrifice of a true follower of the humble Francis of Assisi. We have been shown a photograph of the little flock of juvenile Somali he has gathered to getner, the first truits of his missionary zeal, the nucleus, let us hope, of a flourishing Christian settlement in the near future, when the assistance which his literary labors in spreading the knowledge of our language entitles him to expect from the British Government and the charity of the faithful come to aid him in larger measure in the good work he is doing.-Catholic Monitor.

CLOSING THE GAP.

What Steps Are Being Taken to Bridge the Old Difficulty.

In 1884, the Ancient Order of Hibernians of America split; one section formed the Board of Erin Branch of the A.O. H., the others, calling themselves the American Branch of the A.O.H. Lately, steps have been taken on both sides looking toward a consolidation, and it is now announced that, on Aug. 3, a compact was signed at Atlantic City, by representatives of the two factions, whereby the Order is once more in unity.

An advisory committee of members from different States met at Atlantic City on the above date, and agreed upon terms suggested by Bishop McFaul, of Trenton. who has been acting as arbiter. Under the plan adopted the National officers and National directory of what is known as the Board of Erin Branch will resign and formally transfer to the National officers and National directory of the American Branch absolute jurisdiction over the members in the Board of Erin Branch. By the terms of such transfer all the members of the latter branch shall become affiliated with and entitled to all the rights and privileges

of members of the American branch. The united organization will then, un der the title of Ancient Order of Hibernians of America, resume affiliations with the Board of Erin, which is the parent branch of the organization all over the world. In the several States and Territories, where both factions exist, they will unite under the jurisdiction of the State or Territorial officers of the faction having the largest membership, and the same rule will apply in the union of county organizations. This gives the control of the general organization to the National officers of the American branch and also all of the State organizations except New York, where the Board of Erin Branch is very strong. New officers will be elected at the national convention in May, 1898.

There were many speeches at the conference expressive of mutual good will, and great enthusiasm over the union was

manifested. In the recent conference the American branch of the Order was represented by P. J. O'Connor, National President, Sa vannah, Ga.; John C. Weadock, National Vice President, Bay City, Mich.; James O Sullivan, National Secretary, Philadelphia, and Colonel John T. Murphy, of Norwich, Conn. The Ancient Order of Hibernians (Board of Erin) was represented by Rev. E. S. Phillips, National Delegate, Scranton Par E. A. Haven Could only have one half of this bill of Delegate, Scranton, Pa.; E. A. Hayes, National Secretary, New Brunswick, N.J; John Quinn, Scranton, Pa; Joseph B.

McLaughlin Philadelphia; Miles McPartland, Brooklyn, and James H.

Murchy

Murc Murphy.

ENGLISH MILITARY MASS.

The following is taken from a recent issue of the Liverpool Catholic Times:

"On Sunday a most imposing open air service took place at Strensal Camp, Yorks, in the presence of over one thou sand troops and officers and a large gathering of Catholics and non-Catholics from York and the surrounding district. A large procession, composed of St. George's altar boys and school children in white, headed by military, bearing banners and accompanied by Rev. Father Van Zou York), celebrant, and Rev. Father Kelly St. George's, York), marched to a temporary altar, around which the troops were drawn up in a hollow square. Mean while the band of the Black Watch, who volunteered their services, played 'The Priests' War March.' St. George's mixed choir took up their position in the centre of the square, and supported by the band,



only realize that them not only of life, but of their fortune as well, there would be fewer penniless widows and orphans to drag out cheerless lives. When a man holds a dollar close up to his eyes, it shuts

out the light of good judgment, and looks bigger than life or death, or wife or child. The facts are that ill-health very soon puts a stop to a man's money-making powers and turns them into money-losing dis-abilities abilities.

When a man's digestion is out of order

and his liver sluggish, his brain gets dull, his muscles sluggish, his blood impure and his muscles sluggish, his blood impure and every organ in the body—brain, lungs, heart, stomach, liver and kidneys—becomes crippled. A man with a crippled lung, liver, heart, brain or kidney, is a worse cripple ten times over, than a man who is minus a leg or an arm. The man who is crippled ontside may live a long life but the man who is crippled inside is taking a short cut to the grave. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures indirection, makes the ical Discovery cures indigestion, makes the appetite keen, the liver active, the blood pure, and every organ healthy and vigorous. It makes blood and builds flesh up to the healthy standard. Honest dealers don't

recommend substitutes.

"I wish to say to those who suffer from kidney and bladder trouble—take Dr. R. V. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Dr. Anderson, of Carthage, Jasper Co., Mo. "A patient of mine says it is worth \$50 per bottle to any one who is afflicted as he was. Three bottles cured him entirely. Perfectly miserable he was, before taking the 'Discovery' and now is one of the happiest men in this County. Prof. Chreine would gladly sign this if he were in town. He requested me to write a testimonial and make it as strong as the English language could make it."

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gave a grand display of talent in the rendering of the 'Salve Regina' Mass (Stehle) and Gounod's 'Credo' ('Messe Solennelle'). Father Kelly, in the course of a sermon on the sacrifice of the Mass, reminded the mixed congregation of the time when all England was Catholic, and asked them to pray for a speedy reunion into the one true fold, when, with one heart and one mind, they would offer the one true sacrifice of the Mass. At the close he thanked the colonel and band of the Black Watch for the services rendered in behalf of the Catholic troops and Catholics of St. George's parish, York.

"A photograph of the service was taken at the elevation The order and attention of the non Catholics testified to their appreciation of the truly solemn and interesting service. The service ended by a trilliant interpretation of the Silver Trumpets' by the band. Having partaken of a lunch the children returned to York, accompanied by St. George's Club, who did much to bring the service to a successful issue. Father Kelly, with his choir, proceeded to Ampleforth College, where they were hospitably entertained by the Rev. Prior."

LIQUOR OR BREAD.

A Pennsylvania grocer received the following letter:

"Dear Sir.-Having been accustomed to spending 20 cents a day for whiskey, I find by saving it I can order from you during one year, 3 barrels of flour, 100 pounds granulated augar, 25 pounds corn starch, 125 pounds macaroni, 60 pounds white beans, 6 pounds ground pepper, 1 dozen scrub brushes, 50 pounds salsoda, 20 pounds roasted coffee, 25 cans toma-toes, 24 cans mackerel, 50 pounds best raisins, 1 dozen packages herbs, 40 pounds codfish, 110 pounds buckwheat flour, 100 pounds oatmeal, 20 pounds rice, 1 barrel crackers. 100 pounds hominy, 18 pounds mince-meat, I dozen brooms, 12 bottles machine oil, 20 pounds Oolong tea, 24 cans green peas, 20 pounds dried apples, 25 pounds prunes, 40 pounds laundry starch. 28 pounds table salt, 25 pounds lard, 12 bottles maple syrup, 100 bars soap, 2 gallons chow chow, 1 ream note paper, 500 envelopes, 2 newspapers for a year. I had no idea my drinking had been costing me so much, and believe now I can live better and buy more for my family."

The grocer stated that the money could only have one half of this bill of necessaries stored in their kitchen or buy of him, does a dull business and is obliged to credit where he knows there is danger of loss, while the saloon near by gathers in the dollars of the heads of families.—Exchange.

DR. PHELAN APPOINTED PENITEN-TIARY SURGEON.

The Kingston Whig, of Friday, July 30, refers as follows to Dr. Phelan, who was recently appointed surgeon to the Penitentiary:

Dr. Phelan, M.A., M D., the surgeonelect, was educated at La Salle Institute, Toronto, and Ottawa College, where he received the degree of master of arts, being considered the most thorough Latin and Greek scholar of his class. He also distinguished himself as an athlete. He studied medicine at Queen's where he obtained the degree of M.D. in 1877, heading the list of graduates of that year and winning the gold medal. Subsequently he spent some time in the New York, London, Paris, Brussels and Dublin hospitals, during which time he diligently applied himself to the study of his chosen profession. Dr. Phelan commenced the practice of medicine in Kingston, and has continued to the present time, being now one of the most trusted members of the profession. For some years he filled the chair of lecturer on physiology and histology in the Kingston Women's Medical College. He is now physician to the House of Providence, surgeon to l'Hotel Dieu and

Chairman of the Board of Health. religion Dr. Phelan is a Roman Catholic. He is a man of splendid physique, a graceful speaker, beloved by all his patients, and extremely popular with all classes of citizens. The appointment is the most popular ever made in Kingston.

EXHIBITION ILLUMINATIONS.

The Montreal Exposition Company mean to make such a display of illuminations at this year's fair that will eclipse any individual effort in that line yet attempted in this city. The Royal Electric Company has been given a literal carte blanche in the matter, and has made such arrangements the carrying out of which will be sure to create much pleasure for the visitors to the exhibi tion. The main building and the band stand in front are to be brilliantly illuminated with colored electric lamps, the elevation of the former and the cupola being so decorated, while the band stand will be arranged in the Maypole style, as was seen on Dominion square at the time of the jubilee celebrations. The bridge leading over to the other side of the grounds will be marked out by rows of lamps, while at each end of the bridge and in the centre will be placed bril-liantly illuminated Venetian masts. A huge 'V. R.' design in arc lights will be suspended in the air over the centre of the bridge. Of posite the grand stand there will be a shield design representing the Union Jack in colored electric lamps;

which will be flanked on each side by more May-pole effects. In additi n to these this part of the grounds will be lit by numerous powerful are lights.

The horticultural display is well forward, and great improvements have been effected in the dairy and poultry buildings, a fine modern refrigerator having been added to the former and new ventilators and glass cases for the exhibition of dressed poultry to the latter.

According to present arrangements
Mayor Wilson Smith will open the exhi-

bition to morrow, at two o'clock, and on Monday, August 23, the civic holiday, Lieut. Governor Chapleau will be present. On Tuesday, August 24, Premier Marchand will be present, in company with the members of his Cabinet. It is hoped by the company that, if possible, Sir Wilfrid Laurier may manage to be present if he arrives in this city in time.

The number of entries this year is greatly in excess of that of last year's exhibition. Police, seating, fire, telegraph and other arrangements have been completed ensuring every protection and convenience for both the visitors and ex-

" Let parents not live for their children, but with them." The mother should allow no false modesty to stand in the way of her daughter's knowledge of herself, of her possibilities, of her perils. For over thirty years Dr. Pierce has used his "Favorite Prescription" as a strengthener, a purifier, a regulator. It works directly upon the delicate, distinctly feminine organs, in a natural, soothing way. It searches out the weak spots and builds them up. A woman who would understand herself should send 21 cents to the World's Dispensary, Buffillo, N.Y., for Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, a book of 1008 pages.

India rubber as a paving for streets was tried on a bridge in Hanover, Germany, a little more than a year ago, and proved so satisfactory that experiments are being made in Berlin and Hamburg with it for ordinary roadways. It is said to be per ectly noiseless, unaffected by heat or cold and less slippery and more durable than asphalt.

At Shelbyville, Ind., a constable who attempted to eject a woman in default for rent was chased from the premises by the irate female, who threw boiling water at him. The constable was badly crippled with rheumatism, and his rheumatism left him.

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CLIFF HAVEN, N Y., Aug. 15-The both week of the Catholic Summer school here has been distinguished by quite a number of well known prelates and divines and also President McKiuley. Champlain, and Father Lavelle duly paid his respects. A visit from the President is mentioned at this writing, u the great event of the next week. Of the church dignitaries may be mentioned Archbishop Corrigan, of New York; the R. Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, D.D., Bishop of Rochester, N. Y.; the Rev. W. Wigger, D. D., Bishop of Newark, N. J.

"The Distribution of Wealth" was the title of a lecture by the Rev. F. W. Howard of Columbus, Ohio. Under the

head of rent he said:—
An article of wealth has two qualities, desirability and difficulty of attainment. The difficulty of attainment may be due in the presently of labor, or to scarcity. Reat by some writers is regarded as the garcity element of price, but more muslly the term rent is used to designate the revenue which a man obtains from a natural agent of production. There are miny kinds of natural agen's of producion and rent originates in natural inequality of natural advantage. The main species of rent to day is derived minded his hearers of our numbers in from inequalities of advantage of situstion. The ethical justification of receipt of rent is found in benefits conferred on the one who pays rent and sacrifices incurred by the one who receives rent.' Touching interest, Father Howard had this to say :-

"The most important phase of the problem of interest is the discussion of its ethical justification. Interest as we understand the word to-day does not stand for the same group of ideas that it stood for in past ages. Many writers look at the economic facts of past ages athey would appear in our environment. Condemnation of interest is found in the sarly legal books of every nation. The justification of the receipt of interest is to be found in some form of abstinence -either an abstinence from enjoyment or an abstinence from using an opportu nity of gain. Interest is composed of several elements. Interest, properly socalled, is a compensation for the use of capital, but often it also includes rick; a compensation for the depreciation of capital caused by the using up of the capital or caused by the loss of capital consequent on the use of new and important methods of production.

The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 rendered useless sailing vessels estimated to amount to about two million tons. Wherever possible, a compensation for these kinds is included in interest. The rate of interest on fixed capital is governed by laws similar to those which regulate the amount of rent. Capital seeking investment has its rate determined by the amount of prospective gain which may be derived from its use "The maximum and the minimum limits of the rate of interest are governed by such a variety of circumstances that they cannot be brought under any general laws."

Mrs. M. A. Nutchell gave a lecture on he famous Roman Catholic lady, Madame Swelsteine. It was a skilful and well thought out review of the life of this noble woman and was listened to with attention.

"The Melodies of Mother Church" was the subject of a discourse by the Rev. F. P. McLoughlin, of New York. He said,

among other things:
"The music of the Palestrina School which is closely followed by the Catholic School, is to my mind the ideal music for Christian worship The grand com-positions of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven are at times theatrical and make men think of the world and its spirit rather than of God. Nevertheless they are wonderful works that shall last as long as the Church. But while our choirs and that the people be instructed in congregational singing in the vernacular, so that thereby they may take part in the grand song of praise that is going on everywhere and at all times in the Church."

"Columbkille and his monks taught the Scotch, not only music, but taught them also how to make roads and ditches, and how to cultivate all the arts of peace. Quotations from many Scotch and Welsh authors prove conclusively that they received their knowledge of the harp from Ireland. Even to day, she still shows she needs but the all-healing hand of time to right her wrongs, when she will again merit the title of the 'Home of Song.' The names of Kelly, Balle, Sullivan, Molloy and others, who have delighted English audiences during the past hundred years, is evident that the genius has not yet died out from among the people, despite the laws under which they have lived and suffered for centuries."

On Sunday there was a large attendance at the Solemn High Mass in St. John's Church, Plattsburg. Archbishop Corrigan occupied the throne.

The celebrant of the Mass was the Very Rev. Dr. Walsh, V.G.; deacon, the Rev. J. F. Mullaney, LL.D.; subdeacon, the value of this little book may best be appreciated by quoting the words of Rev. J. P. Kiernan, rector of the appreciated by quoting the words of Rev. J. T. Connolly, scorester, Cathedral, master of cerester cerester cerester

Hickey of Rochester, and the Rev. Dr. Cotter of Platisburg, were deacons of

the state of the s

honor to the Archbishop. The Rt. Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, D. D, Bishop of Rochester, preached on the Gospel of the day, where St. Luke describes Corist's grief at the impending fate of Jerusalem, "And seeing the city, He wept over it."

The Bishop said that in the history of Christianity there had been many Jerusalems which grieved the heart of Our Lord in heaven, because, like the Jerusalem of old, "they had not known the things that were for their peace, but had rejected the truth of God. He reviewed the heresics which afflicted the Church in the early ages; then the great revolt of the sixteenth century in Germany and England. We must have pity, he said, on the poor people who were robbed of their faith, but not of the unworthy bishops and priests who were responsible for the spoilation of the flock of Christ. The people were often ignorant; hence ne people were often ignorant; hence when neglected by their spiritual leaders remit of the School, at the Hotel or assailed by false prophets, they were an easy prey to error. The Bishop also spoke of the French

Revolution and the havoc no less great wrought since in France through the poison of atheism working in literature. But what of the Church in Americashall it ever add one more to the Jerusalems over which Christ weeps? Here at least, the people are educated, cultivated, free; here there is no fear that bishops and priests will ever lead their flocks astray. What American Catholics need to realize is their individual responsibility. "I do not counsel," said the Bishop, "aggressive religious tactics, which often do more harm than good." The humblest woman in a little farming village can be an apostle among the people about her if she will but live up to the teachings of her religion. As we rise in the social scale, our responsibilities become greater. The Catholic who actively shares in the government of his State or city, the professional man, the social leader, all can do great things for their faith. The Bishop spoke severely of the Catholic political life, who betrays the cause of religion by his disloyalty to

the principles of his Faith. He also re-

America. If every one of our ten mil-

lions worthily represented the Church,

what an influence for good we would be

upon the time and country.

By special arrangement with the management of the Grand Trunk Railway System, we are pleased to announce to our readers that an excursion to the Catholic Summer School, Plattsburg, N.Y., will be held under the auspices of the True Witness, Saturday, August 21. Tickets are good on all regular trains going and returning Saturday and Monday inclusive. The special price of \$1.25, for the round trip, will enable all persons interested in this new educational movement an opportunity of visit. ing one of the Catholic Centres of America. It would be well, therefore, for our Catholic people to give this movement serious consideration and their cordial co-operation.

Our Reviewer.

"Bound Together" is the name of a neat little book from the press of John Sacred Heart Review :-Murphy & Co., Baltimore. It is a series of six miniature plays, designed to meet the capacity of very young actors, now collected and "bound together" in this manner for the first time. They are the work of Rosa Mulholland (Mrs. J. T. Gilbert) and Miss Clara Mulholland. They consist of :- Pat, a miniature farce in five scenes, six characters; Aunt Maxwell's Return, a comedy in three acts, eight characters; Mrs Carnduil's Next of kin, a comedietta in three acts. nine characters; Our Boycotting, a miniature comedy in five scenes, sixteen characters; The Duchess Pepita, a miniature extravaganza in six scenes, six characters; The Irish Heiress, a miniature comedy in two acts, nine characters. All of the plays are exceedingly interesting and the authors, while evidently thoroughly au fait with stage technique has shown also the faculty of symplifying everything, so that any of the collection can easily be produced in any school, or in any family where there is a room big enough to improvise a stage. These miniature plays are especially adapted for Catholic schools, more particularly where the scholars are of Irish descent. There is a strong element of comedy running through all six, and have rights, and therefore it is a result greatly to be desired that the decrees of the Council of Baltimore he characteristics. It some really good opportunities are given for clever young people in the soubrette line, for in all of them there is a jolly rollicking girl, full of fun and in the characteristics. modeled in a miniature Lydia Languish. Irish scenes and traditions form the principal themes. The book is very suitable for the purpose for which it was design d. John Murphy & Co, Baltimore and New York; paper, 12 mo., 50 cents.

> How often in the service of the Catholic Church is one of the faithful puzzled to answer a question, put in perfect good faith, as to the meaning of some particular ceremony? A little book, however, has just been issued which it would behoove every Catholic to become possessed of. It is a short treatise explaining minutely and with precision the ceremonies of the Church, showing all their typical and symbolic meaning, defining the technical terms and making clear the meaning of things which serve for the needs of Divine worship—their names, uses and significance. It is entitled a "Catechism of Liturgy," translated from the French of the Abbé Dutilliet, by Rev. Aug. M. Cheneau. It is copiously illustrated and is divided into the following parts: Part I, Objects which serve for the Divine Worship. Part II; Principal functions of the Liturgy. Part III, The Feasts of the Church. Part IV, Pontifical Ceremonies. Perhaps

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otherwise feel in following this beautiful | paralyzed and he is in a critical condideily office. It is well worth the study, for there is no monotony in the works of Holy Mother Church. Everything with termined; no detail, however small it may be, is useless. She knows well how to even up entire creeds in a sign; how to clothe in most eloquent language the least action of the Son of God, which the Gospels have preserved to us She changes not, and yet possesses variety In the services proper to each day, look at the surprising diversity of the sequences and hymns; look at the oppor-tunity she gives us—if we will but understand it of going over every detail in the life of Christ, of walking by His side." John Murphy & Co., Baltimore and New York; cloth, red edges, 32 mo.

Donahoe's Magazine for August is replete with interesting matter. The illustrations in this Catholic periodical are *Iways excellent, but in this issue there is one which appeals more directly to the Canadian Catholic. It is a beautiful photogravure of His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, and is certainly a speaking likeness. "Men and Things" from the pen of Editor Henry Austin Adams, is a stirring appeal to the Catholic writer to contribute his or her bright thoughts to the pages of Donahoe's. Mr. Austin's words burn with enthusias and those who are tinged with the divine afflatus have been given an invitation to expand their bedding genius which it would be ultra modest not to accept. Mr. Austin is a sound reasoner while also a caustic writer, and his advice to those desirous of rushing into print is well worthy of careful study. "Scenes at Ellis Island," from the pen of Mary B. O'Sullivan, is both ably written and splendidly illusrated. It is a chapter in the history of New America and those interested in the difficult question of immigration would do well to study the lessons it teaches.

The Catholic Reading Circle Review, July number, is replete with information on many interesting subjects. There is one by Thomas O'Hagan, Ph. B., which deals with the question "Are Catholic Authors Discriminated Against?" The Catholic Church in Australasia," is the title of an able article in the Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, con tributed by Rev. W. Watson, SJ, Melbourne. It contains a concise history of the progress of the Church in this great colony of the British Empire and the progress made in the past few years. At present there are in Australasia one Car dinal Archbishop, five Archbishops, forty six priests, and a Catholic popula

The Rosary Magazine has an interesting table of contents. "The American | citizens, will be released. Congregation of St. Catherine de Ricci," second paper, is the title of the leading article. It describes the work of the Order and its mission for good. Week on the Island of Arran," by Laura Gray, is interesting, as also "Thomas Mo re" and "Our Lady of the Sacred Heart."

A TYPICAL C. P. A.

The following is taken from the The man who calls himself Ruthven,

but whose real name is Riordan, has been playing some of his old tricks in lying about the C tholic Church and its priests. His latest stamping-ground is Victoria, Vancouver Island, where his abuse caused certain blockheads to attack St. Andrew's Cathedral and insult the venerable Fr. Nicolaye. Ruthven was sent to jail where he belonged, and in the meanwhile a despatch was re-ceived from the district attorney of Buffalo, NY., by the superintendent of police, which said five indictments charging Ruthven with swindling were found in the Court of Sessions, Erie County, N.Y., in the January term, 1893. He was tried on one indictment and sentenced to the Erie County Penitentiary for one year. His career has been infamous since he was expelled from the Jesuit college in Dublin, Ireland, and from the Catholic Seminary at Troy, N.Y. He posed as a Presbyterian minister in Australia, previous to his disgraceful actions in Buffalo, where the chief witnesses against him were a Presbyterian clergyman from Australia, and several other Protestant ministers of Buffalo. He is the most blatant and brazen of all the imposters and cheats who deliver "anti popery" harangues.

WINNIPEG NEWS.

SEVERE STORM WHICH CAUSED GREAT DAMAGE AT SEVERAL POINTS -A MINERS'

WINNIPEG, Aug. 16. - A very destructive storm, accompanied by wind, hail and lightning, passed over western Manitoba last evening. At Rapid City crops were badly damaged, the path of the storm being about one mile wide and six or eight miles long. Among those who suffered are Messrs. George Grant, Peter McConnell, M. A. Sibbald and J. S. Mc Kay. The amount of damage cannot be clearly estimated. At Douglas the storm assumed cyclonic proportions, houses and barns being damaged, and the hail threshed out many wheat fields. The chief sufferers are Messrs. J. Nichol, Robert Wray, J. Black and Wm. Black. At Brandon hail swept the whole country from northwest of that city to Douglas, about six miles wide. It was the worst storm ever known in Brandon. The City Hall roof was badly damaged and in other places brick chimneys were blown down. Roofs of the Bell block. Hamilton Provident office and Johns & Co.'s warehouse shifted. In Winnipeg the lightning struck the tower of the court house. A window was smashed in and quite a quantity of stonework cracked. For a time it was thought the building was on lire. The damage was

the Church, fittle suspect the lasting steamer Red River and arrived at Selkirk happiness and sweet emotion they would today. His right side is completely NOTE AND COMMENT.

tion. . A strike took place in the coal mines at Lethbridge last week, which threatens her has a meaning, nothing is left under to be of some length, as the company do not feel inclined to accede to the demands of the men. The increase de-manded amounts to 37 per cent. over the present rate.

IN BRITISH DUNGERNS.

A New York Pap w and the Irish Political Prisoners.

Regarding the current rumors about the possibility of the release of the Irish political prisoners in the near future. the New York Daily News, of August 4,

"It is possible that the news cabled from London, recently, to the effect that the Irish political prisoners may be released soon, which was received with joy by Irishmen everywhere, is the direct re sult of the intercession of the United States Government in their behalf. The News has been in possession of information, for some time past, that strong pressure was being brought to hear on the English Government, by our State Department for the release of the prisoners. As it was rumored many times before, and during the Queen's Jubilee. that the prisoners would be released, and the rumors proved unime, there is every reason to believe that it is the intercession of the United States which now revives the report that has in all probability good foundation. For it is a well known fact, whenever England is going to do anything for Ireland or Irishmen, she always throws out hints of her intentions beforehand, in order to see how they will be received by the world. The good offices of the United States

in the matter were secured through the efforts of the Irish Political Prisoners Fund Association, which has done so much for the released prisoners. Dr. Gal lagher, Geo. Albert Whitehead, John Daly and others. The officers of the Association, of which Edward O'Flaherty is president, some months ago, sent a letter to Secretary of State Sharman, set ting torth the claims of the Irish Ameri can political prisoners, and giving extracts from testimony obtained by John E. Redmond, M. P., to the effect that the men were unfairly convicted. A copy of the letter was sent to President McKinley, and the letters were followed by a call on the President and Secretary Sherman by a delegation from the Prisoners' Fund Association. Both officials received the delegation kindly. and promised to do everything possible twenty six Bishops, one thousand and to occure the release of the men. The Association officers are confident that the tion of eight hundred and fifty thousand intercession of the United States has had a good effect, and that it will not be very long before all the Irish political prisoners, or at least those who are American

"There are five Irish political prisoners now in Portland Jail, all of them serving a life sentence. They are :-"Henry Hammond Wilson, convicted

in London, in 1883. "Timothy Featherstone, convicted in

Liverpool, in the same year. "Patrick Flanagan, convicted with Featherstone, and sentenced at the same time.
"Henry Burton, convicted in London,

in May, 1855.
"Henry Dulton, convicted in July,

Wilson are American citizens. 'There are six others in Irish prisons.'

AN IDEAL PLEASURE RESORT.

Catholics. like their neighbours, have to seek rest in the heated term; the Summer School affords an ideal place for a summer vacation. Its location is superb. Every portion of its property which extends over 450 acres of ground, commands beautiful views of the enchanting Like Champlain, the majestic Adirondsek mountains, and the graceful Adirondack mountains, and the graceful Vermo it hills. It is easily accessible from Montreal, being only two and a quarter hours ride by rail. It affords every opportunity for rest and healthful recreation of all kinds—boating fishing, bathing, walking, riding, driving, mountainclimbing—and gives to the lover of Nature an opportunity of viewing some Nature an opportunity of viewing some of the most beautiful scenes in this country. Moreover, Catholics are here sure to meet delightful people, many celebrities in the intellectual and dignitaries of the ecclesiastical world. Special arrangements have been made with the Catholic Summer School Committee, to hold a reception in the Auditorium, on the arrival of the morning train at Cliff Haven, which feature alone is well worthy of the visit. Remember the date, Saturday August 21st.
Trains leave the G. T. R. Depot at 7.30 a.m., 10 a.m., and 7 p.m.

Honour does not lie only in the direction of statecraft and the sword, nor in the realms of art and literature alone, but may be acquired, and with 1t wealth and power, by any boy who starts in life with no capital save a clean heart, willing hands, and ambition enough to make the best possible use of the brains God has given him. Enduring success and honored age await the youth who labours diligently, and who, with temperance and frugality, depends upon his own exertions for success. The element of luck plays reguish tricks sometimes; but he who idly waits for fortune will receive scant favour from the tickle jade.

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fash-loned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you sil to

pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

of Hood's Pills; which are ap to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists, 25c, C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

John Cassidy, the well known Manchester sculptor, who claims County Meath as his birthplace, having been born within a short distance of the historic Hill of Tara, has completed a statue of the Queen, to be expeted in Belfast. Since his polyhood, he has resided in Manchester, where he pursued his artistic studies. As a seu lent be gained four national medals. Lwo years in suc cession he won the Worship all imsterers' prize, and since then he has executed several important commissions. The principal statues in the John Ryland Library, including one of the founder himselt, have been executed by Mr. Cassidy. Eighteen months ago, out of thirty designs for the Colston struce in Bristol, his was the successful one, and the model is in the New Gallery this season, as well as another piece of sculpture representing John and Schastian Cabot, who sailed from Bristol in 1497 to discover Newfoundland.

It is interesting to note in these days of irreligion and acepticism the steady growth of the Church in all climes Thus in Japan, the total p quilation of which is 6,377,080, there are 33 701 Catholics. The work is carried on by one bishop, 26 European and 17 native priests; 13 native cleries; 50 catechists for the conversion of infidels, 15 for the religious instruction of Christians; Brothers of Mary; 13 nuns of the Child Jesus, and 6 native nums, with 4 novices, There are 18 districts, with 35 stations, 110 Christian settlements, 58 churche and chapels, 44 oratories: a seminary with 42 native students; a catechist with 12; 9 elementary schools with 787 pupils: 10 native communities of women (sick nurses, teachers, etc..) with 180 members; 6 farms and workshops, with 306 persons; Sorphanages, wita 546 children and 5 dispensaries.

A considerable amount of interest on the subject of an Irish Channel tunnel is at present being exhibited in commercial circles, especially in Belfast and the North of Ireland, and indeed generally broughout the country. There are at present had a dozen different routes suggested for a tunnel between Great Britain and Ireland, verying between 271 miles (sub-marine) to 14 miles in length, and from £16,000,000 to £6,500,000 in cost. The opinion appears to be gaining ground that the Whitehead (C. unty Antrim) to Portpatrick (Wigtownshire) scheme is upon the whole the best o these yet suggested. This turnel would be 27 miles in length, including land approaches 31 miles the ruling gradient 1 in 52, and the estimated cost about seven million sterling.

The coal miners' strike at Wheeling, W. Val, is reaching an acute stage and there is every prospect of trouble. President Samuel Gompers, President Ratchford and Master Workman Sovereign exneet to be screeted. President Rechford outlines the situation by saying that it Mr. Gompers is arrested the matter will be taken up by the American Federation of Labor, who will look upon it as an attack upon them. The proposition wil then be made to organize labor everywhere to quit work until its rights are respected. If the Federation takes this view of the case 1,000 000 men will strike for the purpose of vindicating their or-1893 at Liverpool.

"Dalton, Barton, Featherstone and interference with its president. ganization and protesting against any

> The late Barney Barnato was a gener ous supporter of the Sisters in Africa. A nun writing from Nazareth House, Cape Town, says: - 'Mr. B roato, who has always been so kind and generous to the p or in our different houses in Africa, gave £35 for the benefit of the poor the day before he started on his homeward journey. It is only a short time since he presented us with a new collecting van, giving special instructions that it should be litted up so as to sucure the greatest possible comfort to the collecting Sisters. Many a poor person in the colonies will deplore his untimely end, and we trust he has found morey before God."

> A Catholic priest entered the city auditor's office at Cleveland, Onio, on Aug. 3, and stepping up to the receiving clerk said as he laid down a bundle of bills: "Here is \$3.0. It was taken from the city many years ago by a parishioner of mine. It is conscience money. He stole it while an other holder. Do not ask his name, for I cannot reveal it." The pricet left the office before the astenished official could ask his name. The money was credited to the general fand. * *

Cardinal Gibbons, who is spending the summer on Long Island, will complete his twenty-ninth year "in the purple" on the day following the feast of the Assumption, as he was conscerated, August 16, 1868, to be the first Vicarap stolic of North Carolina. The years that have elapsed since then have brought him many and exalted honors, but he still remains the same humble ecclesiastic he was when he went down to North Carolina in the capacity of Vicar-apostolic.

Alluding to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's presence in France and his speech at the British Chamber of Commerce banquet, the Libre Parole says it is hard that such men should be lost to France, and bitterer still to be obliged to admit that they are happier and treer under a foreign domination than they would be under the flag of their mother country.

There are no undertakers in Japan. When a person dies it is the custom for his nearest relatives to put him in a coffin and bury him, and the mourning does not begin until after burial.

In life there are many things which interiere with a just estimate of the virtues of others. There are veils upon the and its sweetest affections from us; there are earthly clouds that come between us and the excellence that we love. So that The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. it is not, perhaps, till a friend is taken a few yards of the Monastery.

from us that we entirely feel his value; and appreciate his worth. The vision is loveliest as it is vanishing away, and we perceive not, perhaps, till we see the parting wing, that an angel has been with us.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only com: plete up to date report of patents granted by the United States Government this week to Canadian inventors. This report is prepared specially for this paper by Messra. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, Head Office, 185 St. James street, Temple Building, Montreal:-

587781-John Bond, combined match safe and eigar cutter. 587703 - Annis E Connety, Indies' work

587716-Hattie E. Evans, Kincardine, can, cord or twine cutter.

587709 -- Louis A. Garchey, manufacture of objects of imitation stone. 587827-William A. Hudson, eigarette.

587835-Leopold Landan, cork. 587751-John McMurtrie, Montreal. combined cork and extra for therefor. 587815-John Mitchell, combination char or stool.

588078-Alexander M. Moylan, envelope. 587852—David J. Ogilvie, making

printing ink. 588115-Israel L. Rose, bicycle lamp.

588021-Sydney H. Short, means for contr lling electric motors 588027-William Stephenson, Morris, Canada, seed drill disk shoe. 588030 - Henry A. Swan, broom holder.

587903--Harriet H. Wines, Jemon tice extractor and grater. 587904 -- Nelson Witts, rotary engine.

It is not declaring a conviction that harts the feelings or woulds the pride of those who are unwilling to share it; it is the tone of superiority and dogmatism tinct i so often assumed, the lack of sympathy, appreciation and respect that is conveyed, the ill-concealed contempt feit for those who think differently. Tritin demands none of all this. Expressed at proper seasons firmly and clearly, yet modestly and kindly, its claims are fulfilled, while none of the claims of politeness need be intringed.

Civility costs nothing -- so we have been duly instructed from a very early age - but the civility that has cost us nothing is of very little worth. True civility implies some degree, however small, of self-sacrifice, and self-sacrifice certainly costs something. No deubt there is such a thing as tecling pleasure in selt sacrifice, a ple ours keener than can be gained by selt-socking. But such a pleasure is itself an evidence of goodness, and must not be confounded with natural passion or instinct.

Keep up hope. There are thousands of cases where recovery from Consumption has been complete. Plenty of fresh air and a well-nourished body will check the progress of the disease. Nutritious foodsare well in their way, but the best food of all is Cod-liver Oil. When partly digested, as in Scott's Emulsion, it does not disturb the stomach and the body secures the whole benefit of the amount taken. If you want to read more about it let us send you a book

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

SCHOOLS

During the coming School Term of 1897-98 we respectfully solicit the furor of your orders for the supplying of Catholic Edu-cational and other Text Books, both in English and French; also, School Stationery and School requisites.

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SADLIER'S DOMINION SERIES.

Sadlier's Dominion Reading Charts, 26 Reading Charts and one Chart of colors, mounted on 15 boards, size 231 x 221 inches.

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Sadlier's Edition of Entler's Catechism.
Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, Old Testament. Part I.
Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, New Testament. Part II.
Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, largoedition.
Sadlier's Elementary (Schuster) Hustrated.
Sadlier's Elementary Grammar, Blackboard exercises.

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E. Robort.
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English and French Dictionary with pronunciation.
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BAZAAR At Notre Dame de Grace:

The public are respectfully informed that the Bazaar at the Monastery of the Religious of the Precious Blood begins heart that hide its most secret working on Saturday the 14th inst., and will remain open till latter end of month.

The Park and Island Cars pass within

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE PRIMITED AND PUBLISHED BY

The True Witness Printing & Pr'

255 St. James Street, Y P. C. Be

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WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 18, 1837

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOLS.

The Monitor is to be congratulated on its command of the Queen's English and the forcefulness of its language. In a recent article, criticizing the Catholic Summer Schools, its editor, referring to the one at Cliff Haven, N.Y., has the fol-Lowing to say:

"The session lasts for seven weeks and there are big chunks of intellectual dvspepsia scattered all over the term. But perhaps the governing body had to take what it could get. We must not look a gift lecturer in the mouth."

To our mind the question of paying a gifted lecturer for his services is really not the most important one to be considered in connection with the Summer Schools. Paid lecturers are simply hirelings, only treading a higher path in the polity of the world. The Church holds within itself a sufficiency of genius and talent to make these Schools a success, but the difficulty lies in the matter of the choice of subjects to be discussed at these gatherings. Is their object to be profane education or religious teaching, that is to say, is the aim of the Summer School missionary work, or is it to spread the light of general knowledge in the ranks of the faithful? If it is missionary work, then paid teachers, paid speakers, are useless. A man cannot speak for his God for money, but if the object is general education it is a different

Our idea of Catholic Summer Schools may be different from others, but as it is we give it. Let a place of meeting be selected within easy reach of a large section of country. There can be held discussions on Church doctrine, lectures, not by laymen, but by the prelates and eloquent priests of the country. Let their theme be the history and theology of the Roman Catholic Faith. This is our ideal of a Summer School and, we believe, the only proper one. The other ologies can be relegated to the outside world. A Summer School should be a /gathering where non-Catholics can have an opportunity of studying the proofs of our faith outside the walls of a church. As for paid teachers or lecturers, the proposition is ridiculous. The work of conversion can only spring from love.

LOOKING FOR THE SPOILS.

" From the moment the Liberals attained to power it was stated with confidence that an investigation would be held into the management of the Montreal post office. It had been all too notorious for many years that this institution had been the hotbed of political intrigue. The authority of those who should have had the supreme power, so far as the internal management was concerned, was set aside, and the government at Ottawa transformed the institution into a political machine, for the

purpose of furthering their interests." The above is from the columns of the Witness, and it is certainly a matter of regret that that heretofore independent paper should allow itself to be used as the catspaw of politicians hungering for properly used; but, with such guaranthe spoils. In matters pertaining to public affairs the cry of the partisan should be suppressed, and we are surprised that our contemporary should lend its columns to that class of politician, the lowest of a l, those men who are Conservative or Liberal for revenue dowed, organized and conducted, not in Church which through the ages has ever only. The writer should bear in mind the words of the Saviour, "Condemn not lest you yourselves be condemned," and not rush to the front with a condemnafory article when there are as yet no facts on which to base the action.

There is a great deal of sentimental talk about British fair play, but in the recent investigations ordered from Ottawa this has been an element decidedly lacking. Foremost in ignoring this unwritten law has been the Witness. Warden Onimet, of St. Vincent de Paul. has been suspended, it is true, but why

quendo and dark nints. It would appear from Thursday's Witness that the same spirit is to show itself in connection with the post office. Every man deserves a fair chance, and surely the officials of the post office who have served their country faithfully for years deserve this of the public and the press.

BED AND BOARD PROTEST-ANTISM.

We are in receipt of a communication touching the doings of a man styling himself the Rev. L. P. Coté. He claims. according to the press reports, to be a priest who had been snatched from the burning. A man of parts who had seen the error of his ways. His subject of course is "Romanism," and his talk the usual vituperation. But it is not the man who is so much to be laughed at or to be pitied. It is to be hoped that the All Merciful will show him the terrible abyse on which he stands and direct his steps back into the true fold. To understand the depth of the hatred of these people of the True Church, it is only needful to quote the bills which they have placarded over Quebec; one is as follows :--

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

Rev. L. P. F. Coté, D.V., will speak in the Baptist Church. East Templeton, in the French and English languages, next Sunday, July 25th, 1897. Subject-Services at 11 a.m. and Romaniam."

Dinner and tea will be provided for those who come a distance. And any person wishing to stay over night may do so, as provision will be made. Come early and don't miss this treat.

Yours truly, STEPHEN MAHONEY,

And who is Stephen Mahoney? He must be a bright specimen of a pastor, Beds furnished as well as food! "Rev." Mr. Cote has indeed a dismal prospect

This same Mr. Cote has been speaking in Rockland, Ont. A crowd of Catholics gathered around the church where the man was holding service, anxious to give him practical proof of the estimate in which they held him, but he succeeded in making his escape. But one funny incident in all this is the magnanimous part taken by Mr. W. C Edwards, M. P. He called a meeting of the people of Rockland, and said that the preacher was protected by the British law of tree speech. Mr. Edwards ought really to try and find out what "British" free speech really means.

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

"Catholic Secondary Education" and the best methods to pursue in improving its status will continues to shooth the attention of the Catholic Press of the United States. What applies to the schools of the United States to a great extent'is applicable to Canada. Thus with the exception of the Catholic High School of Philadelphia and Creighton College of Omaha, there are no free secondary schools for Catholics in all the States, and free secondary education is almost equally circumscribed in the Dominion. To a great extent a boy, should he desire to climb higher in the path of education than afforded by the facilities accorded by the regular day schools, has either to pay or else depend on charity for the privilege. That is the truth of the matter, and it is just as well that it should be known. There are sufficient provisions for university education. but the present puzzle is how to bridge the gulf between the common school and the final educational course. Father Marphy, President of the Holy Ghost College of Pittsburg, has the following to say in regard to the subject in the columns of the Sacred Heart Review :-

"Every Catholic who owns a dollar has the power and the duty of putting higher education within the reach of our people, in the only way in which it can be done, that is, by endowing directly or indirectly institutions of learning. Here comes the question: How endow establishments of secondary education in the present state of things, seeing that they are nearly all in the hands of religious orders? To this it may be replied that no religious order could expect to receive endowments without giving satisfactory guarantees that they would be tees, there is no reason why a religious order would not be trusted as well as any other board of trustees. Personally, we would like to see established amongst us what have made the greatness of other countries and peoples, and what are doing the same all around us here for non-Catholics, that is, some colleges ensection, but under the public eye and for the public good. The orders will know how to take care of the special interests confided by divine Providence to their care. Some of them would, perhaps, be glad to be relieved of the burden which the education of outsiders puts upon them. The stronger ones would, probably, in presence of competition, concentrate a number of their small collegiate departments in one or two real colleges. As few independent colleges would open once more to our laity the profession of teaching, from which they are now practically excluded. But if the required enamong Catholics of means to send their sons to the fashionable non-Catholic seats of learning. It is certain that if the Catholic brains and money that are now contributing to the support and same of non Catholic colleges were concentrated in our own, our position in this matter of secondary education would be far superior to what it is. The bodies that conduct our colleges could, with proper encouragement, afford to provide themselves with better equipment, better apparatus, better teachers, better programmes of studies, and thereby secure better results. It is from the plateau of secondary education that the proper stimulus can be given to the masses in the parochial schools; it is from thence, too, that must be derived the select forces of the university."

PECULIAR LEFISLATION.

The National Alliance for the Increase of the French Population is the result of the wave of irreligion and impiety which the Masons of France has forced on their unhappy country. No religion in schools, the priesthood scoffed and laughed at, and materialism ruling where the lessons of Christ were formerly taught, is working the destruction of the nation. The sacred instinct of motherhood is wanting and the germ of patriotism which makes a man anxious to father citizens for his country's good has vanished from unhappy Gaul. The new society has been formed to make women and men Christian and Catholic, not by teaching the tenets of Christ, but by legislation. Again materialism, again the square and compass of the Mason. Here is what they are doing, as told in the columns of an exchange: The alliance has proposed formally

that the legislators shall inscribe in

the law, as the Finance Minister and his predecessors have suggested, the principle of the reduction of taxation in proportion to the number of children, and that that principle shall be largely applied in all the financial laws." year ago, when the alliance proposed for the first time this project to the Budget Committee, it was received with a sort of benevolent pity, but since then the Finance Minister has put himself on the side of the alliance, and has publicly asserted that the results of the last census have confirmed the Government in the opinion that every project and reform in the assessment of taxes ought to include, now more than ever, a considerable reduction in favor of large families. The alliance, however, has now gone a step further, and has come to the conclusion that the reduction of taxation on hehalf of large families, referred to by M. Cocherie, is not enough, and they accordingly demand that an exceptional surtax shall be levied on families where the number of servants exceeds that of the children. The present Government scheme proposes to lay a surtax on all families who have servants, but this, it is claimed, would not attain the object aimed at, for if people have numerous children it is natural and even necessary that they should have servants to take care of them. This injustice might be To Sir Wilfrid has fallen the duty of the surtax tamilies where the number of servants exceeds that of the children, for in that case it would really be the rich who would have to pay the impost. According to the National Alliance, all tamilies having more than three children should be completely exempt from the tax. Dr. Bertilion who has recently issued a manifesto upon the subject, concludes as follows:—"Some people cry out, 'Oh, that is not much,' and say that such a measure would constitute a pecuniary advantage sufficient to pay for the education of a child. This may be so, but it would at least have the advantage of being fair; above all, it would have the merit of spreading among the people the warning that the country is perishing for want of births, and respect, gratitude and protection are due to large families -two points which the immense majority of our tellow-countrymen appear to ignore profoundly." It is suggested also that in calculating the minimum value of habitations liable to this tax account must not only be taken of the rent of house or rooms, but also of the number of people living in them. For example, in Paris, if a lodging of 500 fancs per an num, that is to say, some two or three rooms, is occupied by six persons father, mother and four children-it is a proof of poverty and misery. If, on the contrary, an apartment of the same yearly value is occupied by one person only, it is a proof that this occupant is in easy circumstances, and, therefore, should not share in any reduction of taxes. Of nearly 650,040 lodgings of less than 500 francs rent in Paris, which are thus exempt from all taxation, more than half are occupied by people who can in no way claim to be povertystricken. It would be, therefore, unfair and unjust to grant them any reduction of taxation.

The C. P. A. and the A. P. A., these vile excresences of bigotry and prejudice, are respectfully asked to read the following extract from a speech by Rev. Dr. George W. Pepper, one of the best known Methodist divines on the continent. It is a stirring appeal for justice for the the interests of any particular order or fought the battle for humanity and liberty :-

"A thousand memories, a thousand events, a thousand festivities, which the genius of history has written with a pencil of light, protest against the slander that Irish Catholics, or the Catholics of any nationality, are not friends of liberty. I appeal to history. Listen to the words of the Irish Catholic parlia-ment of 1689, We hereby declare that it is the law of this land that no man shall ever again be persecuted for his religion. The hallowed hearts of Wallace and of Bruce were embalmed in the spices of Catholic Rome. When a body of Highnas peen suspended, it is true, but why downers are beyond reach of Catholics. Since the frost is more (nan downers are beyond reach of Catholics. Since the frost is more (nan downers are beyond reach of Catholics. Since the frost is more (nan downers are beyond reach of Catholics. Since the frost is more (nan downers are beyond reach of Catholics. Since the frost is more (nan downers are beyond reach of Catholics. Since the frost is more (nan downers). Since the frost is more (nan downers) and the first is more (nan downers) and the first is more (nan downers). Since the frost is more (nan downers) are beyond reach of Catholics. Since the frost is more (nan downers) are beyond reach of Catholics. Since the first is more (nan downers) are beyond reach of Catholics. Since the first is more (nan downers) are beyond reach of Catholics. Since the first is more (nan downers) are beyond reach of Catholics. Since the first is more (nan downers) are beyond reach of Catholics. Since the first is more (nan downers) are beyond reach of Catholics. Since the first is more (nan downers) are beyond reach of Catholics. Since the first is more (nan downers) are beyond reach of Catholics. Since the first is more (nan downers) are beyond reach of Catholics. Since the first is more (nan downers) are beyond reach of Catholics. Since the first is more (nan downers) are beyond reach of Catholics. Since the first is more (nan downers) are beyond reach of Catholics. Since the first is more (nan downers) are beyond reach of Catholics. Since the first is more (nan downers) are beyond reach of Catholics. Since the first is more (nan downers) are beyond reach of the first is more (nan downers) are beyond reach of the first is more (nan downers) are beyond reach of the first is more (nan downers).

indirect ones, such as the form ation of heroic Presbyterians emigrated to Ire-prises and scholarchips in and the in-creased patronage of existing colleges.

There is a growing tendency in the Hugue-Presch testimony, When the Huguethe Catholics of the country. Hear French testimony, When the Hugue-nots were driven from Franca they found a magnificent shelter in Ireland, and today their descendants are prosperous. Hear Germany, When the German Protestants were driven from the Palatinate hey were cordially welcomed by the Catholics of Limerick, of whom the Emboys and the Hecks became the founders of American Methodsism.' When Queen Mary stained the streets of London and Bristol with blood, the Catholic corporation of Dublin took seventy two houses brought over the persecuted, and clothed fed and protected them. Hear the testi-mony of the English Unitarians: 'We ought not to forget that the Catholic Association of Ireland recommended our cause to Ireland in an address drawn up by Mr. O'Connell. To them we are under great obligations. Let us testify our sense of these obligations by supporting their cause '.

"Bp. Mathew Simpson, the companion and eulogist of the pure souled Abraham Lincoln, a Methodist, and an honor to Christianity, says, 'I heard Cardinal Manning in London declare that had it not been for John Wesley and his preaching of justification by faith, no man can tell to what depth of degradation England would have runk.' Why, then, all these stale stories of Catholics being inimical to American liberty? Why this shower of slander? Why this inquisi tion into a man's religious belief? The world looks on with scandalized astonishment. Sheridan, Corooran, Meagher, Sherman, illustrious commanders of our armies, I am glad ye are dead.

Pay no attenion to the wild and wicked slanders of men assuming the sacred name of ministers, who are using all their resources to revive the horrors of the French revolution by frantic appeals to religious prejudice."

Special hotel rates can be had by excursionists remaining over Sunday, at Plattsburg, N.Y.

MONTREAL is about to receive Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of the Dominion, with special honors, to mark its sense of appreciation of the manner in which he represented Canada at the great jubilee and in France. The ovation is only what Sir Willrid deserves, for he has certainly shown himself the peer of the colonial statesmen who hastened to lay their homage at the foot of the throne. In contemplating the reception to Sir Wilfrid one is naturally brought to think of Sir John Macdonald. Both men belong to the class of nation makers known as great, but the talents of each are diametrically opposed. Sir John Macdonald was the builder of the nation and it is to him is due the cohesiveness of the Canadian Confederacy and its prosperous progress. Sir Wilfrid could not have done what the father of Confederation achieved, but his talents have come into bold relief when as a skilful pilot he directs the ship of the Dominion through the troubled waters of statecraft and diplomacy. Sir John designed the ship, built it and made it an established fact. navigating it on waters hitherto unexplored by its first captain. Sir John was distinctly Canadian in his aspirations, while Sir Wilfrid has shown himself to be imbued with somewhat more of the Imperial spirit.

MRS. FULTON, of Savannah, Ga., is one of the type of advanced women our cousins across the line are so proud of. Many of them are divorcees and those who are not hold such peculiar views on the variety of questions which are agitating the American community that right thinking people must have some doubts as to their sanity. This Mrs. Fulton is out to beat the record. She comes out flatfooted in favor of lynching and think it is nature's justice. It is such women as these who are sapping the foundations of American nationality. No one can respect a female who can deliberately champion such a brutally murderous system. Educated Americans must indeed blush for some of their

THE President of the French Republic is to visit Russia. Then will be seen meeting the extreme of despotism and liberalism. And both fear the assassin's dagger, the Czar from those who want to be free, and the Chief of the Republic from those who do not know how to use their freedom. It is the old story. Eliminate religion, give way to scepticiem and materialism, and it means a lapse into barbarism. The Illuminati and Freemasons of France watching an opportunity to kill their chief citizen and the Nihilists of Russia seeking to kill their tyrant. Neither know God, and, therefore, what else can be expected of them.

IT is said that Methodism is losing its strength in England, due mainly to the ochversion of many of its followers to the Catholic faith. This must be a terrible reflection for Chiniquy and others of that ilk who now at the end of their lives still find in front of them the rock of St. Peter unriven and inviolate. Poor people, it is only to be hoped that the Lord in his mercy will make these unfortunate men see the erro; of their ways before they are finally swallowed up in

ALL writers agree that liquor in cold countries, where the frost is more than

of death. The Klondike region is one of its inception its power has been felt all these, and the Federal authorities, for over the civilized world. No subject is the sake of humanity, if nothing else, should be careful to see that none is admitted there. The district should be placed under the Territories liquor law, and this would enable the local authorities to make better head way against the evil. The Federal authorities have only thus by the contact of great minds throw to sek the people at Regins to take the still more light on the path of art, menecessary action for it to be done at

ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN is in favor of the Manitoba farmers going more into the cattle raising business than they do at present. He has a high opinion of the French and Swiss as settlers. as they are good farmers, industrious and devoted children of the Church. They also agree well with the Canadian. His Lordship does not advise the people of Quebec leaving their Province for the Northwest, but he prefers to see the latter than that they should sink their identity in the United States.

DISPATCHES from Washington state that the tide of immigration to the United States has never been as low as it is now. The number of arrivals from all countries, according to treasury statistics, in the last fiscal year was 230 832, a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of 112,435. The lightest immigration of any previous year was in 1895, when the number from all countries was 279,948. The year of heaviest immigration was the first of the period beginning with 1882, when arrivals numbered 788,992. In the entire period of Federal supervision 7,432,016 immigrants have entered the United States.

Wonders will never cease, and every recurring day brings news of still greater strides being made in the paths of science and mechanics. At the Brussels exhibition there is shown an improved railway train running an oval track three miles in circumference which daily swirls 100 people at a time through space at the satonishing rate of nearly two miles a minute. The inventor, M. Behr, spent £30,000 in laying down the system. He looks forward confidently to the day when his plan will be adopted on the great trunk lines of Europe, and says that it will be quite possible to attain a speed of even 150 miles an hour without any rick of derailment. Of course, the motor power in the new system is elec-

WHEREVER the P. P. A. and the C. P. A. are campant there will you see violence and outrage. They are the Pagans of Protestantism. They cry to Catholics Luther or the Sword " and they are not like the Pagans who led by fanaticism had the courage of conviction and played the game of war boldly. The Pagans of the old time conquered wherever possible by the sword. The P. P. A., that is the Pagan Protective Association of modern America, prefer the use of other cowardly weapons. Take as an example "The Knights of Death," of Bangor, Me. They disclaim any connection with the P. P. A., but incidentally mention that it is under their distinguished protection. So fa their nefarious work have been confined to the posting of placards on St. Mary's Catholic School of Bangor, threatening the building and all it contains with death and dynamite. The Pagan Protection Association ought to study the ancient Pagan and learn from him at least the attributes of courage.

THERE is considerable discussion going forward in the Irish press relative to the proposed visit to Ireland of the Duke and Duchess of York. The London Universe has the following to say:-

But what are the facts? Ireland is almost absolutely indifferent to the Duke of York's intended visit. The National ists, the great bulk of the population. have experience of the uselessness of a royal visit to their country; the Unionists are in their hearts disgusted because Jubilee honors have not been showered on the proposers of loyal addresses to Queen Victoria, and because the hint has been conveyed to them that no addresses or demonstrations of a party character will be acceptable to the Duke of York. This last is the unkindest cut of all. If there be anything of which the Unionist Protestant is convinced it is that he is a better citizen and a much superior person to his Nationalist fellow; and his equality with the bulk of his countrymen being inferentially admitted by royalty is an unheard-of insult and intolerable grievance. If the visit of the Duke of York be conducted on the lines laid down above, it can be productive of little harm, and may do some good. Its effect, however, will be in any case slight and temporary.

Don't forget the True Witness excursion to Plattsburg, on Saturday, August 21. Tickets good to go on regular trains on Saturday and return Saturday evening, Sunday morning, Monday morning and Monday evening. Tickets having been placed at the small figure of \$1.25, can be secured at the office of the TRUE WITNESS, where all information can be

THE sixty-seventh annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will commence its ses-

debarred from discussion and the papers read embrace a range as wide as the world of science. Its great aim is to make the geniuses of the Empire acquainted with one another, give them an opportunity of exchanging views, and chanical science and metaphysics. In fact its purpose cannot be better expressed than in the following words, quoted from the rules of organization of this truly great body of men :--

"A British Association for the Advancement of Science should be founded, having for its objects to give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to scientific inquiry, to obtain a greater degree of national attention to the objects of science, and a removal of those disadvantages which impede its progress, and to promote the intercourse of the cultivators of science with one another, and with foreign philosophers."

Rev. Canon Doyle, of Ramsgrange, in the South of Ireland, in a recent sermon, referred to the bicycle craze now extending to the circles of women, in the following terms:-

"There is not a girl or woman in Ireland who does not feel in her conscience that the use of the cycle is unbecoming, indelicate, and dangerous for females.

As a result, he has become the target of the English and Irish Cycling Press, but this has not affected the Reverend Canon in his crusade against the wheel-

CORRESPONDENCE

EXCURSION TO THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

SIR.-I noticed with pleasure in your paper that you were holding an excursion to the celebrated Catholic Summer School. So much has been heard of this institution all over the continent, that Montreal Catholics ought to be proud that their paper has flung its banner to the breeze and invited all to journey with it there. Again, it is a fine opportunity for non-Catholics to pay a visit and see what Catholics are able and willing to do in their respective development. It would be a mistake, I thick. if Catholics in general would pass with indifference the Summer School. Hoping that your efforts will be seconded in an enthusiastic and large attendance, Yours respectfully,

E. J BROWNE. Montreal, August 17, 1897.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,-The invasion of Mount Royal Park by a class of fiends in human form is a matter which should receive the immediate consideration of the Parks and Ferries committee. There is no disputing the fact that there is not sufficient protection afforded to citizens wno avail themselves of the park during the summer months, and no better proof of this fact is needed than the numerous complaints that have been made by the public; yet little if any notice has been taken by the members of the committee. The arrest and conviction of one of those fiends, on Tuesday last, will serve as a lesson to those who may have escaped the law.

The public is indebted in no small measure to the head sergeant of the park, Mr Thos. McNulty, for his efforts to rid the park, at the risk of his life, without any assistance on the part of the Chief Ranger, or the Parks and Ferries committee, of this class of depraved humanity. It is therefore to be hoped that the question of protection to those who visit our park will receive immediate consideration by the Parks and Ferries committee. Should the committe fail to see their way clear to afford that protection that citizens are taxed for, I would suggest that the committee have signs placed at the various entrances of the park, notifying the public of the danger that may happen them should they promenade through the Park.

PERSONAL.

Rev. J. Lonergan, P.P., St. Bridget's Church, is registered at the St. Leon Springs Hotel.

Judge Purcell of the Circuit Court is spending part of his vacation at the Island House, Roberval. F. J. Collins, insurance agent, has re-

turned to the city, much recreshed, after a three weeks sojourn at Cacouna.

Rev. Father Schelfault, C.SS.R., P.P., St. Ann's Church, left on Sunday, 15th, ior Valley field, to conduct a week's retreat for the secular priests of that diocese.

All knowledge which comes from books comes indirectly by reflection and by echo; true knowledge grows from a living root in the thinking soul; and what ever it may appropriate from without it takes by being assimilated into a living organism, not by a mere borrowing. Professor Blackie.

If, invisible ourselves, we should follow a single human being through a day of his life, and know all his secret thoughts and hopes and anxieties, his prayer and tears and good resolves, his passionate delights and struggles against temptation, we should have poetry enough to fill a volume.—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Often one has the feeling of a truth about which one has no opinion, and then it is probable that conduct may be guided by what is felt rather than by distinct thought on the subject. There are even very serious matters and important questions in which the deciding ideas ought to come from the feelings. If they come from any other, quarter all

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 1897.—It is interesting to note the waves of expression that will ruffle the surface of current literature when a pebble of com ment has been tossed into the depths. Not long ago, something was said of "the priest in literature," and the first word was all that was needed to create a stir. I was glad of the opportunity to have my say, and I now find myself in very good company. Much more strongly than I would put myself on record, editcourtesy-some few have remonstrated with me. There were no priests, however, among these latter. They, as a of them in Donahoe's) "the most manly, the freest from vapid pietism," of all men, and not all their patient consideration for the innocently offending can reconcile them to beholding themselves held up to public view as such "backboneless"-I quote Mr. Adams once The Government Issue New Regulations more-creatures as the clergy of fiction. I beg Miss Kenna's pardon that I must again refer to her work for an example of a priest who is not an honor nor an omament to the Church's earnest work-em. Father Salvator (the hero of "Out of the Darkness," the sixth of her sketches "In the Parish of the Sacred as they run through the Catholic World) is a sickly, old, sentimentalist, womanish, repining, craving the impossible, regretting-when it comes to plain truth-the choice he made in youth and

as a good man—but he is none the less AN INSULT TO THE PRIESTLY IDEAL.

the work to which he has given his life.

To be sure, he is altogether unnatural, a

girl's inexperienced conception of a man

whom she would fain have others accept

Why-if there ever had been such a priest-drag him out of his foolish repinings, and away from his tea pot and am and brown bread-how "sweet" a picture of a man's refreshment!-and his puling interchange of platitudes and worn out sentimentalities with the impossible loseph, to the cruel mockings and calm judgment of a world that knews better? Why will Miss Kenns throw away her talents and waste her carefully evolved word-groups upon either loverick or disappointed pricets? I fully believe that she has no idea of doing either of these very foolish things. She tried in Father Salvator to give us the pen-portrait of a faithful, patient, wormout and failing priest, in a gloomy hour. She has forgotten that his lifework would have prepared him to meet such an hour as a man and a priest-a union in which there is indeed strength. There would have been a dignity in his sadness and a patience in his struggle with it, that would have prevented such a longing for "the flesh pots of Egypt" as is here presented. Or, if he lacked all this, if he was a silly old simpleton, what place had be in the records a Catholic makes of a priest of God? There it is in a nutshell. That there are priests who fall short in many ways, there can be no doubt. But we are not "realists" to whom and from whom nothing is sacred. Of such failures, the less said the better. And the next worst thing in fiction to a bad priest is a weak, silly unmanly priest. Truly in writing of the most delicate and intricate matters, we any daily see the exemplification of the old adage as to the intruders "where angels fear to tread." It is because your it has already become coming-nay, it has already become a very serious consideration—this trifling of Catholics with the priest in tiction.
I again beg Miss Kenna's pardon, for

I see the good intention and I see the merit of her work. The more earnestly do I ask it, because I think there was a misconception in certain quarters of my warning to her-or, rather, my suggestion as to the evidence of any imitatiou of any other writer. I admire Ian Mac-laren with my whole heart, and my very admiration leads me to the firm conviction that there is but one Ian Maclaren, and that his style, no matter how skilfully assumed, will never set well on any other pen. Far from condemning Miss Kenna's choice of a model, I meant to convey the idea that to form her own style would be both easier and better than to strive to acquire that of a master in his own line. I hope I am understood in this matter.

CATHOLIC LITERATURE.

In course of time—when is that, by-theby ?-we will bring to the fore in clearest light a truth thas appears to be only dawning on many, and that has not as yet formulated the terms of expression needed to exactly convey it to all. Why should there be so much, and such unsatisfactory, discussion, and instruction and suggestion as to "a Catholic literature"? Is not all "good" literature "Catholic"? If it is not "Catholic" it is not "good", for all that is good—in art, in literature, in science, in social life, in domestic intercourse, in religion, in everything—is Catholic. The degree of its merit, also, varies as to its nearer approach to, or farthest deflection from, Catholic truth as it underlies, and will forever underlie, all that the Lord God Creator controls. What is good literature? A setting forth of truth, purity, honesty and honor, all that is beautiful, atrengthening, vivifying and instructive against evil. Sometimes, the very depiction of evil in its true aspect is an agent for good-but these cases are rare and few need such medicine-but the whims and oddities of a depraved taste in an occasional critic, which exalts for a brief space the unworthy, does not apply to such depictions and does not alter the real standard of "good" literature. And was not that standard formed upon Catholic principles? Was it not Catholicity that preserved and elucidated and aided to the best of literature through the ages when Catholicity was the only "light of the world" indeed? Be true, be natural, be pure and fearless, unaffected and modestly sincere, and such literature as the expression of new thoughts in such a mannier, will produce, will certainly be of the best and Catholic. It is the foolish Park and Island ours pass within a few effort of some of our Catholic writers to yards of the Monastery.

suit the "elegant tastes" of non-Catholics that has produced any doubt of ability or of success. There was a time when everyone quoted Colonel Crockett's rule of hie: "Be sure you're right; then go shead!" A little application of it to the practical purposes of life in a literary way would do no harm in these days of the close of the nineteenth century. There is too much dependence on the various primers and guides as to taste, expediency, the demand of the public, and the requirement of the publisher. How on earth are we to get hold of anything new, if we only get what is written to order? Take hold of Colonel Crockett's life line, and strike out boldly. But be sure to keep hold of it. Never 'go ahead" until your are "sure you're right." True, you may make a mistake, than I would put myself on record, edit-but if you do you will soon find it out and may rectify it. The "good objector" —a Presbyterian elder, they say, once court by—some few have remonstrated the fact that he was a good objector—is always on hand, and there is a world of meaning and a firmament of new lights class, are (se Henry Austin Adams says in the objections he offers, to the earnest and honest worker in literature, Catholic or non-Catholic. SARA TRAINER SMITH.

THE KLONDIKE AGAIN.

Governing Operations in the District

OTTAWA, Aug. 14.—Following are the amended regulations governing gold mining in the Yukon:-

"That the regulations governing the disposal of placer mining claims along the Yukon River and its tributaries in the Northwest Territories, established by order in Council, be amended by provided that entry can only be granted for alternate claims, bar diggings and dry diggings, and that the other alternate laims be reserved for the Crown, to be cisposed of by public auction, or in such manner as may be decided by the Minister of the Interior.

That the penalty for tres assing upon a claim reserved for the Crown be the immediate cancellation by the Gold Commissioner of any entry or entries which the person trespassing may have obtained, whether by original entry or purchase, for a mining claim, and the refusal by the Gold Commissioner of the acceptance of any application which the person trespassing may at any time make for claims; and that in addition to such penalty the Mounted Police. upon a requisition from the Gold Commissioner to that effect, may take the necessary steps to eject the trespasser

"That upon all gold mined on the claims referred to in the regulation for the government of placer mining along the Yukon River and its tributaries, a royalty of 10 per cent. shall be levied and collected by officers, to be appointed for the purpose, provided that the amount mined and taken from a single claim does not exceed \$500 per week, and in case the amount mined and taken from any single claim exceeds \$500 per week there shall be levied and collected a royalty of 10 per cent, upon the amount so taken out up to \$500, and upon the excess or amount taken from any single claim over \$500 per week there shall be levied and collected a royalty of 20 per cent, such royalty to form part of the consolidated revenue, and to be account ed for by the officers who collect the same in due course.

auch royalty shall be collected, and the persons who shall collect the same, Cac una and you may learn. shall be provided for by regulations to be made by the Gold Commissioner, and that the Gold Commissioner be and is hereby given authority to make such

regulations and rules accordingly.

That default in payment of such royalty, if continued for ten days after notice has been posted upon the claim in respect of which it is demanded, or in the vicinity of such claim by the Gold Commissioner or his agent, shall be followed by the cancellation of the

That any attempt to defraud the Crown by witholding any part of the revenue thus provided for by making false statements of the amount taken out may be punished by cancellation of the claim in respect of which fraud or false statements have been committed or made; and that in respect of facts as to such traud or false statement or non-payment of royalty, the decision of the Gold Commissioner shall be final."

Another order in Council reads as fol-

"Whereas clause 7 of the regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon River and its tributaries in the Northwest Territories, established by order in Council of the 21st of May, 1897, provides that if any person shall discover a new mine, and such discovery shall be established to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner, a claim for 'bar diggings,' 750 feet in length, may be granted; and whereas the intention was to grant a claim 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for 'bar diggings,' His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon River and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above grant to a discoverer may apply to creek and river claims instead of to 'bar dig.

C. M. B. A.

its second convention in this city on the go dashing over rocks, now skimming by 24th inst. The session will open in Seminary Hall, 1717 Notre Dame street, rowly escaping a fence, and so on to the on Tuesday, 24th, at 9.30 a.m. The Advisory Board is busy making preparations to give a true fraternal reception to the officers, representatives of branches and visiting brothers.

A bazaar, under the auspices of the Religion of the Precious Blood, is now going on at the Monastery, Notre Dame de Grace, the proceeds of which will be applied to improving the present buildings. The bazaar will remain open for the balance of the week. A grand banquet will be held, at which a number of clergy and laity will be present. The

LIFE AT CACOUNA.

OUR NAMBLER GIVES AN INTERESTING PRO TRAYAL OF IT.

lome Frainrib of the Amusements Blas Club-Children's Picnies and Bell-Ringing Parties Seem to Stand Out Fromemily.

"The summer of our joys" having rrived, I, like the rest of mankind, resolved unto myself to hie away to some pastoral quietness and seek peace from the city's toils and daily tribulations, in but some know better and look susthe stillness of the country, and commune with verdant nature. I retired from the arena of the litterateurs for a space and here I am back again, done to a brown, heavier, and awfully sorry to be at work again. I enjoyed myself and was thoroughly satisfied that to seek it elsewhere than at a summer re-

Cacouna was the place I selected for the honor, no matter how doubtful, of entertaining me, and incidentaly I discovered that it is a miniature Cork. Why, it's almost filled with Irish people. One meets them everywhere, and after awhile begins to wonder if there are any left at home. They are nice people, too. Full of life and galety, and the jolly vivacity that distinguishes the people of the Emerald Isle fairly bubbles out of them. When one thinks of the serious Englishman, the hustling American, the stolid German and the challow Frenchman. one wonders what a dull sort of a place the world would be it there were no Irishmen to liven it up. And there's the secret of Cacouna's livelinear.

Ttravelled to Cacouna by boat, and this is the pleasantest way, if you have lots of time and do not mind a few hours on the water. The trip down the river below Quebec is well worth the time spent. The north shore is one unbroken chain of mountains, occasionally a little stream winds down to the river and its course looks like a streak of silver against. the sombre back ground. Here and there is a small hamlet snugly nestled away on the rocks, and surely their inhabitints must live good lives. Quiet, and without distraction to lead them away from the ultimate end of all things. And vet of the many who entertain such a thought but few would care to reside in any one of these places. Life's distractions are too alluring for the many. Down by the mountainous shore and acress the wide river we travelled to River du Loup and our journey was finished with a pleasant drive to Cacouna. farrived in the dark, and on thinking over it afterwards I realized what an awful calamity I averted by this. To explain: There is a superabundance of the fair sex and a scarcity of mankind at Cheouna. Now, if it had got abroad that a nice young man-that's me-was driving down the street there would have been a rush of young ladies to the hotel door, and, as it is a narrow entrance, there would surely have been an accident. I afterwards learned that the arrival of a "man" is quite an event and formulaes subject for conversation for

There were many Montrealers at the hotel and they were enjoying themselves thoroughly. There was an institution call d "The Bluff Club" which was a very popular affair and it occupied morn, noon and night to thoroughly enter into the spirit of this institution. I cannot "That the times and manner in which | permit mysell to give away the object of this Club, but ask anybody that was at

St. Patrick's was represented by Rev. Fathers Driscoll and Aylward. The for mer, with his souff box and humor, kept everybody in good humour, Father Driscoll organized a picnic for the children, which was a wonderful success. And such dear children, too, at daybreak they awoke and that settled everybody else's slumbers. The dear little voices formed quite a heavenly chorus, some wished that they really were in heaven, but it was'nt appreciated. If one escaped the children another punishment awaited him. At seven o'clock an ogre that rang a bell tramped from one end of the hall to the other and that settled your slumbers in real earnest.

One of the great pleasures of Cacouna is buckboard driving, and a drive on one of these concerns is indeed an experience. A few boards nailed on four wheels constitute the concern, a horse is added to complete the affair. And such horses. A more funny travesty on the noble animal could not be imagined. A framework of bones with a little leathery skin thrown on and the inside stuffed with grass or some other cheap material, and there's your horse. At first glance one thinks that the horse will topple over but they manage to stand all right. The roads are "on the rocks" all right, there can be no doubt of that. A short drive leads one to believe that all the rocks in the country have been gathered and dis tributed on the roads. Beyond these few incoveniences driving is a very pleasant pastime. The drives are very nice, cape cially the one to River du Loup Point. Part of the way is through a pine wood, and it is well worth a visit. Shady trees rise up on each side, and on a warm day the aroma arising from the pines is exquisite. Another great feature of the place is a buckboard race. The wooden-looking horses can travel and they make good time when they get started, the trouble is to get some of them started. You fly along the rocky road striking every obstruction and being fairly jolted to pieces, but the excitement is glorious, and one can well imagine how Ben Hur must have felt in his great chariot race The Quebec Grand Council will hold Messala. With rattle and bang on you

There is a beautiful church at Cacouna and the worthy curé devotes his attention to having it among the handsomest buildings of the Province. It has been renovated and the interior arrangements are very good. The hours of service are very convenient and at every Mass there is a large attendance, which is very pleasing. Some people, like the poet, under

the impression that

"The best of all ways
To lengthen your days,
Is to steal a few hours from the night,"

a dreary sepuichral-toned bell rang out. The inhabitants woke one by ene, and, as the sound was intoned in the quiet morning calm, shuddered, and some of them shrank back to bed, and some, braver than the others, lighted their lamps, cautiously opened their doors and peered out into blank darkness. And from across the way the bell's dreary intonation still came. "Ah, it is the schoolbouse bell; there must be a fire," and as this thought broke over one bright genius, he hurriedly made for the schoolhouse to discover where the fire was. He reached there to find-nothing, and the bell's voice was stilled. Some people think that it was a ghostly visitation, piciously at certain young men when the subject is introduced.

Everyhody repairs to the beach after breakfast and basks in the sun until the tide is at proper height to bathe. When the tide is high the bathing is spleudid. The water is salt and wonderfully buoyfind quietness in the summer one must | ant and a dip braces one up. The beach is very safe and accidents are very rare, indeed. At one place there is a large rock which has been worn away until several natural seats have been formed on its hard surface, and it is always the comfortable headquarters of the youthsand maidens. The latter always arrive at the rock with book in hand, but it was but very seldom that I saw anyone reading. It would appear that it is more agreeable to talk, especially when there is an interesting individual, of the opposite sex, of course, to converse with. It's very pleasant to sit on the beach on a clear day. The opposite shore, which is about twenty miles away, stands out sharply against the blue summer sky, the dark mountains contrasting sharply with the light clouds. Off in the north can be seen the sandhills of Tadousac. In the west the Brandy Pots stand out clearly, and farther up the ever changing Pilgrim Islands are seen. These islands appears to be always changing shape. This is owing to their distance and clouds crossing the horizon affect the different changes. Now and then a steamer lazily crawls up, or down, and at this distance it looks like a mere toy. It is beautiful to watch a fleet of railing craft down towards the sea, with all sail set and scudding before the breeze, they look like immense sea gulls swimming over mother sea. Now and then the mist glides up from the gulf and shuts out the opposite shore and in the long watches of the night the mournful sighs of the big fog-horn are heard, warning mariners off daugerous rocks and reefs, where death lurks. In the morning the fog will have cast away again and peace and beauty will again reign over the waters. How liken unto our fives is the mighty river with its calms and storms, its fogs and peace, and its restless waves, as they break on the rocks of the shore. are not more restless than the waves of our days as they roll in to the end of time into the mysterious river of Eter-

Over the rocks and up through the long fields we go and then for a big dinner. After that a drive and in the evenings there are walks, haycarts, progressive eachre parties and many other things to while away the time, and then to bed, tired and worn out with the day's exertions, but only to begin all over again the next morning.

All human things end some time and my vacation was no exception, so I am back again in the dusty down, and instead of mountains I have a daily vista of footsteps with an occasional glimpse of a waving tree as I sit and think and write, and now good day.

The Rev. A. Monselle, P.S.M., who for ten years has had charge of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel in East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, New York, has been recailed to London by cusable. Mr. Dana himself knows better, his superior. Father Monselle's parish- and no doubt he has already given his ioners, with very few exceptions, have been extremely poor Italians, and Father Monselle and his assistants have been much more to their charges than spiritual advisers. The little mission church which he built has become a veritable centre of life. Schools, hospitals, playgrounds, societies for old and young and middle-aged, all sorts of things that tend to elevate the sordid standard of living, the same number. have grown up around the church in the decade since its establishment.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE KLONDYKE. A dispatch to the New York Sun from

Washington says :-At the instance of the Treasury Department the State Department has begun inquiries to ascertain the truth of reports recently received from unofficial sources by Canadian Customs officials on goods imported into the Klondike country from the United States. It was said at the Treasury Department to-day that nothing definite was known by the Government about the reported assessments, and that pending official confirmation or denial no consideration would be given to the question of retaliating on Canada. There is no doubt that retaliation will promptly follow corrobora-tion. The Treasury Department, however, will act within its powers in that regard,

ment of legislation for further reprisals. RETURN OF TWO ARCHBISHOPS.

and recommend to Congress the enact-

Archbishop Ireland, of Minnesota, and Archbishop Keane, former rector of the Catholic University, arrived in New York simultaneously on Thursday last. The latter went to the house of his friend and boyhood companion, Mr. Ryan, of West Seventy second Street. There Archbishop Ireland met him yesterday and was Ireland met him yesterday and was closeted with him for three hours. At the end of that time Archbishop Ireland returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Archbishop Keane started for Washington. Cardinal Gibbons, who has been staying some time at Southampton with the Rev. William S. Kirby, leaves there today, going direct to Baltimore. At least his plan was yesterday to go directly home, but Father Kirby said the Cardinal's plans might at any moment be organized a bell ringing party one night. dinal's plans might at any moment be in the stillness of the "wee sma' hours" changed, since he was taking a rest, and

a ould not be bound by engagements. It is known however, that the Cardinal will arrive in Baltimore before Monday, for he is to meet there Archbishop Keane

nea t week. The purpose of Archbishop Keane's coming to the United States at this time, so lo ug in advance of the meeting of the Bish ps and Archbishops in October, is heliewed to relate to the vacant See of New Orleans. It is understood that Arbish op Kesne will refuse the place, since it is the belief of Archbishop Ireland and others that he can be of more service to the progressive cause in Rome.

INSULTED IN THE ROYAL ARCANUM.

William 1 J. Morris, the ex-convict, who shot and I illed himself in Brooklyn on Friday, añ er making an unsuccessful attempt to kill his wife, still lies in the undertaker 's shop, and may be buried in the papper's ground to day. Morris had his life in ured for \$3,000 in the Royal Arcanum, but the policy is missing, and it may be vitiated through the suicide. The doctors at the Homoropathic Hospital feel con tident that Mrs. Morris will

A POOR R ETURN FOR HIS MONEY. Policy holder No. 5 921 in the Mutual Benefit Life Association, which died in September, 1894, is William L. Strong. The record sho we that he paid \$2,730.70 in premiums. In the division of the reserve fund, which the referee appointed by the Appellate: Division, John H. Rogan, 161 Potter Building, is now ar ranging, policy holder 5 921 would be entitled to \$546.14, and no more out of his \$2,730.70. Referee Rogan said yes terday that he did not know whether policy holder 5,921 could be found in the Mayor's office, at City Hall, or not, but there was internal evidence that pointed that way.

AN EX-POLICEMAN'S SUL IDE.

Patrolman Matthew L. Heileron killed himself in the Thirtieth Street Station. House yesterday by shocting himself in the head. He was addicted to drunkenness, and twice, when in diagrace, had given up his badge, but each time had been saved from the loss of his position by triends. His suicide is partly attributed to remorse for the unhappiness which he had inflicted upon his wife, the edge of the water and out to the now dead, by his drinking hebits, and partly to dread of a coming trial at-Headsquarters on the charge of absence from duty without leave.

THE AMERICAN PHIGRIMACS TO SOURDES.

The fourth annual American pilgrimage to Rome and Lourdes is on the way. In the party are one Bishop, five priests. and thirty laymen. The pilgrims are guided by Mr. and Mrs. Graneis H. Throop, of Brooklyn, and are under the spiritual direction of Right Rev. John J. Hennessy, D.D., Bishop of Wichita, Kan., who accompanies them.

IN MEMORY OF LA STOLE.

The Spiritual Sons of De La Salle are to perpetuate the name of their illustrione founder in this city by putting a memorial altar in St. Patrick's Cathedral. of pure Gothic design, built of white Carrara marble, with onyx pillars. In the reredos will be three niches topped with open spires and surmounted by crosses. These spires will be illuminated with electric lights. In the centre niche will be a statue of the blessed De La Salle in the habit of the Christian Brother. In the other niches will beangels, and around the altar on marbleslabs will be the typical scenes representative of the life and work of De La

The New York Sun is a very ably comducted newspaper, and in point of fast ranks higher than any other daily in the States. Its editorial staff is usually well informed, but now and again it lapses into error. This was noticeable the other day, when, in answer to a query, it credited Martin Luther with being the first to give the bible to Germany, and John Wycliffe to England. This is a most egregious error and almost inexanswerer to queries the proper information. Dr. Alder, in his catalogue, mertions twenty seven different editions of the bible printed before Luther's, and there are two more also known. In the 11th edition of Brockhaus's Berman Cyclor Jia, published at Leipsia in 1868 in 15 volumes, there are noticed 17 editions of the bible in German before the publication of Luther's. The last edition of Chambers' Cyclopadia gives

And the Church Times, an English Protestant paper, on July 26, 1878, speaking of the List of the Bibles in the Caxton Exhibition (South Kensington, 1887,) says: "This catalogue will be very useful for one thing, at any rate, as disproving the popular lie about Luther finding the bible for the first time at Erfurt about 1507. Not only are there very many editions of the Latin Vulgate that exhorbitant duties were being levied long anterior to that time, but there were actually nine German editions of the bible in Caxton Exhibition earlier

st, Greatest Merit Secured by a peculiar Combina-tion, Proportion and Process unknown to others — which naturally and actually produces

d, Greatest Cures Shown by thousands of honest, voluntary testimonials — which

naturally and actually produce

3d, Greatest Sales According to the statements of druggists all over the country.

In these three points Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself.

Sarsaparilla

Is the best—It is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills with Hood's Barasparilla

than 1483, the year of Luther's birth. and at least three more before the end of the century."

And H. Stevens, the Protestant, who atalogued the bibles in the Caxton Exhibition, wrote as follows in the Athenæum of October 6, 1883: "By 1507 more than one hundred Latin bibles had been printed, some of them small and cheap pocket editions. There had been besides thirteen editions of a translation of the Latin Vulgate into German and in other modern languages. .

Among the most interesting additions made (to the Grenville Library in the British Museum) is a nearly complete set of fourteen grand old pre-Luther German bibles, 1460 1518, all in huge tolios except the twelfth, which is in nuarto form.

Touching Wycliffe's claim, the same can be said. Hasn't Sir Thomas More, the great English writer and statesman whom beastly Henry VIII. martyred, nailed that once for all? In his "Dialogues," III., 14, he wrote: "The holy byble was long before Wickliffe's time by vertuous and wel learned men translated into the English tong and by good and Godly people with devotion and soberness wel and reverently read." And in another place the same eminent authority informs us that the clergy kept no bibles from the laity, but such translations as either not yet approved for good reasons or such as are already reproved for naught.

Philip Sheridan, B.G.L.

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THE

ARCHBISHOP'S ACADEMY, 37 ST. MARGARET STRELY

Will Re-open on September 1st,

Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal.

The resonant of the Classic of the CATROLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, and all the other schools under the countral of the Board, will take place of Monday, August loth .

Por all particulars, apply to the Principal or the Director of each school.

John Murphy & Co's

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

August "Chances" 20 percent off

Vests, Sweaters, Bath Gowns, Dressing Gowns, Dicycle Suits, etc.

Holiday Outfits and Summer Clothing,

Big Reductions in Ties. Wash Ties, Four in-Hands, 10c, for 2ic. Wash Ties, all kinds, New Goods, 20c

Silk Ties, all Fresh Goods, 50c, for 25c. NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

A large and varied assortment at regul lar factory prices. Flannelette Shirts, worth 65c, for 49c. Flannelette Shirts, with band, \$100,

English Cambric Shirts, \$1.25, for 89c. Fancy Sateen Shirts, worth \$1.25 for Cream Canvas Shirts, \$1. ones, for 68c.

BARGAINS in Collars, Cuffs, White Shirts, Night.

Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Canes, Waterproofs, etc., etc. GLOVES.

High Quality Gloves at Low Prices. Perfection in Fit and Finish.

A large and well assorted stock to relect from. Ladies' Kid Gloves, in all leading colors and styles, at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 pair. Men's Kid Gloves, all the best makes;

prices 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$2.25

Gloves Repaired Free.

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Best Yet Offered REED ROCKERS \$4.85 Only Regular value \$8.75

We have 5 different patterns equally askood which we will close out at 84.95 each, Special values in all lines of

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We will store your purchases.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 852 Craig Street.

THE FASHIONS.

"Feather plush" garments are heralded by a noted Broadway firm.

Among the new autumn ribbons are fine and beautiful qualities in taffetas, gros grains, velvets, high class fancies, satin plaids, Pompadour patterns, tricolored satin stripes on plain repped ground, and every width from the bebe weave "No. 1" to ribbons from one half to five-eighths of a yard.

New dress trimmings include beautiful sets, complete, that when adjusted look like elaborate braid-work; also stylish military sets-loops, trogs, fourragiers, plastrons, Zouave, and bolero jacket fronts in silk cord or beading or both; drooping woven blouse fronts, sleeve caps, collars of various stylish shapes, fringes, gimps, panels entire and panel ornaments, insertions, Vandykes, wide ceintures, narrow belts and girdles, passementeries in silk and mohair, and many other novel devices for the adorning of gowns, waists, and wraps.

Strong efforts are being made to remove even the pretty little puffs and frills from the tops of dress sleeves, leaving them wholly plain. This is not likely to happen any more than is the return of the one-button glove or the tabooed hoopskirt. There are still a few things which even the ultra fashionable new woman has ceased to tolerate.

The "Princess of Wales" is the name given to a brand new, exceedingly smart. very close rolling silk umbrella of various elegant shades that is almost too handsome, from its silk tasselled handle to its silver stick tip, to do the duty for which it was designed.

Among other models sent over as avant couriers of what is later to prevail in the domain of fashion are handsome polonaise costumes for the autumn and winter, showing very small sleeves, skirts alsahed from hem to belt on each side of the front, close over the hips, full and expanding at the back, with very elegant accessories on the bedice part. Quite frequently the garment fastens on the left shoulder. The stylish redingote costumes open down the fronts, revealing petticoats and vests of the most expensive and elegant satin brocade or satin embossed silk in very beautiful Persian color-mixtures. Bits of this rich textile show as facings to the leaf points of the Bleeves at the wrists and on the side of the battlemented collars.

This autumn the revived Jersey will have a successful inning. These trim, nest, rather smart, and decidedly comfortable garments are a boon to women for many reasons. The former objectionable features of these Jerseys are now removed by the addition of slight trimmings both on bodice and sleeves, and they are thus made no more outlining to the figure in their style than many of the closely adjusted dress waists formed with outlining darts and curving seams. While fitting the figure perfectly, they are the easiest garments imaginable to wear. A finaly fitting waist can be woman needs such a constant supply of selected in twenty minutes, with no pick-me-ups. At the soda fountain countrouble of standing by the hour at the ter nowadays, the normal soda water dress maker's, no choosing of linings, buttons, trimmings, etc. The waist lies before you complete, and this year there are numberless colors, effects and styles to are pumberless colors, effects and styles to are numberless colors, effects and styles to a par with the prevalent digestive-tablet prepared it contains a great deal of all that could be done was to keep her to rub or press the fingers against the prepared it contains a great deal of all that could be done was to keep her to rub or press the fingers against the prepared it contains a great deal of all that could be done was to keep her to rub or press the fingers against the prepared it contains a great deal of all that could be done was to keep her to rub or press the fingers against the prepared it contains a great deal of all that could be done was to keep her to rub or press the fingers against the prepared it contains a great deal of all that could be done was to keep her to rub or press the fingers against the prepared it contains a great deal of all that could be done was to keep her to rub or press the fingers against the prepared it contains a great deal of all that could be done was to keep her to rub or press the fingers against the prepared it contains a great deal of all that could be done was to keep her to rub or press the fingers against the prepared it contains a great deal of all that could be done was to keep her to rub or press the fingers against the prepared it contains a great deal of all that could be done was to keep her to rub or press the fingers against the prepared it contains a great deal of all that could be done was to keep her to rub or press the fingers against the prepared it contains a great deal of all that could be done was to keep her to rub or press the fingers against the prepared it contains a great deal of all that could be done was to keep her to rub or press the fingers against the prepared it contains a great deal of all that could be done was to keep her to rub or press the fingers against the prepared it contains a great deal of all that co choose from. At a celebrated importing house in New York are exhibited an entirely new invoice of the very prettiest and most graceful Jersey models ever manufactured. They show the approved diminutive sleeve puffs, yoke or vest, strapped seams, braided bolero fronts, jacket-bodice fronts, double-breasted styles, buttoning from the left shoulder, box-pleated or Norfolk backs, etc. The price of these various garments is not more than one would pay the dressmaker

for making a waist. Much of the millinery prepared for fashionable watering place wear this year consists of gayly colored straw hats en suite, with a gayly colored costume -for instance, a gown worn at a cele brated summer resort is of pale pink both on skirt and open jacket. The hat kind, are never satisfactory and palatdarker pink silk poppies around the flavor, and when removed from the fruit crown, the flowers toned with drak brown a handful should be tied in a piece of velvet hearts. A bandeau of velvet is set under the brim A costume of deliset under the brim A costume of deliquills shading from mauve to white. A wears a dress of soft, corn colored linen, they are cooked. The skins of all other Obedience must be taught, but we should braided in white, and en suite is a pale common varieties should be removed. never undertake to teach it in the spirit yellow Panama straw hat trimmed with orchid. This tones with a mauve satin should first be put in a wire basket or waist, hooked at the left side in the back, the ends falling to the skirt hem. The so called summer picture hat has, The so called summer picture hat has, fortunately, proved impossible for the majority of people, and the graceful and artistic lines which prove so very un graceful and inartistic when copied by amateurs and sold as "models" at a "sacrifice," appear now only upon the heads where they belong. Perhaps the very prettiest models worn anywhere this summer are the so-called shade hets. summer are the so-called shade hats, matron alike. They are invariably large, and most frequently of Leghorn, and their charm consists of the deft, fascinating way in which their pliable brims are bent to suit each individual face. and the great beauty of the deft of the deft, fascinating way in which their pliable brims are bent to suit each individual face. the great beauty of the flowers used in trimming.

White shirt waists are the most serviceable. They do not fade as the majority of the colored shirts will with waist has tiny clusters of tucks in horizontal groups, and high standing collars and cuffs. One box pleat three inches loosely and closely filled with inch hurried nurse. Hasty combing breaks and cuffs. One box pleat three inches loosely and closely filled with inch hurried nurse. Hasty combing breaks loosely and closely filled with inch hurried nurse. Hasty combing breaks with suger boles obviates all danger of break. The suff embroidered fronts, age. Put the rubber and cover in posi. When it becomes matted, brush out as like a man's shirts, are no longer popular. It is a with the latter loose; fill the much of the tangle as possible and with latter loose; fill the much of the tangle as possible and with a white taffets blouse has scarcely any boiler with warm water to the neck of the fingers carefully separate the hair.

lining, only at the arm size, and a yoke back and front. The fronts are tucked sideways in three-inch deep tucks, which do not come below the bust line. The sleeves are tucked in groups of three for the entire length of the arm. The split waist is used and looks decidedly cool as the points fall away from the wrist.

Narrow velvet ribbon is used on everything. An important cape of old rose silk has rows of black velvet ribbon running down it at intervals of about an inch. Round the shoulder the silk is plaited in so thickly that at the neck nothing is visible except the ribbon.

I'at braid is about the only trimming permissable for travelling dresses. It is durable, stylish and easily brushed and hence is allowable where fussy trimmings would not be. A very noticeable gown from a well known Parisian house is of beige cloth with the skirt trimmed with numerous bands of graduated brown mohair braid, the lower one a hem being about two inches wide and the last one being a mere line. The bodice is almost entirely covered with the braid. The sleeves are quite plain. Gray, brown and blue are the prevailing shades for tourists' suits, but green is also decidedly stylish this season and there are mixed green and black silk parasols and other accessories to match, as in case of belts and chatelaines, so that one choosing this new color will have no trouble to find all the needed accompaniments. A rather dressy travelling costume is of green mixed cheviot trimmed with black mohair braid having a tiny gold edge. The jacket opens at throat over a plaited linen chemisette.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Any fancy work which is done with flosses requires the utmost care to keep the silks from roughening. An ivory thimble is best to use, or one of silver which has been worn smooth by long usage.

Plain cloths, such as heavy satin covers with their damask sheen, are often the jelly, seen now on fashionable dinner tables.

A few drops of alcohol on a cloth are better than soap and water to clean a lamp chimney. Use the soap and water first and apply the alcohol for any spots remaining, and to give a fine polish. The metal work of a lamp can be rubbed bright with its own oil.

Skeleton pillows of some kind of fine out durable netting stretched over a wire frame, are the light and cool head-rests which dealers are offering for the Mexican hammocks.

These are the nights when the wise mother will look very leniently on the child who plays past his bed hour. If part of the long, hot afternoon can be passed in sleep, and the cool, restful evening enjoyed a little later, it will be a beneficial change for the little folk.

It is a reflection on the degeneracy of the times that the modern man and woman needs such a constant supply of that should never be taken into the seems the least popular of the drinks, all with flour. Chocolate should never be was fitful and labored. Doctors' medifad, which amounts to a habit, as pro-nounced nearly as that of liquor or the bicycle. Even the girls and lads go about with their phial box of this, that, or the other tablet, until one wonders where the digestion of our grandfathers has gone.

HINTS ON FRUIT CANNING.

Canned fruit must look as well as taste delicious, and, in order to do this, it must retain its natural flavor and appearance, and be sweetened with granulated sugar. Fruit for canning must be freshly picked, and a little under than over ripe. All berries except strawberries should be large and firm. With these the smaller the better. Black linen, trimmed with a lace insertion, berries, no matter how fine or of what is of light pink straw, with a wreath of able. Cherry pits add much to the cate mauve has a large round hat of way if the core is removed. Cherries mauve satin braid, trimmed with mauve | are richer and handsomer colored if the tulle green velvet, and a cluster of feather syrup is made of half current juice. The skins of green gage plums should be to us may be of the most vital importvery pretty young girl from St. Louis left on and pierced with a fork before If plums and peaches are immersed in pale blue velvet, yellow tulle, green satin | boiling water to loosen the skins, only a hazel buds, and one large purple velvet sew should be treated at once, and these and firmness, and after careful th ught.

Orchid. This tones with a mauve satin should first be put in a wire basket or We must remember that it is the child's sash, carried twice around a very slender sieve. After remaining two minutes or right to be taught the use of money and ouinces. Peaches should be put in syrup as soon as pared, and pears and quinces into cold water, to prevent dis-coloration. Peaches are firmer and richer if allowed to remain over night cate and natural flavor is obtained by cooking the fruit in the jars. This

All old jars should be thoroughly cleansed with soda and boiling water, and the airtightness of every jar should be tested with water before they are filled with the fruit, which should be placed in the jar as fast as it is prepared, alternate sunning and laundering, and placed in the jar as fast as it is prepared, they do not go out of fashion. The land the jar filled to the neck with syrup. latest model for a white cambric shirt A flat bottomed kettle or an ordinary clothes boiler are convenient for cooking, and a board fitted to the bottom loosely and closely filled with inch

الله وو دورياته معران مورو can be easily pierced with a fork. No is a mistake to think that girls' hair definite rule for cooking can be given. should be girl often in order to make it Ten minutes is usually long enough for grow thick. It makes the hair coarser, bendies, while the time required for larger but not thinker. Weak, thin hair is a and more solid fruits depends upon their angular imperfect health, and its existripeness. Experience soon makes one ence should set a mother to a careful expert. Take each jar out onto a hot examination of her growing girl. She is plate, fill to overflowing with boiling not getting proper tood, is not sleeping water, and screw down the top. Tighten as it cooks, and invert to be sure that it | mal vitality is not being kept up. It is is air tight. The jars should be wrapped in paper to exclude the light, which is as it makes it dry and brittle. more injurious than one is apt to think, and keep in a cool, dry place. The flavor of fruit is much improved if the oxygen is restored by removing the cover an hour or two before it is needed. If rich fruit is desired, the following quantities of sug r for each pint will be satisfactory, but as sugar is not the "keeping power," much less, or even none, may be used: Strawberries, 7 ounces; raspberries, 4 ounces; whortleberries, 4 ounces; cherries, 6 ounces; peaches, 5 ounces; Bartlett pears, 6 ounces; sour pears, 8 ounces; plums, 8 ounces; quinces, 8 ounces.

FOR COVERING JELLIES.

In these days of many duties any suggestion for saving time and labor is welcome, especially to the careworn housekeeper. An excellent plan has been found for putting up jellies by which the tedious task of pasting papers over each glass is obviated. The process not only saves a deal of time, but is more thorough than the old way. Get half a pound of paraffin, shave it into a small pitcher or vessel from which it can be poured, and melt it by setting the pitcher into hot water or on the stove. While the jelly is warm pour over the top a thin covering of the parasiin. This seals it thoroughly and prevents all mould. It can then be covered with the tin covers, or need not be covered at all, and set away in a cool place. When needed for the table slip off the paraffiu and put it away to be used again. The covering of the jelly, which, with paper and paste, requires considerable time, often failing to keep mould from the jelly, is done in a few minutes, and when it is cold the finished product is ready to be set away without further care. If one is in the country where the paraffin is not easy to obtain, paraffin candles will answer the purpose as well. The covering gives no taste to

FOR THE NERVOUS WOMAN.

The nervous woman's breakfast heverage should be cocoa or chocolate rather than tea or coffee. Coffee stimulates the brain and is a splendid filip to a sleepy mind or flagging energies, while tea braces one up for the moment but in time wears out one's nerves. Curious as it may seem, black coffee is considered by the physicians who make feminine nerves and woes a special study, less injurious than the café-au-lait with which most women begin the day. When chocolate is taken-(and it is far more soothing and sustaining than either tea or coffee for a delicate girl or woman)great care should be exercised in its selection, not alone because it is often adulterated with wheat flour, arrowroot or animal fat, but because many kinds are shown to contain a soluble alkili stomach. Good chocol te does not thick en in the cooking, as does that mixed to cease its throbbing and the breathing fection cook together until smooth and shiny, two squares chocolate broken, two tablespoonfuls sugar and two tablespoonfuls of hot water or milk. Add one level salt spoon of salt. When smooth and shiny stir in gradually a scant two pints of milk. Flavor with half a teaspoonful of vanilla or one quarter teaspoonful cin-namon extract. To obtain the froth without which no connoisseur thinks a cup of chocolate complete whip lightly with a Dover egg beater, or pour from boiler to pitcher two or three times. A spoonful of whipped cream in each cup will, of course, add to its delicacy. In this case put the cream in the bottom of the cup and pour the chocolate over.

WHAT PRACTICAL MOTHERS SAY.

We should never be too busy to mend the broken toy, to tie a knot, to kiss a way the pain from the little bruises and to answer the numberless questions.

We must never allow ourselves to forget that what seems of little importance ance to the character forming before us. of vengeance. Punish only when extremely necessary, and then with love should never withhold our companionship; we should never cease to be watch. ful, and above all things, we should be truthful and just to our children.

TAKING WRINKLES OUT OF CLOTHES.

All clothes, especially those made of linen, should be thoroughly shaken immediately after being passed through the wringer. Never allow them to remain in deep creases caused by heavy pressure, as it is difficult to remove the wrinkles so made it allowed to dry in.

CARING FOR CHILDREN'S HAIR.

Mothers who are careful of other things are very often neglectful of their children's hair. Good overlooking in their childhood days is what gives so many young women the glory of a fine head of hair. It is most unwise to trust the daily combing to an impatient, often hurried nurse. Hasty combing breaks

the jam and beil gently until the fruit into strands before using the comb. It enough, or in some other way her noralso a mistake to wash the hair too often,

As much as possible let the hair of growing children be uncovered and hang loosely. It is said that the hair of the Saxony pessant brings the highest market price, and this always hangs loosely from their head or in loose braids from babyhood. Perspiration is bad for the hair, and for this reason light hats ought to be worn by the children in warm weather. One of the best cleansers and strengtheners for thin hair with a tendency to fall out is resemany tea. Pour hot water over the leaves and let them boil a few minutes before straining. Apply to the roots of the hair with a

SUFFERED FROM INFANCY.

THE WAND OF MISERY WAVED OVER MRS. THOS. GREEN.

FROM HER CHILDHOOD SHE SUFFERED FROM HEART TROUBLES-DOCTORS SAID NOTH-ING COULD BE DONE FOR HER AND THAT HER DEATH AT ANY MOMENT WOULD NOT SURPRISE THEM.

"Of the making of books there is no

end," it has been said, and the same

Frem the Herald. Stratford.

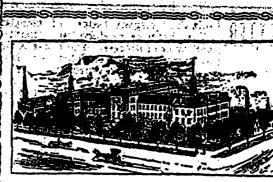
claim might be set up in respect of the making of testimonials in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Wonderful as are some of the statements published in the newspapers as to the cures effected in all parts of the country, fresh evidence proves that half has not been told. Were it not for a false sense of delicacy which a great many people entertain in regard to such matters, the columns of the press would be literally teeming with grateful acknowledgments of benefit derived from and permanent cures effect ed by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is quite within the mark to say that there is no other medi-cine offered the public that can at all compare with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and there is not a corner in this wide Dominion in which their virtues have not been proved. A cure which recently came to the knowledge of a representative of the Herald is deserving of being widely known. It is an instance of heart trouble that baffled the skill of a number of physicians, some of whom positively refused to treat the patient on the ground that it was no use. The subject of the affliction referred to is the wife of a highly respected and well-to-do farmer in the township of Logan, near the village of Dublin. Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Green are firm believers in the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and for very good reasons. Mrs. Green has suffered everything but death from a weak heart, the trouble having afflicted her since early childhood. On several occasions she has been so low that it was not thought possible for her to recover. Her greatest trouble often arose from exhaustion or a sudden start, and at such times her heart seemed cine seemed to have no effect whatever. nourishment, and is more wholesome strength up, and it was with a view to than tex or coffee. To make it in perhope that her heart would be benefited, that she began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She had not been taking them long, however, when there was an unmistakeable relief from the trouble that had made her whole life miserable. During the past summer she has used Pink Pills freely, and has enjoyed better health than for many years before, and has been able not only to do her household world, but also many of the outdoor chores that fall to the lot of a farmer's wife. The different physicians who have treated her have frequently told her husband that they would not be surprised to hear of her death at any moment, but she is to-day a strong woman, enjoying better health than she has done for years. Both Mrs. Green and her husband are grateful for the great benefit she has received from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and spare no words in sounding their praises to everyone who enquires what has wrought such a wonderful change in Mrs. Green's health and

spirits. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciutica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrotulous troubles, etc., Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry and excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers, or sent by mail postpaid, at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$3 20, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

A GUILTY CONSCIENCE.

A little chap was amusing himself by throwing stones at a companion, when uniuckily he missed his friend and broke a window of the church with which he was connected. The Sunday following he was at the Sunday school with his friend, but he listened very little to the lesson; he always expected to hear this question: "Who has broken the pane?" At last the masteracked him this: "Who made the heavens and the earth?' The

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Sir, I assure you that it was not I." The master, much surprised at hearing such an answer, repeated the same question, raising his voice a little. The boy thought he was found out; he answered, while weeping: "Sir, it is I: but pardon me, I will not do it again."— Household Words.

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For promptness in keeping your prom-

For putting the best construction on acts of others.

DO NOT RUB THE EYES.

When awaking in the morning, do not eyes. If they feel at all irritable sponge them with cold water. Cold water has a most beneficial effect upon the eyes, and the strongest will find it good to daily bathe the eyes in cold water. This invigorate, them, and helps to keep them in good working order. But it must be remembered that quite cold water should only be used when the body is at a moderate temperature. When one is very heated or warm, the chill must be taken off the water to avoid any sudden shock.

TIRED, NERVOUS, SLEEPLESS

Men and women-how gratefully they write about Hood's Sarsaparilla. Once helpless and discouraged, having lost all faith in medicines, now in good health and "able to do my own work," because Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to enrich and purity the blood and make the weak strong-this is the experience of a hos of people.

Hoon's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

QUEER VISITORS IN THE CHOIR.

There was quite a sensation at Grand Mass in the Church of St. Mary's, Lawrenceville, Pa., the other Sunday. Just as the organist took her seat and as her hands touched the keys a chorus of 'mews" poured forth from the interior of the instrument. The whole choir were dumblounded. There were no feline musicians in sight, still the mewing kept time to the strains of the organ. In a few minutes a large cat crawled out from beneath the pedals of the organ, fixer Orders promptly attended to. ; Moderate much to the dismay of the organist, as charges. : A trial solicited. much to the dismay of the organist, as she had her jeet on the pedals at the time, and the glaring fire in the eyes of the ferocious feline mother in a way explained who the new musicians were.

However, no effort was made to find them until after Vespers, but then a search was made under the direction of Father Tobin. Deep in the bowels of the organ were found four little kittens about two hours old. They could not have been any older, as they were surely not there while High Mass was sung and played in the morning. The mother was allowed to return to her young, who were not disturbed, as they were very comfortably quartered in the new \$4,500

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de animata mentral production de production de la company

SOME ANCIENT AT A HALE ANGLO-SAXON SHRINES.

(BY DAWN GRAYE)

The most ancient shrine dedicated to the Blessed Virgin in England is said to have been twined from twigs and rude oak branches in Glastonbury. On the holy site of the first temple, St. David, in 530, erected a chapel, and set in its gold super-altar the famous great "sap phire of Glastonbury," which at the time of the suppression was delivered up to the rapacious Henry VIII. Lavish were the favors granted to all who worwere the lavors granted to an who worshipped there. Richly endowed by Ina and his queen, during the Danish invasions it fell into decay, and was restored by St. Danish invasions to Mary Court did.

There has been an entered by St. Danish or a devotion to Mary Court did. stan, whose devotion to mary exerted its influence over all the Anglo-Saxon princes. He received there his early education; and, after a brief stay at the court of Athelstan, returned, "sighing for rest," to a hermit's cell beneath its below. Attracted by the form of his stan, whose devotion to Mary exerted its shadow. Attracted by the fame of his sanctity, hither, too, came fair Ethel-freda, and in a small habitation adjoin ing the church breathed out her life in

The richest Marian shrine in England was that of Coventry, under whose twin porches good Earl Leofric and Godiva them; the very rafters were overlaid with precious metals. From one of its beams the Bishon of Chester, in time of need, scraped five hundred marks in silver. Its most celebrated ornament was Godiva's chaplet of gems, hung about the neck of Our Lady's statue."

The jewels were strung upon a thread; and, beginning with the first, Godiva was used in touching each to say a special prayer. In bequeathing it, on her death-bed, to the church, she requested that each visitor thereto should say as many orisons as there were gems in the carcanet. The cutoms of repeating Paters and Aves was an ancient one among the Anglo Saxons who spread the devotion to other lands. They who ckim for Benedict the honor of introducing Our Lady's Pealter (so called) represent it as propagated by Bode in the eighth century. In England its practice was attended by numberless miracles, also by glorious victories over the Danes.

A reproduction, architecturally, of the Holy House of Loreto, and perhaps the most venerated of Saxon sanctuaries, was the celebrated church of Walsingham, in Norfolk, founded in 1061 by the widow of Ricoldis de Faverches, and subsequently largely endowed by her son. To Our Lady of Walsingham Ed ward I. attributed his deliverance from sudden death, just before starting on his crusade. Playing chess one day at pleasure at the bishop's elevation. Windsor, without apparent reason be crossed the room. An instant later a may still be seen the "fair green way" across the fields from Weeting, made stood in the original wooden chapel publicly burned.

The exquisite Lady-chapel at Canterbury now known as the Dean's Chapel, replacing that wherein St. Dunstan heheld his celestial visions, was built by Prior Goldstone in 1400. On the spot called the "Martyrdom"—the scene of the supplice of St. Thomas of Canterbury -an altar was erected to the Queen of Martyrs; and thereon was preserved the sword point which broke off in the executioner's hand. From thence is the descent into the Norman crypt, where stood the Chapel of Our Lady Undercroft, now in ruins, with gleams of pristine splendor shining here and there. Especially beautiful are the vaultings of brilliant blue coloring, studded with convex mirrors and gilded quatrefoils, in the centre of which may be seen the royal arms. There, too, repose the ashes of Mary's faithful servant. St. Dunstan.

Chatham, Norwich, Evesham, Gillingham, Inswich, and scores of others, are passed by in silence; their histories partaking of too much similarity to permit separate mention in this faint outline sketch—all beautiful in themselves, these ancient Saxon shrines; and like scattered beads of that pearly resary of devotion to Our Lady which once hung about the bowed neck of old England, each shining through the duck of centuries with the added lustre of unknown generations of prayer offered and answered within them.

Would it, indeed, be an exceeding great miracle if the true faith of Christ, breathing o'er the land, should rekindle the extinguished altar lamps of these ruined sanctuaries; if, throughout the "merrie" kingdom "merrie" May should again be known and welcomed by all the people as "the month of Our Ladye," even as by Nature it is ever welcomed there as the sweetest month of the year. its favors worn by every hedgerow—blue eyed, flower faced, lark voiced May? Ay, would it be a miracle if in the end "God's master workman Time" should testore to England her ancient and, above all. new-found ones, most giorious title, "The Dowry of Mary?"

Physical strength and energy contribute to strength of character, and both may be had by taking Hood's Sarsap-

CHANGING PLACES.

WOMEN TAKING MEN'S WORK AND MEN WOMEN'S.

United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright's eleventh annual report, just issued, says that his investigations during the past year corroborate the claims of those who declare that women are entering into work at the apense of men." His figures show that

creased from 14.68 in 1870 to 17.22 per cent. in 1890. The proportion of men in the same field of labor decreased from 85 32 per cent. in 1870 to 82.78 per cent. in 1890. The number of women employed in agriculture, fishing and mining increased more than one sixth between the dates mentioned. These pursuits are not supposed to tempt women. Yet from 647 per cent. in 1870 the proportionate number of women engaged in them increased to 7.54 per cent. in 20

The state of the s

In "woman's realm"—that is, in do mestic and personal service—the report states that from 42 per cent. of women engaged there has oven a drop to 38 per cent. According to Mr. Wright's figures, men, in self-defence, are usurping woman's accredited kingdom. While the women have left domestic employment, the number of men employed as cooks, housekeepers, etc., has increased. Thus it seems women are becoming far

There has been an especially large

Married women constitute almost oneeighth of all the women who work for wages in the United States. In one class of occupations, agriculture, fisheries and mining, 22 per cent. of the women employed are married. These are mostly larmers' wives, among whom is found the largest number of insane women. porches good Lair Deonic and Godiva in largest number of insane women. The report, however, confirms previous statistics showing that at the same row to contain the gold which encrusted work a man earns double the wages of a woman.

Employers, Commissioner Wright states, say they prefer women to men, because of their greater adaptability to work. It is also said women are more reliable, easier controlled, cheaper, more temperate, e. sier procured, neater, switt er, more industrious, more careful, polite, less liable to strike and readier to learn. The proportion of females employed is steadily increasing. The labor bureau hasn't gone into the cause leading women, especially those married, to work. The Cigar Makers' Union is the only labor organization mentioned in the report as opposing the employment of

CONSECRATION OF DR. DWYER,

First Bishop to Receive That Honor in Australia.

His Lo: dship's Eloquent Reply to the Addresses of Congratulations.

Dr. Dwycr, the first Australian-born ever consecrated bishop, was consecrated on Pentecost Sunday by Cardinal Moran. Australians of all creeds showed their

The new bishop, in receiving the ad rose from his seat by the window and dress of the laity of Maitland, said :-The sentiment of Australian patriotism heavy stone fell upon the king's vacated is quickly growing nowadays, and will chair, crushing it to fragments. There | no doubt nerve Australia's sous to do and dare great and noble deeds for their country's good. I need scarcely say that for the accommodation of ever arriving it is part of my ideal of a Bishop of the pilgrims; also some ruins of the monas- | Catholic Church to be among the first in tery and of the noted "wishing wells of action and in sacrifice in any cause that Walsingham"; but of Our Lady's Church unites good men in the service of their not a stone remains. It was destroyed country, and I hope to live up to that amounting to \$331,904.76. under Henry VIII., and the image which ideal. But it may not be out of place on The real estate mortgage ideal. But it may not be out of place on this occasion to advert to the fact that edduring the month of July in registra--the mention of patria (fatherland) takes them away in memory over many

leagues of ocean to that " EMERALD GEM OF THE WESTERN SEA," from which their fathers, if not themselves, had come. It is of the very essence of patriotism to turn men's affections back to the cradle of their race, to the land through whose history and traditions they feel themselves connected with a glorious past. Now, if this is true in general it is especially true in the case of the Australian Catholics; for when we ask ourselves whence have we received the priceless heritage of the Catholic faith, whence has come that grand, living and active organism among us known as the Catholic Church, the voices of our tathers answer, 'From Ireland.' The vast majority of our priests give answer, the nuns in the convents answer, the bishops and the archbishops and the Cardinals all answer, 'From Ireland.' Through the administration of faithful men and holy women, who have repeated in the nineteenth century the history of Apostolic Ireland in the seventh, we are made sharers in the graces of the Christian dispensation. Therefore we do well to cherish the love of that fatherland; and sad indeed will be the day when Australian Catholics come to forget the debt they owe to Catholic Ireland." Dr. Dwyer passed a portion of his student life at Holy Cross College, Chonliffe, where he studied philosophy and theology. Among the congratula-tory messages received was a cablegram from his old college. He begins a historic line in the succession of the Catholic Episcopate in Australia.

THE PIANO AND THE LEFT HAND.

Trashy piano music, with thin harmonics, gives the lion's share of what effort it necessitates to the right hand, while of the left is required but a feeble thrumming. All good, well-written music, whether difficult or easy, makes equal demands on both hands. The faithful teacher, says Harper's, should see to it that the student does such music justice by training the left hand to equal skill with the right. Where an instinctive preference is shown for the left, the right must be the more carefully drilled, but in this instance, as has been shown, the student is at a certain advantage.

Old Father Bach gave, in all his compositions, equal play to both hands. A painstaking practice of the left hand of his inventions and fugues, then of both

BUILD UP.

When the system is run down, a person becomes an easy prey to Consump between 1870 and 1890 the percentage of tion or Scrofula. Many valuable lives the army at the age of twenty, and served for some years in the old 94th, all occupations in the United States in soon as a decline in health is observed. now the 2nd Battalion Connaught Ran

hands, will do much toward the achievement of equality. Beethoven, as well, is one of the masters who expect all ten fingers to obey their beheats, and the pianists who would interpret his creations must be able to express as much with one hand as with the other

It has been said truly that the educated hand is the most perfect instrument by means of which imagination and idealism are translated into fact. Two such instruments the skillul pianist must possess. Education should make him ambidextrous, whether his instinctive preference be for the right or the lest hand. Consequently he, of all people should enjoy to the utmost the advantages arising from the well developed brains, heart, and all the mental and physical faculties.

THE REALTY MARKET.

(Simpson's Real Estate Record.)

The transfer lists for the last few months have been sufficiently large to justify the opinion that the period of apparently hoples, duliness in the real estate market which has been felt so long, has at last given way to better conditions. It will not do, however, to base too many hopes or calculations upon the large amounts of transfers recorded during the last three or four months as compared with the corresponding months of the last two years. A good many of the transactions when enquired into closely turn out to be only exchanges of equitics, which, although legitimate trading, is not so important an element in the market as straight sales. In the transfers during the month of July, St. Jean Beptiste Ward, takes the lead both in number and amount of sales. This section of the city, including St. Denis Ward, is steadily growing. One reason why this is not more noticeable is that the city has been spreading in all directions with about equal rapidity. Or late years the electric cartscilling have been so impartially extended-excepting up Cotes des Noiges hill-that houses are being built on ever; hand.

There is a fair demand for loans and when the security is ample there is plenty of money at hand at low rates of interest. A first mortgage on Montreal real estate seems to meet the views of many lenders as being safer in the long run than the average of other securities or business investments.

The sales recorded in July in Maisonneuve, DeLorimier, Mile End, Montreal Annex, Cote St. Paul, St. Henri and Ste. Canegonde, amount to about \$55 000, of which St. Henri contributed \$18,200 and Sie. Cunegonde \$17 000.

There were 151 real estate transfers in the month of July amounting to \$640,-

St. Aptoine ward 14	\$ 99,465 50
St. Aun's Ward 5	35 303 40
St. James ward 2	46 401 69
St. L. uis ward 15	59 212 ea
St. Lawrence ward 14	8306541
St. Mary's ward 5	20 987 50
E-st ward 4	8 665 00
St. Jain Baptiste ward 32	127.17135
St. Gabriel ward 13	46,505.60
S . Denis Ward 20	40 274 62
Hochelaga ward 9	23 682 20
Westmount 18	66 2S6 25

During the corresponding month of last year 121 transfers were recorded,

with the vast majority of Catholics in tion division of Montreal West, amount Australia—and Maitland is no exception to \$501,299 75; of this amount \$484 600 was placed at 41 per cent., \$69,670 at 5 per cent., \$12,000 at 51 per cent., \$12,000 at 6 per cent, \$500 at 61 per cent., \$790 at 8 per cent., \$680 at 12 per cent., and \$11,039 75 at a nominal rate.

The 41 per cent loans were in four amounts of \$7,000, \$11,600, \$450,000 and \$16,000, and the 5 per cent in ten amounts of \$10,000, \$10,000, \$6,000, \$7,000, \$2 000, \$20,000, \$3,000, \$4,000, \$3 600 and

\$4 000.	
The lenders were :	
Estate and Trust Funds\$516 500	00
Insurance Companies 17 000	00
Local Institutions 4 539	75
Bailding and Loan Com-	
panies 500	00
Individuals 52,760	00

\$591,299 75 In Montreal East the loans recorded amount to \$100 725; of this amount \$26 800 was placed at 5 per cent.: \$15,600 at 51 per cent; \$24 370 at 6 per cent; \$4,950 at 7 per cent, and \$29,005 at a nominal rate.

The 5 per cent loans were in seven amounts of \$1,500, \$4,000, \$3,000, \$3,000, \$6,700, \$5 000 and \$3,600.

The lenders were : Local Institutions...... \$ 24,700 00 Building and Loan Companies...... 21,400 00 Individuals..... 54 625 00

\$100,725 00

UNITED STATES BARRACKS AT PLATTSBURG.

Among the places in and about Plattsburg, probably none possesses more interest to the visitor than Plattsburg Barracks, situated only five minutes' walk from the town. The garrison now consists of 1,000 officers and men. Plattsburg, on account of its close proximity to the Canadian border, being one of the most important military posts in the east, a visit to the Barracks by one unfamiliar with army matters is both in-

structive and pleasant. Arrangements have been made so as to enable those who attend the Excursion, to be given under the auspices of the TRUE WITNESS, to visit this important Post.

A BRAVE IRISH HERO.

Lieut. Colonel James Graves Kelly, the hero of the British expedition to Chitral, Africa, whose brilliant work to relieve Dr. Robertson attracted much widespread admiration, is an Irishman. He is in his 52nd year, and has held his present command, that of the 32nd pioneers, since July 1892. He entered

gers. He joined the staff as a brigade major from 1882 to 1887. Until 1891 Colonel Kelly had no war record, but in that year he accompanied both the Hazara and the Miranza expeditions. Colonel Kelly has been recommended for K. C. B. and the brevet rank of majorgeneral. The men of his column who accomplished their murch in face of such appalling difficulties will be rewarded with two months extra pay. In less than three weeks Colonel Kelly took his few hundred men across mountain passes deep in snow, fought successfully against foes who had all the advantages of numbers and position on their side, dispersed bem and won a glorious race against time for the relief of Cnitral.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

An old worthy-an octogenarian-residing near Anstruther, has a wife some twenty years younger than himself, who is a capital helpmate, and who is of an exceedingly matter of fact disposition. The old gentleman was recently seized with a sudden illness, and, thinking he was about to die, he made his will, and gave instructions to his weeping spouse regarding the funeral arrangements. As the day wore on, however, he began to feel somewhat easier, and eventually remarked to his wife: "Dod! Peggy, I git mad, an' if I so alwad an' est well think I'll pu' thro' this time yet." "Tom," answered the partner of his bosom, "as you are a' prepared an' I'm quit resigned, I think it would be just as well if ye wad gang the noo!"

At one of the large North Country churches recently a tashionably-dressed lady happened to go into one of the private pews. The verger, who is known to be a very stern old fellow, immediately bustled up to her and said: "I'm afraid, miss, you'll hae to cum out o' that; this is a paid pew." "Man," said the young lady, turning sharply round. "Do you know who I am? I'm one of the Fites!" "I dinna care!" said the old man. "If you are the big drum, you hae to cum oot!"

It is told of a certain humorous canon of the Protestant Church of Ireland that he was one day driving in a car close to the Lakes of Killarney, where echoes are repeated in some places as many as eight times. Addressing the driver, he said: "Do you know, Pat, that there are none but Protestant echoes here?" "No, sirr, I niver h'ard it; and I don't believe it either." "Well, you shall hear presently," said the canon. Arriving at a favorable spot, the canon called out, beginning softly, and raising his voice as he came to the last words: "Do you the city wards and town of Westmount believe in Pio Nono?" Echo answered, recorded at the registry offices during "No, no-no, no though a zealous Catholic, was delighted at the joke, and said: "Bedad, when I drive one of the raal clergy here, won't I have sport out of him!"

> Not long ago a servant living in Derbyshire gave notice to leave her situation, informing her mistress that she was about to be married.
>
> As the time drew near for leaving she

addressed her mistress thus, "Please, mum, have you got a girl yet?"

"No, why do you ask?"
"Because if you haven't I should like to stay."
"What! I thought you were going to

marry the sweep!"
"O, yes, ma'am," replied the servant, hesitatingly; "but when I saw him after his face was washed I felt I couldn't love

The wife of the late Professor Agassiz was one morning putting on her stock ings and boots. A little scream attracted the professor's attention. Not having risen, he leaned forward anxiously on his elbow and inquired what was the matter. "Why, a little snake has just crawled out of my boot!" cried she. "Only one, my dear?" interrogated the professor, calmly lying down again.

There should have been three." He had put them there to keep them warm. -Biffalo Commercial.

"I would rather vote for a donkey than for you," said an independent voter to a Cork candidate. "Oh, come now, you oughtn't allow yourself to be influenced by family ties," responded the candidate. The voter has been puzzling his head ever since to find out why the crowd laughed.

Before the days of chloroform there was a quack in San Francisco who advertised tooth-drawing without pain. The patient was placed in a chair and a wrench given, when he reared violently. "I thought you said there was no

"So there is not by my process. That is Cartwright's way. That's the way he does it. It's very different from mine." Another tug and a still more violent

"That's theway Dumerge pulls teeth,"

said the unabasned practitioner. "You don't like it, no doubt. Who would?" Another twist was given and the patient, as a rule, howled worse than

ever.
"That," the dentist says, "is Parkinson's mode." By this time the tooth was nearly out. "I will now," he said, "display my own method," whereupon he triumphantly with rew the tooth and held it up for inspection. observe that by my truly scientific process there is really no pain whatever."

The boy was all right, notwithstanding his girly ourls and his fond mother, who was deathly airaid he was going to become coarse and vulgar and in other respects masculine. One day a gentleman calling at the house engaged him in conversation. "Well, my boy," he said, after some time, "what are you going to be when you grow up?" The boy studied the question a mo-

ment. "Really," he replied at last "I don't know. I suppose I ought to be a man, but from the way mamma is handling me, I'm almost afraid I'm going to be a lady."

Old Mrs. M., who was seriously ill, found herself to be in a trying position,

CREAT SALES prove the great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla sells because it accomplishes CREAT CURES.

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SEE THAT LINE It's the wash, outearly, done quickly, cleanly, white.

Dure Soap didit SURPRISE SOAP with power to clean without too hard rubbing, without injury to fabrics. SURPRISE

is the name. don't forget it.

which she defined to a friend in these words; "You see, my daughter Harriet is married to one o' these homey path doctors, and my daughter. Kate to an allypath. If I call in the homeypath, my allypath son in law and his wife git mad, an' if I call in my allypath son-in-law git mad, an' if I go ahead an' get well without either o' 'em then they'll both be mad, so I don't see but I'd better die outright."

DISCOVERERS OF THE KLONDIKE:

The Victoria Colonist mentions the following facts:

" In 1880, John McKenzie, a Canadian, with a party of Canadians, went down the Lewis river to Lake Lebarge. He was the first white man to run the White Horse Rapids. He may be said to have discovered the route into the Yukon Valley.

"The first discoverer of gold and mineral on Stewart river was a man named Frager, fr m Nova Scotia.

"Franklin Gulch and Forty Mile Creek diggings were discovered by three Canadians named McCue, Stewart and Franklin.

Davis Creek was discovered by a party consisting of one Canadian and four Americans. " Miller and Glacier Creeks were dis-

covered by a party consisting of Canadians and Americans. " Birch Creek was discovered by a

verty consisting of three Canadians and two Americans. " Klondike was discovered by a Camadian named Henderson."

Youth is the time to teach your children habits of industry. Never encourage idleness or sloth in the young. A lazy boy or girl should have their laziness drummed out of them, even if you should exercise yourself, mildly and judiciously as Solomon directs. When the lazy youngster comes to maturity, it will have that inborn feeling of being tired, which will make all its days a reproach, and of which you, the fond parent, will be largely to blame. If you inculcate habits of industry in the children do not be afraid they will think you cruel. The day will come when your ashes will be blest by them for doing your duty.

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Teeth in the afternoon. Elegant full gum sets.
Rose Pearl (fiesh colored.) Weighted lower sets
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gold crown plate and bridge work, painless extracting without charge if sets are inserted. Teeth
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A Pullman Tourist sleeper leaves Bonaventure Station every Thursday at 10.25 p.m. for the Pacific Coast, all that is required is a second-class token and in addition a moderate charge is made for sleeping accommodation. This is a splendid opportunity for families moving West.

For tickets and reservation of berths apply at 187 ST. JAMES STREET, Or at Bonaventure Station.

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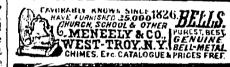
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Self-Raising Flour Is the best and the only genuine article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and see that

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 2224.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

they get it. All others are imitations.

Matlo Pilnik, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, separated as to property, of Sacchne Numinnisky, formerly of the saic City of Montreal, and now of parts unknown, duly authorized to ester enjustice, Plaintiff; vs. Sacchne Numinnisky, formerly of the City and District of Montreal, and now of parts unknown, Defendant. The Defendant is ordered to appear within two months.

Montreal, 27th July, 1837.

L. A. BEDARD,

2-2

Deputy Prothonotary.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC | DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU.

DISTRICT OF RICHELLEU. S
SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Elise Vincent, of Vercheres, wife of Philibert Dalphé, hotel-keeper, of the same place,
Plaintiff: vs. Philibert Dalphé, hotel-keeper, of
the same place.

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this case on the twenty-third of July inst.

Montreal, 27th July, 1897.
VICTOR CUSSON,
3-5

Attorney for Plaintiff.

The attention of our readers is directed to our advertisers. who are representative business men. Please tell them you saw their advertisement in the True Witness.

The second of th

Sermon of Boy. Pather Berry.

The Irish National Foresters held their

they are £30,000; the income during the

Thirteen years ago the membership was

of St. George's Hall, Liverpool. The branches from Liverpool and district

were represented as follows:-T. B. Mc-

Manus (Kirkdale), Father Dawson (St.

Alban's, Liverpool), Father McFadden

Stanley (Seacompc). There were also

delegates present from Dublin, Grand W.

the total number being about 400. The

body was marshalled under the superin

tendence of Bro. J. Geraghty, Grand High Chief Ranger; Bro. Daly, Deputy

Chief Ranger; Bro. E. Brennan, Sub-

Chief Ranger; and Bros. Buckley, Cullen,

and Welsh (trustees). Headed by a

handsome banner, the members, all of

whom wore their regalia, marched to St.

John's Church, Fountains road, Kirkdale.

Seated in an open carriage, accompany-

ing the procession, was the Grand High Chief Ranger, Bro. Geraghty, and Bro. J.

Hutchinson, general secretary, the last-

mentioned gentleman, who was High

Sheriff of Dublin last year, wearing his

official robes. On each side of the car-

riage, forming a bodyguard, were a num-

ber of Foresters dressed in the striking

uniform of the order. Accompanying

Irish National League, Bootle, under the conductorship of Mr. J. W. Cowan, and

the O'Connell Temperance Band, which

was in charge of Messrs. Regan and

Carroll. The demonstration, as it passed

along the streets, excited considerable

THE RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

On the arrival at St. John's Church,

the members were warmly welcomed by Father O'Byrne. Missa Cantata was celebrated by the Rev. Father Clark.

Under the efficient conductorship of Mr.

Miss Murphy (alto), Mr. Wylie (tenor), and Mr. Moorhouse (bass). Mrs. O'Neill presided at the organ. Rev. Father

Berry preached, basing his discourse on

an eloquent address Father Berry said

that that day's Gospel was one which

the world did not love to hear. One of

the principal aspirations of the human

heart was the acquisition of worldly

goods and riches, though Our Lord laid it

down in the Gospel that the things of

this world were not to belong wholly to

us, but were given to us but for our use.

The things of this world-power, riches,

wealth—were all here before we had our

being, and when we had passed away

they would still remain here. Man,

therefore, was only a steward, occupying

the same position as the person men-tioned in that day's Gospel. That stew

ard who has acted so dishonestly, who

had been false to his trust, was not com-

mended by his lord because he had done

well, but because he had done wisely, for

as Our Lord had pointed out, the chil-

dren of this world were wiser regarding

earthly things than they were in spirit-

ual affairs. It had indeed been said with

truth that in question of tem-poral concern they were as that

great sage Solon, but in spiritual

interests they were indeed arrant

fools. The man who was faithful in

small things would be found to be true

to his trust in great things. The man

of wealth had in this world great respon-

sibilities, but how rarely were those re-

sponsibilities and duties fulfilled. In

the present age many of those who had

acquired wealth had obtained it by

methods which could not be commended.

Wealth was often accumulated at the

expense of others, as witness the ill paid

wages of the workman, the inflation of

prices in our markets, and the restriction of output. By these and many

other means the rich man increased his

wealth at the expense of others, and that

wealth was undoubtedly obtained by

great injustice. St. Jerome told them

that every rich man was either a thief

or the beir of a thief, and when a man

realized a great fortune they might well

THAT RICHES WERE NOT OURS,.

they were but the goods which we had

to use whilst on earth. St. Chrysostom

pointed out what they were to do with

riches when he said that if they wished

to know how to use their wealth they

had it been pointed out in the press and

on the platform that wealth had its obli-

gations as well as its privileges, but the

that wealth after all was only a temporal

possestion, and hence it was not used by

men as God would have them use it. Even

the greatest orators, Bishops or Popes could not succeed in forcing the truth

upon those who were worldly minded, but that fact in itself was not a matter

in the course o

the Gospel of the day.

ne processionists were the band of the

FIVE THOUSAND MEN WANTED

To Help Harvest the Manitoba Wheat Crop.

Special Excursions Going — Railways Will Give a Fourteen-Dollar Ente -This Year's Cultivated Acre-Age-Interesting Pigures Relating to the Crop Yield in the Prairie Province

[Mail and Empire, Toronto.]

Mr. W. D. Scott, the Ontario agent for the Manitoba Government, has received from his Government a telegram which stated that five thousand men are required immediately to help harvest the wheat crop in the Prairie Province. The need for such a large amount of extra help is one of the most significant proofs of the great success of this year's crop. and the various reports received go to show that there in every possibility of a bountiful harvest.

The Manitoba Government have over 450 crop correspondents, situated in every township of the province, and a few days ago a circular was sent to every one of these correspondents asking how many men would be required in his township. On Wednesday Mr. Scott wired, asking what the returns were from these men, and yesterday the answer came that the definite requirement in townships already heard from was four thousand six hundred men, so that the even figures of five thousand will be well within the mark. As an illustration of what this means to Manitoba, it might be mentioned that last year only 2,350 men were sent up; out of these only 2000 were apxi us to work, and this number proved sufficient. In 1895, when a phenomenally large crop was harvested, 7000 men were sent up. From these figures therefore it can readily be seen that this is one of Manitoba's best years.

To meet this demand the railways are t quoting a \$14 rate from stations in Ontario to any point in Manitoba. Those who go will be given certificates, and month s farm work, he will be returned to his starting point at the same rate. \$14. This therefore gives a return fare of \$28 to everyone willing to do a month's work in the province. This excursion will leave Toronto on August as a dishwasher in a restaurant.

A CHEAP EXCURSION,

AN ADMIRABLE SYSTEM.

The proper transportation by the railways of these farm laborers is under the control of a very admirable system, managed to a great extent by the Manitoba Government. On each train will be a map of Manitoba, divided into townships, and on every township marked in plain figures the number of men required in that particular section. Thus the agent who accompanies every train is enabled very easily to direct laborers just to where they will be able to obtain work. If a man expresses a preference for any particular place, he will, when possible, be sent there, and if work cannot be obtained there, he is told so. This system prevents any congestion in

any one place or in the large centres. On August 18th five or six special trains will leave the Union Station, the first one starting at noon.

A FAVORABLE SEASON.

Mr. Scott has just returned from an extended trip through Manitoba, and reports all the crops fully up to the average, and in many cases heavier. As in other years, the yield has largely been according to the amount of work put on the ground. Some of the farmers still cling to the delusion that the rich prairie land does not need the same care in cultivation as they were wont to put on Ontario soil. The consequence is that one farmer is showing a big yield, the result of intelligent labor, while his neighbor has but a poor crop, the result of careless work. Other farmers, again, have tried to work too much with the same result. The farmers who have the best crops and a yield of the highest grade of wheat are those who have not tried to work too much and have worked well. The season has, on the whole, been a very favorable one for the development of the crops, and from present estimates cheques and money order cashed, and the average for the province will be 18 to 20 bushels to the acre.

ACREAGE UNDER CROP.

The official Manitoba Government returns of the acreage under crop are as follows:—Wheat, 1,290.882 acres; oats, 468 141 acres; barley, 153,266 acres; flax, 20,653 acres; rye, 2,975 acres; peas, 1 669 acres; and corn, 713 acres; potatoes, 13,576 acres; and roots, 6,130 acres. The total area of all crops is 1,958,025 acres.

A COMPARISON OF AREAS.

The subjoined statement for convenience of reference gives a comparison with the acreage of 1894, 1895, and

1000 .				
-	1894.	1895.	1896-	1897.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	1,010,186	1,140,276	999,598	1,290,882
Onts		482,658	442 445	468,141
Barley		153 839	127,885	153,206
Fiax	. 30,5(A)	82,668		20,653
Potatoes		16,716		13,576
Roots		6,685		6.120

YOUNG MEN WANTED.

The demand for inexperienced farm laborers, young men or lade, who would be willing to work for from \$5 to \$10 per month, could not be supplied this year. More than the usual number of men looking for work went to the Province this spring, but 90 per cent. of the arrivals from Ontario and the Old Country were experienced farm laborers, who expected from \$15 to \$20 a month to start

The number of men now in steady employment, is, including herders, 6,519. The demand for female help continues, and in all parts of the Province girls have no difficulty in securing employment. The number now employed, outside of towns and cities, is in the neigh-

borbood of 2 000. The hay crop this year has been very go'd and some advance has been made m dairying industries. Taken as a

Sin it is a state of the same of the same

whole, the prospects this year in Mani-toba are very bright, and there seems to be every reason to expect a prosperous and busy fall and winter.

MRS. SADLIER TESTIMONIAL

Subscriptions may be addressed to the chairman, Sir William Hingston, M.D., Montreal, P.Q.; the secretary, Mr. Jus-tice Curran, Montreal, P.Q.; or to the treasurer, Mr. Michael Burke, 275 Mounannual convention in Liverpool this year tain street. Montreal, P.Q.

Aubscriptions received by the Tressurer Amount aiready acknowledged..\$1121 75

Rev. Father Ryan. rector St.		_
Michael's Cathedral, Toronto.\$	10	0
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P F Cronin. Toronto		Õ

M. & D. O'Shaughnessy, Montreal. Mrs. Bernard McNally, Mrs C. McDougall, Montreal..... Madame Ryan, " J. D. McElderry, Guelph, Ont..... Rev. T. F. Fleming, Bracebridge,

Ont..... Rev. F. O'Reilly, Hamilton, Ont... Miss Durack, Montreal..... 5 00 A Friend from Wisconsin..... Rev. P. O'Connell, Grey Nunnery,

IN HARD LUCK.

City

A Young Irishman Has a Notable Experience in America.

John George Crooks, the son of Major John J. Crooks, retired, of Her Majesty's army, who lives at No. 35 Grosvenor road, Dublin, has had some notable experiences in Canada and the States which has not enhanced his opinion of the has not enhanced his opinion of the chances for a young man in them.

Crooks, who is 26 years old, came to America last. He landed at Montreal June 14 with his father. They Went to Manitoba, where Major Crooks left his son with money enough to live on for a while. The young man had been educated for the priesthood, but weakness of his eyesight led him to seek a more active life.

Falling in his expectation of obtaining employment in Manitoba, Crooks made his way to Elora, Ont., where a when these have been properly filled out to the effect that the holder has done one grove, provided him with funds. The young man went to Dubuque, Ia., where his money gave out. Then he walked to Rockford, Ill., where he was arrested for vagrancy. The magistrate believed his story and obtained employment for him

Getting on his feet again, financially, he returned to Canada. Francer Gosgrove found him a place on a farm. Under the good fatner's tutelage Crooks decided to enter the Abbey of Gethsemane, in Nelson County, Ky. He was received there, took a religious name and donned the habit of the order. Illness decided him to leave the abbey, and on July 1 he started on foot for Pittsburg. No more successful there than he had been elsewhere, he "freighted" it to Philadelphia, and was arrested there July 29 for vagrancy.

Three months in the Holmesburg Reformatory was his sentence. One week after he was locked up there he received a post office order for £5 direct from his father and a cheque for \$63 on the Merchant's Bank of Canada, No. 52 William street, New York city, through W. W. Farrar on the Elora (Ontario) branch of the pank.

Satisfied that Crooks was not a vagrant by the evidence of the wealth of his relatives, the Holmesburg officials discharged him and he started for New York. In a freight car in which he had secreted himself he made the acquaintance of a man whose sole worldly possession was 5c. Crooks had the cheque for \$63 and the £5 money order but no ready cash.

Crook's new acquaintance bought two ferry tickets with his last nickel, and they landed at the foot of Liberty street, New York, Friday night. They slept on

a truck in West street. Early next morning Crooks went to the general post office and presented the money order. But both post office au thorities and bank refused to pay unless he was identified, and the young man was an utter stranger. He had not eaten anything for three days, he said. A big hearted policeman gave him some money to get something to eat, and several of them helped him. They will have the Crooks will go home by the next steamer, thoroughly exhausted with his search for work, and with a vivid recollection of the sufferings he endured when he had \$88 in his pocket.

"I like the United States well enough," he said, "buts it's a hard place for a stranger to get work, in God knows I tried hard enough; but what strikes me as the worst thing about this country is that a man who is entitled to money can't get it."—Exchange.

CAPITAL PRIZE - VALUE: \$2,000 00.

At the drawing of 11th August, of the "Society of Arts, of Canada," the capital prize (value, \$2 000 00) has been won by Mr. Napoleon Normand of Three Rivers. At the same drawing, Mr. N. Girard, butcher, 257 Champlain, Montreal, has won a prize worth \$120.00; Mr. L. R. ss. ask from whence he had coome by it. St. Gregory had said Rabold, 1825 Noire Dame, a prize worth \$50 00; and Mr. Georges Aimé Tremblay, 7 Water, also a prize worth \$50.00.

THE MONTREAL EXHIBITION.

The suggestion thrown out in these columns, that our manufacturers should take more interest in the Exhibition, has been taken up by some of our large industries, and they will be represented in the Fair that opens Thursday, 19th. There are a large number of entries in all departments. On Saturday, 23rd inst., all children will be admitted free. Lieut. Gov. Chapleau visits the Fair on Monday. and Premier Marchand on Tuesday. All the cattle will be on the grounds on Monday. The electric illuminations commence on Thursday, and will continue every evening.

INISH MITIONAL FORESTERS Carpet Purchasers

Hold Their Angual Convention at Liver-Will find the best assortment, the largest stock to select from, also the best value, at the large premises of

THOMAS LIGGET

1864 NOTRE DANE ST., MOSTREAL.

2446 ST. CATHERINE NE., MONTREAL And 175 to 179 SPARKS STREET OF TAWA.

for the first time, and the proceedings of the rich but was to be expended and ment. Good to choice tat sheep would divided with the poor. He (Father bring 80 to 31c, but the bulk of those Berry) saw before him that day many on the market today consisted of culls throughout were of a most successful who represented a side of life with which | and sold at 21c per lb., live weight. character. Though comparatively young the Irish National Foresters will he agreed and was in sympathy. The compare favorably with any existing Catholic Church spoke to all the words of the Holy Father, who had said to Calves brought from \$2 to \$7 each as to those who were not wealthy, "Band size and quality. Hogs were lower, sellfriendly society, if we may judge from its balance sheet. In the year 1884 its yourselves together against the great accumulated funds were £1,000, this year trials of life; protect yourself against the they are £30,000; the income during the great calamities that threaten you, and if you are united you will have strength to withstand all difficulties and misfor former year was £2,000, and in the latter £33,570; and the benefits paid £1,500, as tunes which are to be met with in life.' against £15 991 during the past twelve months. Since the year 1884 the sum of That was the thought of the Holy Father when he spoke to the working classes. £135,000 has been given out in benefits. and the Holy Father was a man who was not only revered by his own children but 2 400, and at present it stands at the grand total of 19,630, having adherents in all parts of the world. On Sunday wherever there was a heart which loved nobility of character and a sense of fair dealing and justice, There was, indeed, morning the members assembled in front an excellent way of carrying out the spirit of the Holy Father's teaching, and he (Father Berry) asked those young men who were not members of the organization which was represented that day | AIDBII'S, Inverpool), Father O'Riclly | to give the matter their earnest con-| (St. Joseph's, Liverpool). Father O'Riclly | cideration. In conclusion, the rev. | (St. Fatrick's Liverpool). John Mande-| procher said he recognized that they | ville (Bootle). Brian Boru (Birkenhead), | John Dillon (Birkenhead), and Father | was in was right direction, and, though to give the matter their earnest conwas in an right direction, and, though an Englishman, he wished their organ

iz tion every success. Ann. Mass the members formed into tographed. They tuen proceeded to St. ing. Alphoneus' schoolroom, which was kindly placed at their disposal by the Rev. Father Pennington, where a largely at tended meeting was held under the presidency of Bro. Geraghty. Bro. Hutchinson (general secretary), in the course of a short address, explained the sims and objects of the society. Father Pennington and Dr. Cowley also spoke, and urged all who were not members to associate themselves with the organization and further its work in every possible way. The members afterwards marched in procession to St. George's Hall, where dispersed.—Liverpool Catholic

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

London, August 16.-The improved demand noted for cattle this day week was renewed again to day, and although supplies were fairly large the trade was firm and the recent advance in prices fully maintained. Choice States cattle sold at 114c, choice Canadians at 11c, and Argentines at 10c. The market for sheep was strong, and prices scored a further advance of 1c to lc, choice Canadians selling at 12c, and Argentines at LIVERPOOL, August 16 -The strong feel-

J. Connor, the choir rendered Weber's Mass in G, the Offertory piece being Father Murphy's "Ave Maria." The principals were Miss Collier (soprano), ing in this market continues for Canadian cattle, and prices ore |c per lb. higher at 10 c, and sheep lc, at 10c.
LIVERPOOL, August 16—A private cable

quoted choice Canadian and American cattle at 10 te to 11c, and sheep at 9 tc. Measrs. John Olde & Son, live stock salesmen of London, Eng., write W. H Beamen, live stock agent, of the Board of Trade, as follows: -A slightly better enquiry prevailed for cattle at Depttord to day. Prices were a little higher for choice small States cattle and South American beasts, whereas heavy States cattle were unaltered in price on account of the warm weather. The prices for sheep were better than last week and the demand more active. There were 2,921 head of cattle for sale and 2 873 sheep, of which 1,797 beasts came from the States, realizing 44d to 51d, exc-p tionally 5 d; 610 from Canada at 4 d and 1079 sheep, at 4'd; from South America, 484 beasts, at 4d to 41d, and 1,794 sheep at 51 to 51d; 1 321 nead of cattle were reserved for Thursday's mar-

MONTREAL, August 16.—There has been no new teature in total export live stock circles during the past week. Cable asvices to hand to day from London reported the market firm at the recent full advance in prices for cattle, while they noted a further rise of 1c to 1c in the price of sheep which will, no doubt be welcome news to shippers, but the shipments have fallen off considerable of late on account of the recent heavy losses made. Advices from Liverpool were stronger for both cattle and sheep, prices having scored a further advance of to for the former and de for the latter, but even at present values ruling in the above market shippers are tosing money, sales to-day of cattle being reported ex steamship Lake Huron which were shipped at 42s 6.1 freight rate, lest fally 25s per head, which means that those shipped at 50s and 52s 6d rate will drop considerable more money without a further improvement in the market takes place by the time they arrive. Locally there was some demand from s' ippers to day for cattle to complete ship ments, and a number were taken at prices ranging from 40 to 48; per lb. The ocean irright market is firm and rates are unchanged.

The off rings of live stock at the East End abattoir were again large and in excess of the requirements of the trade after the big run of last Thursday. The tone of the market, however, was steady, and prices show no material change from the recent decline noted. Good to choice beeves were in demand, but this class of stock continues scarce, while should give it to the poor. How often the commoner were plentiful and met with a slow sale even at the low figures ruling. There was some demand for export cattle, and the limited number offer ed suitable for this trade met with buyer world could not bring itself to realize at 41c to 41c per lb. On the whole the market was quiet and trade of a dragging character, as local buyers showed a disposition to hold off, having fair supplies of beef on hand, therefore were not anxious to purchase only at a bargain Choice cattle sold at 80, good at 31c TIRED MOTHERS find help in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives them pure blood, a good appetite and new and needed STRENGTH.

but that tact in itself was not a matter for surprise when they knew that Christ Himself did not succeed in doing so. For over 1800 years the world had mocked and laughed at the Divine Teacher Who had told them that wealth shippers, as the quality of the stock

was not given alone for the possession offered was not good enough for ship Lambs were in good demand and sold freely at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 each. ing at \$5 30 per 100 lha, live weight.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

MONTREAL

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Manufactures and the Industrial Arts. Large Display of Live Stock, Poultry and Pigeon Show.

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Band Concerts Day and Night. Building and Grounds brilliantly illu-After place the inciners it. The line outside of the church and were place | minated with colored lights every even-

Balloon Races every day.

Life of Special attractions larger than ever before.

Saturday, 21st inst., Children admit- | stylish jacket. bloomers and skirt, requ-

The Live Stock and Poultry will be on he grounds on Monday.

Reduced rates on all Railways.

HOSIERY!

Our Hosiery Department is well to to the Front with AUGUST OFFERINGS.

That department has always upheld a high standard of quality, therefore, we are not offering inferior goods for the sake of advertising, but we offer the sorplus of our large stocks at special

> WHAT YOU CAN BUY · For Fifteen C ntu,

Tadies' All Woot Black Cashmere Stockings. Children's Fast Black Cotton Stockings. Ladies' Fine Ribbed Cotton Undervests.

WHAT YOU CAN BUY For Twenty-Three Cents.

Men's Natural Lametia Cotton Socks, Ladies' Fast Black Cetton Stockings, L dies' Fine India Ganze Undervests, Men's Scamless B ack Cashmere or Wool Socks,

WHAT YOU CAN BUY For Thirty-Three Centy.

Ladies' Fire Ribbed Cotton Vests, with or without sleeves, with or without Fancy Lace Lauies' Ribbed White Cotton Drawers.

WHAT YOU CAN BUY For Forty-Nine Cents.

Men's or Boy's All Wool Bicyrlo Stockings. Men's Heavy Ribbed Sweaters. Men's English Babringan Shirts and Drawers. Lathes' Fine Ribbed Lisle Thread or White Cot'on ande vests, trimmed with Silk.

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT. Mail Orders for any of the above offerings will be sent at the reduced prices, postage or express charges in addition. Any parcel amounting to \$5.00, sent express precaid any distance within three hundred miles of Montreal.

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THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

TO MORROW'S SPECIALS!

When the gong strikes at eight o'clock to-morrow morning, there'll be a rust, for many of these things. Waiting till afternoon is never the best way. The biggest values go first, as a matter of course.

Success never comes by accident, and the persistent growth of this business is due to something more than mere audacity. Prices such as these tell their own story. Make your own comparison:

BICYCLE COSTUMIS,

At Reduced Prices.

28 Ladies 3 piece Bicycle Costumes. lar value \$5.55. To morrow \$3.75.

32 Ladies' Six-piece Bicycle Cestumes, covert cloth effect, stylish jacket, divided skirt, bloomers, long gaiters, Alpire hat and plume and bandsome satchel, regular value \$900 To morrow \$4.75.

BICYCLE SKIRTS.

52 Ledies' Bicycle Skirts, well made with every up to date detail, worth \$1 % to \$2 20. To morrow \$1 20. 34 Ladies' Divided Bicycle Skirts, good material and well made, regular \$2.80 to \$3.20. To-morrow \$1.90.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

18 pieces New Check Dress Goods; 40 inches wide, regular value 15c. merrow 7c.

25 pieces Dark Fancy Dress Goods, double width, special for Travelling Costumes, worth 35c. To-morrow 185.

18 pieces New Shot Diagonal Serges in all the newest combinations, regular value 38c. To morrow 21c. 12 pieces Damas Dress Goods, latest

designs and newest colorings, regular

value 60c. To morrow 39c. THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

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Te-norrow's values in Ladies' Shirt Waists will eclipse anything hitherto off-re-L

350 Stylish Shirt Waists, new styles, rich colors, highly finished, regular value 55c. To morrow 29c.

230 Fashionable Shirt Waists, Light, Medrum and Dark Materials new patterns worth 70c. To morrow 39c.

225 Handsome Shirt Waists, high-class materiala, new patterns, exquisite linish, very stylish, worth \$1,15. To morrow 59c. Ladies' Shirt Waists from 17c.

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The immensity of this stock is hard to realize. A visit will reveal its vast ness, counters, tables and fixtures full with all that is rich and beautiful, at prices that will outdo our brilliant offers of last week.

READ THE PRICES.

220 pieces Light Ground Prints with large and small challie designs, worth 10c yard To morrow 54c.

195 pieces Rich Percales in new shades of pink, blue, yellow, red, green, in Dresden and scroll designs, most stores would

sell this line at 10c. To morrow 64c. 95 pieces Elegant Chameleon in rich shot effect. With this lot is many pretty creponettes in light colors with bright stripes, usualty sold at 10c. Tomorrow 61c.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

WASH CREPONS.

135 pieces Fashionable French Crepons in pink, blue, mauve, red black, yellow, etc., with white, and fancy colored stripes. This lot was sold at 15c yard. To-morrow 91c.

A large centre table full of handsome linen colored French Crenons with colored stripes, also in black grounds with fancy scroll patterns in white, manye, etc., regular value 20c. To morrow 12c. 110 pieces Pretty Dimity Muslins in white grounds with fancy colored stripes, regular value 25c. To-morrow 15c.

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