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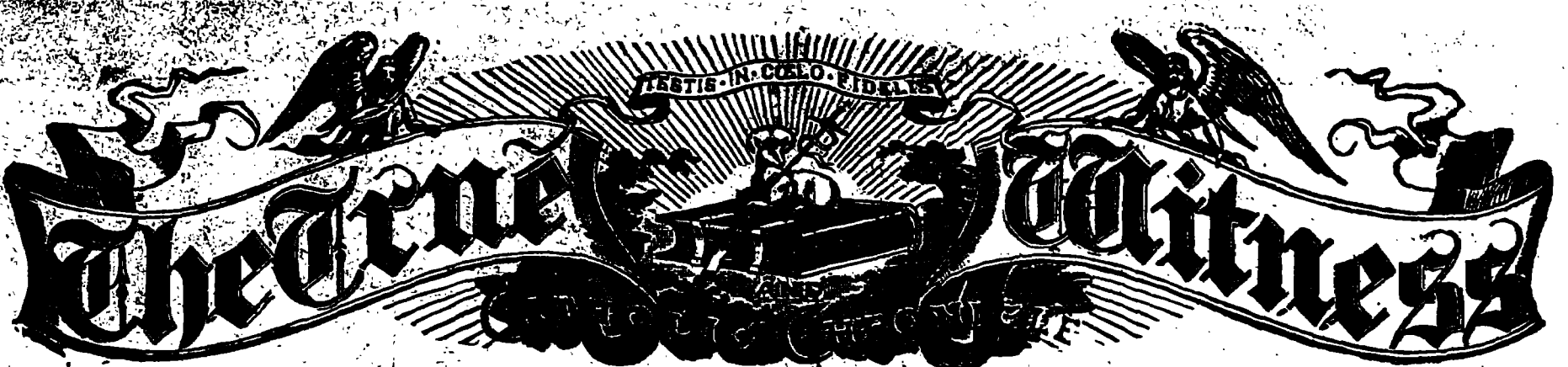
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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHELI

Issues His First Pastoral Letter.

Sympathetic References Made to His Predecessor—Wise Counsel to the Faithful in Many Matters.

The first episcopal mandement issued by His Grace Mgr. Paul Bruchési 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 clergy, to the religious communities and to all the faithful, began as follows: "It is with all our heart that we address you this greeting, as did St. Paul in writing to the faithful of Philippi 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 desires; but we do not belong alone 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 behooves us, therefore, to open our heart to all, and we do so to-day with the greatest confidence and the most tender affection. On the 20th of December, 1896, the Montreal Church was plunged in the deepest mourning, as it had lost in the person of the most illustrious and most venerated Edouard Charles Fabre, the third of its bishops and its first archbishop. After stating 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 remains by the episcopacy, the clergy, the citizens, and by our separated brethren themselves.

CONSTITUTED A EULOGY

a thousand 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 Plessis and of Montmorency-Laval. The mourning of the diocese was long; it lasted 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 the recommendations of the Episcopacy, and weighed all in the presence of God. Considerations purely human count for nothing in an election which concerns, before everything else, the salvation of souls and the welfare of the Divine 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? Inspired 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 null and sacrilegious. He is the source of all jurisdiction; those whom he constitutes pastors are, in consequence,

DOCILE TO HIS COMMANDS,

and when he has spoken his choice is ratified in Heaven. Therefore, O very brethren, it is upon as that the choice of our glorious Pontiff, Leo XIII., has fallen. He has taken us in our poverty and misery, and assigned us a place amongst the leaders of Israel. God witnesses that we neither desired or sought this honor. How could we, who do not understand 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 God appeared unto Moses in the burning bush to tell him He wished to make him the liberator of his people, Moses being afraid, and, feeling his weakness, replied:—"Who am I that I should go unto Pharaoh and to bring the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt?" The Lord reassured him in speaking the word we find on His 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 acts with power and sweetness, and holds in His mastery and fatherly hand the will of mortals, who direct them in

THE MYSTERIOUS RECEPT

for their lives will in order to attain His ends. He is the word, always triumphant

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 misit 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 old: 'He who is, sent me to you.' 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, Jesu Christi secundum imperium Dei saluatoris nostri.) You have already learned, our very dear brethren, but we love to repeat the memorable circumstances under which this order from Heaven was manifested to us. It was during the month dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus that the Sovereign Pontiff decided upon his choice. The apostolic letters bear 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 city of Quebec, so dear to our hearts, just as we were celebrating the feast and the anniversary of the birth of the Incarnation and of the first year of the pontificate of Pius X. in the country in honor of the Sacred Heart. Could we not see in this a special sign of God's goodness to us, a promise of His protection, and an invitation to place all our confidence in His divine heart? We, therefore, immediately consecrated ourselves to Him as well as the people whose father and pastor we were about to become. We promised to work for and to make known, to love, and to further glorify the faith that claims our piety. When the venerable dean of the episcopacy in our ecclesiastical province, Mgr. the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, sent us, by his worthy chancellor, the pontifical brief which Rome had sent him, we desired to

RECEIVE ON BENDED KNEE, at the foot of the altar of the Sacred Heart; 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 holiness that you have the right to expect of him. The apostle expressed in a single word all that he should be, in his immortal epistle to Timothy: "It is necessary that we bishops shall be irreprehensible." (Oporet ergo episcopum irreprehensibilem esse.) Oh, who will give us to realize the precept of St. Paul. 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 good. He preached the whole truth to men. He was the friend of the poor and the afflicted. He returned good for evil, and His happiness was in forgiving sin. There is a famous saying in Catholic tradition, well known to all, "Sacerdos 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 DIFFICULT 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 and the duties of the faithful been obscured under the influence of passion? Has not the preoccupation of material interests unfortunately divided hearts that were made to be united? Have there not arisen regrettable misunderstandings 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 gauge 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 unchangeable 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 collaborators, pious, brothers of all religions, orders, fervent and devoted nuns, whose

life is given to charity and to contemplation; 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 consider it a duty by your acts and your example to participate in our apostolate.

1. "We continue until further orders the faculties and powers which we have recognized and accorded to as capitular vicar. 2. Until further orders 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 our own seal and the counter-sign of our chancellor, August 15th, 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 the 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 Melbourne, Australia. It cost only \$8,000,000.

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 be forgotten. But we, O Lord, Thy children of the Catholic Church, do not think so of Thy Mother.—Cardinal Newman.

The selection of a successor to the late Archbishop Janssens 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 Baltimore Sun, that the Bishops of the Province of New Orleans have agreed on these names:—Archbishop Keane, late rector of the Catholic University; Bishop Macoe, of Covington, Ky.; Bishop Heslin, of Natchez, Miss.

In St. George's Church, Grand River 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. McKinnon is a native of St. George's, being the son of Mr. F. X. McKinnon, of Wilrose. 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 year.

Mary Rafferty, known in religion as Sister Mary Celestine, died about three o'clock Tuesday afternoon at St. Joseph's Convent, Titusville, Pa. Mother Celestine, 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 sisterhood 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 Mrs. Mallmann to her chosen Sisterhood.

Father Alberic, the new abbot of the Trappist monastery at New Mellary, near Dubuque, Iowa, says the Vatican, is about fifty years old and was born in Ireland. His name in the world was Dennis Dunlan. 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 wears 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 Gettysburg, 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 abots in Canada.

There died at Tuticorin, India, on the 3rd June, in the 78th year of his age, the Rev. M. C. Coelho. The deceased was born and ordained in Goa, and joined the

diocese of Mysapore in 1852. Though at an early stage of his career he lost his sight, he continued nevertheless to discharge his sacred duties to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. The Catholicos 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 ordination 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. Meekita Vicar Forane, of the Ecclesiastical District of the Fishery Coast of the Diocese of Mysapore, officiating, assisted by Fathers A. E. Coelho, a nephew of the deceased, Carier, S. J., J. W. Levant, Berthieu, S. J., etc.—R.I.P.

Bishop Fink, of the Leavenworth, Kansas, diocese, has commenced Sunday picnics from the pulpit. It has been the 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 arrangements were made, the societies selected Sunday, August 15, as the date for the picnic. The Bishop objects to a picnic on Sunday because, he says, it is a violation of the laws of the Church and a deprecation of the day. He refuses to say just what action he will take with those who may disobey 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 four hundred priests will assist. The object of the association, as its name indicates, is to promote the devotion to the Blessed Sacrament by the clergy and people. The Protector of the League in this country is Bishop Moes, of Covington, Ky., and the Director General, Rev. Bede Mater, of St. Meinrad, Ind. The diocesan director of the archdiocese of Milwaukee is Rev. Joseph Rinner, 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 EXAMINATION 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, George Backes 590, Stanislas Doran 489, Michael Weeks 586, Milton Griffin 583, William Hillman 571, Francis Heag 555, Geo. Wagner 553, Mary Lynch 537, Edward Foster 534, Catherine Tibon 530, Bolla Brothman 527, Mary Gibson 528, Margaret Fitzpatrick 515, Hugh Heag 508, Edward Kouch 478, Austin Kennedy 468, Fred Becker 457. Number of marks required to pass, 422. Average number of marks obtained by separate school pupils, 530; average of public school pupils at the same examination, 490. Seven of the first 15 places were obtained by separate school pupils. In proportion to our school population, we were only entitled to two.

If competition is the true test of merit, then the Catholic people of Guelph have every reason to be satisfied with the work of their schools. The splendid results obtained by our pupils is due to the perfect teaching methods of the Ladies of Loreto, and the zeal and constant over-see 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. NIXON, Secretary Sep. School Board.

THE CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS.

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

State	No. of Courts	No. of Members
Illinois	209	17,297
Indiana	15	720
Iowa	27	1,375
Michigan	22	1,474
Minnesota	78	4,156
New Hampshire	2	1,806
Ohio	17	1,384
Vermont	41	2,627
Wisconsin	85	6,764
Ontario	62	4,222
Quebec	138	9,404
Total Aug. 1, '97	716	51,220
Total July 1, '97	704	50,284

Mrs. Honeymoon.—Oh, what a tall mountain, Henry! Can't I have a donkey to help me up? Mr. Honeymoon.—Lean on me, darling.

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

Abrey de Vera's Estimate of the Character of the Great Prince of the Church.

Some of the Distinguishing Features of His Work Graphically Portrayed.

Abrey de Vera, in his "Recollections," in the Ave Maris, 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 them his great attraction lay in what belonged to his personal being—the strange force of which often made itself felt almost at once, and entirely free was from conventionalism. 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 left with a restricted knowledge, but not with an erroneous impression.

What men felt most in him was his extreme, though not his softness, of personality. It was a very human personality—one that imposed on him a large share of human responsibilities, and perhaps, by necessary consequence, of sore waters and anxieties. He had, also, it is true, a strong sense of humor; but in all serious matters seriousness was his nature, and nothing ever came to him lightly; although he possessed, notwithstanding, a strength that raised him up under its weight. Science and stillness, but kindled more the interior fires, and a narrow limit increased their force. His nature—one

"built on a strange, sublimity," that stirred and lifted him to heights that were far more likely to be stimulated than kept down by pressure of any sort. He had vibrant impulses, and those which in his "Apologia" he called "force"; and those were strong into activity in him as in Edmund Burke, by the sight of oppression or injustice. But his temper was serene that abounded in sympathy.

HE WAS FULL OF VENERATION.

It was thus that, as he tells us, the lightest word of his bishop in his English days was a conclusive challenge to his obedience; that when someone pointed out Mr. Keble to him for the first time, he looked down that good and gracious man with awe; and "when Mr. Keble took his hand he seemed sinking into the ground." He tells us also that the "Christian Year" had largely helped to teach him two great truths, to which he had always clung closely; and that he had ever considered the day on which Mr. Keble preached the assize sermon in the university pulpit as the start of the religious movement in 1833. In other words, he also greatly valued veneration; and thought that, even when untrue, it was still a thing entitled to sympathy. He told me that Mr. Keble possessed that quality in an extreme and even an unfortunate degree; that it had always been directed especially to his father; and that the thought that in becoming a Roman Catholic he would place a gulf of separation between him and his father, 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 me that, with many great gifts, 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 had something away and encourage the bewildered searcher by exclaiming, as he gropes his way nearer and nearer to it, "Warm," "Hot," "You burn." Dr. Pusey, he said, might see a doctrine by clear insight, yet take no cognizance of another proximity to it—indeed, presupposed by it. "For years," he added, "many thought Pusey on the brink of Rome. He was never near it." Thus, strange as it seems, the two old friends co-operated even in separation; they stood at two ends of the same bridge, and the one at the Anglican end it passed the wayfarer on toward the Roman end, though he always strove to hold him back when half way across.

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 he had made of Newman's bust 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 high church movement (to which he contributed more than all its other supporters put together) he had no desire to be its head; and was ever pushing Dr.

Prayer 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 unconquered 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 gentleness of magical sweetness, 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 claim. 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: *Erudiri aliquid*. Now, too, Southern's beautiful poem of *Phaladea*—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 Hibornia Hall, Notre Dame street. The meeting promises to be one of the largest held 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 issued by Mayor Wilson Smith, declaring Monday, August 23rd, a civic holiday, will afford an excellent opportunity to many to avail themselves of the excursion to the City of Summer School at Plattsburg, which takes place on Saturday, August 21st. Tickets are good to return on all trains up to Monday, inclusive.

St. Anthony's G. Y. M. Society excursion and picnic to Suringham Park, in all of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, which was to have taken place last Wednesday, the 11th, has been postponed until Monday, August 23rd, civic holiday.

An answer to many inquiries regarding the departure and arrival of trains going to the Catholic Summer School excursion on Saturday, August 21st, and returning Monday, 23rd, we desire to state that trains leave G. L. R. Depot at 7:20 a.m., 10 a.m., and 7 p.m.; returning on Saturday evening at 9:50, Sunday and Monday mornings at 8, Monday afternoon at 3, and Monday evening at 9:50.

Appearance is a great aid to success. You will be greatly aided in improving your appearance by visiting the popular milliners, *Large & Co.*, St. Lawrence street, where one of the largest and choicest assortments of English and American soft and hard hat materials are had, at prices to suit all purses.

As the autumn season approaches and the inclemency of the weather confines people more indoors, it is then that they enjoy most the comforts of a home. You can increase those comforts at a very little outlay by visiting Messrs. Remond, King & Patterson's Furniture establishment, 650 and 652 Craig street, where a choice selection of household furniture may be had at the least cost. The reputation this firm has established for honest goods and fair dealings is a guarantee to all intending purchasers.

THE WHIM OF A CROESUS.

The next best thing to being a millionaire oneself is, it would seem, to be a millionaire'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 Croesus had adopted as a principle of life that his clerk, whoever that lucky individual might be, should step into his shoes when death, the great robber of the rich, came to put in his claim. A very few days before his decease he passed with one clerk who had previously been entered in the will as legate 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 new-comer's name had been stragglewise inserted in the will. This happy individual is now the possessor of a 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 on her face. "On the contrary," said the eminent medical expert, as he glanced down at her feet, "I have noticed that cycling enlarges people's understandings."

Our Irish Letter.

DUBLIN Aug. 11.—Despite the 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 Erin is now showing its silver lining.

THE PARI-SH PRIEST OF TUOHIG DEAD.

The death of the Rev. John O'Reilly, parish priest of Tuohig, South Kerry, has just been announced. The deceased clergyman was 80 years of age, and had spent 43 years of his life in the priesthood. He was one of the most gifted and scholarly priests in the Kerry diocese. He was well known and respected throughout his native country, and his death, though not unexpected, will be generally deplored.

PROFESSION OF TWO NUNS IN TRALEE.

The solemn ceremonies of profession and reception took place at the Mercy Convent, Balfougha, 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 Alphonsa, and Miss O'Kane (in religion Sister Patrick), daughter of the late Dr. O'Kane, Amuseau. The young lady who was received into the order was Miss Collins, of Askeaton, Co. Limerick. The Most Rev. Dr. Coffey, Lord 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 funds to repair St. Patrick's Church, an item of £1000. In his address His Lordship spoke kind words 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 are not too many in this important town of ours. We have the seven churches of Kilmacduagh, connected with the old Cathedral at Kilmacduagh; and we have seven churches at Arran, connected with 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 here in our own neighborhood 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 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, G.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-Filigate. 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 subject to the discretion and approval of the executive 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.

Ballyhannis has heard with the deepest regret of the extreme punishment inflicted 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 Ballyhannis. He is the 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 terms of agreement were offered on Mr. Bourke's behalf, the landlord absolutely

declined to effect a compromise. Mr. Bourke has just been sentenced to six months imprisonment 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. Leech, solicitor. It is needless to add that the sympathy felt for Mrs. Bourke and her son is deep and universal.

STUDYING MODERN IRISH.

A council meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language was held recently when the following letter from Mr. Charles Satawv, of Copenhagen 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 Ballyferrier. 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 neighborhood 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 English at all. I took down stories and proverbs in a scientific 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 best please myself, and as I hope, be of some use to others. Story tellers can be had easily at the place; proverbs and sayings 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 gifts, an uncommonly good ear, a keen feeling of the correctness of the language that is the dialect, and even some idea of criticizing 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 work for himself."

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 judicial rental. This property was bought some twenty years ago in the Landed Estates Court for seven times the sum it has now realized.

BRAVE HORTH FISHERMEN.

On Saturday evening, 7th inst., a public meeting was held at the Harbor Office, West Pier, Howth, for the purpose of presenting to each of five fishermen the silver medal of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, accompanied by a copy of the vote of thanks of the Institution, inscribed on vellum and handsomely framed. In addition the men received money awards for gallantry in saving life. Mr. S. Smallbridge, J.P., (chairman of the Howth Lifeboat Committee) presided, the other members of the committee present being Ralph Smalley, Capt. Newcombe, Richard Lewis, A. W. Newcombe, B. J. Newcombe, F. J. Hussey, and E. U. Greer, hon. sec. There was a 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 Burke, 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 water.

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 Pontiff discussed 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 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 defecerunt."—"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 deficiat."—"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 grabbing 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 dismissed.

THE DIRECTORS MUST HAVE BEEN SCOTCH.

The directors of the Bank of Ireland have declared a dividend for the half

year ending July 1st, which practically amounts to the 1 1/2 per cent. per annum, and have, at the same time, made a heavy addition to the "rest fund" of the bank. Sir William Finlay later undertook to move a joint resolution in favor of a "Jubilee" bonus to the officers of the bank. The motion found general support, until it was discovered that the proposal would involve an expenditure of £10,000, and would require a special meeting. Then a sudden fit of frugality appears to have supervened and the "bonus" was dropped like a hot potato.

TO IMPROVE WICKLOW HARBOR.

The Wicklow Harbor bill recently introduced in Parliament, authorizes the advance of a further sum for the improvement of the harbor, such sum, together 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 Guardafui 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 Mahomedans who were driven from Mecca in 1413, and crossed over to their present location, from which the Galla and Abyssinians were subsequently displaced. 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 feathers, 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 long-limbed, and are susceptible of being moulded and trained into a fine people. Such is the opinion of the Rev. Pere Evangelist de Lagasse, 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 dictionary 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 pages and 1,300 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, having 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 medicine. 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 intelligence, 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 Decacan 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 ILLUMINABLE.

embracing the whole of Somaliland, but its material resources 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 Zailah, near the Red Sea, which belongs to the mission of Harrar, it is not surprising that with such 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 good Capuchin Father is doing the work of a pioneer missionary, sowing his tiny grain of mustard in the arid soil, labour-

ing with the whole-heartedness and self-sacrifice 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 gether, the first fruits 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. Later, 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.

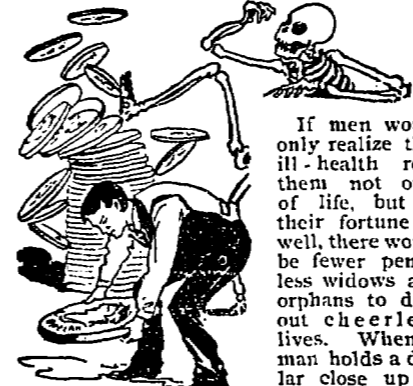
An advisory committee of members from different States met at Atlantic City on the above date, and agreed upon terms suggested by Bishop McFall, of Trenton, who has been acting as arbiter. Under the plan adopted the National Officers and National directory of what is known as the Board of Erin Branch 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, under 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, Savannah, 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, Pa.; E. A. Hayes, National Secretary, New Brunswick, N. J.; John Quinn, Scranton, Pa.; Joseph B. McLaughlin, Philadelphia; Mike McParland, Brooklyn, and James H. Murphy.

AN 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 Strensall Camp, Yorks, in the presence of over one thousand 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,



It men would only realize that ill-health robs them not only of life, but of their fortune as well, there would be fewer cripples, less 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 disabilities.

When a man's digestion is out of order and his liver sluggish, his brain gets dull, 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 outside 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 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.

If you 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 ten per cent. to any one who is afflicted as he was. Three bottles cured him entirely. Perfectly miserable he was, before taking this medicine, now he is one of the happiest men in his 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."

A \$1.50 home doctor-book FREE. For a paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser send 3r one-cent stamps, to cover cost of customs and mailing only. Cloth binding 50 cents. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

USE ONLY

Finlayson's Linen Thread.

IT IS THE BEST.

gave a grand display of talent in the rendering of the 'Salve Regina' Mass (Stehle) and Gouod'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 brilliant 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 sugar, 25 pounds corn starch, 12 1/2 pounds macaroni, 60 pounds white beans, 6 pounds ground pepper, 1 dozen scrub brushes, 50 pounds salado, 20 pounds roasted coffee, 25 cans tomatoes, 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, 1 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, 25 pounds table salt, 25 pounds lard, 12 bottles maple syrup, 100 bars soap, 2 gallons clove 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 saved would be ample to provide all the goods enumerated. There are, no doubt, many men who spend 20 cents a day or more for liquor, whose families would feel that the millennium was near if they could only have one-half of this bill of necessities stored in their kitchen or cellars. Many a merchant who, with a moderate profit on goods enough to properly supply those who would naturally 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 PENITENTIARY 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 surgeon-elect, 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. In 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 exhibition. The main building and the bandstand in front are to be brilliantly illuminated with colored electric lamps; the elevation of the former and the cupola being so decorated, while the bandstand 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 brilliantly illuminated Venetian masts. A huge 'V. R.' design in arc lights will be suspended in the air over the centre of the bridge. Opposite 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 addition to these this part of the grounds will be lit by numerous powerful arc 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 exhibition to-morrow, at two o'clock, and on Monday, August 23, the civic holiday, Lieut.-Governor Chapeau 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 exhibitors.

"Let parents not live for their children, but with them." The mothers 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, Buffalo, 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 perfectly 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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CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL

Large Attendance of Ecclesiastical Dignitaries.

Dr. F. W. Howard, of Columbus, Ohio, on "The Distribution of Wealth."

CLIFF HAVEN, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The fourth week of the Catholic Summer School here has been distinguished by quite a number of well known prelates and dignitaries.

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

The most important phase of the problem of interest is the discussion of its ethical justification.

"Bound Together" is the name of a neat little book from the press of John Murphy & Co., Baltimore.

Mrs. M. A. Nutchell gave a lecture on the famous Roman Catholic lady, Madame Swetelette.

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

"The music of the Palestrina School, which is closely followed by the Catholic School, is to my mind the ideal music for Christian worship."

Columbille 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.

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

Hickey of Rochester, and the Rev. Dr. Ooster of Plattsburg, were deacons of 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 Christ's grief at the impending fate of Jerusalem.

The Bishop said that in the history of Christianity there had been many Jerusalems which grieved the heart of Our Lord in heaven.

But what of the Church in America—shall it ever add one more to the Jerusalems over which Christ weeps?

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.

Our Reviewer.

"Bound Together" is the name of a neat little book from the press of John Murphy & Co., Baltimore. It is a series of six miniature plays, designed to meet the capacity of very young actors.

How often in the services 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?

the Church, little suspect the lasting happiness and sweet emotion they would otherwise feel in following this beautiful daily office.

Donahoe's Magazine for August is replete with interesting matter. The illustrations in this Catholic periodical are always excellent.

The Catholic Reading Circle Review, July number, is replete with information on many interesting subjects.

The Rosary Magazine has an interesting table of contents. "The American Congregation of St. Catherine de Ricci," second paper, is the title of the leading article.

A TYPICAL C. P. A.

The following is taken from the Sacred Heart Review: The man who calls himself Ruthven, but whose real name is Riordan, has been playing some of his old tricks in lying about the Catholic Church and its priests.

WINNIPEG NEWS.

A SEVERE STORM WHICH CAUSED GREAT DAMAGE AT SEVERAL POINTS—A MINERS' STRIKE.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 16.—A very destructive storm, accompanied by wind, hail and lightning, passed over western Manitoba last evening.

steamer Red River and arrived at Selkirk today. His right side is completely paralyzed and he is in a critical condition.

IN BRITISH DUNGEONS.

A New York Paper 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, says:—

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.

There are five Irish political prisoners now in Portland Jail, all of them serving a life sentence.

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.

Honour does not lie only in the direction of statecraft and the sword, nor in the realms of art and literature alone.

No Gripe Hood's Pills When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

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 erected in Belfast.

It is interesting to note in these days of irreligion and scepticism the steady growth of the Church in all climes. This in Japan, the total population of which is 6,377,080, there are 337,011 Catholics.

A considerable amount of interest on the subject of an Irish Canal tunnel is at present being exhibited in commercial circles, especially in Belfast and the North of Ireland.

The coal miners' strike at Wheeling, W. Va., is reaching an acute stage and there is every prospect of trouble.

The late Barney Barnato was a generous supporter of the Sisters in Africa. A nun writing from Nazareth House, Cape Town, says:—Mr. Barnato, who has always been so kind and generous to the poor in our different houses in Africa, gave \$35 for the benefit of the poor the day before he started on his homeward journey.

A Catholic priest entered the city auditor's office at Cleveland, Ohio, on Aug. 3, and stepping up to the receiving clerk said as he laid down a bundle of bills: "Here is \$30. It was taken from the city many years ago by a parishioner of mine. It is conscience money. He stole it while an office holder. Do not ask his name, for I cannot reveal it."

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 consecrated, August 16, 1868, to be the first Vicar-apostolic of North Carolina.

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.

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 interfere with a just estimate of the virtues of others. There are veils upon the heart that hide its most secret workings and its sweetest affections from us; there are earthly clouds that come between us and the excellence that we love.

from us that we entirely feel his value; and appreciate his worth. The vision is loveless 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 complete up to date report of patents granted by the United States Government this week to Canadian inventors.

- 587781—John Bond, combined match safe and cigar cutter.
587703—Annia E. Connely, ladies' work box.
587716—Hattie E. Evans, Kincaidine, can cord or twine cutter.
587709—Louis A. Garchey, manufacture of objects of imitation stone.
587835—William A. Hudson, cigarette.
587835—Leopold Landau, cork.
587751—John McMurrie, Montreal, combined cork and extra for thorator.
587815—John Mitchell, combination chair or stool.
588078—Alexander M. Moilan, envelope.
587832—David J. Ogilvie, making printing ink.
588115—Israel L. Rose, bicycle lamp.
588021—Sydney H. Short, means for counter-acting electric motors.
588227—William Stephenson, Morris, Canada, seed drill disk shoe.
588030—Henry A. Swan, broom holder.
587908—Harriet W. Wines, lemon juice extractor and grater.
587901—Nelson Witt, rotary engine.

It is not declaring a conviction that hurts the feelings or wounds the pride of those who are unwilling to share it; it is the tone of superiority and dogmatism that so often assumed, the lack of sympathy, appreciation and respect that is conveyed, the ill concealed contempt for those who think differently.

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.

Keep up hope. There are thousands of cases where recovery from Consumption has been complete.

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.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

SCHOOLS

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

- SADLER'S DOMINION SERIES. Sadler's Dominion Reading Charts, 26 Reading Charts and one Chart of colors, mounted on 14 boards, size 23 x 32 inches. Sadler's Dominion Speller, complete. Sadler's Dominion First Reader, Part I. Sadler's Dominion First Reader, Part II. Sadler's Dominion Second Reader. Sadler's Dominion Third Reader. Sadler's Dominion Fourth Reader. Sadler's Dominion Canadian History. Sadler's Dominion Grammar. Sadler's Dominion English Grammar. Sadler's Dominion English Grammar, with a color-plate. Sadler's Ancient and Modern History, with illustrations and 25 colored maps. Sadler's History of North America. Sadler's History of the United States. Sadler's History of Great Britain. Sadler's History of France. Sadler's History of Germany. Sadler's History of Italy. Sadler's History of Spain. Sadler's History of Portugal. Sadler's History of Russia. Sadler's History of the Netherlands. Sadler's History of Denmark. Sadler's History of Sweden. Sadler's History of Norway. Sadler's History of Prussia. Sadler's History of Austria. Sadler's History of Hungary. Sadler's History of Poland. Sadler's History of the Balkan Peninsula. Sadler's History of the Mediterranean Sea. Sadler's History of the Black Sea. Sadler's History of the Baltic Sea. Sadler's History of the North Atlantic Ocean. Sadler's History of the Indian Ocean. Sadler's History of the Pacific Ocean. Sadler's History of the Arctic Ocean. Sadler's History of the Antarctic Ocean.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

1609 Notre Dame St. Montreal, Que. 123 Church St. Toronto, Ont.

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 on Saturday the 14th inst., and will remain open till later end of month.

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WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 18, 1897

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 following to say:

"The session lasts for seven weeks and there are big chunks of intellectual despatch 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 matter.

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 otherologies 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 purposes 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 cat's paw of politicians hungering for the 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 all, those men who are Conservative or Liberal for revenue 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 condemnatory 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 Quimet, of St. Vincent de Paul, has been suspended, it is true, but why seek to kill his cause in advance by

quendo and dark hints. 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 abyss 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—"Romanism." Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

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, Pastor.

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 before him.

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 free 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 still continues to absorb 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 be able 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 Murphy, 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 properly used; but, with such guarantees, 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 endowed, organized and conducted, not in the interests of any particular order or section, 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. A 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 endowments are beyond reach of Catholics at present, the same can not be said of

indirect ones, such as the formation of prizes and scholarships for the increased patronage of existing colleges. There is a growing tendency among 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 fame 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 LEGISLATION.

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." A 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 behalf of large families, referred to by M. Cocheret, 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 overcome if the surtax were laid only on families 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 families having more than three children should be completely exempt from the tax. Dr. Bertillon, 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 fellow-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 francs per annum, 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 650,000 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 poverty-stricken. 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 excrecences 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 Church which through the ages has ever 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 slanders 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 parliament 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 Bruce were embalm'd in the spices of Catholic Rome. When a body of Highlanders was brought to Glasgow to have forced down their throats prelacy these

heroic Presbyterians emigrated to Ireland and were received with open arms by the Catholics of the country. Hear French testimony, 'When the Huguenots were driven from France they found a magnificent shelter in Ireland, and today their descendants are prosperous.' Hear Germany, 'When the German Protestants were driven from the Palatinate they were cordially welcomed by the Catholics of Limerick, of whom the Emboys and the Hecks became the founders of American Methodism.' 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 testimony 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 sunk.' Why, then, all these stale stories of Catholics being inimical to American liberty? Why this shower of slander? Why this inquisition into a man's religious belief? The world looks on with scandalized astonishment. Sheridan, Corcoran, Meagher, Sherman, illustrious commanders of our armies, I am glad we are dead. "Pay no attention 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 Wilfrid 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 skillful 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. To Sir Wilfrid has fallen the duty of 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 women.

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 scepticism 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 conversion of many of its followers to the Catholic faith. This must be a terrible reflection for Chiquiquy and others of that ilk who now at the end of their lives still find in front of them the rock of St. Peter unbroken and inviolate. Poor people, it is only to be hoped that the Lord in his mercy will make these unfortunate men see the error of their ways before they are finally swallowed up in the grave.

ALL writers agree that liquor in cold countries, where the frost is more than intense, is one of the principal causes

of death. The Klondike region is one of these, and the Federal authorities, for 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 headway against the evil. The Federal authorities have only to ask the people at Regina to take the necessary action for it to be done at once.

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 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 788,902. 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 swells 190 people at a time through space at the astonishing 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 risk of derailment. Of course, the motor power in the new system is electricity.

WHEREVER the P. P. A. and the C. P. A. are rampant 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 far 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 Nationalists, 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 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 had.

THE sixty-seventh annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will commence its session in Toronto on the 13th ult. Sixty

its inception its power has been felt all over the civilized world. No subject is debared 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 thus by the contact of great minds throw still more light on the path of art, mechanical 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 unbecomingly, indelicate, and dangerous for females."

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 lunged 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 think, 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. BROWN, 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 who 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 committee 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 there should they promenade through the Park. J. G.

PERSONAL.

Rev. J. Loneragan, 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, K. J. J. J.

F. J. Collins, insurance agent, has returned to the city, much recruited, after a three weeks sojourn at Cacouna.

Rev. Father Schellault, C.S.S.R., P.P., St. Ann's Church, left on Sunday, 15th, for Valleyfield, 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 whatever 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 is lost.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

From our own Correspondent. PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 1897.—It is interesting to note the waves of expression that will ripple the surface of current literature when a pebble of comment 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, editors and priests themselves have seconded my remonstrance, and—with all kindly courtesy—some few have remonstrated with me. There were no priests, however, among these latter. They, as a class, are (as Henry Austin Adams says of them in Donahoe's) "the most manly of 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 "back-boneless"—I quote Mr. Adams once more—creatures as the clergy of fiction. I beg Miss Keane's pardon that I must again refer to her work for an example of a priest who is not an honor nor an ornament to the Church's earnest workers. Father Salvator (the hero of "Out of the Darkness," the sixth of her sketches "In the Parish of the Sacred Heart," as they run through the Catholic World) is a sickly, old, sentimental, womanish, repining, craving the impossible, regretting—when it comes to plain truth—the choice he made in youth and 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 as a good man—but he is none the less an INSULT TO THE PRIESTLY IDEAL.

Why—if there ever had been such a priest—drag him out of his foolish re-pining, and away from his tea pot and jam and brown bread—how "sweet" a picture of a man's refreshment!—and his pulling interchanges of platitudes and worn out sentimentalities with the impossible Joseph, to the cruel mockings and calm judgment of a world that knows better? Why will Miss Keane throw away her talents and waste her carefully evolved word-groups upon either love-lorn or disappointed priests? 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, worn out and failing priest, in a gloomy hour. She has forgotten that his life-work 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 he 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 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 may daily see the exemplification of the old adage as to the intruders "where angels fear to tread." It is becoming—nay, it has already become a very serious consideration—this trifling of Catholics with the priest in fiction. I again beg Miss Keane's pardon, for I see the good intention and I see the merit of her work. The more earnestly I do 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 imitation of any other writer. I admire Ian Maclaren 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 skillfully assumed, will never set well on any other pen. Far from condemning Miss Keane's choice of a model, I mean 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-the-by?—we will bring to the fore in clearest light a truth that appears to be only dawned 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, strengthening, 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 manner, will produce, will certainly be of the best—and Catholic. If it is the foolish effort of some of our Catholic writers to

THE QUEBEC GRAND COUNCIL will hold its second convention in this city on the 24th inst. The session will open in Seminary Hall, 1717 Notre Dame street, 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.

suit the "elegant tastes" of non-Catholics that has produced any doubt of ability or success. There was a time when everyone quoted Colonel Crockett's rule of life: "Be sure you're right; then go ahead!" 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, but if you do you will soon find it out, and may rectify it. The "good objector"—a Presbyterian elder, they say, once offered as his qualification for that office 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 in the objections he offers, to the earnest and honest worker in literature, Catholic or non-Catholic.

THE KLONDIKE AGAIN.

The Government Issue New Regulations 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 providing that entry can only be granted for alternate claims, bar diggings and dry diggings, and that the other alternate claims be reserved for the Crown, to be disposed of by public auction, or in such manner as may be decided by the Minister of the Interior.

"That the penalty for trespassing upon a claim reserved for the Crown 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 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 accounted for by the officers who collect the same in due course.

"That the times and manner in which such royalty shall be collected, and the persons who shall collect the same, shall be provided for by regulations to be made by the Gold Commissioner, and he hereby given authority to make such regulations and rules accordingly.

LIFE AT CACOUNA.

OUR RAMBLER GIVES AN INTERESTING PROTRAYAL OF IT.

Some Features of the Amusements—A Blizz-Club—Children's Picnics and Self-Ringing Parties Seem to Stand Out Prominently.

"The summer of our joys" having arrived, 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 the stillness of the country, and commune with verdant nature. I retired from the arena of the litterateur 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 find quietness in the summer one must seek it elsewhere than at a summer resort.

Cacouna was the place I selected for the honor, no matter how doubtful of entertaining me, and incidentally 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 gaiety, 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 shallow Frenchman, one wonders what a dull sort of a place the world would be if there were no Irishmen to liven it up. And there's the secret of Cacouna's liveliness.

I travelled 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 background. Here and there is a small hamlet snugly nestled away on the rocks, and surely their inhabitants must live good lives. Quiet, and without distraction to lead them away from the ultimate end of all things. And yet 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 across the wide river we travelled to River du Loup and our journey was finished with a pleasant drive to Cacouna. I arrived 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 Cacouna. 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 a suitable subject for conversation for days.

There were many Montrealers at the hotel and they were enjoying themselves thoroughly. There was an institution called "The Blizz 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 permit myself to give away the object of this Club, but ask anybody that was at Cacouna and you may learn.

St. Patrick's was represented by Rev. Father Driscoll and Aylward. The former, with his snuff box and humor, kept everybody in good humor. 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 wasn't 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.

a dreary sepulchral-toned bell rang out. The inhabitants woke one by one, 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. "It is the schoolhouse 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 still. Some people think that it was a ghostly visitation, but some know better and look suspiciously at certain young men when the subject is introduced.

Everybody 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 splendid. The water is salt and wonderfully buoyant 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 grottoes have been formed on its hard surface, and it is always the comfortable headquarters of the youths and 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 Tadoussac. In the west the Brandy Pots stand out clearly, and farther up the ever changing Pilgrim Islands are seen. These islands appear 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 sailing craft down towards the sea, with all sail set and scudding before the breeze, they look like immense sea gulls swimming over the edge of the water and out to the 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 of dangerous 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 like unto our lives 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 Eternity.

Over the rocks and up through the long fields we go and then for a big dinner. After that a drive and in the evening there are walks, haycoats, progressive euchre 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 footpaths on an occasional glimpse of a waving tree as I sit and think and write, and now good day.

ECHOES FROM NEW YORK.

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 recalled to London by his superior. Father Monselle's parishioners, 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, have grown up around the church in the decade since its establishment.

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 that exorbitant duties were being levied 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 corroboration. The Treasury Department, however, will act within its powers in that regard, and recommend to Congress the enactment of legislation for further reprisals.

RETURN OF TWO ARCHBISHOPS. 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 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 B. Kirby, leaves there to-day, 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 changed, since he was taking a rest, and

could 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 next week.

The purpose of Archbishop Keane's coming to the United States at this time, no one is in advance of the meeting of the Bishops and Archbishops in October, is believed to relate to the vacant See of New Orleans. It is understood that Archbishop Keane 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.

INSURED BY THE ROYAL ARCADE. William J. Morris, the ex-convict, who shot and killed himself in Brooklyn on Friday, after an unsuccessful attempt to kill his wife, still lies in the undertaker's shop, and may be buried in the paper's ground to-day. Morris had his life insured for \$3,000 in the Royal Arcade, but the policy is missing, and it may be vitiated through the suicide. The doctors at the Homeopathic Hospital feel confident that Mrs. Morris will recover.

A POOR RETURN 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 shows 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 arranging, policy holder 5,921 would be entitled to \$4,461.41, and no more out of his \$2,730.70. Referee Rogan said yesterday 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 SUICIDE. Patrolman Matthew L. Heffron killed himself in the Thirtieth Street Station, House yesterday by shooting himself in the head. He was addicted to drunkenness, and twice, when in disgrace, had given up his badge, but each time had been saved from the loss of his position by friends. His suicide is partly attributed to remorse for the unhappiness which he had inflicted upon his wife, now dead, by his drinking habits, and partly to dread of a coming trial at Headquarters on the charge of absence from duty without leave.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES. To the fourth annual American pilgrimage to Lourdes and Lourdes in the Bay. In the party are one Bishop, five priests, and thirty laymen. The pilgrims are guided by Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Troop, 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 SALLE. The Spiritual Sons of De La Salle are to perpetuate the name of their illustrious 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 recesses 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 be angels, and around the altar on marble slabs will be the typical scenes representative of the life and work of De La Salle.

The New York Sun is a very ably conducted newspaper, and in point of fact 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 inexcusable. Mr. Dana himself knows better, and no doubt he has already given his answer to queries the proper information. Dr. Alder, in his catalogue, mentions 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 German Cyclopaedia, published at Leipzig in 1848 in 15 volumes, there are noticed 17 editions of the bible in German before the publication of Luther's. The latest edition of Chambers' Cyclopaedia gives the same number.

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 long anterior to that time, but there were actually nine German editions of the bible in Caxton Exhibition earlier

X-Rays

Of severest trial and test, proven in regard to Hood's Sarsaparilla. 1st, Greatest Merit. Secured by a peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process, unknown to others—which naturally and actually produces. 2d, 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. Hood's Sarsaparilla. In the best—It is the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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 catalogued the bibles in the Caxton Exhibition, wrote as follows in the Athenaeum 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, 1480-1518, all in huge folios except the twelfth, which is in quarto form."

Touching Wycliffe's claim, the same can be said. Hasn't Sir Thomas More, the great English writer and statesman, whom beauteous 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 virtuous and well learned men translated into the English tongue and by good and Godly people with devotion and soberness well 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 re-proved for naught.

Philip Sheridan, B.C.L. ADVOCATE, BARRISTER & SOLICITOR MONTREAL, P.Q. OFFICE: New York Life Building. Room 705. Bell Telephone 1233.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S ACADEMY. 37 ST. MARGARET STREET. Will Re-open on September 1st.

Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal. The re-opening of the Classes of the CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, and all the other Schools under the control of the Board, will take place on Monday, August 31st. For particulars, apply to the Principal or the Director of each school.

John Murphy & Co's ADVERTISEMENT.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS. August "Chances" 20 percent off. Holiday Outfits and Summer Clothing, Vests, Sweaters, Bath Gowns, Dressing Gowns, Bicycle Suits, etc.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS. A large and varied assortment at 40% off factory prices. Flannellette Shirts, worth 65c, for 39c. Flannellette Shirts, with band, \$1.00, for 62c. English Cambric Shirts, \$1.25, for 89c. Fancy Satteen Shirts, worth \$1.25 for 95c. 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.

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 pair. Gloves Repaired Free.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention. JOHN MURPHY & CO. 2343 St. Catherine St. CORNER OF METCALFE STREET. TELEPHONE No. 3833. TERMS, CASH.

THE Best Yet Offered IN REED ROCKERS \$4.95 Only. Regular value \$8.75. We have a different pattern equally as good which we will close out at \$4.95 each. Special values in all lines of furniture for the balance of this month. We will store your purchases free till wanted. RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 652 Craig Street.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

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, tri-colored satin stripes on plain reppé ground, and every width from the bébé 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, frogs, fourragères, plastrons, Zouave, and bolero jacket-fronts in silk cord or beading or both; drooping woven blouse-fronts, sleeves caps, collars of various stylish shapes, tringes, 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-laselled 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 slashed 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 bodice part. Quite frequently the garment fastens on the left shoulder. The stylish redingote costumes open down the front, revealing petticoats and vests of the most expensive and elegant satin brocade or satin embroidered silk in very beautiful Persian color mixtures. Bits of this rich textile show as facings to the lead points of the sleeves at the wrists and on the side of the battlemented collars.

This autumn the revived Jersey will have a successful inning. These trim, neat, 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 outlying 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 finely fitting waist can be selected in twenty minutes, with no trouble of standing by the hour at the 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 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 celebrated summer resort is of pale pink linen, trimmed with a lace insertion, both on skirt and open jacket. The hat is of light pink straw, with a wreath of darker pink silk poppies around the crown, the flowers toned with dark brown velvet hearts. A bandeau of velvet is set under the brim. A costume of delicate mauve has a large round hat of mauve satin braid, trimmed with mauve tulle green velvet, and a cluster of feather quills shading from mauve to white. A very pretty young girl from St. Louis wears a dress of soft, corn-colored linen, braided in white, and en suite is a pale yellow Panama straw hat trimmed with pale blue velvet, yellow tulle, green satin hazel buds, and one large purple velvet orchid. This tones with a mauve velvet sash, carried twice around a very slender waist, hooked at the left side in the back, the ends falling to the skirt hem. 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 ungraceful 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 snade hats, which sound practical; but these are really most elaborate and dresy creations, and prove becoming to maid and 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 flowers used in trimming.

White shirt waists are the most serviceable. They do not fade as the majority of the colored shirts will with alternate sunning and laundering, and they do not go out of fashion. The latest model for a white cambric shirt waist has tiny clusters of tucks in horizontal groups, and high standing collars and cuffs. One box pleat three inches wide goes straight down the middle of the front. The stiff embroidered fronts, like a man's shirt, are no longer popular. A white taffeta blouse has scarcely any

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 did 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.

At braid is about the only trimming permissible 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 dresy travelling costume is of green mixed chevrot 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 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 but 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 pick-me-ups. At the soda fountain counter nowadays, the normal soda-water seems the least popular of the drinks, all varieties of tonics and nerve-stimulants being in much greater demand. It is on a par with the prevalent digestive-tablet fad, which amounts to a habit, as pronounced 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 berries, no matter how fine or of what kind, are never satisfactory and palatable. Cherry pits add much to the flavor, and when removed from the fruit a handful should be tied in a piece of net and put in the centre of each jar. Pear seeds should be used in the same way if the core is removed. Cherries are richer and handsomer colored if the syrup is made of half currant juice. The skins of green gage plums should be left on and pierced with a fork before they are cooked. The skins of all other common varieties should be removed. If plums and peaches are immersed in boiling water to loosen the skins, only a few should be treated at once, and these should first be put in a wire basket or sieve. After remaining two minutes or so, dip in cold water and gently rub off the skins. A silver knife should be used to shred pineapple and to pare pears and quinces. Peaches should be put in syrup as soon as pared, and pears and quinces into cold water, to prevent discoloration. Peaches are firmer and richer if allowed to remain overnight in the syrup before they are cooked. Five or six pits should be distributed through each quart jar. The most delicate and natural flavor is obtained by cooking the fruit in the jars. This method also does away with the breakage from handling, and adds greatly to its appearance. Pears and quinces are no exception to this rule, but as both are more quickly cooked tender in clear water, it is more convenient to do so before they are put in syrup.

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, and the jar filled to the neck with syrup. 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 auger holes obviates all danger of breakage. Put the rubber and cover in position, leaving the latter loose; fill the boiler with warm water to the neck of

the jars and boil gently until the fruit can be easily pierced with a fork. No definite rule for cooking can be given. Ten minutes is usually long enough for berries, while the time required for larger and more solid fruits depends upon their ripeness. Experience soon makes one expert. Take each jar out onto a hot plate, fill to overflowing with boiling water, and screw down the top. Tighten as it cooks, and invert to be sure that it is air tight. The jars should be wrapped in paper to exclude the light, which is 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 sugar 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 paraffin. 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 paraffin 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 the jelly.

FOR THE NERVOUS WOMAN.

The nervous woman's breakfast beverage should be cocoa or chocolate rather than tea or coffee. Coffee stimulates the brain and is a splendid flip 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 caffeine-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 alkali that should never be taken into the stomach. Good chocolate does not thicken in the cooking, as does that mixed with flour. Chocolate should never be boiled much, however, as that destroys the aroma. When pure and properly prepared it contains a great deal of nourishment, and is more wholesome than tea or coffee. To make it in perfection 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 of cinnamon 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 away 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 to us may be of the most vital importance to the character forming before us. Obedience must be taught, but we should never undertake to teach it in the spirit of vengeance. Punish only when extremely necessary, and then with love and firmness, and after careful thought. We must remember that it is the child's right to be taught the use of money and the benefits of industry, economy and temperance in all things. We should give and exact the truest confidence; we should never withhold our companionship; we should never cease to be watchful, 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 if 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 hair, making it rough and uneven. When it becomes matted, brush out as much of the tangle as possible and with the fingers carefully separate the hair

into strands before using the comb. It is a mistake to think that girls' hair should be kept often in order to make it grow thick. It makes the hair coarser, but not thicker. Weak, thin hair is a sign of imperfect health, and its existence should set a mother to a careful examination of her growing girl. She is not getting proper food, is not sleeping enough, or in some other way her normal vitality is not being kept up. It is also a mistake to wash the hair too often, as it makes it dry and brittle.

As much as possible let the hair of growing children be uncovered and hang loosely. It is said that the hair of the Saxony peasant 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 rosemary 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 brush.

SUFFERED FROM INFANCY.

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

FROM HER CHILDHOOD SHE SUFFERED FROM HEART TROUBLES—DOCTORS SAID NOTHING COULD BE DONE FOR HER AND THAT HER DEATH AT ANY MOMENT WOULD NOT SURPRISE THEM.

From the Herald, Stratford.

“Of the making of books there is no end,” it has been said, and the same 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 effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is quite within the mark to say that there is no other medicine 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 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 to cease its throbbing and the breathing was fitful and labored. Doctors' medicine seemed to have no effect whatever. She was advised by one physician that all that could be done was to keep her strength up, and it was with a view to strengthening her system, and with no hope 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 unmistakable 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 work, 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, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous 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 50¢ 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 unlookingly 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 master asked him this: “Who made the heavens and the earth?” The

Has your doctor failed to cure you? Use an experienced woman's nurse, and I have a Home Treatment for your weakness which will not fail. I will send you forward full private and description FREE upon receiving your address with stamp. I wish to reach those women only who require assistance, hence I adopt this method, as I can explain fully by letter the action of my remedies.

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child, who trembled very much, replied: “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.

YOU WILL NEVER BE SORRY.

For living a pure life.
For doing your level best.
For being kind to the poor.
For hearing before judging.
For thinking before speaking.
For standing by your principles.
For stopping your ears to gossip.
For bridling a sardonic tongue.
For being square in business dealings.
For giving an unfortunate person a lift.
For promptness in keeping your promises.
For putting the best construction on acts of others.

DO NOT RUB THE EYES.

When awaking in the morning, do not rub the eyes; indeed, one ought never to rub or press the fingers against the 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 invigorates 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 purify the blood and make the weak strong—this is the experience of a host of people.

Hood'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 dumfounded. 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, much to the dismay of the organist, as she had her feet 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 Grand 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 organ.

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SOME ANCIENT ANGLO-SAXON SHRINES.

(By Dawn Grays.)

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.

The richest Marian shrine in England was that of Coventry, under whose twin porches good Earl Leofric and Godiva lie buried.

A reproduction, architecturally, of the Holy House of Loreto, and perhaps the most venerated of Saxon sanctuaries, was the celebrated church of Walsingham.

Increased from 14.88 in 1870 to 17.22 per cent. in 1890. The proportion of men in the same field of labor decreased from 85.82 per cent. in 1870 to 82.78 per cent. in 1890.

In "woman's realm"—that is, in domestic and personal service—the report states that from 42 per cent. of women engaged there has been a drop to 38 per cent.

There has been an especially large gain in the proportionate number of women who have gone into manufacturing and mechanical industries.

Married women constitute almost one-eighth of all the women who work for wages in the United States.

Employers, Commissioner Wright states, say they prefer women to men, because of their greater adaptability to work.

There is a fair demand for loans and when the security is simple there is plenty of money at hand at low rates of interest.

CONSECRATION OF DR. DWYER.

First Bishop to Receive That Honor in Australia.

His Lordship's Eloquent Reply to the Addresses of Congratulations.

Dr. Dwyer, the first Australian-born ever consecrated bishop, was consecrated on Pentecost Sunday by Cardinal Moran.

The new bishop, in receiving the address of the laity of Midland, said: "The sentiment of Australian patriotism is quickly growing nowadays, and will no doubt nerve Australia's sons to do and dare great and noble deeds for their country's good."

During the corresponding month of last year 121 transfers were recorded, amounting to \$331,904.76.

The real estate mortgage loans, recorded during the month of July in registration division of Montreal West, amount to \$301,299.75.

The 4 1/2 per cent loans were in four amounts of \$7,000, \$11,000, \$45,000 and \$10,000.

During the corresponding month of last year 121 transfers were recorded, amounting to \$331,904.76.

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.

Among the places in and about Plattsburg, probably none possesses more interest to the visitor than Plattsburg Barracks.

THE PIANO AND THE LEFT HAND.

Trashy piano music, with thin harmonic, gives the lion's share of what effort it necessitates to the right hand.

BUILD UP.

When the system is run down, a person becomes an easy prey to Consumption or Scrofula.

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

THE REALTY MARKET.

The transfer lists for the last few months have been sufficiently large to justify the opinion that the period of apparently hopeless dullness in the real estate market which has been felt so long, has at last given way to better conditions.

There is a fair demand for loans and when the security is simple there is plenty of money at hand at low rates of interest.

The sales recorded in July in Maisonnette, DeLormier, Mile End, Montreal Anjou, Cote St. Paul, St. Henri and Ste. Catherine, amount to about \$55,000.

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The jewels were strung upon a thread; and, beginning with the first, Godiva was used in touching each to say a special prayer.

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

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 expense of men."

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

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 expense of men."

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

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 Hasara and the Miranza expeditions.

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.

At one of the large North Country churches recently a fashionably-dressed lady happened to go into one of the private pews.

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.

Not long ago a servant living in Derbyshire gave notice to leave her situation, informing her mistress that she was about to be married.

The wife of the late Professor Agassiz was one morning putting on her stockings and boots. A little scream attracted the professor's attention.

"I would rather vote for a donkey than for you," said an independent voter to a Cork candidate.

Before the days of chloroform there was a quack in San Francisco who advertised tooth-drawing without pain.

The boy was all right, notwithstanding his girl curls and his fond mother, who was deathly afraid he was going to become coarse and vulgar.

Old Mrs. M., who was seriously ill, found herself to be in a trying position, GREAT SALES prove the great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla.



SEE THAT LINE It's the wash, outearly, done quickly, cleanly, white. Pure Soap did it 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 of these homey path doctors, and my daughter Kate to an ally-path. If I call in the homey path, my ally-path son-in-law and his wife get mad, and if I call in my ally-path son-in-law my homey path son-in-law and his wife get mad, and if I go ahead and get well without either of them then they'll both be mad, so I don't see but I'd better die outright."

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 Le-Barge.

"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 discovered by a party consisting of Canadian and Americans.

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

"Klondike was discovered by a Canadian named Henderson.

Youth is the time to teach your children habits of industry. Never encourage idleness or sloth in the young.

GENERAL GROCERS. The Finest Creamery Butter IN 1-LB. BLOCKS AND SMALL TUBS. NEW LAID EGGS. Stewart's English Breakfast Tea at 36c OUR SPECIAL BLEND OF COFFEE IN THE FINEST. D. STEWART & CO., Cor. St. Catherine & Mackay Streets, TELEPHONE No. 3935.

SURGEON-DENTISTS

FALSE TEETH WITHOUT PLATE GOLD and PORCELAIN Crowns fitted on old roots. Aluminum and Rubber Plates made by the latest process. Teeth extracted without pain, by electricity and local anesthetics.

Dr. J. G. A. GENDREAU, Surgeon-Dentist 20 St. Lawrence Street, Hours of consultation:—9 A.M. to 6 P.M. TELEPHONE, BELLS, 2818.

DR. J. J. SULLIVAN, L. S. SURGICAL DENTIST, No. 71st. Lawrence Street MONTREAL Telephone, . . . 6261.

Your impression in the morning Rose Pearl (fresh colored). Weighted lower sets for shallow jaws. Upper sets for wasted faces; gold crown plate and bridge work, painless extracting without charge if sets are inserted. Teeth filed; teeth repaired in 50 minutes; sets in three hours if required.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM One Way Weekly Excursions - to - CALIFORNIA And other Pacific Coast - Points -

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 ticket 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.

ACCOUNTANTS, Etc.

M. J. DOHERTY, Accountant and Commissioner INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT. Money to Lend! NO. 8, FOURTH FLOOR SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS!

C. A. McDONNELL, Accountant and Trustee, 180 ST. JAMES STREET. Telephone 1182. MONTREAL. Personal supervision given to all business. Rents collected, Estates administered and Books audited.

Chemist and Druggist

SPECIALTIES OF GRAY'S PHARMACY

FOR THE HAIR: CASTOR OIL, 25 cents. FOR THE TEETH: SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, 25 cents. FOR THE SKIN: WHITE ROSE LANOLIN CREAM, 25 cts. HENRY R. GRAY, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 132 St. Lawrence Street N.B.—Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with care and promptly forwarded to all parts of the City.

CHURCH BELLS

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHURCH BELLS & PEALS PUREST BELL METAL (COPPER AND TIN). McHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.

FAVORABLE KNOWN SINCE 1826 BELLS HAVE FURNISHED 35,000 CHURCH SCHOOLS & OTHERS. G. WESTEELY & CO. GENUINE BELLS. WEST-TROY, N.Y. CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

WE SELL

Rutland Stove Lining

IT FITS ANY STOVE. GEO. W. REED, AGENT. 783 & 785 CRAIG STREET.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Send a stamp for our beautiful book "How to get a Patent." What profitable to invent, and how to protect it. C. M. MARION, EXPERTS, Temple Building, 180 St. James Street, Montreal. The only firm of Inventors, Engineers in the Dominion transacting patent business exclusively. Mention this paper.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION Finding \$2.00, Out Month, \$2.50. Tamara Blocks, \$1.75. Mill Blocks—Stove length—\$1.50. J. C. MAHAMMID, Richmond Square. Tel. 8353.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour

Is the best and the only genuine article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and see that they get it. All others are imitations. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 224.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Matlo Plinik of the City and District of Montreal, wife, separated as to property, of Sacha Numiniski, formerly of the said City of Montreal, and now of parts unknown, duly authorized to enter an affidavit, Plaintiff vs. Sacha Numiniski, 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, 1897. L. A. DEPUY, Deputy Prothonotary.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF RICHIEMONT, SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Elise Vincent, of Vercheres, wife of Philbert Dalphic, hotel-keeper, of the same place, Plaintiff vs. Philbert Dalphic, hotel-keeper, of the same place, separation de biens has been instituted in this case on the twenty-third of July inst. Montreal, 27th July, 1897. VICTOR CUSSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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

FIVE THOUSAND MEN WANTED

To Help Harvest the Manitoba Wheat Crop.

Special Excursions Going - Railways Will Give a Fourteen-Dollar Rate - This Year's Cultivated Acres - Interesting Figures Relating to the Crop Yield in the Prairie Provinces

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 Provinces.

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.

To meet this demand the railways are quoting a \$14 rate from stations in Ontario to any point in Manitoba.

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.

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.

The official Manitoba Government returns of the acreage under crop are as follows: - Wheat, 1,200,882 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, 6,180 acres.

Table with 4 columns: Year (1894, 1895, 1896, 1897), Crop, and Acreage.

The subjoined statement for convenience of reference gives a comparison with the acreage of 1894, 1895, and 1896.

The demand for inexperienced farm laborers, young men or lads, who would be willing to work for \$5 to \$10 per month, could not be supplied this year.

The number of men now in steady employment, including herdsmen, is 6,519. The demand for female help continues, and in all parts of the Province girls have no difficulty in securing employment.

MRS. SADLER TESTIMONIAL.

Subscriptions may be addressed to the chairman, Sir William Hingston, M.D., Montreal, P.Q., the secretary, Mr. Justice Curran, Montreal, P.Q., or to the treasurer, Mr. Michael Burke, 275 Mountain street, Montreal, P.Q.

Table listing names of subscribers and their respective amounts, such as Rev. Father Ryan, \$10 00; Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, \$10 00; Thomas O'Hagan, Ph. D., Arthur, Ont., \$1 00.

IN HARD LUCK.

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 chances for a young man in them.

Falling in his expectation of obtaining employment in Manitoba, Crooks made his way to Elora, Ont., where a friend of his father, Rev. Philip Cosgrove, provided him with funds.

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. 62 William street, New York city, through W. W. Farrar on the Elora (Ontario) branch of the bank.

Crooks' 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.

"I like the United States well enough," he said, "but 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."

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.

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.

Tired mothers find help in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives them pure blood, a good appetite, and new and needed strength.

IRISH NATIONAL FORESTERS

Hold Their Annual Convention at Liverpool.

The Religious Ceremonies and Eloquent Sermons of Rev. Father Berry.

The Irish National Foresters held their annual convention in Liverpool this year for the first time, and the proceedings throughout were of a most successful character. Though comparatively young the Irish National Foresters will compare favorably with any existing friendly society, if we may judge from its balance sheet.

THE RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

On the arrival at St. John's Church, the members were warmly welcomed by Father O'Byrne. Miss Cantata was celebrated by the Rev. Father Clark. Under the efficient conductorship of Mr. J. Connor, the choir rendered Weber's Mass in G, the Offertory piece being Father Murphy's "Ave Maria."

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 should give it to the poor.

Carpet Purchasers

Will find the best assortment, the largest stock to select from, also the best value, at the large premises of

THOMAS LIGGET.

1664 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL. 2442 ST. CATHERINE ST., MONTREAL. And 175 to 179 SPARK ST. MONTREAL.

was not given alone for the possession of the rich but was to be expended and divided with the poor. He (Father Berry) saw before him that day many who represented a side of life with which he agreed and was in sympathy.

After Mass the members formed into line outside of the church and were photographed. They then proceeded to St. Alphonsus' schoolroom, which was kindly placed at their disposal by the Rev. Father Pennington, where a largely attended meeting was held under the presidency of Bro. Geraghty.

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.

LIVERPOOL, August 16.—The strong feeling in this market continues for Canadian cattle, and prices are 10c per lb. higher at 10c, and sheep 1c, at 10c.

LIVERPOOL, August 16.—A private cable quoted choice Canadian and American cattle at 10c to 11c, and sheep at 9c.

MONTREAL, August 16.—There has been no new feature in local export live stock circles during the past week. Cable advices 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 10c to 10c in the price of sheep which will, no doubt be welcome news to shippers.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS, The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada.

Why Not make your wife a present of a PIANO? You know she wants one. It is the wisest thing for a man to bring music into his home.

C. W. LINDSAY, 2366 St. Catharine Street.

MONTEAL'S GREATEST STORE.

The S. CARSLY Co., LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 192 to 194 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

The Store that is increasing faster than any other Store in Montreal To-day.

The Company's Additional Suburban Delivery EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

The Company's vans will deliver goods bought at their stores, to residents along the Lake Side, up to Point Claire, every Wednesday and Saturday.

THE S. CARSLY 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 rush for many of these things. Waiting till afternoon is never the best way.

BICYCLE COSTUMES.

28 Ladies' 3 piece Bicycle Costumes, stylish jacket, bloomers and skirt, regular value \$5.55. To-morrow \$3.75.

BICYCLE SKIRTS.

52 Ladies' Bicycle Skirts, well made with every up to date detail, worth \$1.50 to \$2.20. To-morrow \$1.20.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

18 pieces New Check Dress Goods, 40 inches wide, regular value 15c. To-morrow 7c.

LADES' SHIRT WAISTS.

To-morrow's values in Ladies' Shirt Waists will eclipse anything hitherto offered.

SHIRT WAIST PRINTS.

The immensity of this stock is hard to realize. A visit will reveal its vastness, counters, tables and fixtures full with all that is rich and beautiful.

READ THE PRICES.

220 pieces Light Ground Prints with large and small chaffie designs, worth 10c yard. To-morrow 5c.

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 9c.

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 prepaid any distance within three hundred miles of Montreal.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 192 to 194 St. James Street, MONTREAL.



Why Not

make your wife a present of a PIANO? You know she wants one. It is the wisest thing for a man to bring music into his home. It makes it happy and drives care away.

C. W. LINDSAY, 2366 St. Catharine Street.