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## LEADING THOUGHTS OF AMERICAN CATHOLIC JOURNALISTS.

It has often appeared to us that our readers, who cannot possibly see the various organs that come to us, might like to have an idea of the leading thoughts—as editorially expressed—of prominent Catholic journalists. With this subject in view we will run over a few of our Catholic exchanges, and here and there extract passages that are calculated to furnish a fair estimate of the trend of Catholic journalistic thoughts. Taking up last week's papers, we find the Providence Visitor dealing with the subject of Protestant proselytizing of Catholics. After pointing out that this work goes on silently, quietly, but unremittently, despite the fact that Catholics are under the impression that the days of proselytizing are forever gone, the article says:—

"The very virtues of these devoted workers are a blind to us, who say to ourselves: 'Indeed, they are not far off.'"

"Could we but hear them bargaining with some half-reluctant woman for her children, we might not only think them but wish them also 'very far off.' 'Your Church will do nothing for you'—and this from one with a subsidy in her hand: 'Give us charge of these little ones; you cannot afford to rear them'—and this to a drunkard father with a smouldering conscience; 'Your priest is a tyrant and a money-grabber'—and this to a man whose negligence towards himself and his family put him in terror of all that he believes to be good: 'Let the children come to our Sunday school and we will see to it that they are well clothed.' Are these notes from a priest's diary of thirty or forty years ago? Are they taken from the lips of some fiery Saul 'breathing threats and violence?' Believe it not. They are the condition of some of the charity and charitable work done to-day, and here, by our 'brethren' who belong to the same church as ours—albeit a purer; they are the sentiments of those who are very 'near us'—as the wolf is near when most dangerous to the sheepfold."

The Catholic Standard and Times of Philadelphia, has an admirable editorial, entitled "Building for the Future." Dealing with the question of Catholic education, its importance, its necessity, its perfection, its adaptability in every sphere of life, the writer uses these strong words:—

"Really conscientious people, be they Catholics or non-Catholics, desire a Catholic training for their children. Even an Infidel prefers it. We have known of such cases; we have read of a great many more. Can any one picture a more agonizing outlook for a man who, having lost faith in God and reared a family in the ignoring of these restraints which the law of God imposes, sees his daughters compelled to go out upon the world for a living? It is because of this haunting fear that so many non-Catholics send their children to the convent schools for their training. This is the grandest tacit tribute to the beauty and worth of the Catholic system that homage could render."

Then follows an illustration worthy of reproduction over and over again. Speaking of the moral ground work of Catholic education the article says: "This is the chief consideration. Does anyone imagine that the laying of such a foundation is incompatible with the due preparation of the mental soil for the more earthly things of this work-a-day world. Let him take the case of the great fresco-painter as an example to the contrary. The skilful artist not only mixes and applies his own pigments, but he prepares the cement and lays it on the wall, inch

by inch and foot by foot, as he lays the colors on, that they may sink into and be absorbed by the ground-work. So it is with Catholic teaching. Our ground-work is God, and every earthly truth that is superimposed is tinted and permeated so by His spirit as to influence us all through our lives. This life, in fact, is shown to be only a preparation for something nobler and purer in the succeeding stage. Secular education teaches only knowledge sufficient for the day—the practical, evanescent day—but Catholic education is of the soul, the heart, the affections, concurrently with the mind."

The Catholic Universe, of Cleveland, has an admirable editorial on "Modern Scholarships and Protestantism," which most ably established that nearly all the modern schools, or leaders of thought, who are not Catholics, are either Infidels or Agnostics—but never Protestants. Especially is it so in Biblical erudition and the physical sciences. It is impossible not to be struck with this paragraph:—

"Run down the list of all those in English literature who are most prominent and you will find that almost without exception they are absolutely opposed to all revealed truth. The names of Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, and Spencer occur at once to us when we speak of the physical sciences, and it is certain that not one of these can be reckoned as a Protestant. Nor is this all. Go where you will to Protestant institutions of learning and you will find that the professors of these physical sciences, are followers of the persons named. A distinctively Protestant eminence in these branches cannot be named. We recall a manual of physiology that has found very generous acceptance in elementary schools of this country, and against which, so far as we know, no voice has been raised, and yet it is stated most plainly in this book as the more probable opinion that there is no essential difference between man and the beasts, and there is certainly less difference between some men and the beast creation than there is between individuals of the human race."

"What has been said of the physical sciences may be said of Biblical scholarships. In Germany where non-Catholic scholarship is certainly more prominent than in other Catholic countries, the leaders of thought are Rationalists, not Protestants. Among non-Catholics elsewhere those who have produced books with any pretence to learning have simply followed these German Rationalistic lines."

The Catholic Union and Times, of Buffalo, in the course of a scathing editorial, under the heading, "Shall Law be Joggled, and Muderous Tugs Triumph," has some remarks that may find general application, even beyond the special outrageous case under consideration in the article. Of these passages, it seems to us, that we could illustrate one very neatly even in our own city. We quote the remarks—disassociated from the context—and we are confident our readers can see its general applicability. It reads thus:—

"These are questions that are today stirring the public sentiment of this community to its foundations. Poor devils that steal a loaf of bread for a pair of shoes, are 'railroaded' to long terms in the penitentiary or state prison; but cold-blooded villains stimulating murderous ruffians to wholesale slaughter of innocent laborers are treated as privileged characters, as prisoners of state, are released on comparatively nominal bail, and are permitted to make a travesty of the law and a farce of justice."

## Notes of Ecclesiastical Interest.

ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN.—It was with a degree of pleasure that we learned of the recovery of His Grace Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax, equalled only by the deep anxiety we felt, in common with all Canadians, on learning that the talented and beloved prelate had been suffering from a severe illness. It seemed only the other day that we read of his visit to Ottawa, on the occasion of the last meeting of the Royal Canadian Society, of which he is the worthy President. Any news

concerning Archbishop O'Brien is always interesting, because he is certainly one of the most gifted and universally admired, as well as generally beloved, men, either lay or clerical—in this Dominion. While he is a prince of the Church and a pillar of Catholicity in Canada, he is one of the first litterateurs this country has produced. Still comparatively in the prime of life, he has done great and good work in more spheres than one—and it is to be hoped that Providence may grant him many years to come,

to exercise his exalted ministry and to bless our Dominion with his wholesome and elevated literature.

REV. ABBE COLIN.—It has been officially announced that the Rev. Abbe Colin, Superior of the Order of St. Sulpice in Canada, will leave on the 20th July for Paris. He is to be accompanied by Rev. Abbe Gaudin, of the Seminary. He will be absent until September. The object of this short and hurried trip is to attend the general council of the Order to be held this summer in Paris. It has long been an acknowledged fact that the Rev. Abbe Colin is one of the most able and gifted ecclesiastics—not only in his own Order, but in all the Dominion. He is a man of remarkable parts; pious, unassuming, persevering, full of a spirit of Catholic enterprise, an orator of high order, and a man of untiring energy. We certainly wish him a happy voyage, a successful sojourn, and a safe return to Canada.

ARCHBISHOP DUHAMEL.—On the 28th October next, His Grace, Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his episcopal consecration. Grand preparations are being made for the celebration, and it is a foregone conclusion that the devotion, zeal and affection of the faithful of that Archdiocese will leave nothing undone to make His Grace feel the joy that will thrill many thousand breasts. Although comparatively young, the Archbishop has been for nearly a quarter of a century upon the episcopal throne. In all this Dominion there is possibly no more able and distinguished prelate than Mgr. Duhamel. While his see is at the seat of Government, and his Basilica and residence are within the capital, still few, if any, of our general citizens know much concerning His Grace. His career is a striking illustration of how the hand of Providence is ever visible in the management of the Church's affairs. When the late lamented Bishop Guiges—the pioneer prelate of Bytown—died, there was much discussion as to his probable successor. Nearly all the names of the priests most immediately connected with the centre of ecclesiastical administration were mentioned. In fact every individual was considered eligible except a few obscure country priests. But Rome alone has the final and decisive voice in all such matters. No one ever dreamt of the young and humble parish priest of St. Eugene. It is true, Father Duhamel had paid a visit to Rome, as a companion of the late Bishop; it is true that he wrote some works, letters and pamphlets that caused the higher authorities in Rome to feel a deep astonishment; but he had ever since remained in the obscurity of his little country parish—consequently no person in the great world knew much of him. But Mgr. Guiges did know and appreciate him, while his name and talents were already familiar in Rome. Volumes could not tell the splendid progress of the diocese of Ottawa since the day Mgr. Duhamel first left his little parish to ascend the steps of the episcopal throne. Apart from his great piety, his befitting dignity, and his

marvellous administrative ability, he is easily one of the finest orators (in both languages) that ever ascended a Canadian Catholic pulpit. Never will the writer forget his funeral oration of Rev. Dr. Tabaret, founder of the University of Ottawa. It was one of those pieces of composition and oratory that were it delivered two hundred years ago, would have passed into French classics, and would have sufficed to rank its author and deliverer with the Flechiers, Bourdaloues, and Bossuets of the seventeenth century. In a word it was a masterpiece. When the occasion of Mgr. Duhamel's jubilee arises we hope to give our readers a fuller—but not a more sincere—account of his labors and grand characteristics.

REV. FATHER McALLEN.—One of the assistant pastors of St. Patrick's Church, who has labored faithfully among the people for many years past, the Rev. Father McAllen, is about to take his departure, having obtained leave of absence for a year. This sad loss to the congregation will be keenly felt. Some years ago the Rev. Father McAllen was transferred to St. Patrick's at the special request of the lamented Father Dowd. Prior to his arrival he had already earned a reputation in the United States, as a pulpit orator of distinction, and a priest of more than ordinary zeal. He had not been many months at St. Patrick's when the beneficial influence of his ministrations were felt. Of a genial disposition, he won his way easily to the hearts of the people. His bright talents, his generous and self-sacrificing labors, his indefatigable exertions for the promotion of every good cause endeared him to all. Amongst the many good works accomplished by Father McAllen, none deserve greater praise, nor have been crowned with more success than his advocacy of the total abstinence cause. No more fearless enemy of intemperance ever pleaded the cause of the family of the drunkard. In his crusade against this soul-destroying vice there was no shirking of duty, no mincing of matters, no half-hearted proceedings, no timid compromises. His large experience in the sacred ministry, amongst all classes of persons, forced upon him the conviction, that the abuse of intoxicating liquors is at the bottom of the largest proportion of the ills that afflict the masses. This gigantic evil he determined so far as it lay in his power, to uproot. How he has labored in the grand cause thousands can testify. The flourishing condition of St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society and the peace and happiness of many homes, are the rewards of his untiring exertions. His departure even for a brief period will cause a void not easily filled. All hope to have his genial presence once more amongst us, at the expiration of his well-earned term of repose, and the prayer of all will be that he may return with renewed health and strength, to continue his grand work amongst the people who have learned to love, cherish and revere him.

## NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

The Archbishop is presently engaged on his pastoral visits. On Friday His Grace was at Eardley, and on Saturday and Sunday at Aylmer.

Rev. E. T. O'Gara, S.J., who was in this city attending his father's funeral has returned to Loyola College, Montreal. Rev. John O'Gara, eldest son of deceased, will return to his pastoral charge at Springfield, Mass., during the current week.

A magnificent new stone church has been erected at Chrysler, of which the Rev. Father McDonald is pastor. The dedication will take place on 11th July.

St. Patrick's Church Calendar for July, gives the result of the labors of the parish sewing society during the year: Seventy persons were supplied with 424 garments. The expenditure for the materials was \$89.87, and there was none other. The society has a saving bank balance of \$214.33.

A small mission church is being erected at Quinnville, Gatineau Point. It will be attended to by Rev. Father Motard of Coutley. There are about twenty-five families who will be included in the new district.

Preparations have already been commenced for the celebration of the episcopal silver jubilee of His Grace

the Archbishop, which will occur on the 28th October.

Rev. Father Patton of the University has gone to Morrisburg for the summer.

The death was announced last week of the Rev. Father Lecompte of Mutawa, connected with the church of Notre Dame de Grace, Hull.

Rev. Father Blais, was in the city on Friday last week, en route for Manitoba, where he will locate a number of repatriated French Canadian families.

Rev. Father Blondin, of Lowe, was in the city during the week.

Plans are being prepared for an addition to St. Joseph's Hall, which it is intended shall be the headquarters of the various French societies in the city.

The convent at Casselman, which was destroyed by the great fire, two years ago, will be rebuilt and the Sisters again placed in charge of the parish schools.

Rev. Father Charlebois of Rigaud College, was in the city last week.

Rev. Father Roussseau, recently ordained, has gone to the diocese of St. Boniface, Manitoba.

Forty-six children received first Communion in St. Francis de Sales church, Gatineau Point, last week.

## RECENT HAPPENINGS IN EUROPE.

At the annual ordinations and ecclesiastical examinations held in Maynooth College, Cardinal Logue said that that institution had been authorized by the Pope to confer not only degrees in Canon Law, but in Philosophy. The examinations are very difficult, so that they can never be called sham degrees. He also announced the foundation of the League of St. Columba, an organization of Irish priests. The league has been formed for the purpose of reviving the national spirit, reviving a taste for the study of Gaelic, and reviving a taste for the study of Irish history and archaeology, sacred and secular, and of other branches of knowledge which, as His Eminence put it, "go to keep up that spirit of nationhood which is the real secular life of every country." It is a proof of the zeal of the Irish priesthood that they should of their own accord found this important league; it is also a proof of their deep attachment to their native land.

The following resolutions passed by the Irish Bishops at their recent annual meeting at Maynooth, will certainly be interesting reading to Irish Catholics in Canada and elsewhere on this continent. They deal with the question of university education for Catholics:—

"Resolved, That we feel it our duty to protest once more on our own part and on behalf of our flocks against the continued refusal of the Government to do justice to the Catholics of Ireland in the matter of University Education. The fairness and moderation of our claims have been admitted both within and without the house of Commons by the most eminent statesmen of all political parties, and we feel it our duty to recognize with gratitude that the ablest vindication of the justice of the Catholic claim, supported by unanswerable arguments, has been put forward by distinguished members of Her Majesty's Government, and, pre-eminently among them, the present first Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury. "Still it would seem that the cries of bigotry have once more been allowed to stifle the voice of justice, and that the Unionist party is prevented by the bigotry of a number of its own members from remedying this long-standing grievance of the Catholics in Ireland. It is in fact a virtual confession, that, where religious prejudices intervene, Unionism has failed to do justice to the Catholics of Ireland, simply and solely because they are Catholics. "But we cannot give up the struggle: We have had to fight for our rights, civil and religious, in the past and we mean to continue to fight for this. Turning to our own countrymen we appeal to fair-minded Irishmen of every creed and party to aid us in compelling the predominant partner to remedy this admitted grievance. If the Catholics of Ireland would hope to overcome the stolid prejudices of religious bigotry, whether English or Irish, they have to show that they are in earnest, and should exclude from every representative position in their gift every man who will not put this question of educational equality for Catholics in the forefront of his political programme, and labor honestly to secure it. No one will then venture to repeat the calumny that this is more of a clerical question than of a national grievance. It will convince the British Parliament that justice must be done. "There are only two possible courses—to level up or to level down. Not a shred of ascendancy must be allowed to remain in Ireland. It is high time that the whole country should ask with one voice by what moral right 100,000 acres of the soil of Ireland are reserved for the education of a small section of the community in Trinity College. Whatever it may be in theory, in its practical working that establishment is now, what it has always been, anti-Catholic and anti-Irish. It is time that if justice cannot otherwise be done, ample re-

venues should be used for the good of the Nation."

Lord Aberdeen is keeping the promise he made, on the eve of his departure from the Dominion, that he would always take a deep interest in Canadian affairs. He has several times made public utterances in England for the purpose of dispelling wrong impressions in regard to Canadian matters. At the Dominion Day Banquet in London, he did the same thing. He declared that recent statements in both the English and the American press did not reflect just views on Canada's position in reference to the Alaska boundary dispute. All Canada desired, he said, was fair play, which meant in this special connection an access to the Yukon territory on her own soil, without in any way interfering with the rights of the United States. He also expressed the hope that an amicable solution will be reached when the international commission again sit.

Much confidence is expressed in Ireland and England as to the ability of the Shamrock to capture the American's cup.

Many years ago our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., entrusted the late Cardinal Lavignerie, the founder of the White Fathers, and Order of missionaries in France's possessions in Africa, with a letter addressed to the French episcopate asking them to cease opposing the republican form of government; and recently His Holiness has issued the following important letter to his Eminence Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris:—

"My Lord Cardinal: After the numerous evidences of good will which we have given to France during our Pontificate, it was particularly agreeable to know that the French Catholics were closely united to the National Catholic Congress of Paris in 1897, and were working together for the good of Catholicity and of their country."

"But the result has not fully answered the general expectation and hope. Accordingly, in answer to wishes of a great number of French Catholics, and without going into the manifold causes of the present state of affairs, we wish to draw your attention to the beneficial influence exercised by the various Catholic enterprises and associations."

"All these, while preserving their freedom of action in their respective spheres, ought also to lend a hand to work in common accord for that in which good citizens are deeply concerned—the superior welfare of the French fatherland. As we have said time after time, it is the duty of all good Catholics to strive to obtain this national welfare for their country, and none is better able to do it than they."

"Let them, therefore, place themselves resolutely upon the constitutional ground of the existing institutions which France has set up, and on that platform work for the common good of religion and of the country with that spirit of unanimity and accord with which every good Catholic ought to be animated."

"Such has ever been the role of the true sons of this most Christian nation, and such, we are well assured, will be their mission in the future. It is in this hope that, calling down upon you the blessings of heaven, we lovingly impart to you, and to the clergy and faithful of your diocese, the apostolic benediction."

"LEO XIII., Pope."

Efforts are being made in France to allow women to practise as lawyers. A bill with this object in view has passed its first reading in the Chamber of Deputies. If it passes it will have to go to the Senate, and even then it is left to the discretion of every district bar to admit women as members or not. It is expected that the Senate will throw out the bill.

## GRAND ORGANIZER KILLACKEY DEAD.

The particulars of the sudden death of the Grand Organizer of the C. M. B. A., Mr. W. P. Killackey, whose recent visit to Montreal awakened so much enthusiasm amongst the local leaders of the Association, are given

as follows in a Western contemporary:— Mr. Killackey, was seated at the supper table on Friday last, at his home in Windsor, Ont., when he was taken with severe pains in the region of the abdomen, followed by excessive

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# The Monks and Painting at Subiaco.

A REVIEW BY "CRUX."

In accordance with the plans laid down when I commenced, two weeks ago, to review Dr. Croke's work on "Architecture, Painting and Printing at Subiaco," I now come to the consideration of the second phase of progress traceable to the energy and talents of the Benedictine Monks, in their Monastery of Subiaco. In last week's issue I consider that it was clearly shown that Abbot Humbert, as early as 1052, introduced the Gothic style of architecture in Italy, and that his first cloister and church were built a century and a half before Northern Europe had carried the Pointed Arch to its greatest degree of perfection.

In their enterprise and originality, both Humbert and John V., were actuated by a sense of local holiness and splendor. Proud both of their abbey and their community, they wished to commemorate both by the finest artistic achievements. It was the carrying into practice similar sentiments that created the great centres of artistic work, at all times and in all places, it was such feelings carried into deeds, that created such centres of artistic work as Assisi, Orvieto, Lareto, and the Sixtine Chapel of the Vatican.

Having spoken of the hereditary enemies of the achievements and memorials of art—time, war, pillage and purchase,—and having explained how the frescoes of Subiaco escaped the ravages of the three, Dr. Croke says:—

"The only frescoes older than the church of the Abbot John V. are in

the Chapel, or Cave, a, the Shepherds, here, according to tradition, Benedict evangelized the shepherds of the neighborhood. These frescoes consist of a Madonna with the Divine Child in her arms and a Saint on either side, and some ruinous frescoes on the same wall. Abbot Peter I. built this church in 853."

And he adds:—  
"The walls of the stairway, called the 'Scala Santa,' or Sacred Stairway, and destined to connect this lowest chapel with the middle church whence the Holy Cave is entered, are frescoed, as are the walls and ceilings of the entire middle church, and as are also those of the Gallery, or Ambulatory, and of the Chapel of St. Gregory to which entrance is obtained through the gallery. The upper church is also painted throughout."

The period of the frescoes in the middle church has been proven beyond all indication to be the end of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth centuries. The author quotes a number of authorities on the history of art in Europe, and all conclusively show that Subiaco set the example which was afterwards followed at Assisi, and from Assisi copied everywhere, and that in this, as in so many other phases of culture, the Benedictines were the forerunners.

The paintings on the ceiling of the middle church belong to the reign of Abbot John V., in the twelfth century; those on the walls to the thirteenth century; the rest to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Those of the twelfth belong to the Byzant-

ine manner; those of the thirteenth are half Byzantine and half Italian—or transitional. The first mentioned frescoes were ordered by John V., at the end of the twelfth century, and John VI., Prior of the monastery of the Sacro Speco, had the second church painted in 1217. Thus we see that the monks of Subiaco anticipated the taste for painting by a long period.

"M. Rio considers the Roman Jubilee of 1300 as the starting point in the correlative work of Dante and Giotto, both of whom assisted at the ceremonies. The frescoes on the ceiling of the middle church at the Sacro Speco had been begun more than a hundred years before Boniface VIII. summoned Christendom to celebrate the Annus Sanctus. Thus we see fulfilled the double primary condition of a centre of painting and of a prototype of the kind. The frescoes at the Sacro Speco are, in consequence, doubly epoch-making."

As we approach the "Annus Sanctus," of the twentieth century—six hundred years after that proclaimed by Boniface VIII—we can fully appreciate the significance of this phase of the subject. Here is Dr. Croke's proposition, the proof of which is complete and most satisfactory:—

"It remains to be seen if the works also mark a progress in general still more if they mark a progress acquired on the spot. If the painters were employed on long terms, with resultant technical improvement, with moral advancement, deriving in lat-

er instances from the efforts put forth in the earlier, we are enabled to regard the spot as a field of increasingly fortunate endeavor, if not as one of successful personal competition; to allow that it was not only a centre of pictorial activity but one which efficiently supplied a special and fundamental chapter to the history of the renaissance of Painting; to confess that art received new life from the enterprise; that, in short, the site became a veritable school, as well as cradle of painting; a place of furtherance not less than of origination. And all this is the more valuable if it came to pass a full century before the era of Giotto's beginnings."

Whoever makes a careful study of the history of artistic progress in the Middle Ages, will come to the conclusion arrived at, by almost all authorities, that the art of Giotto was an evolution, and that it was the result of another evolution. "In that evolution the entire enterprise of the middle church of Subiaco entered, lending aid to the era of invention." Thus it gave one hand to the last struggles of an almost sterile school and another to the glories of full-blooded Italian; it linked what has been called the Romano-Italian art with the pure Italian which is the world-wide art.

In the frescoes of Subiaco, can be traced every phase of this evolution. First they were commenced by monks who signed their different productions; then an improvement is noticed in touches given by the hands that

took up the brushes laid down by the dead monks; and finally the subjects vary with the age in which they were painted, and the progress is easily traced, from the ruder efforts of the early artists down to the perfection of work in those who completed the walls. For example Dr. Croke refers to the Chapel of St. Gregory, and says:—

"This chapel was entirely frescoed by the brethren. They have signed their work. One was an old, or invalid, monk. Another helped his failing hand, or took up his brush. The senior has signed his portrait of St. Francis of Assisi with the words: Frater Oddo. In the lower part of the frescoed arch hidden by the present altar-piece are the names: Frater Romanus, Frater Oddo. To the latter are added: Dies Mei Transierunt, P. M. D. Both these may have been lay brethren, and both, it is to be presumed, contributed to decorate the chapel. The date of their work is fixed by the portrait of Pope Gregory IX. with the inscription:—

Pontificis Summi fuit anno picta secundo  
Haec domus. Hic primo, quo summo  
fulsit honore,  
Mauserat, at vitam coelestem duxerat idem.  
Perque duos menses sanctos maceraverat artus,  
Julius est unus, Augustus fervidus alter.

Gregory ascended the throne in 1227. Now, as this work was done by members of the community so shortly after the others in the middle church and in the arches putting

it in communication with the ambulato-ry leading thither, it may be conjectured that the monks acquired their art from the painters of the former, but it must be allowed that the spirit of enthusiasm for the painting of the shrine and of devotion to art was emphasized by the participation in the work of members of the community."

Whether the execution of these frescoes on the walls of the middle church of Subiaco, be ascribed to the pontificates of Innocent III. (1198-1216), or of Honorius III. (1216-1227), it is clear no halt was made in the undertaking," and that it was carried on during the thirteenth century by means of local artists, and with a taste worthy of, and only possible in, a full centre of pictorial activity. Cantu says that Assisi was, in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries a Palaestra to painters, as were Subiaco, Monte Cassino, and other cloisters. Referring to this remark our author says, that in as far as it affects Subiaco, there is this difference: "That Subiaco, which had most powerfully set the example to Assisi, continued to flourish as a home of art until its paintings had lost in rudeness and had come to rival those of Assisi."

No more evidence is necessary to prove that the Catholic Church through an order of her Monks, gave life to the art of painting, as early as the twelfth century, long before the jubilee year of 1300, which is the period set down as that if the revival of painting.

## OUR SCHOOLS.

### The Days of Closing Exercises.

LOYOLA COLLEGE.—As a rule each year, every college and university in the country sends out a prospectus, in which are set forth all the advantages afforded by the institution and a statement of the plan or system of studies. Likewise are reports, more or less in detail, given of the progress made by pupils during the year elapsed—and these reports are either sent to the parents, or else they are published with the first prizes. It has been reserved for Loyola College, of Montreal, to combine the two, and to give the public, in one and the same pamphlet, a full prospectus of the establishment and a complete list of prize-winners and others deserving of mention. This is certainly a new departure and one that is much appreciated.

It is now well known that Loyola College, under the Jesuit Fathers, is the English-Classical College of this city. It is distinct from St. Mary's College, both as to locality, faculty, and curriculum. By a Papal Constitution—"Jamdudum" dated 2nd Feb., 1889, this new and splendid educational institution was recognized by the Holy See, and it has made incalculable progress during the ten years since its official commencement. We have before us a neat and complete prospectus, giving all the information needed in regard to the building, the studies and the advantages presented. The Preparatory, Classical, and Scientific courses are amply explained in these few well-printed pages. It would be advisable for every person interested in the education of our younger generation to secure a copy of the prospectus. In addition thereto is a complete report of the year just closed, with a full list of all those who either graduated or received special honors. The following we take from that report:—

#### PRIZE LIST.

Prize for good conduct.—Determined by the vote of the boys, the masters together with the aggregate of monthly marks, James Keane, Accessit: John Walsh, Wm. Kaine, Corbett McKae, Ed. Dissette.

The Lieut.-Governor's medal was awarded to Thos. Tansey, who in his examination obtained the highest average in the highest class.

FIRST GRAMMAR, full marks 100. Class Standing.—First prize, P. Donovan, second, Jos. Downes; Accessit: Thos. Tansey, Robt. Hart, Arth. Sullivan.

Religious Instruction.—First prize, Peter Donovan, 96; second, Thos. Tansey, 91; Accessit, Ed. Cummings, 88; Frs. Downes, 88.

90, Eustace Maguire, 87, Arth. Sullivan, 86.

English.—First prize, Arthur Sullivan, 86; second, Jos. Downes, 85; Accessit, Edwin Cummings, 81; Robt. Hart, 81; Francis McKenna, 82.

French.—First prize, Henry Monk, 95; second, Ed. Cummings, 92; Accessit: Thos. Tansey, 91; Jos. Maguire, 90; Jos. Downes, 88.

Latin.—First prize, P. Donovan, 95; second, Arth. Sullivan, 90; Accessit: Thos. Tansey, 88; Jos. Downes, 87; Ed. Dissette, 87.

Greek.—First prize, P. Donovan, 95; second, Thos. Tansey, 91; Accessit: Frs. McKenna, 93; Ed. Dissette, 91; Arth. Sullivan, 86.

Mathematics.—First prize, Joseph Downes, 97; second, Frs. McKenna, 95; Accessit: Robt. Hart, 90; Ed. Duckett, 87; Peter Donovan, 86.

History.—First prize, Thos. Tansey, 99; second, Peter Donovan, 97; Accessit: Arth. Sullivan, 96; Joseph Downes, 92; Ed. Dissette, 90.

The following boys of this class have during the year distinguished themselves by uniform application to study: Terence Brady, Robert Hart, Corbett McKae, Joseph Downes, Peter Donovan, Thomas Tansey, Henry Monk.

Note.—To merit a prize in any subject at least 85 marks are required. For an accessit, 65 marks.

SECOND GRAMMAR, full marks, 100. Class-Standing.—First prize, W. Kaine; second, Wm. H. Browne; Accessit: Frederick Monk; Philippe Chevalier, John Dickenson.

Religious Instruction.—Francis Downes 100; second, John Dickenson, 98; Accessit: Frederick Monk, 97; M. Tansey, 95; Corbett Whitton, 95.

English.—First prize, Frederick Monk, 97; second, Corbett Whitton, 93; Accessit: Wm. Kaine, 92; Joseph Meagher, 91; John P. Walsh, 91.

French.—First prize, Guy Hamel, 95; second, Fred. Monk, 92; Accessit: Armand Chevalier, 91; Frs. Downes, 90; Wm. Kaine, 89.

Latin.—First prize, Wm. Kaine, 88; second, Frs. Downes, 87; Accessit: W. Browne, 84; P. Monk, 82; J. Walsh, 77.

Greek.—First prize, Wm. Kaine, 91; second, Fred. Monk, 89; Accessit: P. Downes, 88; Armand Chevalier, 84; John Walsh, 83.

Mathematics.—First prize, Frs. Downes, 96; second, Wm. Kaine, 92; Accessit: Wm. H. Browne, 90; Fred. Monk, 87; Corbett Whitton, 85.

History.—First prize, Jos. Meagher 91; second, Cornelius Coughlin, 90; Accessit: Guy Hamel, 89; Wm. Kaine, 88; Frs. Downes, 88.

The following boys of this class have during the year distinguished themselves by uniform application to study: Francis Downes, Joseph Meagher, Wm. Kaine, Philippe Chevalier, Chas. Leahy, John Walsh.

N. B.—Francis Downes, Jas. Monk, Michael Tansey, Chas. Leahy, James Doran were promoted to this class at the end of the First Term.

THIRD GRAMMAR, full marks, 100. Class-Standing.—First prize, Chas. Bermingham; second, Maurice Browne; Accessit: Jas. O'Keefe, Michael Ayer, Geo. Crowe, Louis Burns, Basil Hurston.

Religious Instruction.—First prize, Chas. Bermingham, 100; second, M. Haynes, 99; Accessit: Fred. Ryan, 98; Wm. O'Neill, 97; Louis Burns, 95; O'Keefe, 94; J. Cunningham, 93.

English.—First prize, Michael Ayer, 94; second, C. Bermingham, 87; Accessit: Maurice Browne, 81; Robt. H. Farrell, 81; J. Barrow, 76; J. Parker, 75; Raphael Dillon, 75.

French.—First prize, Walter Cummings, 90; second, Emile Emery, 89; Accessit: John Parker, 87; Percy Wacaulay, 86; Wm. Hennick, 85; John Barrow, 81; Rockett Power, 81.

Latin.—First prize, C. Bermingham 91; second, Maurice Browne, 93; Accessit: Michael Davis, 90; Wm. Daly, 88; Sherman Haynes, 85; Rockett Power, 81; James O'Keefe, 83.

Greek.—First prize, M. Browne, 97; second, C. Bermingham, 96; Accessit: J. O'Keefe, 91; R. Power, 90; William O'Neill, 89; J. Barrow, 88; Wm. Daly, 87.

Arithmetic.—First prize, J. Parker, 100; second, C. Bermingham, 95; Accessit: W. Cummings, 91; M. Davis, 89; James O'Keefe, 82; Frederick Ryan, 81; Emile Emery, 77.

History and Geography.—First prize, L. Burns, 97; second, M. Davil, 96; Accessit: R. O'Keefe, 95; R. Power, 93; G. Crowe, 93; de St. Denis Prevost, 92; John Parker, 90.

The following boys of this class have during the year distinguished themselves by uniform application to study: Maurice Browne, James O'Keefe, Michael Davis, Chas. Bermingham, John Cunningham, Louis Burns, Robert Wickham, Sherman Haynes.

LATIN REMEDENTS, full marks, 100. Class-Standing.—First prize, J. Power, Gerald Coughlin; Accessit: T. F. McGovern, Aug. Law, Stanley Garton, James Keane.

Religious Instruction.—First prize Aug. Law, 98; second, Patrick Coughlin, 88; Accessit: Jas. Keane, 87; T. F. McGovern, 84; Jos. Austin, 81; J. Phelan, 75.

English.—First prize, P. Coughlin, 95; second, Gerald Coughlin, 94; Accessit: A. Law, 85; T. F. McGovern, 84; Jos. Power, 84; J. Keane, 79.

French.—First prize, Edouard Masson, 88; second, Jos. Power, 85; Accessit: Jos. Austin, 78; Ray. Simard, 70; T. F. McGovern, 65.

Latin.—First prize, J. Power, 87;

second, A. Law, 85; Accessit: Gerald Coughlin, 84; T. F. McGovern, 76; M. Keys, 76; J. Keane, 68.

Arithmetic.—prize, Henry Phelan; Accessit, James Keane, 67.

History and Geography.—First prize, G. Coughlin, 95; second, Henry Phelan, 85; Accessit: J. Keane, 77; Stanley Barton, 65; A. Law, 65.

The following boys of this class have during the year distinguished themselves by uniform application to study: James Keane, Thos. F. McGovern, Michael McEool, Jos. Power, Augustus Law, Stanley Barton, John Tansey, Henry Phelan, Gerald Coughlin, Patrick Coughlin.

PREPARATORY (A)  
Full marks, 100.—Class Standing.—First prize, G. Vanier, second, J. Davis; Accessit: C. Power, J. McEool, E. McKenna.

Religious Instruction.—First prize, G. Vanier, 100; second, R. Prevost, 98; Accessit: J. McEool, 95; E. Donnelly, 93; M. Elliott, 92.

English (Grammar, spelling, composition).—First prize, G. Vanier, 93; second, C. Power, 91; Accessit: Raoul Prevost, 83; J. Davis, 82; T. Guerin, 77.

French.—First prize, R. Prevost, 98; second, G. Vanier, 91; Accessit: C. Power, 75.

Arithmetic.—First prize, J. Davis, 97; second, E. McKenna, 94; Accessit: R. Prevost, 22; C. Power, 92; A. Law, 91.

History and Geography.—First prize, C. Power, 96; second, G. Vanier, 93; Accessit: J. Davis, 91; R. Prevost, 90; T. Guerin, 77.

The following boys of this class have during the year distinguished themselves by uniform application to study: Geo. Vanier, John Cool Chas. Power, Adrian Law, Joseph Chas. Power, Adrian Law, Ernest McKenna, Jack Milloy.

PREPARATORY (B).  
Full marks, 100.—Class Standing.—First Prize, A. Downes; second, Geo. V. Bacon, 3rd; Accessit: Alexandre Lefebvre, J. Casey, W. O'Malley.

Religious Instruction.—First prize, Michael T. Burke, 100; second, Augustine Downes, 99; Accessit: W. McCool, 95; F. Smith, 92.

English (Grammar, spelling, composition).—First prize, W. Lynott, 89; second, G. V. Bacon, 3rd, 87; Accessit: W. O'Malley, 86; P. Smith, 85; Murray Steben, 84.

French.—First prize, A. Lefebvre, 100; second, Wm. Lynott, 99; Accessit: Fred. Lynott, 99; Vic. Beique, 98; Michael T. Burke, 97.

Arithmetic.—First prize, Augustine Downes, 95; second, G. V. Bacon, 3rd 93; Accessit, C. Shallow, 89; Quigg Baxter, 87; G. Daly, 85.

History and Geography.—First prize, Murray Steben, 95; second, A. Lefebvre, 93; Accessit: J. McCool, 91; Quigg Baxter, 87; F. Smith, 86.

The following boys of this class have during the year distinguished

themselves by uniform application to study: Aug. Downes, Alex. Lefebvre, Wm. O'Malley, J. Casey, J. Raymond Ryan, Wm. Lynott, Eberto Casgrain, Rene Redmond.

PREPARATORY (C).  
Full marks, 100.—Class standing.—First prize, Chester Myers; second, J. Myers; Accessit: Harold Hingston, R. Hennick, J. Landry.

Religious Instruction.—First prize, Harold Hingston, 97; second, J. Myers, 93; Accessit: C. Myers, 91; Arth. Hennick, 86; J. Landry, 81.

English (Grammar, spelling, composition).—First prize, C. Myers, 97; second, J. O'Connor, 87; Accessit: R. Hennick, 86; Harold Hingston, 85; J. Myers, 82.

French.—First prize, Hugo Fortier, 97; second, A. Hennick, 91; Accessit: R. Hennick, 90; Law, Hicks, 88; M. Dumoulin, 81.

Arithmetic.—First prize, A. Brunelle, 96; second, C. Myers, 89; Accessit: Law, Hicks, 81; B. Myers, 72; J. Myers, 70.

History and Geography.—First prize, C. Myers, 95; second, R. Hennick, 91; Accessit: A. Brunelle, 63; Jas. O'Connor, 69; A. Hennick, 63.

The following boys of this class have during the year distinguished themselves by uniform application to study: Chester Myers, Jas. O'Connor, Armand Brunelle, John Landry, Joseph Myers, Barry Myers, Robair Hennick.

PIANO.  
First prize, Philippe Chevalier; 2nd, Maurice Browne.

DRAWING.  
John Dickenson, Hon. Mention.

HONOR LIST OF FIRST TERM EXAMINATIONS.

First-class Honors.—First Grammar.—Terence Brady, Peter Donovan, Joseph Downes, Robert Hart, Frs. McKenna, Arthur Sullivan, T. Tansey.

Second Grammar.—Wm. H. Browne Jr., Philippe Chevalier, John Dickenson, R. Forrestal, William Kaine, Frederick Monk, John P. Walsh, Corbett Whitton.

Third Grammar.—Chas. Bermingham, Maurice Browne, Michael Davis, Francis Downes, Jas. O'Keefe.

Preparatory.—M. T. Burke, John Davis, Thos. Guerin, Just in McCool, Ernest McKenna, J. J. Milloy, Chas. Power, Geo. Vanier, Chester Myers, J. O'Connor, Ingo Fortier, Arthur Hennick, R. Hennick, L. Hicks, H. Hingston, Barry Myers, Arm. Brunelle, Aug. Downes, Alph. Schultz, Arth. Marson, Alex. Lefebvre, Jos. Myers.

Second-Class Honors.—First Grammar.—Edwin Cummings, Ed. Dissette, Alb. Lortie, Eustace Maguire, Henry Monk, R. Mellhone.

Second Grammar.—Arm. Chevalier, Bernard Conroy, J. Doran, Guy Hamel, Jos. Meagher, M. Tansey.

Third Grammar.—J. Barrow, L. Burns, Pierre Chevalier, G. Crowe, J.

Emery, Basil Hingston, Ed. Hocter, Wm. O'Neill, Rockett Power, James Tyrrell.

Preparatory.—G. V. Bacon, 3rd, Q. Baxter, M. Elliott, A. Law, M. Milloy, F. O'Keefe, Sargent Owens, J. R. Ryan, Thos. Skelly, F. A. Smith, N. Steacy, J. McCool, R. Redmond, W. O'Malley, J. Landry, Maurice Dumoulin.

THE FACULTY.  
Rev. Gregory O'Bryan, S. J., Bursar; Rev. Martin Fox, S. J., Prefect — Mathematics; Rev. Louis J. Carter, S. J., First Grammar—Music—Choir-Master; Rev. Edward O'Gara, S. J., Second Grammar; Rev. E. Water-1916 S. J., Third Grammar—Prefect; Rev. Gregory Fore, S. J., Rudiments—Prefect of Health, Director of the Literary Society; Rev. Nicholas Quirk, S. J., Preparatory; Rev. Francis Dowell Avling, Preparatory; Rev. Joseph Leahy, Preparatory; Rev. Peter Gamme, S. J., French—Prefect; Rev. T. Couture, S. J., Mathematics—Prefect; Rev. Jean-Baptiste Plante, S. J., French—Prefect.

The Misses Bartley's School.  
On the occasion of the prize giving, the drawing rooms of the Misses Bartley, 104 Union Avenue, decked with flowers, and filled with young girls in dainty white muslin and tiny lads in white sailor suits, presented a pretty appearance. Those invited were the parents of the graduates and the donor of the medals. Miss Beatrice Karch read a short address of welcome to the guests. Miss Maud Daley presented a basket of flowers to Madame Thibaudeau who presided. Vocal and instrumental selections were given by the Misses Sharpe, Binna, Bacon, Casey. The French recitations of Miss Anna Byrne and Master Paul Conroy, were considered exceptionally good for English children. A French composition Les Chateau en Espagne was read by Miss Sybil Bonin; Miss Hazel Kieran recited "Bawawaw," Miss Gabrielle Bonin "Brier Rose," and Master Conrad Wolf "Our Nation's Hope."

The little ones taking part were Annie Jackson, Lotta Burke, Eva Fortier, Juliette Leclair, Gertrude Leclair, Dilly Maloney, Jeanne de Crevecoeur, Rita de Turme and Kathleen Doran.

In the course of her report Miss Bartley, expressed the gratitude she felt towards those who had so generously encouraged her educational work by presenting medals. The Consul of France by his interest in the school desired to encourage the study of the French language among English children.

Continued on Page Six.

The great wonder of Christianity is not the raising of a dead man, but the raising of a dead world.

# CHRISTIANITY APPLIED TO GOVERNMENT.

William J. Bryan, late Presidential candidate for the United States, and possible candidate for President at the next elections for President, has gained considerable fame as an orator, a political extemporaneous speaker, but recently he has entered another pathway and has commenced to show how the fundamental principles of Christianity should and could be applied in the work of government. In a New York daily newspaper he has a lengthy letter on the subject expressed in the heading of this article. Without going into all his arguments concerning money—silver or gold standards—his attacks upon "trusts," and his numerous Scriptural quotations, we must say that in some passages he lays down very logical and salutary principles. After opening with the commandment to "Love God," and telling us to "love thy neighbor," and telling us that "Standard Oil" and the "Water of Life," will not mix, he gives his readers the following—

"There is a wide zone between the affirmative benevolence which religion commands and the rectitude which government compels. The Christian cannot content himself with a life of negative harmlessness; the fruits of the spirit must manifest themselves in positive helpfulness.

"The object of this article, however, is not to point out ways in which the Christian may aid his brother, but rather to indicate a few of the ways in which he may be doing injustice to him.

"The subject of taxation is an ever present one. Other questions may come and go, but this question, like Tennyson's brook, goes on forever. It is an admitted proposition that each citizen should contribute to the support of his government in proportion to the protection enjoyed by him and the benefits received. If, because of a bad system of taxation or because of the faulty administration of a good system, taxes are collected in such a way that some pay more than their share and others less, injustice is done to those overburdened and partially shown to those too lightly taxed. An unjust system, in effect, collects from those overtaxed and gives to those undertaxed, or in other words transfers money from one man's pocket to another man's pocket. The wrong done in this way approaches, if it does not reach, the proportions of grand larceny. If the unjust law is the handiwork of those who profit by it, and is enacted because of the advantage which it brings to its authors, how shall we describe the moral character of the act? The wrong consists in the fact that money is taken from one person without an equivalent being returned by the government and given to another without any consideration being demanded, the method being immaterial. The person who robs by force or by fraud is no more guilty, from a moral standpoint, than the man who purposely secures legislation which transfers to the shoulders of others the public burden which he himself ought to bear. The advocates of an income tax believe that taxation involves a moral as well as a political question, and believing in equality before the law, they favor an amendment to the constitution specifically authorizing an income tax. Can the opponents of such an amendment place their opposition upon moral grounds? Can the Chris-

tian who loves his brother conceal from the assessor property rightfully subject to taxation or favor tax systems favorable to himself, unjust to others?"

It is thus he touches upon another vital issue—

"If a trust magnate can purchase religious respectability by liberal contributions to church expenditures, what proportion of his ill-gotten gains should he surrender in order to atone for the violation of laws, human and divine?"

"No Church could extend the hand of fellowship to a physical giant who occupied a mountain pass and enforced tribute from all who fell into his hands. A monopoly does not differ greatly from the giant in method and may be infinitely more potent in evil. Monopoly is bondage; it unbridles greed and furnishes to avarice a destructive weapon. Human nature has not changed much since the days of Pharaoh; the industrial monarch is as tyrannical as the political monarch. Give to strength an opportunity and oppression will be the result whenever a selfish interest is to be subserved. Can the spirit of the meek and lowly Nazarene be discerned in those who water stock, issue bonds in excess of the value of the plant, drive rivals into bankruptcy by trust methods and then prey upon society at large?"

On the all important question of Imperialism we have this grave and sage pronouncement—

"By their fruits we shall know them. When we are told that religious duty requires us to deprive remote races of the opportunity for self-government, we have a right to inquire whether our instructors have been careful to observe their religious duties at home. We cannot expect philanthropy and benevolence to inspire Imperialists in their foreign policy if wrong, injustice and special privileges have been the fruits of their domestic policies. If they have sacrificed others for their own benefit here, are they likely to make sacrifices for the benefit of others abroad? Will they be more considerate of subjects than they have been of citizens? Or is it the enchantment of distance that transforms selfishness into altruism?"

"Let us not mistake temptation for opportunity. The sight of new territory may be alluring, the glory of an empire may be fascinating, but the price demanded is too great."

If Mr. Bryan has not studied Ricardo, at least he has an intuitive grasp of Catholic political economy—possibly without knowing that it is Catholic. There is a wisdom even in these disjointed paragraphs which speaks more highly in his favor as a student of the times and a master of political and national questions, than all his speeches on "free silver," and similar subjects, put together, yet we fear that his ideals are too high, you philosophic, too independent to carry a real practical weight in the contests of the present day. "Let us not mistake temptation for opportunity" is an expression that would have been applauded by the very masters of theology, philosophy, and ethics—even in our Church, and that is certainly indicative of a principle adhered to by them all—from St. Thomas and St. Augustine, to T'ngiorgi and Zigliara.

We certainly have a goodly number of well-to-do Catholics, of men possessing means above the ordinary, but we do not think that it could be said that they keep aloof from the church's societies. That some do so we have no doubt; but the number of the remarkably well-off men is so limited that the absence of one of them would attract more attention than the absence of a score of the less wealthy class. And in proportion to their numbers we do not believe that our "better-off classes" hold any more aloof than do those of the other classes. But be that as it may, and accepting the supposition that a number of them are not found associating actively with church societies, we cannot accept any of the foregoing four reasons as the cause. In fact the man of considerable wealth has generally more to occupy his time than he is well able to accomplish, and frequently in place of actively taking part in the different church associations, he quietly contributes large sums to the various objects for which such associations are formed.

But assuming that the very worst phase of the situation, the reply, or rather explanation given by the writer of the foregoing letter, can find no application here. As to the first reason, it is absolutely null, because there exists no "social anarchy" in this country.

The second reason is still less applicable. It is true we have very wealthy men who may not in their youth, have had the same educational advantages that they can now afford to give their children; but, even in face of that disadvantage, they have risen to positions of honor and public trust, and are capable of taking their places in any circle. On the other hand some of our most wealthy Catholics, are gentlemen of rare refinement, large and extensive knowledge, and gifted with talents and acquirements that no money could purchase.

The third reason is also unquestionably inapplicable here; Our Catholic societies are all organized on Catholic lines. We have yet to learn the name and location of a Catholic society in Canada that is organized on any other principles.

As to the fourth reason—the arbitrary manners and meddlesome dispositions of some priests, who drive the better element out of the various organizations—it is one that touches upon delicate ground and should not be lightly dealt with. Priests are all men before they become priests, and their priesthood in no way covers them of their human qualities. There may sometimes be found a priest who is considered extra severe in his methods, but it must be remembered that it is always the people whose conduct and whose manners demand the severest censure that complain of the priests being arbitrary, and it is these whose general lives cannot stand up to the inspection that object to the priest as being troublesome. As all events this reason, no more than the others, finds no application here.

We merely touch upon this question because, the Church being universal, and the application of Mr. Snell's remarks not being limited to any locality, it might be supposed by the non-Catholic public that they represented the exact condition of things amongst Catholics the world over.

Extracts from a paper read by Rev. J. I. Cummings, O.S.B., at a meeting of the clergy held recently in Liverpool, which we clip from the "Catholic Times," of that city—

"To anyone who considers the social problems that are pressing upon us at the present day perhaps is one of helplessness before their complexity and number, and the next thought is of the insufficiency of individual effort to cope with them. There is so much to be done, there are so many to be helped, and in so many different ways, that the most sanguine may well despair! Too many of us do despair, and conclude that there is no use attempting anything. To me that is the only fatal conclusion; and this gathering of the clergy to discuss the social question proves that others think the same. I would rather infer from the difficulty and complexity of the work that we must at all costs have more workers; and as the supply of priests is limited, then the laity must be enlisted as well. I believe that in this drawing in of our lay people to take a share in philanthropic work lies our chief hope of improving the social condition of our masses.

It is a matter of common knowledge and complaint, that our Catholic laity do not take the same parts in social works as Protestants do. Various explanations are forthcoming of the fact, some more satisfactory, some less so, with most of which we are not here concerned. One cause commonly alleged for the apathy of the laity is the unreadiness of the clergy to accept their co-operation. If this be correct, and perhaps there has been some foundation for the suspicion in the past, yet the feeling that

prompted any clerical hesitation is fast running away. Our lay people look to us as their leaders and teachers, and they are slow to adopt a course of action to which they are not invited. If we never ask them, never urge them to take up social work if, on the contrary, we discourage them from it, they are not likely—at least the best of them are not likely—to force their assistance upon us. I recall the criticism made by a venerable priest when these proposals came upon us years ago, who used to say that all these projects were merely so many excuses for getting other people to do our own work! Yet surely the secret of successful enterprise is to get others to work with you or for you, and they won't do that unless they see you working yourself. Anyone who has tried it knows that to associate others in your duties may be a way of getting more work done, but it is not the way to escape responsibility and labor. It may augment your results; it does not diminish your toil. No priest who wants to shirk work need take up the present proposals.

I am not suggesting the formation of more societies. Heaven knows we have got too many already. Societies are too often a refuge for individuals who are too feeble to stand by themselves. Societies are at best impersonal instruments of good, and we have had enough of them. Let us have personal instruments for a change. We want to bring about individual intercourse between leisured people and their poorer neighbors. We want those who are strong—in whatever particular way they are strong—to help people weaker than themselves on that particular point. To use a cant phrase, we want the classes to understand and sympathize with the masses. We want the laity to help us priests in one of our principal duties, viz., our personal intercourse with the poor, to get to know their needs, to show them sympathy, to lend a hand to raise them, to teach them thrift, sobriety, self-respect, and to help them to find work, to get them places and situations, to instruct them in religion and other matters, to prepare them for the Sacraments, to induce them to attend Mass, and so forth.

Most of us are agreed about the desirability of all this, but how is it to be brought about? Well, I have no better remedy to offer, nor do I believe there is one. I can only suggest that we induce the leisureed and intelligent laity to take part in the work. But we haven't many "leisureed and intelligent laity," and most of those who do work come the work. Very well take the few that are left and value them. There are no men of leisure amongst us—other employ the young. That is just what we have not got in Liverpool, and in default of this we must fall back on Sunday schools.

It has often struck me that we don't give our poor and leisureed women enough occupation, and that a reserve of power and zeal lies in that class which might be better utilized. Some churches are haunted by poor women of staid manners and kindly dispositions who are spending for something to do. In these busy northern cities our men have not got leisure, and with the best dispositions in the world they can do little in the cause. Hence the comparatively small success of the Brothers of St. Vincent de Paul—the men who commonly form it haven't time for the proper work. But many of our women, even those who have household and social duties to discharge, can yet secure long hours of leisure each week, some which they might spare from their bicycles and their novels. They would find district visiting congenial and interesting, and would bring excellent qualifications to task. It is a class of work which needs little else beyond sympathy and tact, and women generally have both. If they haven't sympathy they won't undertake the task; and if they haven't tact, well! experience will bring it; they must acquire

it by hearing from their mistakes as most of us have to do!

The suggestion of this paper then—it is so simple I ought to apologize for detaining you over it—is that the priests should invite three or four ladies—more if you can get them—to visit and take interest in the poor Catholics of our special districts. Let each one of these district visitors look after two or three streets, or courts, or even after a single street, or court, or a single household. Let them get to know the mothers and the young people and then do them what good they can. Personal interest is the first and principal thing the rest will come in time. If once they get to know the poor people, opportunities for help will soon follow.

I have used the name of "District Visitors," though I don't altogether like it, as usually being associated with Protestantism and sometimes with proselytism. It is an apt name, and may do until one more appropriate is suggested. But we can do without a name altogether so long as we have the thing.

I am well aware that there is nothing original in this proposal, and that in some specially favored districts it has long been acted upon. Yet district-visiting by Catholic ladies is by no means common. Many ladies under-rate their powers and opportunities for good influence. Many shirk the discomforts of work. Most of them never give it a thought; for we are all apt to associate these duties with religious women, and to leave them accordingly to our good nuns. Unfortunately in many of our districts, and those the very poorest and largest, there are no nuns working at all.

Liverpool is exceptionally ill-provided with religious women who can visit the poor in their homes. Then people of leisure are usually found in parishes which have few poor and no slums. This latter fact undoubtedly adds to the difficulty of beginning our work; but in this, as in many other things, we must avoid exaggerated parochialism, and then, with a little arrangement, ladies might be found to come from other parishes where their services are less in request. The first point to be settled is whether the kind of work is desirable and then whether we can do anything to extend it.

The woman who mislays her hat and looks for it in her purse, among other possible places, is very like the physician who looks in all sort of impossible places for the cause of a disease. The heart begins to act irregularly and straightway there's an examination of the heart and the lungs, and is done with drugs and poultices with pills to bring to heat the chest, and all the time the cause of the trouble is in the stomach.

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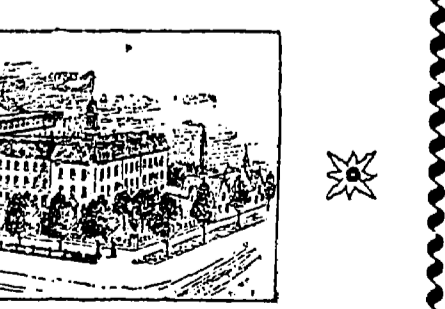
"I had been a great sufferer for several years, and my family doctor said I would not be a living man in two years, but, thank God, I am still living," writes Mr. George W. Frislow, of Lincoln, Augusta Co., Va. "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is what saved my life. I had heart trouble so bad that I could not lie on my left side without a great deal of pain. I was nearly past work when I commenced your medicine, but I can do about as much work now as any man. I cannot say too much for the benefit I have received."

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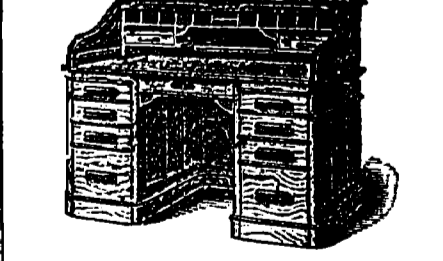
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# SOCIAL PROBLEMS FOR CATHOLICS.

Merwin Marie Snell has a peculiar letter in a recent issue of "The Catholic Citizen," of Chicago. It opens with the following paragraph taken from the editorial columns of the Catholic Citizen, in a previous issue: "Why do the so-called 'better-off Catholics' neglect to join the church societies? It has always been thus in our English-speaking parishes. It appears to be the case also in the German Catholic parishes, judging from the personnel of the Central Verein parade at Milwaukee on Sunday."

The writer says that this is a very important question, and that it is easily answered, though the answer may offend certain deep-seated prejudices, and displease some of those who wish for "prophecy easy things" in their regard. Then he proceeds to give four distinct reasons why the "better-off classes" of Catholics thus keep aloof from all Church societies. We will simply reproduce the four reasons as given, and then add what ever comment we deem necessary.

The reasons are as follows:—

(1) Because the social anarchy which prevails among us makes it, in a great many cases, impossible for persons of refinement and good breeding to take part in such societies without the exercise of heroic sanctity, which few of us possess.

(2) Because the persons who are financially "well-off" are very often vulgar, low-bred people, who, knowing that they have no natural right to mingle in good society, and falsely supposing that wealth is the criterion of social standing, are afraid of compromising their positions if they associate with poorer persons, even though the latter are their equals or superiors in all essential respects.

(3) Because the Catholic societies of this country are not organized on Catholic lines, and the alienable rights of learning and culture and high birth are not respected.

(4) Because some of our priests, (fortunately, they are the exception), are frequently so arbitrary in their manners, and so meddlesome in their dispositions, that they drive the better element of their people out of all organizations with which they have anything to do.

We have no desire to pass any remark upon the exactness, or inexactness of the foregoing, in so far as it refers to Milwaukee, or any other American centre; we do not claim to be in a position to judge of the circumstances over there. But decidedly we cannot accept these four reasons, nor any one of them, when the same question is raised concerning the "better-off class" of Catholics in this country and in this city in particular.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY..... July 8, 1899.

CATHOLIC PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

Times out of mind, in various forms, and under divers headings have we inserted in these columns upon the stern obligation that devolves upon all Catholics of encouraging and supporting our parochial schools.

What is our motive in supporting our parochial schools? Why do our Catholic people willingly make this immense outlay? Cannot a Christian education be imparted at home and in the Church?

In the first place, we must say that many, I might say the majority of, parents find it very difficult to impart religious instruction to their children; they have not the time, nor the strength, nor the will, or may be they are not qualified for this important work.

We would beg to call special attention to the argument contained in the question: "What science, or what what branch of industry can be learned by devoting one period a week to its acquisition?"

Another section of the same masterly address gives a reason, superior in force to all others, why thorough Christian "education," as well as "instruction," is becoming a social necessity.

From youth to manhood without religious training. Isolated cases are found of violence, robbery and other crimes perpetrated by the ignorant. But the crimes that go to the heart of society and shake it to its very foundation; the frauds on public funds; the robbery of savings banks and insurance offices, by which countless numbers are made to mourn; the unsettling of public credit; the gambling in stocks, the squandering and the pilfering of the treasury of the nation; the unlimited power of corporations, by which the artisan and the laborer may be robbed of the fruits of their honest toil—these and many more such evils are not the work of the ignorant and illiterate men.

We have not space, at this moment to dwell upon the havoc that irreligious education has played in the world. The story of crime, of iniquity, of failure, of moral indifference, of suicidal and other manias, that the press of the world is daily obliged to tell, would be comparatively unknown, were the principles of Catholic truth to be allied with the knowledge of every other matter in the formation of character and in the building up of a generation.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPATHY

Some time ago Mr. Arthur Dansereau, certainly one of the most able and generally well-informed writers amongst the French-Canadian literary and journalistic body, published an elaborate article upon the double subject of wireless telegraphy and telepathy.

Mr. Dansereau's argument seems to be that as the Indian's untrained intellect, some years ago, was incapable of grasping the idea of telegraphic communication; or as our own minds, twenty years ago would be unable to seize the idea of telegraphic communication without any wire or other visible connection between the points of despatch and reception, so

our mental organization is not yet prepared by sufficient experience to admit and to understand that communication of mind with mind—despite all distances—that is generally known as telepathy.

He does not positively assert a belief in the existence of such a science, if it may be called a science, but he presents several facts of a peculiar and striking nature, and concludes with the question:—

"May we not be allowed, in presence of these scientific miracles, to attempt, by the same principle, to explain in such surprising things as those of telepathy?"

We do not think so, for the reason, that telegraphy is a purely material process, while telepathy belongs to the immaterial domain, consequently the same rules and same principles cannot be expected to apply. Take the various illustrations that serve to demonstrate the principle of wireless telegraphy; the vibrations of air created by sound; the application of a force to a number of brilliant balls set in a line and touching each other, strike the first and all the others except the last one, will remain still while the last one receives the shock; the beating of the hand upon the air, causing an almost imperceptible movement of atmospheric molecules, in a direct line around the earth; these and a thousand other examples that might be cited, are all material, that is to say they obey the physical laws of nature, and require material substances in order to produce the effects described.

It is entirely different with the so-called science of telepathy, which is essential immaterial, and consists in mysterious communications between soul and soul, even when these are separated by distance and by apparently impenetrable barriers.

Amongst other cases cited by Mr. Dansereau, is that of the late Oscar Dunn, the well-known writer, and a man whom no person would ever accuse of superstition. He used to warnly maintain that while he was at St. Hyacinthe College, he witnessed the death of his grandmother, which took place at Coteau du Lac. Another strong illustration, and one witnessed by the author of the article in person, by Judge L. O. Loranger, Mr. De Celles, now of Ottawa, and High Constable Bissonnette, as well as by others, is the case of the late Sir Adolphe Chapleau. One afternoon Chapleau had pleaded a criminal case, and the jury was locked up for the night. About ten o'clock that night, in the old offices of "La Minerve," the gentlemen above named were discussing the probable outcome of the case, when Chapleau said he would go into what he called a "Cataleptic" sleep, and when he would awake he would tell them all about it. He slept, apparently, for about fifteen minutes. On awaking he said that he saw and heard all that was going on in the jury room. Eleven men were for acquittal and one for conviction; at last the one who was unfavorable took his beads, went into a corner, and after saying his beads came back, and declared that he was ready to agree with the twelve. All present thought it was a joke on Chapleau's part, and they laughed at him; but next morning it turned out that every word he had repeated, as having been said by the jurymen, turned out to be exact, and High Constable Bissonnette corroborated the fact that exactly at the time mentioned, the twelfth juror did what Chapleau said he was doing. Mr. Dansereau concludes that this fact is enveloped in a mystery that we cannot yet fathom, but which may yet be explained by the principle of telepathy.

Now, taking it for granted that the case just stated is exact in every detail, and that the late Sir A. Chapleau did actually hold a mysterious communication with the jury-room, while he was in a state of trance, or sleep, even then the operation must have been purely mental; there could have been no material means of communication; therefore the experience is absolutely outside the limits of physical science, and in no way can be compared to telegraphy, telephoning, photography, or any other material process, or scientific innovation.

While all this is more or less a harmless and even an amusing study, still we are strongly under the impression that Mr. Dansereau's writing—or rather an amount of similar literature—would be highly injurious and calculated to set unreflecting and unbalanced minds upon every wrong track. Even, though the writer makes no personal assertion of belief in the absurdities of telepathy, still he places the subject in such an attractive form before the reader that very undesirable results are liable to follow. It is not well to treat these fantastic questions too seriously.

We are obliged to defer until next week's issue, making the necessary changes on the pink address label, in acknowledgement of many remittances received for subscription during the past two weeks.

A HOME RULE ARGUMENT.

In last week's issue, amongst the notes of interest from Ireland, we published an account of the Bill, for the augmenting of the City of Dublin, that was before the House of Commons. It has been shown that nearly every large city in Great Britain has increased its size by annexing the surrounding suburbs of each, and thus extending considerably the city limits. Dublin alone has remained as it always has been; yet Dublin is surrounded by a number of large and important towns, or villages, that should long since have been brought under control of the city. In referring to this Bill as a strong argument in favor of Home Rule, the following details were given, and we now repeat them, in order to give them a still greater prominence and to draw special attention to the political lesson that they teach. Our report said:—

"The Urban Council of Dublin, and the County Council of Dublin are strongly Nationalist, four out of the six suburbs which are to be annexed are Nationalist; a vast majority of the ratepayers have voted for the extension of the city limits. Yet the city council has already had a spend over \$100,000 in promoting the Bill, and will have to spend more before it is passed. The Bill is supported by 80 Nationalist members in the House. It had run the gauntlet of 600 British members. And after the second reading was adopted, it had to go to the committee of private Bills, on which there is not one Irish Nationalist member. It was 17 days under discussion before that committee 17,000 questions were asked; several costly parliamentary lawyers had to be retained; after it finally left the committee it was opposed by the gentlemen referred to above; and it is possible that after all this expense and trouble, and notwithstanding the wishes of the people concerned, it may be thrown out by the House of Lords, unless Lord Salisbury condescends to give it an active support."

It does not require any very elaborate argument to show how forcibly this case points to the absolute necessity of a Home Rule Government in Ireland. Here is a simple municipal matter, affecting one city in the country, and in no way connected with Imperial affairs, yet it costs twenty times what would be reasonable to have the machinery of the Imperial Legislature set in motion, it entails delays that are incalculably out of proportion to the importance of the question, it actually passes out of the hands of those immediately concerned in the Bill, and has to run the risk of a dozen deaths in the hands of men who are not only unassociated with the city's interests, but absolutely unconcerned as far as the whole of Ireland is considered.

Imagine for example, a township in the Province of Quebec, that wishes to have an alteration in its limits, being obliged—instead of having the matter settled by the County Council—to go before the Federal Parliament, to have lawyers in Montreal and others in Ottawa employed, to have the whole matter thrashed out before a committee of the House of Commons, to have to wait until such committee reported to the House, and until two hundred and some odd members, from all ends of Canada, had studied the details of the question, and finally to be obliged to await the different readings of the necessary Bill in the Commons, and to eventually have to submit until the Senate had taken up the Bill, studied it, digested it, debated upon it, and ultimately rejected or passed it. If such were the condition of affairs here, there would be no legislation possible in Canada. Municipalities would be at the mercy of the Federal Parliament, and would have to await its convenience in every little case that might arise, while the business of the Parliament would be so clogged that an all year session—a perpetual night and day session—would never suffice to carry on the business of the country.

Now, what stands good here is equally applicable in Ireland, or in any other country. The absurdity of the situation is at once apparent when we consider a case such as the supposed one just mentioned. Is it not equally absurd, when, instead of a township you take a city like Dublin, and instead of our Federal Parliament you take the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain. That Bill in no way concerns the members of Parliament for England, or Scotland, or Wales; it does not even concern all the members of Ireland. A Home Rule Government, a local Legislature, would deal with such a Bill in an interested, an effectual, a direct, an immediate, a less costly and a satisfactory manner; the Imperial Parliament would not have its attention taken up for whole weeks in a matter of purely local interest to a city in Ireland; and the general welfare of all concerned in the Bill, as well as of all not concerned in it, would be immeasurably promoted.

How long is it going to take the

statesmen of the Empire to learn that the establishment of a Home Rule Government in Ireland would be the salvation of that country and the solidification of the whole British Empire?

LONDON'S NEW BISHOP.

During the past two or three years the hand of death has been busy creating vacant seats in the ranks of the Canadian Catholic hierarchy. In each case men of exceptional worth have passed away, and men of conspicuous talents and qualifications have been chosen, by the wisdom of the Holy See, to succeed them. The last appointment is that of the Right Rev. Mgr. McEvay, Rector of St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton, to the Bishopric of London, Ontario.

A native of the Province, a man whose career so far has been marked by wonderful energy, and universal success, still in the prime of life, with considerable experience behind him and a fair prospect of long years of beneficent work before him, no more acceptable choice could have been made by the Holy Father. The Rev. Fergus P. McEvay, was born at Lindsay, Ont., on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, forty-seven years ago. He received his education at the Lindsay separate school, St. Michael's College, Toronto, St. Francis' Seminary, Milwaukee, and the Grand Seminary, Montreal. Is it not a remarkable fact, and one of which we are justly proud, that almost every distinguished ecclesiastic who has risen to episcopal dignity, either in Canada or the United States, during the past quarter of a century, has received the completion of theological training and instruction at the Grand Seminary of Montreal? Scarcely one can be mentioned that had not been at some time or other, a student of that really "grand" old institution; and all of them conserve a love and veneration for that cradle of their priesthood. For further details of the Bishop-elect's biography we turn to the columns of our Ontario contemporaries and we learn that:—

"He took the Dowling Medal for literature at St. Michael's in the class of 1877, and stood high in all his classes and captured several prizes. He was ordained priest on the 9th of July, 1882, and was then appointed parish priest for Fenelon Falls, where he remained five years. While in this parish he had charge of several churches, scattered over a wide area, and did much travelling on horseback, administering the comforts of religion to the people and accomplishing heroic work. After this he was appointed rector to St. Mary's Cathedral, Peterboro, and chancellor of the diocese. On May 1, 1889, on the occasion of the translation of Bishop Dowling to Hamilton, it was arranged between the Bishop of Peterboro and the Bishop of Hamilton, that he should be transferred to the diocese of the latter, which arrangement was subsequently ratified in Rome, and he obtained a new titulus for the Diocese of Hamilton.

"Soon after this he was appointed rector of St. Mary's Cathedral, which position he has held with great acceptability. Bishop McEvay has been very successful, not only in the spiritual work of the Church, but also in church building and repairing. While in Peterboro he ably carried out the Bishop's idea in erecting St. Joseph's Hospital and several other important improvements in connection with the church there. Since his arrival at Hamilton, he has been in labors abundant, supervising the erection of the magnificent new presbytery, St. Lawrence Church, and a beautiful mortuary chapel and vault at Rock Bay Cemetery, as well as extensive repairs to the cathedral. His busy life contains the fullest evidence of his untiring efforts to promote the interests of the Church."

In wishing London's new Bishop all the blessings of health, strength and long years to carry on the glorious, but responsible duties that his exalted station will impose upon him, we are merely voicing the feeling of our readers, of thousands of Catholics in this Province and in this city, and of those who knew, admired and predicted great things of him in the days when he frequented the halls of our most important institution. The blessings that will come to Bishop McEvay will be reflected upon the whole diocese that he is about to govern, and the fruits of his labors will be the share of the flock whose shepherd he has become.

MR. L. O. DAVID'S APPEAL.

At length the editor of "La Verite" has found an ally in his crusade, against those who would urge their French-Canadian compatriots to seize upon the fertile land of Manitoba and the North West. "La Verite" says: It will be noticed that Mr. David takes precisely the position we have been advocating for months past. We stand almost alone in the French Canadian press crying aloud to our fellow-countrymen: "Go neither

to the North West nor to the South nor to the right nor to the left," but, thank God we are not alone in the country! Mr. L. O. David's letter urging upon his people to remain in the Province of Quebec, to clear its forests and occupy its lands, and calling upon the clergy and influential laity, to join hands in one patriotic effort, to build a French-Canadian fortress, in their own domain, is quoted in full by "La Verite." Colonization is Mr. David's plan for keeping the people here, where, he urges, they can do much good to their race. The old arguments, so often put forth, lose none of their force, under his vigorous pen, and after having made his appeal to the St. Jean Baptiste Society to take the initiative in the matter, he tells that association, that it is not fulfilling its mission by grand street parades and imposing demonstrations. The reason for discussion does not seem to exist, from all we have been able to gather of the arguments of both sides. All seem to be agreed, that the people would do well to remain at home, and work out the destiny of this Province. Those who advocate the taking up of lands, in the fertile North West, appeal to persons, who have made up their minds to leave and go to the United States, to crowd into factory towns and become, in a large measure, hewers of wood and drawers of water to our neighbors. Until now the discussion has been confined to the French press, through a host of correspondents, clerical and lay. Mr. L. O. David's effusion has aroused "Old Foggy," in the columns of the "Metropolitan." Referring to the exclusion of the minority, from places of trust and emolument, in municipal affairs in Montreal, he says, that the published advice of Mr. David to his fellow-countrymen accentuates the position, and indicates a desire to maintain the high hand in this Province, as a separate people. Our French Canadian brethren will do well either at home or in any of the Provinces, so long as they are true to their religious and moral principles, and preserve the frugal habits of their ancestors. No one can desire better neighbors, nor more sincere friends. Here no doubt there is a game of grab going on for public positions, but the rank and file are not responsible, for the covetousness and unfairness of the few, who unfortunately are the most active. In the meantime we do not think, that any appeal that may be made, will prevent the adventurous spirits from seeking new homes and more smiling fortunes; but it will be a grand mistake, if Canada should lose the hardy sons of Quebec, for her North West Territories, by allowing them to cross the border. No Dukakbour, Galicians or Finlanders can make as good colonizers as the "enfants du Sol."

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL FANCY FAIR

Mrs. Jas. Murphy, 11 St. Sulpice Street acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Fancy Fair in aid of the Catholic High School:— Gerald Murray \$1.00 P. Walsh 2.00 S. J. Duffy 1.00 P. Ferns 1.00 Dr. Young 1.00 Simon McGarry 1.00 J. Some 1.00 W. J. Rafferty 1.00 R. Laprairie 1.00 F. J. Curran 1.00 H. A. Ekers 1.00 T. Maux 1.00 J. Laporte 1.00 James Murphy 1.00 W. Booth 1.00 Mr. Routh 1.00 F. X. St. Charles, case of claret. Granger Freres, fancy goods. Also three large cakes from Mrs. Simon McGarry of St. Urbain street, for the "At Home" on June 21.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

On Wednesday evening the annual weekly concert was held in the main hall of the clubhouse, and it was a great success. A fine programme had been got up by Mr. Moriner. The chair was occupied by Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M. L. A., and those who contributed to the enjoyment of the evening were:—

Mrs. Jane Harvey and Misses Florie and Emma Harvey (accompanied on the piano by Prof. Starr), and Misses Nora and Mildred Coghlin, all of whom were called upon to respond to encores; Messrs. Greenwood, Kelly, Gummingsaul, Hogan, Hackett, Spoforth, Wood, Shevlin and O'Connor, to whom either Miss Wheeler or Mr. T. Grant acted as accompanist.

The average weekly mortality of the city is about 125, but last week there were 218 deaths, of which no less than one hundred and forty-one were infants. The following are given as the causes: Diphtheria, 1; typhoid, 1; measles, 1; infantile debility, 141; consumption and other chest diseases 30. Of this number, 182 were Catholics, 27 Protestants and 4 Jews.

# THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS' CORNER.

There was no meeting of the Gaelic Society on last Saturday evening; the members like the members of all other Irish societies celebrated in a fitting manner the thirty-second anniversary of the Confederation of the Canadian Provinces, an event in which many of their countrymen played a prominent part. The classes will be resumed on next Saturday evening, when a full attendance of the members, and those interested in the good work is requested.

The members of the Ladies' Gaelic Class have taken their vacation for the summer months, but will resume their studies in the grand old tongue, on the second Tuesday of September. The ladies are deeply grateful to Miss Cronin for giving them the use of her class-rooms for their studies and have appreciated her kindness in more ways than one. Mr. McHugh informs me that it was a pleasure to hear the examinations and that it was also a hard matter to signalize the merits of any particular student. Good, brave and noble women, may your efforts to promulgate the Irish language be successful.

The Hibernian Knights have lost one of their most popular and hard-working members in the person of color-sergeant O'Donnell, who left on Saturday morning for Lowell, Mass., where he intends to make his future home. The color-sergeant was a thorough Hibernian, and a splendid specimen of the Irish peasant. We cannot afford to be losing such splendid material and we are only sorry that those fascinating County Antrim lassies in Lowell, did not turn their gaze in some other direction. A large number of the Knights were at the depot to wish him God speed.

The annual field day and games under the auspices of Division No. 1 A. O. H., on Saturday, (Dominion Day), was the most successful held since the excursion to Clarke's Island, five years ago. Twenty-five cars, every one of them packed to its utmost capacity, steamed from the G. T. R. Station, to the popular picnic grounds at Otterburn Park. There was a little irregularity in the making up of the morning train, which caused a considerable annoyance and confusion to many of the pleasure seekers, but apart from that there was no incident of any nature to mar the enjoyment of the two thousand picnickers who sought the shady groves of St. Hilary. The committee are to be congratulated on the carefully prepared programme which they presented to the public, and it is only right to mention a few of those who ably assisted to make the affair such a splendid success. Amongst them were the chairman, Mr. B. Feeney, the secretary, Mr. Jas. Byrne, and Messrs. T. Hoover, J. P. O'Brien, R. P. Crampsey, J. O'Neill, H. McManley, and Martin Ward. The judges were Messrs P. Logue, M. Bermingham, and W. Hickey, for the first part of the games and Messrs. Jas. McIver, M. Lynch, and H. T. Kearns, for the second part. The games were well contested, and while no new records were made, the competition was very keen. Several of the races were run in heats, and the bean bottle was in charge of two fair Daughters of Erin. Following is the result of the games competed for:—

1. Girls' race, 12 yrs and under.—1 Miss Fitzgerald, 2 Miss Peterson, 3 Miss Fitzpatrick.
2. Boys' race, 16 yrs and under.—1st S. Runny, 2 T. Dundon, 3 A. Foran.
3. Married Ladies' race.—1 Mrs. Connelly, 2 Mrs. Logue, 3 Mrs. McCarthy.
4. Young Ladies' race.—1 Miss Parker, 2 Miss Clarke, 3 Miss Barton.
5. Race for members of the Ladies' Auxiliary.—1 Miss M. Flaherty, 2 Miss Katie O'Reilly, 3 Miss M. Farnor.
6. 100 yards open.—1 J. Connors, 2 O. Cartier, 3 W. Creamer.
7. Quarter mile open to members of Catholic societies only.—1 W. Lammont, 2 J. Sauve, 3 W. Creamer.
8. Half mile, open.—1 J. Sauve, 2 T. McBride, 3 J. Ford.
9. 16-lb shot, open to members of the A. O. H.—1 P. Logue, 2 W. Hickey, 3 J. Corley.
10. Throwing the 56-lb. weight open.—1 J. McHugh, 2 T. McBride, J. Corley.
11. Throwing the flat iron, open.—1 P. Logue, 2 J. McHugh, 3 W. Boyd.
12. Running hop-step-and-jump.—1 J. McHugh, 2 T. T. McBride, 3 R. Sullivan.
13. Hibernian Knights' race, 220 yards.—1 Billy Hickey, 2 Billy Quinn 3 J. Tracey.
14. Running broad-jump, open.—1 J. McHugh, 2 T. McBride, 3 W. Lammont.
15. 220 yards, open.—1 B. Conroy, 2 J. McHugh, 3 W. Creamer.
16. Three quick jumps, open.—1

Billy Hickey, 2 Paddy Logue, 3 Billy Quinn.  
 17. Married members wives' race, 100 yards.—1 Mrs. Kearney, 2 Mrs. Logue, 3 Mrs. Keane.  
 18. Quarter mile race, open.—1 J. Ford, 2 F. Dunn, 3 J. Sauve.  
 19. Married member's race, 220 yards.—1 W. Quinn, 3 W. Hickey, 3 W. Creamer.  
 20. Committee race, 100 yards.—1 B. Feeney, 2 J. Byrne, 3 J. Corley.

The proposal for a national hall never seemed brighter than at the present time. The question was seriously considered and discussed in all its phases at a meeting of St. Patrick's Society held on Monday evening, a large attendance of the members were present. Mr. Patrick Wright 1st Vice-president presiding. A motion to appoint a committee to confer with a like committee from the other national societies was carried and a motion restricting the powers of the committee was defeated. The following committee was then elected. Hon. Dr. Guerin, John O'Leary, F. Casey, M. Bermingham, T. J. O'Neill, B. Wall, and P. Wright. Almost every member of the committee is in full sympathy with the project and it is to be hoped that they will be receiving with the greatest courtesy, and that the worthy object they have in view will receive the serious consideration of the members of the other national societies.

I notice with regret this week the death in Chicago of Mr. Michael Halpin, brother of Mr. John Halpin of this city. Mr. Halpin, who was forty-three years of age, and a resident of Chicago for the past eighteen years, was a thorough Irishman, and a Nationalist of the "Mitchel" type. He was a good kind and loving husband, and leaves a family of seven young and helpless children to mourn his loss. He was buried under the auspices of the Clan-na-Gael organization and his funeral was numerously attended by members of other patriotic societies. May his soul rest in peace.

The monthly drill of the Hibernian Knights was held last Sunday afternoon, and there was a large attendance, particularly of the recruits. The company was put through a hard hour's drill by Lieut. Doyle, after which the Captain introduced two new and interesting movements. Speculation is now rife as to who will be promoted to the place of color-sergeant O'Donnell. The competition seems centred on two of the men, namely privates Bernoy and Keane, both are fully competent for the office, and have a large following amongst the Knights. There is also a rumor that a second company will soon be organized, I hope so. Why there's room enough for ten companies.

Division No. 8, A. O. H., held its regular meeting on Sunday evening, and was largely attended. County President Rawley was present, and delivered one of his old-time rattling speeches. He congratulated the members on the large amount of young blood which they are bringing into this division. He also spoke highly of the "True Witness," and asked the members to support it. His remarks were greeted with applause, and the Division afterwards decided unanimously that all its printing and advertising would be done by the great Catholic weekly. Twelve new members were initiated and several applications received.

At the regular meeting of Branch #1, of the C. M. B. A., Grand Council of Canada, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from this life Hester, daughter of our respected president, Brother Arthur Jones.

Resolved, that the members of this branch extend to Brother Jones and family their most sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement. And pray that God may give them grace and strength to bear their great loss with Christian fortitude and a resignation to His Divine Will.

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to Brother Arthur Jones and family, and also to be published in the True Witness.

At a regular meeting of Division No. 6, A. O. H., the following resolutions of condolence were passed:—

Resolved, that the members of Div. No. 6, A. O. H., extend our heartfelt sympathy to Bros. Quelch and Halpin in this their sad hour of bereavement, and pray God to grant them grace to bear their trial with Christian resignation.

Be it further resolved, that copies be sent to Bros. Quelch and Halpin,

also to the "True Witness" for publication.

Division No. 3, A. O. H., held its regular meeting in their hall on Notre Dame street, on Wednesday evening. A pretty fair attendance being present. President Gallery presided. Owing to the absence of the County President, the new officers were not installed. The applications of several candidates were received, and after transacting matters of minor importance the meeting adjourned. The officers will be installed at the next meeting.

A largely attended meeting of the Young Irishmen's L. and B. Association was held on Wednesday evening. The president Mr. P. J. Gallagher presiding. After the meeting was duly opened a committee from St. Patrick's Society was introduced and given an opportunity to place their views before the meeting in connection with the proposed National Hall. The project was clearly and forcibly laid before the members by Dr. Kennedy, President of St. Patrick's Society, Hon. Dr. Guerin, and Mr. T. J. O'Neill. Each of the speakers dwelt on the imperative necessity which called for such an undertaking. Mr. E. Halley, and Mr. Jas. McMahon, of the Young Irishmen's L. and B. Association also gave their opinions on the matter, after which the delegation withdrew. The matter was subsequently discussed and a committee consisting of Messrs. E. Halley, W. J. Hinchey, and James McMahon, were elected to act in conjunction with the delegates from St. Patrick's Society.

## THE SITUATION IN BELGIUM.

For over a week the secular, and especially the non-Catholic press of this continent has been alive with warnings regarding a pending revolution in Belgium, and of the probable extinction of the monarchy. While there is actually a severe political crisis in that country, still the situation is greatly and purposely exaggerated. It requires not the knowledge of a seer to foretell that the whole disturbance will end in the granting of certain concessions on the part of the Government, and the acceptance of the same by the Socialistic-Liberal opposition. As a matter of fact the compromise proposed on Tuesday, by the Government, and agreed to by the Socialists is the first step towards a peaceful settlement of the political difficulty. But it is the desire and interest of the non-Catholic press to make the world believe that very chaos exists in that country, nor is this system of political and religious, or anti-religious, warfare confined to Belgium, it is the same story as far as Spain, Italy, and every other Catholic country is concerned. Let us take the facts as they are, and divest them of all the exaggerated, sensational, and often malicious dressing in which they are presented to the reading public.

Belgium is a small country, it comprises about 11,000 square miles, yet it is one of the most densely populated in Europe, having a little over six and a half millions of inhabitants. It is under a constitutional monarchy, not unlike Great Britain in many respects, consisting of the Sovereign, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. It has a constitution in which manhood suffrage is recognized, and in certain cases plural votes are accorded. The difficulty at present arises from a measure, proposed by the Government to extend the franchise. As the country is Catholic by an overwhelming majority, an extension of the franchise must naturally give more votes to Catholics than to non-Catholics. Therefore, the opposition, consisting of Socialists, Liberals, and Radicals, has made a strong fight to prevent the measure from passing. As the representation in the Chamber of Deputies stands 112 of the Catholic party, 28 Socialists, 6 Liberals, and 6 Radicals—or 40 opposition, in all.—it is evident that the opposition could never out-vote the Government. Therefore, a few of the leaders started an outside agitation for the purpose of intimidating the Government that could never be carried against it on a straight vote. A meeting was held at the "Maison du Peuple," and instead of the masses rising to support, by clamor and even violence, the Socialistic party, we find M. Vandervelde, representative for Charleroi complaining of "the extreme apathy that exists among the masses with regard to the proposed measure," and the Socialist Deputies of the Borneage, "confessing the absence of enthusiasm among their constituents in re-

The Dominion Day Excursion of St. Mary's Court, No. 164, to St. Lawrence Park, Cornwall, was a magnificent success. Hundreds of excursionists crowded the big special train by the G. T. R. and the greatest order prevailed. The lengthy programme of games was carried out in a most suc-

cessful manner. From every standpoint St. Mary's Court is to be congratulated on the results attained.

It is better to blunder in doing right than to make no blunders in doing wrong.

God will do as much for us as we will submit to have done.

CONNAUGHT RANGERS

guard to the agitation against the Government scheme."

Here is the exact state of affairs, when an interested press flashed in the face of the great public, the sensational accounts of a bloody revolution, of the destruction of the monarchy, of the coming destruction of the Government, of clericalism—that is Catholic clerical influence—being the cause of all the evil, and of a Socialist Republic about to be set up on the ruins of Leopold's power. It is very true that such a state of affairs would be delightful for them, and in accord with their heart's desire. Socialism, Radicalism, Anarchy, Infidelity, anything, no matter how menacing to the country and to the world, provided it only effaced Catholicity and Catholic influence. But it is passing strange that the absurdity of the situation, as pictured in those long and fierce despatches, does not flash upon the minds of the enthusiastic lovers of revolt—that is revolt against every Catholic power and authority.

We will suppose a case in Canada. Let us say that the Federal Government has a majority of two-thirds of the House of Commons, and that it introduces some new "Franchise" Act, that is calculated to still augment its influence. The Opposition having only one-third of the votes, could never expect to defeat such a measure in the House. Thus feeling themselves unable to cope with the Government, Sir Chas. Tupper, Hon. Mr. Foster, and a few other leaders, go out into the country, and call mass-meetings of their supporters, and insist upon such a clamor being raised, that the Government may be frightened by the people, into holding back the measure, or amending it to a great extent. While all this is not at all likely ever to take place, still it would not be outside the range of possibility, it would be the making use of exceptional tactics to attain a political end. Suppose then, that what we have described, had really occurred, and that the press of the United States and Great Britain rang with the news of a revolution in Canada, the coming smash-up of Confederation, the certain annihilation of the existing Government, the recall of the Governor-General, and the final annexation of Canada to the United States, as the inevitable results of the political crisis arising out of a single measure before Parliament. Any person would at once say that such an unfounded and ridiculous estimate of the situation was too absurd for even serious consideration. Yet, it would not be one atom more absurd, than the accounts published concerning Belgium. And what thus applies to Belgium, equally applies to Italy and Spain, and the secret is that these are actually Catholic countries, and Anarchist, Socialist, Communist, Illuminati, Freemason, Infidel, Revolutionist—all, and each, are sworn to make war, just or unjust, upon Catholicity.

# NOTE AND COMMENT.

**A WORD TO GROWLERS.**—The "Dublin Nation" deals in a very effective manner, with the appeal of His Holiness, Leo XIII., to the contending factions in France. We give the article in full in another column. The evils of France to-day, may be traced to the best classes, who refuse to acknowledge the republic, and abstain from making their influence felt, in the election of proper persons, to the representative positions in the gift of the people. Unfortunately, this does not apply to France, alone, but it may be said without fear of contradiction, that the same apathy may be found, in every country where popular government is in force. Across the border, in the American Republic, how often do we not read the lament of those, who deplore the lack of interest in public matters, on the part of men, who have most at stake, or who, by their training, are best fitted to take part in the direction of public affairs? They deplore the fact that the country is in the hands of rings and is governed by machines, but outside of expressing their disgust, at the manner in which the country is governed, make no effort, but simply acquiesce in the dictates of bosses, and let things take their course.

How often has not the same thing been pointed out as existing in our own midst. Representative positions, from the highest to the lowest, are shunned by a large class, who ought to feel a patriotic pride in seeking them, or in securing the services of those qualified to discharge the duty. It would seem, as if the great boom of self-government, were not appreciated by the most intelligent classes; at all events, there is a lack of self-sacrifice. It is so much easier to carp at and criticize than to manfully shoulder one's burden of responsibility. Every day, for instance, we hear men complain of the manner in which our civic affairs are mal-administered, yet nobody seems disposed to make the first step towards inaugurating

reforms. So long as those, who have a duty to perform as citizens, are satisfied to growl and remain otherwise inactive, just so long shall the reign of the machine men last.

**SEIZURE OF WAGES.**—An interesting debate took place in the House of Commons recently, on the immunity from seizure, enjoyed by civil servants as to their salaries. The public policy, that caused such a privilege to be established, is as good to-day as at any period. The motion to inaugurate a new system was defeated. There is just one way to meet the difficulty and that lies in the hands of the tradespeople. Let them refuse credit to salaried persons whether they be in the employ of the Government or in that of private concerns. A man earning a fixed salary ought to know how much he can afford to spend; he should not need any credit. The store-keeper who is aware that the wages of his customers are exempt from seizure, has but himself to blame, if he gives his goods to those who ought to have the money to pay for what they can afford to buy.

The best cure for the evil we all know exists, is not to do away with the present exemptions, but to make all salaries unseizable. The costs incurred in the smaller courts by the seizure of wages are appalling and a horde of, so called, professional men, live by the system that allows the wages of poor men to be seized. In a very short time things would be right themselves, if legislation were enacted in the sense we indicate. Should a man with a fixed salary apply to the grocer or the butcher for credit, he could easily be told that the cash system prevails. A man with the cash in his hand for his purchases could get more for his money and the trade doing a safe business would be equally benefited. We hope to see the law allowing the seizure of wages or any part of them abolished altogether.

## TOMMY MAC'S BRIGHT PARAGRAPHS.

Sir William Hingston has contributed the sum of \$200 towards the building fund of the Catholic High School.

St. Ann's parish will send a large delegation to the Catholic Summer School on Aug. 5. His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi will visit the school at the same time and will officiate at Pontifical High Mass. He will be accompanied by Rev. Dr. Luke Gallagher, asst. Chancellor of the Archdiocese.

The proceeds of the "At Home," recently held in the Catholic High School netted the handsome sum of five hundred and eighty-six dollars.

The ladies are working most energetically in connection with the grand fancy fair to be held in October in aid of the Catholic High School. The affair promises to be a gigantic success. This is as it should be.

The very many friends of Rev. Bro. Arnold, the "grand old man" of the Christian Brothers will be pleased to hear that he is at present on a visit to Montreal for a few weeks.

The boys of St. Ann's Sanctuary, the choir and band of St. Ann's Cadets had a pleasant outing to Mont de l'Isle on Monday last, through the generosity of Rev. Father Billiau, C.S.S.R. Two special cars left for Mont de l'Isle at eight o'clock a.m. and upon their arrival a most interesting programme of sports was carried out prizes being awarded to the successful young athletes. A sumptuous dinner was provided at the hotel and needless to say, full justice was done to the repast. A short excursion was then made to Lake Charlemagne, returning in the afternoon, the remainder of which was spent in bathing, boating, etc. Upon the way down, also upon the return journey, the Cadets' band rendered several musical selections. Everybody spent a most enjoyable day and many thanks are due to Rev. Father Billiau, for his kindness and generosity in providing the boys with such an outing. It is but another instance of the great interest he takes in the welfare of the boys of St. Ann's.

It is said that the Rev. Jesuit Fathers have at present in contemplation a big project. It being nothing less than the purchase of the magnificent buildings and grounds occupied by the Sacred Heart Convent, Alexander street, and which adjoins the St. Mary's College. The large increase during the past few years in the number of pupils in St. Mary's and Loyola College, render increased space and accommodation necessary.

There is also a rumor that the Rev. Sisters of the Sacred Heart are about to return to the building at the cor-

ner of Bleury and St. Catherine sts., which was previously occupied by them.

It is stated on good authority that the Rev. Sisters of Loretto, whose mother-house is in London, Ont., are about to establish a branch of the order in Montreal.

The Rev. Brothers of the Christian Schools throughout this Province are at present on their annual retreat in Mount St. Louis College, this city. The retreat commenced on the 5th inst., and will continue for ten days.

His Grace Mgr. Bruchesi, visited St. Eustache on Saturday and presided at an ordination service. Rev. J. O. Godin and Rev. M. Morcier, students of the Grand Seminary, Sherbrooke St., were ordained to the priesthood.

Rev. Father Dineen, P. S., passed through Montreal, on Saturday last en route for Ste. Anne de Beauport, where he will spend some days with the Redemptorist Fathers. Father Dineen is chaplain of the Auxiliary Mission Sisters of Baltimore. This community was founded fifteen years ago to aid the Catholic negroes of Baltimore and neighboring dioceses. After his visit to Ste. Anne de Beauport, Father Dineen will go to Chicago, on the 20th inst., for the convention of old pupils of St. Mary's, which is being held on that date. He will then return to Montreal to spend some days in this city.

Mr. E. H. Lemay, the well-known lumber merchant and harbor commissioner, and Mrs. Lemay, have gone to their own fishing grounds near Gaspe, to spend two weeks' holidays.

Rev. W. J. Doherty, S.J., of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., has been appointed to succeed Rev. Gregory O'Bryan, as rector of Loyola College, Drummond St. Father Doherty was installed on Tuesday, and Father O'Bryan returns to mission work. Great regret has been expressed on all sides at the departure of Father O'Bryan, whose able administration has won for him the admiration of all the friends of Catholic education in this city. Under his direction Loyola College, has made great progress both in regard to the curriculum and to the establishment of its substantial new quarters on Drummond street. His successor Rev. Father Doherty is no stranger in Montreal, as he has taught for some years in St. Mary's College, Bleury street. He is a native of St. John, N. B.

St. Anthony's parish has very properly decided to erect a substantial presbytery adjoining the church, for the genial pastor, Rev. Father Donnelly. It is said the structure will be a handsome one and will cost about \$10,000. Bravo, St. Anthony's.

# OUR SCHOOLS.

Continued From Page Two.

## The Misses Bartley's School, Continued

Rosie Doyle received the gold medal offered by Mr. A. Kleczkowski, Consul General of France in Canada; Beatrice Karch was awarded the medal given by Hon. Senator Rossaire and Madame Thibaudou; Charlotte Bacon became the happy possessor of that donated by T. G. Roddick, Esq., M.D., M.P.; Sybil Bonin the one presented by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Boyer; Mr. P. S. Murphy's medals for Ladylike deportment and calisthenics were gained as follows:

Ladylike deportment, Beatrice Karch; Music, Sybil Bonin (pupil of Miss Alice Sharpe); Calisthenics, Annie Jackson, Mabel Doyle; Calisthenics boys' class, Willie Wall; Politeness, boys' class, Paul Conroy.

A special prize for drawing donated by Miss Rosanna Johnston of Dublin, was won by Miss Maud Daley. The pupils received some good advice and not a few compliments. Very kind words were spoken to the teachers. It was said that under the modest title private classes for young ladies, the Misses Bartley were doing work, the scholastic success of which was yearly more appreciated, and it was the wish of all that this success would be still more marked.

Prizes—Attendance: Miss Beatrice Karch, Miss Rose Doyle, Miss Anna Byrne.

Needlework—Miss Beatrice Karch, Rose Doyle, Annie Jackson.

Drawing—1st, presented by Miss R. Johnstone, of Dublin, Ireland, awarded to Miss Maud Daley; 2. Rose Doyle; 3. Beatrice Karch. Miss Mildred Casey prize for politeness, order, history of England, writing exercises, Hon. men., map drawing.

Miss Hazel Kieran, catechism, history, hon. men., music, elocution; Theresa Bissonnet, French, dictation, conduct, application; Anna Byrne, orthography, French translation, written exercises, hist. of Canada, hon. men., fancy work; Maud Daley, class work, grammar, hon. men., attendance; Gabrielle Bonin, hist. of Canada, 2nd geo., elocution; Mabel Doyle, 1st geography; Juliette Leclair, Eng., reading, written exercises; Gertrude Leclair, improvement in English; Jeanne de Crivecoeur, reading; Eva Fortier, conduct, reading; Annie Jackson, class work, French exercise; spelling; Lotta Burke, class work, reading; Dolly Maloney, politeness; Rosa de Turanne, hon. men., calisthenics; Kathleen Doran, conduct.

## BOYS' CLASS.

Joseph Casey, writing, French exercise; class work; Karl Kieran, grammar, spelling, French translation; Willie Wall, Bible History; Wilfrid Rolland, catechism; Conrad Wolff, Bible stories, reading, French exercises; James Kieran, spelling, Bible History; Victor Byrne, attendance, application, arithmetic; Paul Conroy, French, reading, order; Stuart Rolland, reading; Leo Casey, writing; Bertie Wall, spelling; Edward McCaffrey, catechism, arithmetic; Jean Masson, geography; Frank Doran, reading; Jack Egan, catechism, order; Paul Gelin, conduct, English, class work; Marin Barbeau, writing; Aime Lafontaine, application; Aime de Turanne, calisthenics; Armorie de Turanne, conduct; Jack Burke, conduct.

On the following day the Misses Bartley assisted by the graduates received the parents of the pupils from two o'clock until five. It was a very pleasant sociable closing to the year and gave an opportunity to say good bye and merci.

Speaking of good bye Miss Rosie Doyle's valedictory was a charming composition and received praise from a college professor. It is as follows:—

"Life is real, life is earnest."  
The sweet enchantments of childhood, the spell of love and innocence have hitherto shaded from our view the world—the great battlefield of life. But now, alas! The bright morn of childhood with her spring flowers has faded forever from our sight, and in vain we cry "Return, return, oh brightest moments of happy days."

Before the future thick mists arise, beyond which lie regions unknown, except in song and story. Naught is revealed to us of its secrets, but that in this way will be found dangers to brave, difficulties to conquer. No new flower strewn paths will be opened to our feet, the same wide road which thousands have pressed before, will be the one for us.

It may lead to many a pleasant and to many a dreary scene, to the lonely sheltered valley, or to the sunny spot where pleasure and her votaries will throng around and shower life's brightest gifts upon us. To the thick, pathless forest, or to the scorching desert. And when after days of wandering we come to one of life's sweet oases, we may not linger too long for "Onward, onward is the watchword of man."

Our true resting place will be found beneath the shadow of the cross, where our trembling feet will be strengthened for the way. Its sacred wood more potent than the tree of the wilderness will change the bitter waters of life that flow, not for a passing moment, but will spring in bright fountains of gladness in the realms of eternal peace.

Even now, at the outset of life, when we fain would rest on the hillside of knowledge, we are told to press onward and upward, towards college halls, carrying with us the key to unlock the golden store house of Science.

As we bid adieu to the teachers who have watched over our continual growth in culture, our hearts go out in gratitude and love. We are conscious of

"A feeling of sadness and longing,  
That is not akin to pain,  
And resembles sorrow only,  
As the mist resembles the rain."

Our gratitude finds utterance in an ardent wish for the promotion of our Alma Mater's prosperity. To the dear companions whom we leave behind we would disclose the secret of our great contentment, and our progress in the years gone by. Every duty has been undertaken in a spirit of affection.

We have not waited until to-day to realize that we have indeed been favored. We felt it every day, since as little children, we were admitted into this dear school. May our success serve to cheer

"A forlorn and discouraged school-mate,  
Who hearing may take heart again."

Our teachers knowing the powerful influence of love and hope, have woven the web of both so closely around, that to-day we are startled at the result. We find that you ladies and gentlemen have joined your efforts to theirs. Although you have outdistanced us on the highway of life, and you have graciously turned and waited, that we might see the glimmer of golden rewards which you have held out to us.

We go forth bearing our talisman, and when tidings of us reach you from time to time, we trust that you will ever feel that your approbation was not misplaced.

Experience tells us that as the years go by, hope loses its hold upon age, and is replaced by memory. Often then, will we find ourselves back in the scenes that have marked our youth for

"Old place will have a charm for us,  
The new will ne'er attain.  
Old faces how we'll love to see  
Their kindly look again.  
When these are gone, when all around,  
Is changeable as air,  
We'll anchor in the solid ground,  
And fix our memories there."

## Miss McDonnell's Academy.

The closing exercises of Miss McDonnell's Academy, 675 LaGauchetiere street, took place on Tuesday, the 27th instant.

Rev. Father Martin Callaghan presiding. There were also present the Rev. Father Heffernan and Mr. P. S. Murphy. Following is the prize list:

FIRST CLASS.—Maggie Ryan, 1st prize gen. prof., assid. and deportment, gold medal for music; Lola McGoogan, reading and deportment, gold medal for music; Agnes Baben, gen. prof., assid. and writing, gold medal and prize; Maud Bracken, writing and deportment, gold medal and prize; Annie Donnelly, spelling and assid., gold medal and prize; Florrie Golden, punct. and deportment, gold medal and prize; Katie Prendergast, composition and writing, gold medal and prize; Annie Hayden, writing, gold medal and prize; Ann Jane McElroy, deportment, gold medal and prize; Clare Halley, writing, prize; Florence Areand, punctuality, prize.

The four special prizes presented by the Rev. Father Heffernan, were awarded to the following pupils:

Maggie Ryan for arithmetic, Lola McGoogan for grammar, Katie Prendergast, composition, and Agnes Baben for assiduity.

2nd Class.—Tillie Ranger, general prof., assid. and punct., first prize and gold medal; Eileen McGovern, gen. prof. and deportment prize, gold medal for music; Mollie Loye, gen. prof. and deportment prize, gold medal for music; Sarah Ryan, assid. and deportment, silver medal and prize; Gertrude McGuire, spelling and deportment, silver medal and prize; Pauline Cante, punct., assid. and deportment, silver medal and prize; Agnes Kelly, spelling, assid. and deportment, silver medal and prize; Mamie Hayden, assid. and deportment, silver medal and prize; Mamie McBrien, gen. prof.

and punct., silver medal and prize; Cecelia Donnelly, gen. prof., assid. and punct., silver medal and prize; May Whalen, gen. prof., assid., and punct., silver medal and prize; Milly Traynor, deportment and writing, prize; Georgina Rowan, deportment; Florence Codey, spelling, prize; Annie Murray, reading, prize; Annie Scollard, reading, prize.

3rd Class.—Nettie Le Blanc, deportment, assid. and application, medal and prize; Annie Moore, religious instruction, assid. and deport., medal and prize; Nellie Murney, reading, catechism and deport., medal and prize; Christina Curley, reading and catechism and deport., medal and prize; Mary Joseph Fabio, gen. prof. and assid., medal and prize; Mary de Witt, gen. prof. and punct., medal and prize; Maud Cunniam, reading and writing, prize; Rebecca Cooney, reading, prize; Mary Cairns, reading, prize; Frances Sullivan, mental arith., prize.

4th Class.—Armored Tapley, deport and assid.; Ethel Ferguson, deport. and assid.; Lucy Durcan, arithmetic, spelling and assid.; Beatie O'Connor, gen. prof. and assid.; Annie Le Blanc gen. prof. and deportment; Ethel Farrell, assid. and deport.; Ethel Butler, assid. and punct.; Maggie Kieley, gen. prof. and deportment; Agnes Wheaton deportment; Lizzie Farrar, deport., assid. and application; Muriel McGoogan, deport and application; Maud Jones, deport. and spelling; Maggie Kennedy, spelling; Mary Duffy, spelling; Lily Duffy, spelling; Maud Kane, assid. and punct.; Lizzie McBrien, reading and deport.; Nellie McBrien, assid. and punct.; Gertrude Morrissey, spelling; Katie Cunniam, arithmetic; Katie Swartz, deport.; Lily Swartz, spelling; Lucy Codey, spelling; Stella Cooney, Ment. Arith.; Mamie O'Grady, assid.

5th Class.—The following received prizes:—

Norma Lachance, Kathleen Fitzgerald, Muriel Farrell, Mabel Smith, Lizzie McCarthy, Julia Fitzgerald, Aileen Cairns, Kathleen Randall, Lily Randall, Katie Kearney, Bertha Lamouche, Lena Cooney, Mary Durcan, May Codey, Bessie Grant, Maggie Grant, May Wilson, May Whalen, Christina Gallagher, Aggie Farrar, Pauline Smith, Lizzie Irons, Annie Swartz, Eily Dodd, Kathleen Dodd, Charlotte Dickerson, Maggie Dickerson, Lucy Chessob, Milly McKearan, Lily Cairns, Katie Bulger, Aggie Kelley, Katie Kelly, Katie Grant, Cecile Hamel, Marie Hamill, Laura Clark, Eleanor Irwin, Jennie McGregor, Mary Ellen Ward, Charlotte Greer, Agnes Greer, Katie O'Connor.

The boys who received prizes were: James Prendergast, Bud McGovern, Willie Durcan, Percy Ferguson, Frank Hargraves, Thos. Young, Frank Rowan, Martin Cooney, Willie Coleman, Frank Coleman, Eddie O'Brien, Chas. O'Brien, Annais Burgess, Thos. Wilson, Eddie Hayden, Jas. McGregor, James Kieley.

## Convent of the Holy Cross, St. Gabriel's.

The annual distribution of prizes at St. John the Evangelist Academy, Centre Street, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, was preside over by Rev. Fr. O'Meara and his worthy assistant Rev. Father McDonald. An address of welcome was read by Miss Mary Ellen Burns. Several choice piano selections were successfully rendered by Misses Laura Robert, Eva Coonan, Katie Kelly, Lillie Gleeson, Lizzie Power, May Kearney. At the conclusion the Rev. Father O'Meara congratulated the pupils on the success of their application and assiduity, and expressed himself highly pleased with the vocal and instrumental music. The good Sisters were also commended for the result of their labor. Visitors, during the days preceding the distribution, had an opportunity of admiring the needle work, on exhibition in the Convent parlor.

The prospects of this institution are a pride to the reverend pastor, who spares no pains to raise the standard of his school.

The following young ladies received the honors of the school:—

DIPLOMA CLASS.—Gold medal for general excellence in Model Course, presented by Rev. Father O'Meara, awarded to Miss Annie McCarthy, also special prizes for punctual attendance and stenography. 1st geometry, algebra, drawing, penmanship; Miss A. Turner, 1st prize book-keeping, arithmetic, orthography, general history and geography. Special prize for French; Miss Katie Kelly, special prize for Christian Doctrine, presented by Rev. Father McDonald. Special prizes for punctual attendance, and typewriting, 1st prize composition, literature and book-keeping; Miss M. E. Burns, special prize for typewriting, 1st reading, grammar and rhetoric; Miss May Smith, prize for grammar, and drawing.

FIRST CLASS.—Miss Teresa Kenna 1st book-keeping, grammar, orthography, Canadian History, Composi-

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SNOWY WHITE CLOTHES.

# SURPRISE SOAP

MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY

tion; Miss Katie O'Byrne, 1st reading, Church History, literature, 2nd prize book-keeping; Miss Annie McIlwaine, 1st arithmetic, geography; Miss Mary Brady, special prize for good conduct and politeness, presented by Rev. Father O'Meara. Prize for stenography, penmanship, reading and arithmetic; Miss Eva Coonan, special prize for instrumental music. Prize for geography literature and Canadian History; Miss Lillie Gleeson, prize, composition, drawing and instrumental music; Miss Mary Vauthier, 1st penmanship, composition and French; Miss Eva Marcotte, prize for reading, book-keeping and knitting; Miss Lillie McPherson, prize for book-keeping, grammar and arithmetic; Miss Mary Ellen Troy, prize for arithmetic, grammar; Miss Mary E. Hennessy, prize for reading and drawing; Miss Lillie Wiggins, prize for penmanship; Miss Margaret Durain, Special prize for needle work.

SECOND CLASS.—1st Division.—Miss Ann Rose Boyle, 1st grammar, penmanship, book-keeping; Miss Mary A. Ryan, special prize for typewriting, prize for arithmetic, book-keeping; Miss Eliza Ostrout, special prize for punctual attendance, History of Canada, geography; Miss Margaret Harrington, prize for penmanship, Bible History, drawing. Special prize for punctual attendance; Miss May Killeather, special prizes for Christian Doctrine and punctual attendance. Miss Annie Colligan, prize for arithmetic, reading, geography, writing; Miss Mary Kearney, special prize for instrumental music, prize for spelling, reading, French; Miss Lizzie Power, special prize for instrumental music, prize for writing and composition; Agnes Paquette, prize for French, orthography, reading; Miss Mary O'Brien, prize for grammar, Canadian History; Miss Ethel Butler, prize for reading, spelling, geography; Miss O. Hennessy, prize for drawing.

Second Division.—Miss Christina Conroy, prize for grammar, reading, geography, special prize for punctual attendance; Miss Gertrude Gleeson, prize for writing and arithmetic; Miss H. Armstrong, prize for grammar, reading, spelling and history; Miss E. Waddell, prize for arithmetic, grammar, spelling; Miss Lucy Collins, prize for Catechism, composition; Miss E. McAlear, prize for arithmetic, writing, spelling; Miss M. McCaffrey, special prize for punctual attendance; Miss A. Mathews, prize for writing and arithmetic; Miss E. McElligott, prize for arithmetic, composition; Miss A. Casey, prize for Bible History, reading; Miss W. Kelly, special prize for punctual attendance and sewing; Miss B. Pigeon, special prize for knitting and sewing; Miss G. Graham, special prize for reading and geography; Miss J. Henry, prize for geography; Miss M. Haddlessey, prize for reading, and spelling; Miss Emily Coonan, prize for drawing.

## Miss Cronin's Academy.

The closing exercises began on Thursday, June 22nd, by a musical scene given by Miss Emily Cronin's pupils, to which their mothers and immediate friends were invited. The large number present testified the great pleasure they enjoyed in listening to the various numbers on the programme, which were certainly performed in a truly creditable manner, and must have been most gratifying to their teacher. Miss Emily Cronin was warmly congratulated by those present on the extraordinary success her pupils had attained under her zealous training. The distribution of prizes took place on Friday, and was presided over by Mr. P. S. Murphy, assisted by Rev. Father Ethier, and Mr. Semple. Regrets were received from Rev. Fathers Sinnott, Shea, Casey and Gauthier, also from Mr. C. F. Smith, President, Board of Trade.

Mr. Murphy in replying to the address of welcome expressed great pleasure for all he had witnessed and congratulated all who had taken part therein. As the closing words of the address were in the Gaelic language, he showed his interest in it by quoting a verse in that language, and giving an interpretation of it in English. Nor was this the only agreeable surprise he gave all present, for, having asked for Miss Ethier, whose beauti-

ful singing and work pleased him much, he bestowed on her a souvenir pin and in pretty practical sentiments of mingled French and English expressed his praise.

Mr. Semple was most careful in his remarks. He praised Miss Cronin and her able and devoted teachers on the happy results of their labors as proved in all he had beheld and crowned by their encouragement of their work, by declaring that he had never been present at an entertainment of the kind that had given him so much heartfelt pleasure.

Rev. Father Ethier added the graceful tribute of an assurance that his heart not his eyes, had been filled with tears at the sentiments and reminiscences awakened in him by all his surroundings, and the happiness visible in all faces present.

The prize list is as follows:—

## BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Primary Class.—Hon. mention—F. McDonald, J. Phillips, S. Ford, H. Wetherington, H. Pichee, Willie Morris, Arthur Tribbins, Willie Coim, Eddie Gales, Harriss Flower, Frank Leonard, Sandy Vost, Willie Hogan, H. Jack, Fletcher Shroove, Willie Love, T. Johnson, Percy Grant, Alb. Daze, Jimmie O'Connell, T. O'Connor, Leonard Chase, Willie Yeklet, E. Crumblie, Harry Bissett, Gerrard Bissett, Jas. Fleming, T. Hastie, J. Leuder, Johnnie Bernie, Philip Milcair, Louis Lapointe, Sidney, Prevost.

Fourth Division.—Prizes for application.—Douglas Ross, Phillip Elliott, W. Prevost, Roger Foote, Leonard Kearns, Johnnie O'Connor, D. O'Connor, Walter Brophy, Albert Haynes, Michael Hartney, M. Hartney, J. Wainwright, Ed. Nolan, Gordon Ross, Warren Upton, Albert Daze.

Third Division.—F. Ryan, prize for catechism, politeness and progress; L. Meagher, catechism, politeness and progress; John McDonald, catechism, punctuality, arithmetic, and tables; G. Foley, assiduity, punctuality, arithmetic and tables; Willie Pichee, catechism, assiduity, arithmetic and tables; J. O'Reilly, catechism, assiduity, good conduct and arithmetic; Matthew Boyle, catechism, assiduity, good conduct and arithmetic; M. Flynn, catechism, assiduity, good conduct and writing; W. Young, catechism, assiduity, good conduct and writing; W. Delaney, punctuality, progress and neatness; Edmond Carter, punctuality, progress and good conduct; W. Donahue, good conduct and calisthenics; J. Thompson, good conduct, punctuality and progress; Eddie Daniber, good conduct, punctuality and progress; Thomas Shroove, good conduct, punctuality and progress.

## Second Division.—Thomas Foley,

prize, catechism, punct., assiduity and progress; Hugh McDonald, punct., arithmetic, (mental and practical); Jas. O'Reilly, punct., arith., catechism, and good conduct; Thos. Wetherington, catechism, assiduity, gram., and conduct; R. McIntyre, catechism, assiduity, writing and conduct; Patrick McLutry, catechism, assiduity, writing, mul. tables and conduct; C. Molloy, catechism, writing, spelling and daily exercise book; W. Hunter, catechism, good conduct; Laurie Pichee, catechism, good conduct; James Kehoe, catechism, good conduct; G. Bissett, catechism, good conduct, hon. mention; Alex. Prevost, catechism, good conduct, hon. men.; Geo. Palmer, catechism, good conduct, hon. mention; Freddy Wetherington, catechism, assiduity, gram and con.

First Division.—Timmie Molloy, 1 assiduity, ment. and pract. arith., writing; Geo. Malpas, assiduity, ment and practical arith. and progress; J. Barrett, writing, and bills; Frank Dart, hon. men., assiduity and con.; Louis Lefebvre, hon. men., assiduity and con.; Jack Leaderout, hon. men., assiduity and con.

## GIRLS' PRIMARY CLASS.—Olive

Kearns, prize; Vima Carter 2nd prize; Clara Thompson, 3rd prize; Sadie Collins, Mona Whelan, Blanch Barrett, Emma Barrett, Reta White, Clara Pichee, Bertha Phillips, Adeline Palmer, Ubaldine Brien, Cecile Brien, Clara Fortune, Rose Bourdon, Yvonne Gordon, Gladys Coim, Daisy Coim, Grace Foley, Mamie Folston, Jennie Folston, Elsie and Jean St. Onge, Emily Jidroid, Violet Hayes, Rosie Daze, Ella Young, Mable Chase, Nellie Chase, M. Giblin, Lillie Bane, Jennie Moore, T. O'Day, Vena Carter, hon. mention for good conduct and progress.

ty, good conduct and progress; Irene Stafford, prize, spelling, arith., good conduct and progress; Maud Leaderout, prize, spelling, arith. assid., con. and progress; Lillie Leaderout, prize, catechism, arith., assid., conduct and progress; Lanna Barrett, prize, catechism, assid., conduct and progress; Alina Memory, prize catechism, spell., assid., conduct and progress; Ida Kehoe, prize, application, assid., conduct and progress; Kathleen Thompson, prize application, conduct and progress; Grace Daniber, prize, application, conduct and progress; Gertrude Foley, prize, application, conduct and progress; Anita Lapointe, prize application, conduct and progress; A. Brault, prize, application, conduct and progress; Jola Grant, prize application, conduct and progress; F. Haynes, prize, application, conduct and progress; Thyra Cummins, hon. mention, applic., and conduct; Laura Bissett, hon. mention, applic., and conduct; Etie Wetherington, honorable mention, applic., and conduct; F. Hartney, hon. mention.

Third Class.—M. Lefebvre, 1st prize, assid., gram. and con.; Josie Memory, punct., assid., gram., and con.; Ethel Harris, punct., assid., gram., and con.; Laura Boire, catechism, punct., gram., and con.; Pearl McLaughlin, catechism, assiduity, gram. and conduct; Marie St. Onge, French and English reading, translation, writing and English reading, translation, conduct, and progress; Albina Dastous, punct., assid., good con. and progress; A. Daze, French and English reading, spelling translation, writing and good conduct; Georgiana Delorme, French and English reading, spelling, translation, writing and good conduct; A. Chevier, French and English reading, spelling, translation and conduct; Beatrice Lapointe, French and English reading, spelling, translation and good conduct; Otha Ross, spelling and good conduct; Rosa Brault, spelling and good conduct; Stella Hartney, assid., and good con.; May Wainwright, assid., and good con.; Gertrude Vanniss, hon. men. for politeness; Gladys Davis, hon. men. for assid. and politeness; H. Dupuis, hon. men. for assiduity and good con.; R. Laroche, hon. men. for arith. and good con.; Laura Larue, hon. men. for arith., writing and good conduct; Josie Barnes, hon. men. for arith. writing and conduct; Yvonne Gendron, hon. men. for assid., and con.; Vina Pichette, hon. men. for assid. and good conduct; M. Johnstone, hon. men., ass., good conduct; N. Thomson, hon. men., for assid. and conduct; N. Gamble, hon. men. for assid. and con.

Second Class.—Claire Hammill, prize gold medal for punctuality, assid. and progress. French, gram and parsing; Rosie Fitzpatrick, gold medal, grammar, parsing and politeness; Emma Shields, gold medal, gram., parsing and politeness; Maggie Boyle, gold medal, gram., parsing and politeness; Eliza Gardner, gold medal, grammar, parsing, and politeness; Yvonne Ethier, prize, Canadian History, arith., trans., and politeness; L. Murray, prize book, catechism, translation and politeness; Kathleen Hogan, gold medal, English reading, calligraphy and composition; Nora Stafford, prize, elocution, calligraphy, gram., and geography; Mary Boyle, silver medal, assid. and politeness; Winnie Boyle, prize, punct. and assid.; Mara Dillon, prize, politeness and order; Mary McMillan, prize, politeness and assid.; Agnes O'Day, prize, politeness and order; Annie Durr, hon. mention for progress; Katie Hosmer, hon. men. for progress; Indovina McMahon, hon. men. for progress.

First Class.—Grace Giblin, first prize, gold medal, deportment, assid., punct., history, E. gram., analysis, parsing, composition, translation Fr. ortho. and calligraphy; gold medals donated by Mr. P. S. Murphy for excellence in music, were won by Grace Giblin, Helen Oldroid, Olive Oldroid, and silver medals by Kathleen Hogan, Agnes O'Day and Luisa Delorme, and a book prize by Georgina Delorme.

Special prizes for calisthenics were won by Rosie Fitzpatrick, Albina Dastous, Jas. O'Reilly, also V. Ethier, a gold medal for vocal music. Prizes for needlework, G. Giblin, C. Hammill, E. Gardner, O. Oldroid and elocution C. Hammill, N. Stafford and E. Gardner.

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# UNITARIAN BELIEF.

An "Inquirer," in the Detroit News-Tribune recently asked what are the peculiar beliefs of Unitarians? And he was favored with the following answer:—

"Unitarians are a modern body of professing Christians, who hold that the Deity subsists in the person only. There are and always have been various kinds of Unitarians, however, according as they have held different beliefs in regard to the person and work of Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit. Thus, anciently, there were Arians. In the sixteenth century they became Socinians, then in Dr. Priestley's time many became known as humanitarians. It must not be supposed, though, that these all held exactly the same beliefs as do modern unitarians. Some, for example the Socinians, while they denied the proper divinity of our Lord, considered him entitled to an inferior degree of religious worship, on account of his high office, while Priestley and the humanitarians, regarding him as being a mere man, the son of Joseph and Mary, and naturally as fallible and peccable as Moses, denied that he was entitled to worship of any kind."

As far as it goes it is a pretty exact answer, but it really does not tell us what the Unitarian creed of to-day actually is. Leaving aside the Arians, Socinians and Humanitarians of the Priestley stamp, we would like to know whether the Unitarians of the present, who call themselves Christians, and whose Church ranks with the other Churches of Protestantism, believe in the Divinity of Christ or not? If they do, they should cease

to call themselves Unitarian; if they do not they should cease to call themselves Christian. We are not in a position from any personal knowledge, to state which of the titles they should logically drop. For a very good reason we have not attempted to fathom the mystery of Unitarian belief; and our reason is, that we have never yet met any two of that sect who could give us the exact same definition of their Faith. We must, therefore conclude that the Unitarian denomination consists of as many different-hued creeds as it comprises individuals. And, seeing that their number is proportionately large, it would be too difficult a task—and life is too short for such an enterprise—to find out what each of them does really hold in matters of religion.

Yet Unitarianism is not a bit more confused and contradictory than is Protestantism in general. If not actually, at least virtually the majority of Protestant teachings constitute a denial of Christ. They do not think so, but it is none the less a fact. It is true they have Christ on their lips always; they laud Him with the full onus of their sins—past, present and to be—they counteract and contradict His most precise teachings, they consider Him as a mediator, but not as a Deity. Bold as these words may seem, we are pleased to say that we can substantiate them. Consequently we are not surprised at the contradictions that Unitarianism presents, because it is merely a branch, or a form of that general Protestantism which is the world's reservoir of contradictions.

# MISS JESSIE MORRIS.

## Her Head Ached So Terribly, She Thought It Would Split Open, and She Was a Constant Sufferer—She Gives the Story of Her Recovery.

Who can describe the awful suffering endured by girls and women from headache? Who can truthfully tell of their fainting spells, dizziness and backache? No one lives who can put together the right words to describe the endless torture of female weaknesses. Women need not suffer any longer. They need not go on being pale and weak. There is a cure for them—a certain medicine. They may shake their heads when they read this, but it is true just the same. They may have lost hope because other remedies have failed, but this medicine does not fail. One who has been rescued from the terrible grasp of female weakness writes as follows:—

"For six years I was a constant sufferer from female weakness. My head ached nearly all the time. At times I thought it would split open. I had fainting spells, a terrible pain under the heart, bearing-down pains, and my sides ached very much. Often I could not walk because my back ached so. I was constipated, weak, run-down and discouraged. I doctored with several physicians. I tried many remedies, but all without success. While visiting my aunt, at Albany, N. Y., Mrs. William Morris, who had been cured by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, she strongly recommended them to me. I took them and they cured me of all my pains. I do not suffer now. I am much stronger. I eat and sleep well, and always feel rested in the morning. I have gained in flesh." (Signed), MISS JESSIE MORRIS, 278 Grand River Ave., Detroit, Mich.



All the notices you see in the newspapers about Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women are genuine. Every notice has the picture, the name and the address of some woman who has been cured. No other medicine ever had such success. The medical profession never before saw such wonderful cures. Other medicines fail because they do not reach the roots of female weakness. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills do reach them. They get at the starting point of nervousness, weakness, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, headache, falling of the womb and leu-

corrhoea. They build up, strengthen and vitalize. They bring back the ruddy glow of health to the cheeks. They round out the figure. They create true womanly health and happiness.

Most weak and pale women and girls need reliable medical advice. This can be had free by writing us a letter about their sickness. Our celebrated specialists give valuable advice without cost by mail to all who ask for it. Personal consultation can be had at our Dispensary, 274 St. Denis St., Montreal.

There are plenty of imitations of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. Beware of them. They are either dangerous or worthless. Never buy red pills by the dozen, the hundred or in 25-cent boxes. The genuine Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are always sold in 50-cent boxes, containing fifty pills, or six boxes for \$2.50. A 50-cent box lasts longer than liquid medicines costing \$1. They are easier to carry and to take, and they cure. Get the genuine at reliable druggists, or send the price in stamps, or by registered letter, money order or express order, to us. We mail them all over the world. No duty for you to pay.

A valuable book which tells all about the diseases of girls and women is called "Pale and Weak Women." This book is worth many dollars to sufferers from any womanly disorder or weakness. It will be sent absolutely free to you if you will send your name and address to us. Send now before the books are all gone. Address all letters for the book for advice or for medicine to the Franco-American Chemical Co., Medical Dept., Montreal, Canada.

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## BRIEF NOTES OF HAPPENINGS IN AMERICAN CITIES.

### FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

**FROM NEW YORK.**—The new chapel of the State prison at Sing Sing was opened June 18. The Rev. Father Doyle of the Paulist Fathers conducted Catholic services.

Plans for the new Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity, in West Eighty-second street, New York, if which Rev. Joseph H. Bigley, is rector, have been approved by the ecclesiastical authorities. The church will seat 800 persons. The congregation now worships in a hall on Broadway. The edifice will occupy a plot about 100 feet square.

The new church of St. Rose of Lima Most New Brighton, Staten Island, was dedicated by Archbishop Corrigan June 18th. It stands at the corner of Castleton avenue and Roe Street. It is built of brick and stone, and is of Gothic architecture.

**FROM BROOKLYN.**—Work of re-erecting the interior of St. Stephen's Church, Summit and Hicks Sts., has begun. Scaffolding has been erected in the interior for that purpose, and it is said that about \$2,000 will be expended in the work.

The Catholic Club of the Borough of Brooklyn held its first meeting in its palatial new clubhouse, on Lewis avenue, opposite St. John the Baptist's College.

Sixty acres of unimproved land situated south of Brentwood have been sold by Judge B. H. Reeves, under a decree of foreclosure, against the Cottage Land and Improvement Company, to J. J. Owens of Brooklyn, who purchased the tract for \$2,100 for the Sisters of St. Joseph, who own forty acres adjoining.

The will of the late John J. Lynes makes bequests to Catholic charitable institutions. The will provides for the payment of \$1,000 to Mr. Lynes's sister, Catherine Lynes, is a Sister of Charity, residing in Holy Cross Convent Manhattan. Two of the charitable bequests are \$1,500, each to St. Mary's Hospital and St. Mary's Female Hospital, at 155 Dean street. To the Rev. William J. Hill, pastor of St. Paul's Church, testator leaves \$1,000.

Bishop McDonnell, June 18th, laid the corner stone of a new parochial school building at Liberty Avenue and Warwick street. The school will be occupied by the children of St. Michael's parish, which is in charge of the Capuchin Fathers.

**FROM PHILADELPHIA.**—By the will of Elizabeth Fitzpatrick thousands are left to local Catholic Charitable institutions. Mrs. Fitzpatrick died recently at 702 East Chelton avenue, Germantown. Her will leaves \$500 to the Rev. Michael A. Drennan, \$1,000 to St. Agnes Hospital, \$1,000 to St. Mary's Hospital, \$1,000 to the Little Sisters of the Poor, \$1,000 to the Sisters of Good Shepherd, Germantown, and \$1,000 to St. Joseph's Asylum, Germantown. Dr. J. J. Moylan, is named as sole executor.

**FROM CLEVELAND.**—Parishioners of St. Patrick's Church turned out in full force on June 18th, when a chime of bells was blessed by the pastor, Rev. Father O'Leary. The chimes are eleven in number and arrived some days ago from Troy, N. Y. Mr. Thorpe was in charge of the ceremonies.

**FROM CHICAGO.**—A single sheet of note paper bearing a few lines in the handwriting of the late Norman Williams, for years one of the prominent attorneys of the city, directing that his real estate become the property of his widow, Mrs. C. Canon Williams, was filed today in the Probate Court, as his last will. The document was executed Jan. 21, 1899, and disposes of an estate valued at nearly \$2,000,000. Mr. Williams's daughter, Mrs. Gen. Wesley Merritt, is named in the will.

Michael Andrew Rourke, one of the oldest practicing lawyers in Chicago, and an active member in Irish-American circles, died Tuesday of old age. Mr. Rourke was a nephew of Sir James Rourke, who was the first Catholic member of the British Parliament elected after what was known in Ireland as the Catholic emancipation.

The six-ton cornerstone for St. Hedwig's new Polish Catholic Church was laid June 18, by Archbishop Fechenko. Mayor Harrison was present, and a great body of priests attended.

**FROM NEW HAVEN.**—Last week a fire started in the laundry in the cellar of the four-story convent building of the church of the Sacred Heart, New Haven. In the building at the time were seventeen Sisters of Mercy. All but one of the Sisters made their escape from the burning structure without injury. When the sixteen Sisters got into the street they found that one of their number was missing, Sister Mary Aloysius Kennedy, whose home was in Hartford, Conn.

Word was given to the firemen that one of the Sisters could not be found.

Doctors now agree that consumption is curable.

Three things, if taken together, will cure nearly every case in the first stages; the majority of cases more advanced; and a few of those far advanced.

The first is, fresh air; the second, proper food; the third, Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites.

To be cured, you must not lose in weight, and, if thin, you must gain. Nothing equals Scott's Emulsion to keep you in good flesh.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists Toronto

and a search was immediately instituted for her.

The firemen found her under a bed in one of the rooms on the fourth floor, her head covered with clothing to prevent the smoke suffocating her. She was carried unconscious to the street but died in a few minutes.

**FROM ST. LOUIS.**—The Sisters of Loretto celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Order's establishment in St. Louis, June 17, at their academy, Jefferson Avenue and Pine street. Archbishop Kain and clergymen from all over the diocese were in attendance. In the afternoon an interesting musical and literary entertainment was given in the academy hall under the auspices of the Loretto Alumnae Association. A novel feature of the celebration was a short sketch in which the jubilee was personified in the following characters:—

Angel, Miss Mabel Clarke, Spirit of Flowers, Miss May Ryan, Spirit of Music, Miss Stella Garbarino, Spirit of Poetry; M. S. Mae Radden, Spirit of Gratitude, Mrs. Marie Glendon.

**FROM SAN FRANCISCO.**—Owing to advanced years and declining health, the Rev. Father P. J. O'Leary has retired from the pastorate of St. Patrick's parish and has been succeeded by the Rev. P. J. Cummings, pastor of St. Charles Borromeo Church. The changes have been announced by Archbishop Riordan.

**FROM BOSTON.**—Mr. William Ludwig, the eminent Irish baritone, delighted a big audience at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, recently, in a concert given under the auspices of the Irish-American Aid Society.

"Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves." Large things are but an aggregation of small things. If we take care of the small things we are in effect taking care of the large things which the small things combine to make.

Take care of what you eat, when you eat, and how you eat, and your stomach will take care of itself. But who takes care of such trivial things? That is why, sometimes, the majority of people have to take care of the stomach. When that day comes there is no aid so effective in undoing the results of past carelessness as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthens the stomach, and restores the organs of digestion and nutrition to a condition of healthy activity. It cures biliousness, heartburn, flatulence, indigestion, palpitations, dizziness, cold extremities, and a score of other ailments which are but the symptoms of disorder in the stomach and its allied organs.

### PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found a complete list of patents recently granted to Canadian inventors, through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, and Washington, D. C.

- 63,176—Victor Berford, Tara, Ont., desks and seats.
- 63,196—Cliff, Cliff & Wardlaw, Dundas, Ont., automatic water supply device for acetylene gas generator.
- 63,231—W. R. Caldwell, Amherstburg, Ont., rag sowing needles.
- 63,230—Mrs. Annie S. Miles, Ormoco, N. B., fly escape.
- 63,277—Isaac Ochs, Hespeler, Ont., acetylene generators.

United States:—  
625,887—Paul Lair, Lotbiniere, P. Q. engine.  
625,942—Paul R. Tretheway, Muskoka Falls, Ont., boat propelling mechanism.

### Society Meetings.

**Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association.**  
Organized April 1874. Incorporated Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meetings held in hall, 115 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, P. J. O'Leary; Secretary, M. J. POWER; all communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; W. J. Hinchey, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

**St. Ann's Young Men's Society**  
Organized 1885.  
Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2:30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, REV. E. STRUBBE, C.S.S.R.; President JOHN WHITTY; Secretary, J. J. CORCORAN. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitey, D. J. O'Sullivan and M. Casey.

**Catholic Order of Foresters**  
**St. Gabriel's Court, 185.**  
Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan. 11, in St. Gabriel's Hall, out Centre and La Prairie streets.  
M. P. MEHOLDRICK, Chief Ranger.  
M. J. HALEY, R. Coe, Sec'y, 14 La Prairie St.

**St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F.**  
Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Ranger, JAMES F. POSEY, Recording Secretary, ALEX. PATTERSON, 187 Ottawa street.

**Total Abstinence Societies.**  
**ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.**  
ESTABLISHED 1841.  
Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. REV. J. A. McCALLLEN, Rev. President; JOHN W. WALSH, 1st Vice-President; W. P. HOYLE, Secretary, 234 St. Martin Street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Walsh, M. Sharkey, J. H. Kelly.

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

626,477—Odillon Archambault, St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., acetylene gas generators.  
626,485—David Trempe Brunet, Kingsley Falls, P. Q., attachments for stoves.  
626,710—Charles Magnuson, St. John, N. B., envelopes.

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

The giles of the infidel are as pitiful as the wooden-legged man's scorn of shoes.

**Toilet Articles**

**SPECIALTIES of GRAY'S PHARMACY.**

**FOR THE HAIR:**  
CASTOR FLUID.....25 cents

**FOR THE TEETH:**  
SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents

**FOR THE SKIN:**  
WHITEROSE LANOLIN CREAM. 25 cts  
**HENRY R. GRAY,**  
Pharmaceutical Chemist  
122 St. Lawrence Main street  
N.B.—Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with care and promptly forwarded to all parts of the city.

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

(ORGANIZED, 18th November, 1883.)  
Branch 28 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m.  
Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:—  
D. McNeill, President, 156 France street; John M. Kennedy, Treasurer, 32 St. Philip street; Robert Warren, Financial Secretary, 23 Brunswick street; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary, 82a Visitation street.

**ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS**  
**LADIES' AUXILIARY**  
To the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.  
Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month. President, Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Stella Mack; Financial Secretary, Marie McMahon; Treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Liza Hawley, 253 Wellington street. Applications for membership can be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

**DIVISION No. 2.**  
Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, Centre and La Prairie streets, on the 1st and 4th Fridays of each month, at 8 p.m. President, ANNE WATSON; Recording Secretary, THOMAS SMITH, 62 Richmond street, to whom all communications should be addressed. Delegate to St. Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and J. Cunningham.

**A.O.H.—Division No. 3.**  
Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at No. 1803 Notre Dame street, near McGill College. Officers: President, M. T. Macdonald; Vice-President, Mrs. Howie; Recording Secretary, 78 Mansfield street; John Hughes, Financial Secretary; L. Brophy, Treasurer; M. Fennell, Chairman of Standing Committee; Marshal, Mr. John Kennedy.

**A.O.H.—Division No. 4.**  
President, H. T. Kearns, No. 32 Dorchester ave. Vice President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Secretary, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street; Financial Secretary, J. Cassidy, 150 St. James street; Marshal, Sergeant-at-arms, D. Mathewson, Sentinel, D. White; Marshal, F. Geohan; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: T. J. Donohue, Of. H. F. Geohan, Chairman Standing Committee, John Costello. A.O.H. Division No. 4 meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 11133 Notre-Dame street.

### SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

**SADLER'S DOMINION SERIES.**  
Sadler's Dominion Reading Charts, 26 Reading Charts and one Chart of Colors, mounted on 14 boards, size 231 x 321 inches.  
Sadler's Dominion Speller, complete.  
Sadler's Dominion First Reader, Part I.  
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Sadler's Outlines of Canadian History.  
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Sadler's Outlines of English History.  
Sadler's School History of England, with 300 colored maps.  
Sadler's Ancient and Modern History, with 100 illustrations and 25 colored maps.  
Sadler's Edition of Butler's Catechism.  
Sadler's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, Old Testament, Part I.  
Sadler's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, New Testament, Part II.  
Sadler's Catechism of Sacred History, large edition.  
Sadler's Bible History (Schaefer), Illustrated Edition, Elementary Grammar, Blackboard Exercises.  
Sadler's Edition of Grammatical Elements, Part I.  
Sadler's Edition of Nansen's French and English and English and French Dictionary, with pronunciation.  
Sadler's (P. D. & S.) Copy Books, A and B, with tracing.

**D. & J. SADLER & CO.,**  
Catholic Educational Publishers and Stationers,  
1669 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Que.  
123 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

**SAVE YOUR EMPTY BAGS.**  
Users of BRODIE'S "XXX" Self Raising Flour who preserve the empty bags and return them to us will receive the following premiums: For 12 six pound bags a beautiful colored picture in splendid gilt frame, 12 inches x 16 inches. For 24 six pound bags a large picture in fine gilt frame 18 inches x 24 inches. Two three pound bags may be sent in place of one six pound bag. **BRODIE & HARRIS,** 10 & 12 Bloor St., Montreal.

WM. E. MOUNT,  
Solicitor for Applicants.



### ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND BENEFIT SOCIETY.

One of the most successful picnics held on Dominion Day was that of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, at St. Rose. The weather was all that could be desired. At 9.15 a.m. seven passenger coaches heavily laden with a merry crowd of excursionists, left Place Viger Station, arriving at St. Rose about one hour later. Arriving at the picnic grounds the picnickers dispersed to various shady nooks and corners, and soon the grounds assumed a spectacle picturesque and delightful. The afternoon train at 1.30 brought out some 250 people who were right loyally received by those already on the grounds. Too much cannot be said of the excursionists themselves, and the members of the committee were frequently complimented during the day by several of the residents of St. Rose, who had come to watch the games, etc., upon the respectability and order of the excursionists. These remarks were needless to say greatly appreciated by the members, who had worked so hard, to make the picnic a success. A good programme of games had been prepared and the different events were well contested. Dancing was also one of the chief attractions, music being rendered by Prof. Casey's orchestra, who needless to say filled the bill to perfection. The comfort of the dancers was well looked after by Mr. J. J. McCaffrey, and they are to be congratulated upon the success of their efforts.

About 6.15 p. m. a start was made for the train, but the already large number of cars in waiting, were found insufficient to carry the large crowds that had come out on the morning and afternoon trains. This however was soon remedied by the genial officials of the company, who lost no time in securing extra coaches. The train was then boarded for home by a tired but well pleased crowd, the journey being made pleasant by music and song. The city was reached shortly before eight o'clock, without a single accident or disturbance to mar the day's pleasure, everyone wending their way home—sorrow to part, but happy to meet again.

The following was the programme of games and the successful winners:—

Children's race, 5 years and under, 25 prizes.

Girls' race, 5 years and under, 20 prizes.

Boys' race, 8 years and under, 20 prizes.

Boys' race, members' sons, 10 yrs. and under, 1 Jos. Doyle, 2 W. Durcan, 3 Albert Brown, 4 P. Feeley.

Girls' race, members' daughters, 10 years and under.—1 Theresa Doyle, 2

Lizzie Feely, 3 Lizzie Brosseau, 4 L. Durcan.

Boys' race, 10 years and under.— 1 Christie Law, 2 Joseph Doyle, 3 Carl Henderson.

¼-mile race, members sons, 15 yrs. and under.— 1 Darcy Kelly, 2 James Delaney, 3 J. Stevens, 4 J. Doyle.

75 yards race, members' daughters, 15 years and under.—1 Rose Kelly, 2 E. Easton, 3 T. Doyle, 4 L. Feely.

½-mile, open to members of the Society in good standing.—1 Thos. Delaney, 2 M. Durcan, 3 Darcy Kelly, 4 W. Alty.

1½-mile open.—1 J. H. Feeley, Jr., 2 W. W. O'Hara.

Sack race.—1 Jas. Rooney, 2 O. E. Giblin.

1-mile open to members of Temperance and Benefit Societies.— J. H. Feeley, Jr., 2 M. Durcan, 3 Darcy Kelly.

100 yards race, members of the Society of over 15 years standing.— 1 Patrick Doyle, 2 J. H. Kelly, 3 M. Sharkey, 4 J. H. Feeley.

Three-legged race.— 1 J. H. Kelly, and W. E. Egan; J. Blanchfield and R. F. Reddy.

Pipe race.—1 J. Edwards, 2 M. Durcan, 3 W. E. Egan.

Go-as-you-please, members of the Society 50 years of age and over.— 1 Patrick Giblin, 2 John Walsh, 3 J. Barry, 4 P. Friend.

Committee race.—1 W. P. Doyle, 2 Darcy Kelly, 3 J. Blanchfield, 4 M. Durcan, 5 M. Sharkey.

Consolation race.—1 G. M. Brown, 2 T. R. Stevens, 3 T. Meehan.

Bean Guess.—1 J. Costigan, 2 S. J. Costigan, 3 M. Durcan.

Gate prizes were won by Nos. 763 and 650.

The judges were Messrs. W. E. Egan, P. Reynolds, and P. Doyle, and these gentlemen discharged their duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

The following were the gentlemen who composed the different committees, and to their efforts is due the success of the picnic.

Reception.—Mr. J. Walsh, chairman, Messrs. J. J. Costigan, J. H. Feeley, M. Sharkey, J. Howard.

Games.—Mr. J. H. Kelly, chairman; Messrs. J. Easton, J. H. Feeley, Jas. Milloy, M. Sharkey, J. J. Costigan, M. Durcan.

Music.—Mr. J. J. McCaffrey, chairman; Messrs. R. J. Reddy, W. Alty, D. Kelly, J. Blanchfield, W. Costigan.

General Committee.— Mr. R. J. Reddy, chairman; Messrs. P. Dunn, J. Barry, P. Friend, J. P. Gunning, T. Harper, J. Rooney, T. Meehan, P. Doyle, C. Pressy, C. Lennon.

Treasurer.—J. J. Costigan.

Secretary.—W. P. Doyle.

### MR. MILLS ON PRISON REFORM.

After examining carefully the system of intermediate sentences in force in many of the American States and the English ticket-of-leave regulations, the Minister of Justice has drafted an interesting Bill on the lines of the British system, says the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Globe. It is the opinion of Hon. David Mills, who in the course of his multifarious studies has given considerable attention to criminology, that a ticket-of-leave system might have a valuable effect in deterring first offenders from continuing a career of crime. The bill which the Minister of Justice offers for the consideration of members of Parliament provides that the trial judge when passing penitentiary sentences may direct that upon the reception of a favorable report from the penitentiary authorities and upon application from the convict's counsel or friends, it shall be the duty of the Governor in Council to make an examination of the convict's prison record and, if the result warrants, to issue a permit liberating the prisoner under good behaviour. The Government order of liberation will specify that the ticket-of-leave man shall reside within the confines of a specified county, and that immediately upon his leaving the penitentiary he shall proceed

to the county town, identify himself before the Sheriff of the county, and state whereabouts the civil authorities may find him when wanted. The disagreeable feature of the English system, which makes it necessary for the enlarged convict to report periodically to the police officers, is done away with. In place of this he will be kept under police surveillance, but it is not the intention of the Minister of Justice, that the Police or Detectives of any county shall be permitted to harass any man who shall endeavor to reform and to earn an honest livelihood. The Minister of Justice is perfectly well aware that the detective zeal in some cases leads to injustice against men who have endeavored to become decent citizens, and it is Mr. Mills' intention to prevent anything of the kind. Should any ticket-of-leave man desire to leave the country to which he is assigned it shall be necessary for him to obtain permission from the Sheriff of the County to which he desires to remove. Should any ticket-of-leave man quit the country he may be brought back under the extradition law covering his case. Bad behavior being reported to a Magistrate, the convict, may be brought before him, and, if necessary, he may be returned to penitentiary to serve out his unfinished sentence.

### MR. KOELLER'S EDIFYING DEATH.

From a Special Correspondent.

Rawdon, July 2.

On Thursday the 29th of June, the soul of an esteemed resident of Rawdon calmly passed to a better world. About twenty years ago Mr. Herman Koeller, a German, a native of Berlin, took up his abode in Rawdon. His wife, Justine Morache, a Catholic and an adopted son are the only survivors of the deceased. A Protestant by birth, Mr. Koeller did not seem to be in any hurry to embrace the Catholic Church; but for a few years past a change had taken place as he was occasionally seen attending offices at the parish church. He made three pilgrimages to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, after which he con-

stantly wore a medal of the Saint, so renowned for so many miracles. Mr. Koeller had frequently expressed a desire to become more familiar with the ceremonies and practices of the church and at intervals made the remark: "I do not want to die without seeing the priest," also, "I have no confidence in a religion in which the crucifix is not seen in the church." No one had ever spoken of religion to him, but prayers ascended to the throne of the Almighty in his behalf. On Wednesday night Mr. Koeller became dangerously ill; two prominent men of the village being by his bedside, one of them asked him if he did not wish to see the priest. With great eagerness he replied: "With all my

heart." The parish priest was quickly summoned. The minister of God received the dying man's abjuration, baptized him, and administered unto him the last rites of the Church. After having received the Holy Viaticum, the joy of the poor patient was unlimited. "I am happy," said he, to Rev. Father Landry, "Whether I live, or whether I die—may the Holy Will of God be done." He retained his faculties to the last.

Monday, July 3rd, the whole parish of Rawdon attended the funeral of one who, having been shortly admitted to the true Fold of Christ, but now gone to enjoy everlasting bliss in Heaven.

The pall-bearers were Mr. Louis Dugas, deputy of the County, Mr. Peter Skelly, Mayor of Rawdon, and god-father of the deceased, Mr. Edward Rowan and Mr. John Daly. The singing directed by Mr. Joseph Kinchella, was well rendered. The parishioners showed that they appreciated the favors of heaven by assisting at the funeral of this neophyte. May he rest in peace.

A PARISHIONER.

### GRAND ORGANIZER KILLACKEY DEAD.

Continued from Page 1.

vomiting. Dr. Reaume was summoned but was unable to save his patient, who died shortly afterwards. It is thought that the vomiting caused a rupture of one of the blood vessels of the brain. Deceased, says our contemporary, was only 38 years of age and was born in the County of Elgin, near St. Thomas, and for a number of years was Separate School Inspector for the County of Kent, but in June, 1896, just after the general elections for the House of Commons, he was appointed Deputy Collector of Customs at Windsor, and held that position for a year. Since that time Mr. Killackey acted as organizer in the Province of Ontario for the C. M. B. A., and by his able counsel, good judgment and his eloquent forcible appeals to the people he was the means of adding scores of new members in almost every town and village in Ontario. A man of unusual brilliancy, his speeches from the platform were at all times interesting and convincing. Indeed it seems only a week ago that the people of Kingston had the pleasure of listening to his eloquent address in the City Hall, at the magnificent demonstration and concert in behalf of our local branch, which resulted in the addition of fifty members. In his death the C. M. B. A. has lost a good and faithful champion and the Church a devoted member.—H. P.

### RECENT DEATHS.

DENIS McMULLIN.—On June 29, St. Peter's and St. Paul's Bay, the death occurred of one of our bright young Irishmen in the person of Mr. Denis McMullin, jr., son of Mr. D. McMullin, St. Patrick street, Point St. Charles.

He had only attained his twenty-fifth year, but during his short life he made many friends by his unassuming manner, his kindness of heart, and his exemplary conduct. After having completed his studies at Sarsfield School he entered the employment of the G. T. R. where he worked until he was stricken with a severe attack of typhoid fever which was followed by other complications. The best medical skill was called into service but all their efforts to save the young life proved futile. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon last, and was very largely attended, his fellow-members of the two societies to which he belonged, turning out in a body; the pall-bearers being Gnom-mem-bers of St. Gabriel Court, C. O. F. who joined the Order at the same time deceased. The chief mourners were his father and two brothers, his brother-in-law Mr. M. J. McGoldrick, his cousins Mr. John Colfer and J. Holland and his dearest and intimate friend, Mr. Thomas Cronin. The funeral service was held in St. Ann's Church, on Monday morning, Rev. Father Savard officiating and a full choir under the direction of Prof. P. Shea, rendered the musical portion of the service.—R. I. P.

FUNERAL OF MR. CASSIDY.—The funeral of the late Mr. Michael Cassidy took place Wednesday to St. Mary's Church at which a solemn Requiem Mass was chanted by the Rev. Father O'Donnell. Amongst those present were Messrs. Owen Hart, John Barry, Frank J. Hart, Patrick King, Jeremiah O'Sullivan, John Hoolahan, John Twohey, Vincent King, M. Sharkey and many others.

The death is announced of Rev. Sister Alexina Rose St. Marie, at the Carmelite Convent, St. Denis street, on Monday last. The family name of deceased was Miss Lanthier. The funeral service was held in the chapel of the convent on Wednesday morning.

## MARKET REPORT

SPECIALY PREPARED FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

An interesting fact worthy of farmers' attention just now is the statistical position of that important grain, oats. If figures are any guide oats should be good property this summer, and there are good prospects of present prices being maintained if not improved upon. Since the opening of navigation the receipts of this port are only 1,893,198 bushels as compared with 4,048,043 bushels for the corresponding period last year, showing the large decrease of 2,154,855. The shipments from this port from the opening of navigation to date are 2,218,510 bushels against 2,490,719 bushels for the same period in 1898, being a decrease of 272,209 bushels. The stocks of oats now here are 498,487 bushels against 1,117,430 bushels a year ago, showing a decrease of 618,943 bushels. The shipments it will be observed this season are in excess of the receipts, but this is due from shipments out of stocks here at the commencement of the season. Advices from London state that "English oats are nearly exhausted, while Russian are strongly held. We are therefore depending on the United States and Canada for our future supplies." Letters from points both east and west of Toronto also state that supplies are small. And yet in face of all this bullish material the market keeps dull. Recent sales in this market have been made at 31½¢ afloat against sales at 31¢ afloat a year ago.

Other coarse grains reflect little change on the situation of a week ago. Peas are rather firmer and exporters have paid equal to 76¼ to 76½¢ afloat here for different lots, amounting to 10,000 bushels at Ontario points. It is also worthy of note that the old crop in Canada is pretty well exhausted and the new crop will start on a bare market.

Barley is nominal at 49 to 51¢ for malting, and 43 to 45¢ for feed stock. Supplies of Buckwheat here continue light and values are held firm at 61¢ afloat. Rye is firm at 61¢ to 62¢. Malt is steady at 75 to 80¢.

The past week has witnessed a good business in creamery butter, the sales in the country and on spot aggregating 20,000 packages on the basis of 17½¢ to 18¢ for tubs, and 17½¢ for boxes, seconds bringing 17¢ to 17½¢. Six factories have been bought by a firm here at 17½¢ at the factory. About 700 pkgs. were bought by one shipper on this market during the past week at 17½¢ in boxes and 18¢ in tubs, the latter price being paid to-day for Glasgow. The shipments this week will be large.

The cheese market has evidently entered a quieter phase after the free buying and heavy shipments of the past two weeks, which must have filled the requirements of buyers on the other side to a considerable extent for the time being. A pause therefore should now be in order. Finest Brockville cheese are going out at this week's steamers at a cost of 87 to 9¢, although sales of the same quality have been made over the tryer on this market, during the past day or two, at 87½¢, while finest Eastern have sold at 87½¢. We quote 85¢ to 87½¢ for Finest Western at to-day's close, and 81½¢ for finest Eastern.

As a consequence of large receipts of Danish bacon, in England there has been a slump of 8 per cent. in Canadian. On spot hog products meet a fairly good demand, though at slightly easier prices in some lines. Pork being quoted at \$15.50 to \$16. A further decline is reported in live hogs

which sold this week to packers at \$4.50 per 100 lbs.

The price of rough tallow remains unchanged at 2¢ to 2½¢ as to quality. Rendered tallow may be said to be strong at 4¾¢, and is in scant supply at that figure. There is a disposition on the part of consumers to refuse to stock up at that price, as the color commences to be affected by grass feed, but the general opinion of the trade is that notwithstanding the change in color, no lower prices will be seen for some time to come. Quite a number of shipments have recently been made to the English markets, which keeps the supplies here within a very limited scope.

Receipts of live stock at the East End Abattoir Monday were 450 cattle; 200 sheep; 200 lambs; 200 calves; and 75 store hogs, and young pigs. The supply of cattle was just about half what it was last week, but notwithstanding this fact there was no improvement in prices, as the supply was ample to fill all wants. The attendance of local buyers was large but on account of the intense heat the demand was limited and trade on the whole was slow. Stall fed stock was scarce, but there were some well finished grass cattle offered and these met with a demand at 1½¢ to 5¢; good sold at 3¾¢ to 4½¢, and lower grades at 2½¢ to 3½¢ per lb. Five weight. Sheep were steady and sold at 3 to 3½¢ per lb. Spring lambs were in good demand at from \$2.50 to \$4.50 each. Calves sold at from \$2 to \$8 each; store hogs at \$6 to \$8, and young pigs at \$1 to \$2 each. There were about 500 fat hogs offered for which the demand was good, at 4½¢ per lb. for selected lots; and at 4¢ to 4½¢ per lb. for straight lots weighed off cars.

The egg market is quiet but steady, with sales reported at 13¢ for choice candled Western eggs. Seconds are quoted at 12 and 11¢ and 9¢ to 10¢. Quite a number of allowances have been made of 1 to 2 dozen per case on an average, although some lots have shown bigger losses.

The dried apple market is nominal in the absence of business at 5½ to 6¢, while evaporated sell at 8½ to 2¢.

Beans rule quiet at 95¢ to \$1.05 for hand picked, and 80¢ to 90¢ for ordinary mediums.

There are very few choice Canadian hops left on this market, and prices are firm at 20¢ to 20½¢.

Honey rules firm, choice white clover selling at 12 to 12½¢, in the comb, and extracted 8 to 9¢ in large tins. Buckwheat honey is worth 5½¢ to 7¢ in the comb and 4 to 5¢ extracted.

A few lots of new potatoes have been received, but not in sufficient quantities to effect the price of old, which have sold in round lots at 85¢ to 90¢ per bag. Small jobbing lots have sold at 95¢ to \$1.

Baled hay is plentiful with No. 2 hay, and sales of about 50 tons are reported of No. 2 at \$6 delivered at the steamers, while others sales are reported of No. 2 at \$5.50. No. 1 is scarce, and quoted firm at \$7.50 to \$8.

Baled straw is quiet choice bright \$3.50 on track, and ordinary \$2.50 to \$3.

Modern theology teaches that man fell up instead of down.

When you take your burdens to Christ leave them there.

The man who confesses his ignorance is on the road to wisdom.

Christians should be clean windows for God's glory to shine through.

## SEASONABLE Shoe Hints.

Laced shoes are cooler than high laced boots, and when \$1.00, \$1.25, up to \$2.50 will buy such fine quality in all colors and shapes as we sell, you'll find it cheaper to wear our shoes.

### SLIPPERS

Are the coolest shoes to wear in the house. For \$1.50 we sell a patent leather and Vic kid two-trap slipper, with or without French heels. Other very nice ones for \$1.00 and \$1.25.

### White Canvas Boots and Shoes

For men, women and children, from 75¢ to \$1.50.

**E. MANSFIELD,**  
124 St. Lawrence Street,  
Cor. LaGauchetiere Street.  
Phone Main 819.

## OGILVY & SONS

## July Specials

8-4 BLEACHED PLAIN SHEETINGS.  
20 cents for 16 cents per yard.  
22 cents for 17½ cents per yard.

8-4 BLEACHED TWILLED SHEETINGS.  
22 cents for 18 cents per yard.  
25 cents for 20 cents per yard.

BLEACHED PILLOW COTTONS.  
40 inches wide, 10 cents for 8½¢.  
42 inches wide, 11 cents for 9½¢.  
40 inches wide Circular 11c, 12c, 13c, 15c, per yard.

MARSEILLES QUILTS.  
10-4 Sizes \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50 each.  
11-4 sizes, \$1.75, \$1.95, \$2.50, \$3 each.

STRIPED LINEN TURKISH TOWELS.  
60 cents value 45 cents each.  
70 cents value 55 cents each.  
90c value 70 cents each.

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

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

**Steinway** Pianos  
The Standard of the world.  
Incomparably the best.

**Nordheimer** Pianos  
Refined Artistic  
Are productions of the highest grade.  
Sole Representatives.

**Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.**  
Exchanged pianos of other makes from \$-10.  
WAREROOMS 2366 St. Catherine Street.

## THE CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME.



### Mammoth Men's Clothing Department

A special collection of choice patterns. Perhaps 500 Suits all told, and the very suits for which we received \$12.00, \$14.00 and \$16.00 during the Spring season—None are reserved in our entire Spring stock save our best Clay, Worsted.—All made of the very finest foreign fabrics, in stripes, checks and plain effects, and are light enough in weight to be suitable for this weather—Saturday you can take your own pick of the entire stock for only \$9.50

**Our Great Sale of Blue Serge Suits**  
is still going on. These suits are pure Indigo dyes, warranted not to fade, hand-made, tailored. Regular \$14.00 values. Saturday..... \$8.75

**Extra Special for Saturday in Men's Fine Business Suits,**  
all made of fine fancy Worsted and Scotch Tweeds, and are actual \$12.00 values. While they last our very low prices will be..... \$8.50

**Men's All Wool Blue and Black Serge Coats and Vests,**  
single and double breasted styles, made by the best of tailors, guaranteed to fit men of all sizes. Regular \$7.00 values, Saturday..... \$4.75

**Men's Alpaca Coats and Vests, all sizes,**  
just the thing for business wear during the sultry days. Your choice of a fine lot Saturday for only..... \$2.50

**J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,** THE ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS,  
31 St. Lawrence Street.

Songs of the Settlement, and Other Poems.

By THOMAS O'HAGAN, D.C.L.



THOMAS O'HAGAN, D.C.L.

Come with me into the Mystery of Nature's infinite plan...

The above lines are taken from a little book of poems recently published by Dr. Thomas O'Hagan...

The title is an apt one, for the leading subjects dealt with are distinctively reminiscent of the days of the pioneer...

The treatment of homely subjects in a prosodical way is a gift given to few writers and Dr. O'Hagan seems to be one of the few...

The author has a rich vein of hum-

or, but in nearly all cases it will be found that underlying it is a richer vein of pathos...

There is something touching and soothing in "Ripened Fruit." It seems like the expressed thought of a man whose life has been good...

"I know not what my heart hath lost, I cannot strike the chords of old; The breath that charmed my morning life, Hath chilled each leaf within the world."

And yet I know my life hath strength And firmer hope and sweeter prayer, For leaves that murmur on the ground, Have now for me a double care.

I see in them the hope of spring, That erst did plan the autumn day; I see in them each gift of man Grow strong in years, then to turn to clay.

Not all is lost—the fruit remains, That ripen'd through the summer's ray; The nurslings of the nest are gone, Yet hear we still their warbling lay.

O, altar of eternal youth! O faith that beckons from afar! Give to our lives a blossomed fruit; Give to our moras an evening star. The last two verses hit a pretty idea in the happiest way.

An excellent opportunity for a musical setting is given in a "Lullaby of the Settlement." It has all the soothing delicacy of a lullaby and still has a fragrant flavor of the farm. Take a few of the lines—

"Flower of the forest, nursling of dawn, Sweet be thy slumber in cradle of light, Rock'd by the song of the robin on tree top, Hush'd by the lullaby voice of the night; Nature, thy mother, is kneeling beside thee, Filling thy dreams with gift of her charm; Sleep in thy downy nest, sweet be thy cradle rest, sleep.

Flower of the "settlement," blossom of twilight, Cradl'd and crown'd on the breast of the farm, Pillow'd by Love, whose strong arms entwined thee, Curtained by Faith that shields thee from harm; Sentinel stars keep their watch o'er thy slumber, Sunbeams of joy fill thy chalice of morn, Sleep in thy downy nest, sweet be thy cradle rest, sleep.

Dr. O'Hagan strikes a different vein when he pictures the old brindle cow. Everybody has some sort of a reminiscence or other of a cow of some description—

"What breed did you say? Why, the very best blood That could flow in a democratic cow; No herd-book could tell of the glory in her horns, Or whence came her pedigree or how; She was Jersey in her milk and Durham in her build, And Ayrshire when she happened in a row, But when it came to storming the old "slash" fence, She was simply the old brindle cow."

In a different vein Dr. O'Hagan grows patriotic and writes a poem entitled "My Native Land." There is

real heartfelt love of country running through the verse and it seems to have been written not for writing's sake, but with the true inwardness of sentiment that is healthy. In merit it is much above the average, and certainly better than many of the prize poems on the same subject which have recently been exploited in the press—

"My native land, how dear to me, The sunshine of your glory, How dear to me your deeds of fame, Embalm'd in verse and story! From east to west, from north to south,

In accents pure and tender, Let's sing in lays of joyous praise Your happy homes of splendor, Dear native land!

Across centuries of the past, With accents of fond devotion, We trace the white sails of your fleet Through crest'd wave of ocean; And every man of every race, Whose heart has shaped your glory, Shall win from us a homage true, In gift of song and story, My native land!

O, let not petty strife e'er mar The bright dawn of your morning, Not bigot word of demagogue, Create untimely warning! Deep in our hearts let justice reign— A justice broad and holy— That knows no creed, nor race, nor tongue, But our Dominion solely, Dear native land!

Dear native land we are but one From ocean unto ocean, "The sun that tints the Maple Leaf," Smiles with a like devotion, On Stadacoma's fortress height, On Grand Pre's storied valley, And that famed tide whose peaceful shore

Was rock'd in battle sally, My native land!

Here will we plant each virtue rare, And watch it bud and flourish— From sunny France and Scotia's hills Kind dew will feed and nourish; And Erin's heart of throbbing love, So warm, so true and tender, Will cheer our hearths and cheer our homes,

With wealth of lyric splendor, Dear native land!

Dear native land, on this New Year, We pray you never may falter; That patriot sons may feed the flames That burn upon your altar, May Heaven stoop down upon each home, And bless in love our people, And ring thro' hearts both rich and poor, Sweet peace from heavenly stoeples, My native land!

"The Dance at McDougall's" gives a fairly good picture of the simple joys

and amusements of the early settler's life, when amusements were few and the frivolity of a country dance is the height of happiness—

"At evening the boys and the girls would all gather, To dance and to court 'neath McDougall's roof-tree;

They were wild as the tide that rushes up Solway, When lashed by the tempests that swept the North Sea;

There Malcolm and Flora and Angus and Kate, With laughter-timed paces came tripping along, And Pat, whose gay heart had been nursed in old Erin,

Would link each Scotch reel with a good Irish song,

Down at the dance at McDougall's, Gone now is the light in McDougall's log shanty, The blaze on the hearth's long fire has sunk into gloom,

And Donald and Janet, who dreamed of "Auld Scotia," Are dreaming of Heaven in the dust of the tomb,

While the boys and the girls—the "bairns" and eiders— We toiled during lay and school through the night,

Love again in light's dawn of Memory's moraine, Who their hearts beat to love and to die, love and die, Down at the dance at McDougall's,

A sketchy psychological bit is called "The Dreamer." Dr. O'Hagan's sympathies are wide, and his argument or rather his apology for the man who lives before his time and whose visions of the future are never realized may be condensed into the last stanza—

"Men call me a dreamer—yet forget The dreamer lives a thousand years, While those whose hearts and hands knead clay, Live not beyond their dusty biere."

A poem that will appeal to all Canadians is entitled "Tears of the Maple." It is a panegyric of the late Sir John Thompson and the sentiments set forth will meet ready response in the hearts of the people.

"He built not on the shifting sands Of phantom's gained in dubious way; He faced the right, achieved his plan, In clearest light, in boldest day.

The storms that passion rolled on high, Found in his heart no anxious dread; Within the compass of his love, He knew no tongue, nor race, nor creed,

The magnet of his noble mind Found swiftly duty's firm decree; He served his God in all his works, And loyal to Him was ever free."

His deeds are stars to light his path; His fame a glory born of Heaven; His life, an arc of rounded toil, To God and country freely given.

"The 'Heroes of the Past' is another bit of verse that will appeal forcibly to the people who have made Canada the grand country she is to-day. In the lighter pieces Dr. O'Hagan has been particularly happy. Perhaps no better way to close this brief review of Dr. O'Hagan's new book can be found than by quoting the lines of "An Irish Mother"—

"Her dreams fill heaven and earth, Her love is a love divine, Ripen'd through sorrow and time and tears, 'Tis sacred as chalice of wine,

She kneels at an altar of hope, When cloudlets have shrouded the day And her faith as a taper burns bright and clear, Thro' the love that illumines each ray."

Dr. Thomas O'Hagan is one of the best known and ablest Catholic writers in Canada. Although born in Toronto, in 1855 he comes of good Kerry stock. He was educated at St. Michael's College, and was a frequent prize-winner in Latin and English. Later he took the arts course in Ottawa University, was made a Bachelor of Arts in 1882, and three years later had his M. A. On his graduation he took honors in English, Latin, French and German. He took a post graduate course at Syracuse University, (Ph. D. 1889), and later studied at Cornell.

From 1883 to 1888 he held classical and modern language masterships in several leading high schools. In 1894, he was elected president of the Canadian club of Cornell University. His pieces of fugitive verse were collected and published in 1887. It was called "A Gate of Flowers." Since then he has published "In Dreamland and other Poems." He has made a special study of English, and is recognized as one of the most sympathetic interpreters of English literature. As well as being a voluminous contributor to the magazines, Dr. O'Hagan's trenchant pen has found its way into the columns of the daily press. For some years past his labors have been in the direction of the lecture field principally, and his subjects of discourse almost invariably on the higher English literature. As a critic and commentator on English poetry Dr. O'Hagan has few equals in America. Some of his lectures delivered last year at the Catholic Summer School at Cliff Haven, show not only the scholarly attainments and deep erudition of the man, but also a nature thoroughly poetical and sympathetic, while at the same time almost microscopically analytical.

FRIENDLY ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

By R. J. LOUIS CUDDIHY.

Our Colleges and academies are now about to send out the young men to fight life's battle in the world. During their long years of arduous toil and labor in the "book world," no doubt they have succeeded in mastering many subjects. But as the old saying says: "Theory is one thing, but practice is another." Yes we know many things by theory, but scarcely ever practice them. You are about to launch your bark on the waves of the tempestuous sea of the world. Your future is planned, you have waxed into manhood, and you are longing for the noontide sun, forgetting that it scorches unpleasantly at times, and again, that it is impossible to see heavy clouds at mid-day. This is an intensely interesting period of your life,—one of novel emotions and sentiments; one of pure enjoyment, that's free of all tiresome school discipline; one of sophistry, and above all, of an amusing self-conceit. This last is one of the bug-bears of the present day. We hear and see persons who are actually struck on themselves, and who imagine that they are the whole concern,—thus rendering themselves obnoxious with all they come in contact. You will learn by experience that the noon-tide sun burns hotter than you expected; that the liberty you expected after school bondage developed into still more exacting laws; and above all that the temple wherein self was worshipped has crumbled, as the knowledge of your idol increased, and you realized its worthlessness. The advice given by R. A. Kirk, president of the hardware house of Farwell, Ozmun, Kirk & Co., St. Paul, Minn., might well be taken by our young men who are starting on their career in life, for it applies with equal force to any position as well as to salesmen.

Mr. Kirk speaking at the annual meeting of the firm held lately said: "What are the essential qualities of a successful salesman? There are a few points that should be justly considered as essential, and first in the list, as I consider it, is high moral character. A few may place this quality down in the list. I believe it to be the first. It is not simply to be above drink and other vicious dissipation, but also to be honest and truthful and to have other cardinal virtues. To be honest with his house and to be honest with his customers, his words to be as good as a United States bond. With such a man all that the house wants or cares to know when any question may come up is that "salesman A" says so. How the house comes to rely on such a man, and how close a bond is established between himself and his customers, as well as between the house and them! "I do not mean that a man is required always to tell the whole truth, that is, all he knows (as may be demanded of a witness in our courts.) But the salesman who is successful in the long run, and who builds up a trade that sticks, is a man who tells the truth, a man whom his customers have come to confide in and are not afraid of.

"The second qualification is, that the salesman knows his business. Thoroughness is the word. Know all you possibly can about the goods you sell. Always be learning more about them. It is a great line of goods that the travelling hardware man these days has to master, but if you are aiming at the first rank among salesmen, learn goods thoroughly from A. to Z.

"And again, it is only second in importance to the learning of your goods to study and learn your customers.

This is the strongpoint of some salesmen, and it is of very great value. When a salesman has been on a territory for two years he ought to know the best way to reach every customer. I do not mean that any salesman can make a valuable customer of every merchant in his territory, but I do say that he should have studied every desirable merchant so thoroughly that he knows the best way in which he ought to be able to get in his work with him, and he should equally be determined to win the man in the end. So, I say, be thorough through and through.

"The third qualification is diligence. The easy-going, lazy salesman falls behind in the race. In the old McGuffey reader that I used to study in the district school, there was a reading lesson taken from an oration by one of the leading orators of the generation, that followed the American Revolution, whose subject ran as follows:— "There is no excellence without great labor." For more than forty years these words have been ringing in my ears and inspiring me to fresh endeavors.

"A successful salesman is no exception to the rule. He must be instant in season and out of season. He cannot make his study or practice to put in five days or less in the work. If he is going to succeed and be in the front rank his week will have six full days in it, and not a day less. And on the road his chief concern will not be as to where he will find the best hotel just ahead, or the most fun with the boys, but how can he secure the most trade. The painstaking, plodding, persistent worker will leave the lazy genius far in the lurch in the long run. We have only to refer to our own observations and experience—each one of us—to confirm this statement.

"My fourth qualification is a cheerful, good temper. Do not wear a long face, is the gospel that this teaches.

What if it does rain or snow when we think there ought to be sunshine? What if we did lose the order that we just now expected? We may justly be sorry for it, but why get sour and mad about it? It should spur us to renewed effort to get the next plum that is in sight. When I lose something, either through my fault or that of someone else, I make it my practice to try to even things up by getting something that is ahead. Sometimes it goes hard to bear the disappointment, but let us bear it and try to come up smiling and always make the best of it.

"System and punctuality together make my next qualification on the list. The successful salesman, as a rule, has his work all carefully planned out, then he works to it. His trip is arranged carefully for the best results, and he plans, in so far as he can, to visit his customers as frequently and at such times as will promise the most trade, and then he follows the schedule rigidly, except in very special and justifiable cases. He advises his customers regularly in advance of his visits, and his appointments are carefully kept.

"Some salesmen make a great mistake in this. Their routes are changed frequently and for insufficient causes, so that their customers as well as they themselves, come to place little reliance on their advance cards. You may depend on it that your customers should be able to rely on your being there by your card and they will do so if your trade relations with them are what they should be. It is greatly to your and our benefit for you to establish fixedly the reputation with your customers of being prompt in keeping your appointments. If you are not so, how can you or we expect that a customer will hold the order for you. Besides, if a man of our acquaintance keeps his engagement of any nature with us carefully, we come

to have a growing respect for and confidence in him which are likely to exercise a more or less potent influence.

"These qualifications we believe to be the leading ones of the successful salesman. There are other very desirable characteristics, such as the ability—we sometimes call it the faculty—of reading men, "sizing them up," it is sometimes called. It may be almost intuition with some to do this, but, as a rule, the only safe way is to study men with care as we meet them.

"Then, there is that wonderful quality which we call tact; two men try to do the same thing. Equal in ability. One man has tact, the other has not. The latter fails. The man with tact succeeds. Every time we fail to do what we feel we should have accomplished, let us study carefully the cause of failure, go to the root of it, and we will generally find that it was our want of tact that was needed. The tactful man will use all his resources to best advantage and is bound to succeed.

"I have not held up before you this ideal salesman without knowing something of the labor and trials that are encountered on the road. For thirteen years I lived on the road, a representative of one house. The man that I have described is not the man that I was. He is the man that, in every respect, I wish I had been and I believe most heartily that he is the man for you to copy."

PERSONAL.

Rev. Sister Dillon, formerly of St. Patrick's Asylum, Montreal, has returned after sixteen years of missionary work, in the North West, to the Grey Nunnery, where she will spend a few months vacation.

It is just as easy to be civil as enst, and the more you are of the first the more popular you will be.

NOTES OF IRISH NEWS.

RETREATS IN TIPPERARY.— Sunday evening, the 18th, Newport, Co. Tipperary, was the scene of quite an unusual display of strong, genuine practical faith. The occasion was the closing service of a very successful retreat conducted by Father McLaughlin. There was quite an exceptional amount of pious enthusiasm throughout the week, and at the concluding sermon that enthusiasm reached its highest point. Not only was the church crowded in every part but a large portion of the adjoining ground was filled as well.

COUNTY COUNCIL SEAL.—The seal of Wexford County Council will be a unique one of its kind, and will be appropriate in every sense. It is to be cast from a design of the chairman's (Sir Thomas H. Grattan Esmonde, M. P.), and will be presented by Sir Thomas to the council. On it will be represented the seals of the four boroughs of the county, Wexford, New Ross, Enniscorthy and Gorey.

A PREFEST DROWNED.—The sad intelligence reached Castlereagh last week of the accidental drowning of the Rev. Cornelius O'Dwyer, C.C., Loughlynn, County Roscommon, whilst bathing. The deceased, who was very young in years, was a native of the County Tipperary. He left Castlereagh for a holiday, which he intended spending on Achill Island.

HOME INDUSTRIES.—The annual exhibition and sale held under the auspices of the Queen's County Home Industries Association, will be held this year on July 18th, at Kilmarnock near Athy, the residence of Sir Anthony Weldon, Bart. All the exhibits will consist of work done by tenant Continued on Page 10.

# WHAT OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER HAS TO SAY Regarding "Fraternity."

On the walls of the Bastille, during the French Revolution, were placarded the words "Fraternity or Death"; some political wag, with common sense as well as humor, got a slip painted and placed it under the placard—it read, as if it were an explanation of the other appeal.—"Be my brother, or I will kill you." Those two lines give a very complete commentary on that "Fraternity," which, coupled with "Liberty" and "Equality," became the war-cry of men whose soul object in life seemed to be their ambition to murder as many of their brethren as was possible. In my rambles I recently came upon a public meeting, held in an edifice that is called a church, and my curiosity led me to enter and hear what was going on. A man—not a clergyman—was reading forth on the "Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of man," and he stated, amongst many other peculiar statements, that all we had to do to gain happiness was to be fraternal amongst ourselves. He did not mention whether it was eternal or temporal happiness, or both that he meant; but certainly he gave his audience a simple creed. He said human friendship was everlasting, because the soul was immortal, and that we needed only to cultivate that grand gift of friendship and brotherly love, and everything else would follow of necessity. It was these remarks that brought to

my mind the bastille placard, and that also suggested other reflections. To illustrate—as illustration is always pleasant for a reader—I will relate an incident in my own life. I was once travelling on foot over the hills of the north, away beyond the limits of civilization: it was winter time, and the day was nearly spent. I began to look about for a place to rest for the night. Finding none, I collected a few sticks, lit a fire, rolled myself in my blanket, and went to sleep. During the night I rose twice to throw on some fuel and keep the fire alive. In the morning I built up a large heap of fagots made a good blaze, had a hurried bite of cold pork and bread, and continued my journey. Some time afterwards I met a man who had come the same way during the course of the following day, and he informed me that he knew my whereabouts, as he had seen the ashes of my fire. A week later, I met another man, a hunter, who said that he had missed my tracks, because the snow had fallen the evening after I had slept in the woods, and all trace of my footprints and even the ashes of my fire had been obliterated. Here is a picture of that "fraternity," that human "friendship," that "natural affection" of which the speaker above referred to, spoke so confidently. During life the flame of that friendship may burn, like the fire I had lit in the woods, a kind act, a

generous deed, a timely help, and fresh fagots are cast on the pile and the glow increases; a separation, a harsh term, a thoughtless word, and the fire dwindles down, to be revived by the next reconciliation. Then comes the great parting. One goes on the way of eternity, the other follows along the pathway of life that the former has just left. For a time the fire kindled by that friendship burns brightly; but gradually and surely, for lack of fuel, it dies out. A day, a week, a month later another traveller passes that way and finds only ashes where the flames once warmed the heart. A year, or may be less, and another wayfarer, going in the same direction, finds neither the tracks of the departed one, nor even the ashes of the fire—the snow of oblivion have fallen upon his name and memory, and they have buried for all time the fires of that "human friendship" and the evidences of its existence. But there is a "fraternity" that survives, that is not circumscribed by time, nor limited to the duration of this short life. That "fraternity" can only exist where the faith in the "Communion of Saints" exists. It can only live when watered by the Sacraments of the Catholic Church, and when protected by the sheltering wing of that Church. In countless societies, all under the watchful eye and submissive to the guiding hand, of

that Mother, do we find a fraternity, a friendship and an affection that are immortal in possibility, if not always in actuality. It is the fraternity that exists between the children of the same spiritual household; it is the friendship that becomes firm between adherents of the same faith; it is the affection that finds its source and its ultimate end, as well as its example and precept, in the life-imparting principles of Catholicity. Of these organizations many are purely religious, not a few are religious and national, others are benevolent, and some are national only, but national in obedience to add in harmony with the Church. In Montreal we have a number of these societies, associations, organizations, or whatever we may call them. There is no lack of opportunity for our people to enjoy that real fraternity, that blessed friendship, and to participate in all the benefits that flow therefrom. Apart from our sodalities, Leagues of the Sacred Heart, Third Orders, and similar associations, we have the C.M.B. A., the Knights of Columbus, the A. O. H., the C. O. E., and a goodly number of other societies. There are parochial Young Men's Catholic Associations. In all of these it is to be found the fraternity that neither kills nor dies—that follows even beyond the tomb, in the association of prayer. To come to the more practical, or

the more locally applicable portion of my remarks on this subject, I must again find fault. I feel that almost every reader of this column will agree with me that there is a great lack of fraternal spirit amongst our people. Despite all these societies, that await with an open door, the advent of fresh members, we have thousands of our Irish-Catholics—both young and old—who live isolated, who pursue their respective aims, seek their own objects, follow their different impulses or ambitions, without once thinking of their fellow-countrymen and co-religionists. They go their ways alone; and when one of them meets with reverses, or is obliged to confess a life-failure, he never once considers that he might have escaped the misery of being friendless had he, when the opportunity existed, displayed a more fraternal and friendly spirit towards the world. Our young men drift away from each other, from the associations of youth's formation, from the ties of family and even of friendship. Each one goes off on his own hook, and there is no unity of purpose, no discipline of organization, no spirit of concentrated effort, no mutual support, encouragement, or action. And, then we are surprised to find that, as a people, as a great element in this Dominion, we have comparatively no influence, no weight, no power. We behold situation after situation slipping from us;

we perceive daily more and more the lack of attention to our just claims and demands, on the part of the legislative, administrative and executive bodies; we find ourselves municipally, provincially, Federally, socially, politically, and even nationally handicapped. And we blame others; we talk of ingratitude, of unbrotherly conduct and all other imaginable excuses; but we never dream of striking our own breasts and saying a "mea culpa." I write in this plain and simple manner simply because I have found that to open the public eye you must hit it a few hard cracks. It is not a very pleasant process, but it is much better than to stand quietly by and allow every opportunity to pass away while that eye is closed and the owner of it is apparently unaware of, or indifferent to the opportunities he is losing. In a word, if the Irish-Catholics of this city, and of Canada in general, do not awaken to a sense of the real dangers that menace the future, we will simply be driven away from every stronghold that we ever possessed, and the generation of the future will have no reason to be grateful to their fathers. My purpose dealing, from another point, with this subject, and if I can attain no practical results, at least I have the satisfaction of having performed a duty.

## CARDINALS WHO MAY BE THE NEXT POPE

The midsummer number of the "Catholic World" contains a most interesting article, in which the names and illustrated sketches of the most important cardinals are given. The writer states that while it may be indelicate to speak of and discuss the Pope's probable successor during the life-time of Leo XIII., still the Holy Father knows that the consideration of such a question is due not to a desire to see him disappear, but rather as a natural result of speculation in presence of the circumstances surrounding His Holiness. It is a significant fact that nearly always the Cardinals who are considered most eligible for the Papacy die during the life-time of the one whom they are expected to succeed. It is also noteworthy that generally the Popes are chosen from obscure and not at all probable candidates, instead of from the number of more conspicuous men. Of those mentioned in the article are Rampolla, Parocchi, Serafino and Vincenzo Vannutelli, and di Pietro. Of course the principal one of these is Cardinal Rampolla, and this is what has been said about him:— "By far the most conspicuous figure among the present members of the Sacred College is the Pontifical secretary of State, Cardinal Mariano Rampolla del Tindario. He belongs to the Sicilian nobility, and was born at Polizzi, on the 17th of August, 1843. "After making his studies in the Capranica College, Rome, he entered the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics. This famous institution, which is situated on the piazza of the Minerva, has long been regarded as the school for ecclesiastical diplomats. Mgr. Rampolla remained here, fulfilling in the meantime several minor functions at the Vatican, until 1875, when he was sent as auditor of the nunciature to Spain. Two years later he was named secretary of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda for Affairs of Oriental Rite, and later on, he occupied the position of Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs. "In 1882 he was consecrated titular Archbishop of Ileracloa and named Apostolic Nuncio to Spain. Here he had occasion to display his rare diplomatic qualities, and won general esteem and consideration. His promotion afterwards to the cardinalial purple was recognized by all as a well-deserved recompense. This high honor was conferred upon him in the consistory of the 14th of March, 1887, and on the 26th of May he was named to the title of St. Cecilia. Not very long afterwards Leo XIII. entrusted him with the very important function of Pontifical Secretary of State. Since then Cardinal Rampolla has received the further charges of Administrator of the property of the Holy See, and of Archbishop of the Patriarchal Basilica of St. Peter."

Of Cardinal Parocchi, amongst other pieces of information the writer says:— "One of the most conspicuous of those who are called Cardinals di Curia—that is to have their residence in Rome and form part of the administration—is Lucido Maria Parocchi, Vicar-General of Leo XIII., for the diocese of Rome, and known as 'Cardinal Vicar.' He is sixty-six years of age, and his life has been filled with stirring and important events. "Cardinal Parocchi's name has recently been kept prominently before the world from the fact that journalists and speculators in general name him as the prelate having most probability of being elected to succeed Leo XIII. Cardinal Parocchi has had his hand in politics, and it is well known that he is a conspicuous friend of France and an adversary, to a greater or less extent, of the Triple Alliance. He is in the same line of ideas with Cardinal Rampolla, the Pontifical Secretary of State. The latter is chief representative of the policy of non-compromise towards the Italian Government and of vigorous assertion of the claims of the Pope for the restoration of temporal power. But precisely because he is Secretary of State he has little or no chance of being named to the Papacy. "Of the two brothers Vannutelli, while each in his own sphere is considered an able and a powerful man, neither seems to be specially indicated as likely to succeed to the Papacy. It is otherwise with Cardinals Gotti and Jacobini. The former, was an humble monk of the Descalced Carmelite Order, who arose by degrees to the Superior-Generalship, and was then sent to Brazil to settle political and religious difficulties; the latter is the only member of the Sacred College who is a 'Romano di Roma'—(Roman of Rome), as they phrase it. While his election would be most pleasing for this and other reasons, still his health leaves so much to be desired, that his chances are slim. As to Cardinal Gotti, it is a well-known fact that Leo XIII. often refers to him, possibly in a humorous way, as "my successor"; but the Cardinal, who is modestly personified, will not hear of the subject being mentioned. Cardinal Sarto is not much known in the great world, being always confined to his ceaseless labor in his diocese of Venice. Cardinal Svampa, is Archbishop of Bologna, and as his name means in Italian, a brand or burning fire, he might be the 'Ignis Ardens' of St. Malachy's Prophecy. But he is one of the youngest Cardinals, having been born in 1851, and created Cardinal in 1894. "Cardinal Pietro would possibly be the most probable successor of Leo

XIII., but he is far advanced, being over seventy-two, and not as robust as the generality of men who have reached that age through general habits. Once, when at the Seminary, an old lady of great sanctity came along, and amongst others she singled out young Di Pietro, and stooping down to kiss his garment she said:— "I have kissed the garment of a future Pope," she said in explanation. "You will be ordained priest, will become a canon of the cathedral of Trivoli, will fight the cholera, will be called to Rome and made prefect of the Council, and will ultimately become Pope." Strange to say every part of this prophecy has been fulfilled, except the 'ultimate becoming Pope'—who can tell whether or not the entire prediction may not yet be accomplished?

## NOTES OF IRISH NEWS.

Continued from Page 9.

farmers, cottagers, children attending the National schools in the county and others of the same class. The aim of the Association is to furnish the means and incentive for the growth of Home Industries in Ireland and to supply occupation for hands which would otherwise hang in idleness. THE RUINS OF TARA.—In the British House of Commons, Mr. Farrell asked the Secretary of the Treasury whether he was aware that an English antiquarian had proceeded to dig up the most ancient portion of the ruins of Tara; whether he had any authority to do so, and whether steps would be taken to prevent such acts in future. Mr. Hanbury said that the excavation of one of the mounds was suggested by an English gentleman, who, he understood, was interested in searching for the Ark of the Covenant—and the work was actually begun by the owner of the property. The Board of works, in whom the guardianship of these mounds was vested, had taken immediate steps on learning it to warn the owner of the illegality of such proceedings. He had at once abandoned the work, and the mound had now been restored to its former condition. The Board of Works were thoroughly alive to the interest felt in the remains of Tara, and they would not consent to anything that would interfere in the structure or appearance of the mounds, nor would they permit any examination of them; however harmless, without the fullest consideration and conference with two principal antiquarian societies in Ireland. Mr. Johnston.—Can the right hon. gentleman give the name of the gentleman who was in search of the Ark of the Covenant? Mr. Hanbury.—No, Sir, I cannot. THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.—Replying to Mr. Flavin, Mr. Balfour said he believed it was a fact that the

county council of Kerry had passed a resolution calling on the Government to purchase the Herbert estate at Killarney as a public park, but he had no evidence that it was the general feeling throughout the United Kingdom that money ought to be spent in obtaining it. There must be obvious objection to the expenditure of public money for such a purpose at a place so very far distant from any centres of population, and which in the nature of the case was not much value to tourists for many months in the year. Mr. Flavin. Is there no fund out of which this place could be preserved to the public? Could not a portion of the money due to Ireland out of financial relations be so appropriated? A CENTENARIAN GONE.—A link which bound the present with the past of a hundred years ago has been sundered by the death of Mrs. Jane McGreer, of Brevard, near Dunlavin, says the "Linnets Leader." She was born in 1798, after the suppression of the insurrection and at the time of her demise had reached the almost incredible age of one hundred years and six months. A correspondent who gives us some details of the centenarian writes that Mrs. McGreer retained the possession of her faculties undiminished and was perfectly conscious of everything that was passing around her up to the last moment of her life. She was extremely intelligent and her relation of events which had come within her ken but which were only matters of tradition and history to her auditors was keenly relished by the people of the district, who entertained for the aged lady a deep affection and respect. Her memory which was usually good remained unimpaired with advancing years and her recollection of things which happened in the vicinity of her home was a source of unfeigned surprise and enjoyment to a wide circle of friends. During her long life Mrs. McGreer seldom displayed qualities inconsistent with a high type of Irish womanhood and the stories she used to tell of the tyranny and brutality to which the people were subjected by the dominant class in the early days of the century nourished the flame of patriotism in many hearts. She enjoyed a long and contented life and her end was peaceful and happy. FOR THE PRIESTHOOD.—Ordinations took place at Maynooth College two weeks ago. The Archbishop of Dublin was the ordaining Prelate. His Grace on the previous date conferred deaconship on 83 students of the College. On Sunday he ordained 82 priests, the largest number raised to the dignity of the priesthood at the close of the Academic Term for many years. WHITE GLOVES FOR A JUDGE.—At the opening of the Ennis Quarter Sessions on Monday Judge Carton was presented with a pair of white gloves, as there was no criminal busi-

ness on that day. pressed his great pleasure at such a satisfactory state of affairs. This was the third session he had set at in Ennis and at two of them he had been presented with white gloves. He hoped that that state of things would long continue. DR. SHAW DEAD.—Scholastic and journalistic life in Dublin has lost a notable figure by the death of Dr. George F. Shaw, of Trinity College and the "Evening Mail." The late Doctor says the Dublin "Freeman" was a genial and cultured man, and he retained his keen interest in affairs and his personal popularity with all classes to the last. His death was unexpected. As a politician Dr. Shaw did not loom large in the public eye, but as a journalist he had figured more or less prominently for two generations. Dr. Shaw first figured as a Pressman in the columns of the "Nation," founded by Thomas Davis, Chas. Gavan Duffy, and John Blake Dillon. He wrote on many and various subjects in the long interval between the forties and the eighties. When Isaac Butt started the Home Rule League, Dr. Shaw was one of his adherents. But when Home Rule came into the sphere of "practical politics," the Doctor, like many others altered his connections. POLITICAL PRISONERS.—The political prisoners are free—for the release of Hanlon and Fitzharris may be expected at any moment—but it is due to them that some steps should be taken to reasonably secure them against want, remarks the Freeman. An appeal is being made by Mayo Nationalist on behalf of Mr. Patrick Henghan, better known as "Henry Burton," and a sentence from that appeal so aptly describes the sufferings of all the imprisoned men that we cannot forbear from quoting it:—"Condemned after a sham trial, to penal servitude, he had to associate with the vilest of scoundrels, bred by the immorality and Godlessness of England—exposed without possibility of redress to the persecutions of

brutal, coarse-minded men accustomed to deal only with ruffians than whom beasts are less ferocious and unrecalimable—restricted to a course of discipline which blasts the vigor of the body, and under whose influence reason itself totters upon her throne." A LESSON TO MILLIONAIRES. One of the boot and shoe magnates of Lynn, Mass., was recently invited to contribute to a certain charity of great local importance. He is said to have indulged in coarse and unfeeling language, and denounced the subscription as a swindle, though he punctuated his remarks at the end with a ten-dollar bill. Somebody tells the story, and an enterprising editor at once called for pennies to reimburse the citizen aforesaid. They came in showers. The first thousand received were done up in a neat package and sent to the boot and shoe magnate. He, as was quite natural, refused to receive them. A second and third thousand shared a similar fate. The returned money promptly found its way into the coffers of the committee in charge of the charity fund. It is the local belief that the aforesaid magnate will be careful of his words the next time he is asked to aid a charity. It is true that certain jokes are hard to forget. Like burns they stick.—Exchange. The French line steamship La Champagne, which arrived from Havre yesterday, had a narrow escape from collision with a big freight steamer fifty miles off the Irish coast. The latter was the steamer Iona from Montreal for London. She was proceeding due east, and was so close to La Champagne that a stone could have been thrown from one deck to the other. First officer Monvel said that the distance was seventy-five feet, but one of the cabin passengers who was on deck at the time declares that the steamers were very much nearer together.

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NOTES FROM ONTARIO.

REV. DEAN O'CONNELL'S JUBILEE.—At Mount Forest, Ontario, on June 29, Very Rev. Dean O'Connell, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, celebrated the 25th anniversary of his ordination.

On behalf of the priests of the diocese an address was read to the Dean by Vicar-General Keough, while a silver chalice and a set of breviaries were presented to him by Rev. Fathers Gramontier and Owens respectively.

REV. DEAN HARRIS' RESIGNATION.—The expression on the part of Rev. Dean Harris, of St. Catharines, of a desire to resign his charge, was a matter of surprise as well as deep regret both for the Catholics of that place and for Archbishop O'Connor, of Toronto.

In reply the Archbishop said the Dean's resignation was a surprise, and he did not feel inclined to accept it. He promised to consider the matter and do what he thought was best.

ARCHBISHOP GAUTHIER'S VISITATION.—Last week His Grace Archbishop Gauthier, of Kingston, made his first pastoral visitation to Toledo, Elgin, and Carleton Place.

He addressed the children at considerable length, as also the parents and enacted from the children two promises, that they would attend the catechism classes for one year from date of confirmation, and that they should abstain from spirituous liquors till they should have attained their 21st year of age.

At Elgin, if possible, a still grander demonstration took place, and the Archbishop's reply to the addresses presented him may be considered the best standard whereby to gauge the importance of the grand event.

At the conclusion of the address, His Grace thanked the people most heartily for the great respect they had shown to him, and earnestly hoped that God might bestow upon them His choicest blessings.

At Carleton Place the visit of the new Archbishop was made an occasion of more than usual demonstration. The reception assumed a civic as well as a religious form, and the general harmony of sentiment that prevailed demonstrated clearly the popularity as well as affectionate respect which all sections of the community accorded to him.

The Archbishop eloquently addressed the congregation in reply, and we have never heard His Grace more happy in his remarks. He thanked the people for their grand reception and their touching welcome.

TOLEDO'S NEW CHURCH.—On Sunday last amidst grand and imposing ceremonies the corner stone of the new church of the Good Shepherd, at Toledo, was blessed.

Notes From American Centres.

TOLEDO'S NEW CHURCH.—On Sunday last amidst grand and imposing ceremonies the corner stone of the new church of the Good Shepherd, at Toledo, was blessed.

NEW YORK'S CATHEDRAL.—According to the following item of news it would seem as if Catholicism were making rapid strides in the great empire city of the American Republic.

late, and that the existing cathedral will be used as a parish church, like old St. Patrick's in Mott street.

A PHILANTHROPIST.—The well-known American millionaire, Thomas J. Emery, seems determined to show his liberality in a most practical manner—and irrespective of race, creed or color.

"Cincinnati, O., June 17, 1899. "Sister Victoria, Cumminsville Asylum, Cumminsville, City.—Dear Sister Victoria: In visiting the orphans under your charge in Cumminsville I have been pleased with the system, cleanliness and good order everywhere observable.

"There are many orphans in every asylum who are by nature weakly and wanting in appetite, so that they cannot thrive on ordinary food. I

be given to all. It has occurred to me that the children should have, at two meals every day, some sweets, an appetizer, such as stewed, dried or green fruit, or even golden syrup, which the children are fond of.

"It is desirable that the orphans in after years look back at the time spent in their Cumminsville home with pleasure, that they remember the sweets at their table as a boy remembers the cakes his mother made him as being the best in the world.

"Thomas J. Emery." This kind of philanthropist is the exception—unhappily—in the world to-day.

CHURCH MEMORIALS.—A Baltimore item of news might serve as a text for either an article, a sermon, or a lecture, and also serve as an example worthy the imitation of Catholics even in our own city.

"The difficulty was to select those to whom the honor of contributing a window or a station should be given.

"This matter was finally obviated and matters arranged to the satisfaction of all concerned.

"The cost of the high sanctuary window, to be given by the sodality, will be \$1,200; the large windows along the sides of the church will cost \$350.

LATE AUGUSTIN DALY.—A flowers strewn on the bier of a man can add ought to his happiness. decidedly the late Augustin Daly must have been blessed beyond all conception.

AFTER FIFTY-THREE YEARS.—A most interesting event was that of the meeting—after fifty-three years of separation—between Mrs. John Dimean, of New York, and her brother, Rev. Father Thomas F. Purcell, O. P., of Dublin.

Mrs. Dimean, now seventy-eight years old, has been in ill health for two years. She appealed to the Archbishop that she might be permitted to see her brother, her only near kin, once before she died.

The Dominican friars are not permitted to travel as a rule, except on church business. But Mrs. Dimean's appeal was so strong, her claim so just, that the Superiors of the Order yielded, and her brother was permitted to come to America.

"Now, my dear brother, I can die in peace," said Mrs. Dimean, as she clasped her arms around her brother's neck.

"Don't say die," said the good priest, "Live and let us be happy in each other's joys and sorrows."

The Rev. Father Purcell is a fine looking man. He is jovial. How long he can remain in this country has not been decided. Lawyer Dimean says he will try to keep his uncle here for ever.

"I am glad to come here," said Father Purcell, to a World reporter. "This is the happiest moment of my life. I am so glad that I am permitted once more to embrace my dear sister. Fifty-three years is a long time to be separated from her."

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.—This grand institution has become so widely known that it needs no introduction to the readers of the "True Witness." On Sunday—9th instant—the session of 1899 will open, at Cliff Haven, on the shore of Lake Champlain, under the efficient presidency of Rev. Father M. J. Lavelle, of New York. This will be the eighth session of the school.

On the grounds of Cliff Haven are about twenty buildings including the auditorium, which will seat eight hundred persons comfortably; the

Champlain clubhouse, which, with the new annex, will seat one hundred and twenty persons; the temporary chapel where Masses are celebrated every morning, and a dozen and more of handsome cottages.

The lectures during the seven weeks of the session will include five lectures on English literature by the Rev. Clarence E. Woodman, C. S. P.; one lecture by the Very Rev. Z. R. Teedy, C. S. B., president of St. Nicholas College, Toronto; two lectures by Michael Monahan, of Albany; five lectures in sociology by the Rev. W. J. Kirby, Ph. D., S. T. L.; evening lectures by John Francis Waters; five lectures on tendencies in biology by Dr. Jas. J. Walsh; five lectures on celebrated women of France, by Alexander J. Dupont Coleman; five lectures on sensation and thought by the Rev. John T. Driscoll; five lectures on psychology and education by the Rev. James A. Noonan, and five lectures on will power in the domain of ethics by the Rev. Thomas Gasson.

STANFORD'S MILLIONS.—The \$38,000,000 left by Leland Stanford, the Californian millionaire will revert to the State on the death of his widow. They had one son only, who died in his youth. The father was a kind of spiritualist who claimed that he had a message from the dead boy indicating how he was to dispose of his fortune.

"Apparently our Catholic millionaires do not hear any voices asking them to endow their own colleges or universities munificently, or they are comparatively deaf to the summons.

The commencement exercises of St. Ann's Christian Brothers' School were held on Wednesday, June 28th. Rev. Father Lemieux, C. S. S. R., Vice-Provincial of the Redemptorist Order, presided, being assisted by Rev. Fathers Strubbe and Dinan.

SECOND CLASS.—First Division.—J. W. Kennedy, 2 E. Curran, 3 L. Kavanagh, 4 H. Manning, 5 J. Shields, 6 F. Supple, 7 P. Moore, 8 J. Mallin, 9 C. Gannon, 10 J. Greene.

THIRD CLASS.—First Division.—J. Hebert, Ed. Shanahan, H. Murphy, J. Hebert, J. Galley, W. Madigan, F. McGuire, J. McShane, F. Hamill, T. Sheeran, J. Benoit, W. Stewart, T. Hogan, E. Mooney.

FOURTH CLASS.—First Division.—J. Malon, H. Wyer, P. Cosgrove, W. Murphy, P. Gullfoyle, R. Doran, M. Hubbard, T. McEntee, J. Clancy, A. Loggath, M. Boyle, J. Doran.

FIFTH CLASS.—First Division.—J. M. J. O'Donnell, 2 J. McMorro, 3 D. Supple, 4 J. O'Donnell, 5 J. Boland, 6 D. Mahoney, 7 J. Kavanagh, 8 E. Tobin, 9 E. Lallemand, 10 G. Wilkinson, 11 M. Killoran, 12 P. McDonald, 13 J. McCarthy, 14 R. Davis, 15 P. Donnelly, 16 A. Patterson, 17 J. Carroll.

SIXTH CLASS.—First Division.—P. Olsen, E. Ryan, J. Kenna T. Kennedy, P. Tobin, P. Coughlan, L. Brennan, J. Fennel, P. Broderick, D. Nelson, R. Fitzgerald, W. Fosbre, W. McCarron, J. Murphy, M. McKenna, J. Burns, T. Fennel, P. Dumphry.

EIGHTH CLASS.—1 Jas. Cloran, 2 S. Curran, 3 P. Clancy, 4 Ed. Casteljo, 5 P. Glover, 6 H. Benoit, 7 Geo. McKenna, 8 H. Larin, 9 Jas. Horan, 10 M. Meahan, 12 J. Sheeran, 13 C. O'Brien, 14 E. McCrory, 15 M. Mooney, 16 J. Carey, 17 P. McGuire, 18 P. Galley.

NINTH CLASS.—1 E. Craven, 2 J. Healy, 3 L. Doran, 4 P. Cherry, 5 W. Murphy, 6 J. Morey, 7 F. Madigan, 8 W. Williams, 9 P. Power, 10 P. Horan, 11 J. Williams, 12 J. Horan, 13 J. Ryan, 14 F. Graham, 15 P. Carroll.

PRIZE DONORS.—The Rev. Redemptorist Fathers, Mr. M. J. F.

report we cannot say, but it is plainly stated in the press that:—

"Father Heldmann pastor of St. Paul's church, Chicago, is being urged for the Democratic nomination for Congress, from the second congressional district to succeed William Lormier, the present representative.

"Tentatively I may say that I am not a candidate," says Father Heldmann. "Personally I am not averse to entering actively into the game of politics in the second district. Not that my ambitions run that way, but I have imagined that if I were in Congress I could do more for my people in this district than has been accomplished for them in the past."

"It is a proposition that is altogether in embryo," said he. "I have never even referred the subject to Archbishop Feehan and of course you know no move could be made without the consent of my ecclesiastical superiors. Just at present I am busy with our new church and certainly have no desire to lay aside the duties incumbent upon a Catholic pastor for any political honor which the people would kindly wish to bestow upon me, for no calling is higher or nobler than the vocation of priest."

ST. ANN'S BOYS' SCHOOL.

See also Pages 2 and 4 for Closing Exercises of Schools.

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FIFTH CLASS.—First Division.—J. M. J. O'Donnell, 2 J. McMorro, 3 D. Supple, 4 J. O'Donnell, 5 J. Boland, 6 D. Mahoney, 7 J. Kavanagh, 8 E. Tobin, 9 E. Lallemand, 10 G. Wilkinson, 11 M. Killoran, 12 P. McDonald, 13 J. McCarthy, 14 R. Davis, 15 P. Donnelly, 16 A. Patterson, 17 J. Carroll.

SIXTH CLASS.—First Division.—P. Olsen, E. Ryan, J. Kenna T. Kennedy, P. Tobin, P. Coughlan, L. Brennan, J. Fennel, P. Broderick, D. Nelson, R. Fitzgerald, W. Fosbre, W. McCarron, J. Murphy, M. McKenna, J. Burns, T. Fennel, P. Dumphry.

EIGHTH CLASS.—1 Jas. Cloran, 2 S. Curran, 3 P. Clancy, 4 Ed. Casteljo, 5 P. Glover, 6 H. Benoit, 7 Geo. McKenna, 8 H. Larin, 9 Jas. Horan, 10 M. Meahan, 12 J. Sheeran, 13 C. O'Brien, 14 E. McCrory, 15 M. Mooney, 16 J. Carey, 17 P. McGuire, 18 P. Galley.

NINTH CLASS.—1 E. Craven, 2 J. Healy, 3 L. Doran, 4 P. Cherry, 5 W. Murphy, 6 J. Morey, 7 F. Madigan, 8 W. Williams, 9 P. Power, 10 P. Horan, 11 J. Williams, 12 J. Horan, 13 J. Ryan, 14 F. Graham, 15 P. Carroll.

PRIZE DONORS.—The Rev. Redemptorist Fathers, Mr. M. J. F.

Quinn, M. P., Hon. Dr. J. Guerin, M. P., P. P., Alt D. Galley, Mr. McCrory, M. J. Slattery, Mr. T. O'Connell, Mr. J. Galley, Mr. P. Kenney, Mr. J. Kennedy, Mrs. Wm. Brennan, Mrs. Wm. Kennedy, Mr. J. McArthur.

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BLOOD POISONING.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING OF A PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY FARMER.

Hospital Treatment Failed to Benefit Him and His Life Was Despaired Of—Again Well and Strong.

From the Belleville Sun. A reporter of the Belleville Sun recently had an opportunity to investigate a cure made through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People which is little short of miraculous.

You can see for yourself that my condition now is one of good health, and yet I have been near death's door. A year ago last summer I injured my hand, with the result that blood poisoning set in. A doctor was called in and the usual treatment given and the hand apparently got well and I started to work. It soon turned out, however, that the poison had not been entirely got rid of and it spread through my whole system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood and strengthen the nervous system, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

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Special Sale of WASH GOODS!

Ladies, don't fail to read this ad., it will mean "Money Saved." A look at the following prices will convince you of this fact:— No. 1—2000 yards Muslin, comprising a fine assortment of colors and patterns, to clear at the low figure of 5c a yard.

Special Sale of Linens. 10,000 yards of best Irish and Scotch Damask, 72 and 90 in wide, all new designs. Our regular prices \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.65, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Montreal Street, TRUNK CASES. TELEPHONE NO. 122.

Notes from the Eternal City.

"Let Rome perish rather than my idea" was a cry that went up from Garibaldi in the days of spoliation and legalized robbery.

Thirty years have not yet elapsed since the days when the red-shirted ruffians of Victor and Garibaldi had battered down the Porta Pia and had marched in defiance to the very gates of the Vatican.

Without a doubt the wheel is ever turning, and each party has its day. Long enough the anti-clerical, radical anti-religious, anarchistic, section has held undisputed sway.

Rome is at last awakening to the reality that the Vatican alone has legal and prescriptive authority even in municipal affairs.

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

Every visit to the famous shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, no matter how often repeated, reveals something new and sacred to the observant thinker.

But in this present writing our purpose is to speak of a miraculous cure

be found to participate in the persecution of Christ's Vicar and the home that his tax-masters assign to him.

Last Thursday morning the gifted editor of the Osservatore di Milan, celebrated a Low Mass in St. Augustine's Church, Rome, It is about a year ago that Dom Albertario was condemned by a court martial for having severely criticised the military regime that held sway in Italy during the bread riots in May, 1898.

Nothing official has so far been published concerning the new delegate to Canada. For the last three weeks or so rumors are current.

On Monday, June 19th, His Holiness held a private consistory during which a Patriarch was given to the Church of Antioch and another Patriarch to the Church of Alexandria.

effected on the same day of our visit, it was that of a deaf man named Jean Baptist Valcourt, of St. Benoit de Packington, who for ten years had been afflicted with total deafness.

the Isle of Orleans and St. Joachim, and all of the adjoining parishes. A prime necessity of the institution was the erection of a chapel, but there were no funds for such a purpose.

According to the worldly view it may be called a coincidence that the two ladies, who were instruments in the founding of the chapel, should meet as if by chance.

To those who follow the course of

events at Ste. Anne's hardly a day passes without the manifestation of some triumph of the supernatural over the natural in matter of bodily and spiritual affliction; cases that have baffled the mere human skill of doctors and surgeons.

WM. ELIASON.

THE POPE AND FRANCE.

From the "Dublin Nation."

The further letter of counsel and of admonition which the Sovereign Pontiff has addressed to His Eminence Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris and which conveys to the Catholics of France the views held by the Holy Father as to the policy which best benefits them in the present unhappy condition of their country.

We have, before now, witnessed something like this in the case of our own country. All over Ireland to-day—not even excepting the case of our own city—there are to be found those who indignantly lament their own

exclusion from office as popular representatives which they claim, and not always unjustly, they could fill far more capably and respectfully than some who have been preferred to them.

The truth is that the scandalous

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SHOPPING BY MAIL AND THE NEW SUMMER CATALOGUE.



All orders received by mail receive prompt and careful attention. The Mail Order Department of The Big Store is in a complete state of readiness for the biggest mail order business in Canada.

Grand Annual July Cheap Sale.

EVERY ARTICLE REDUCED IN PRICE.

No matter what you buy, be it the latest novelty from Paris, or such staple articles as Linens, Cottons, Towels, Dress Goods, etc., you'll find that the price reduction has been great.

Owing to the fact that some of the departments are overstocked, the management have decided that special efforts must be made to reduce them.

The Reduced Prices will make the JULY CHEAP SALE a memorable one.

Read This List of July Cheap Sale Bargains.

EVERY ONE OF THEM HAS A SPECIAL PRICE INTEREST.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

A splendid collection of Summer Dress Goods, all reduced in price.

58 pieces Summer Dress Goods, any of them worth 20 cents a yard. July Sale price, 10 1/2 cents.

BARGAINS IN SILK.

You'll be agreeably surprised at the July Sale Prices of these Silks.

Never before have the company offered such marvellous values in hosiery. Ladies' Tan or Black Hose, light weight, for summer wear.

SUMMER BLANKETS.

A prominent Blanket Mill disposed of its end-of-the-season stock to 'The Big Store. Hence these cheap prices:

LADIES' SAILOR HATS.

Hundreds of Ladies' Stylish Untrimmed Sailor Hats, in white, blue,

Write for the New Summer Catalogue just published.

The S. CARSLY CO. Limited.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St. 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

THE COST OF WAR.

The news comes from Washington that the War Revenue Act will realize for the year a little less than \$100,000,000.

The expenditures up to this time aggregate about \$600,000,000. Of this, \$228,000,000 was paid to the War Department.

God can use the willing heart to greater advantage than the wise head.

It is true that God can use any tool, but He would rather use a keen one.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

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Leave Montreal 8:00 a.m. and 9:45 p.m. Arrive Portland 5:45 p.m. and 8:40 a.m.

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First-class round trip tickets will be sold from Montreal to Seattle, Wash.; Tacoma, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; Vancouver, B.C.; Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.; and Nanaimo, B.C.

Going June 25th to July 5th, 1899, and returning until Sept. 1st, 1899.

For full particulars apply to City Ticket Office, 137 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

The best service that Irish men and Irish women can render to the True Witness is to patronize our advertisers and to mention the name of the True Witness when making a purchase.