Urne





Vol. L., No. 48

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 8 1901.

The topic of the week in Ireland is | 214 Methodists, 45 Jews, 306 others,

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE THEMES OF CATHOLIC MAGAZINES.

THE LEAGUE.-Under the cap- | us to spend time and thought and tion "The Reign of the Sacred energy presenting our views or claims until those who seem to be opposed to us understand what we consider right. ger of the Sacred Heart" for May

"The movement of souls towards the Sacred Heart of Jesus is, perhaps, the most consoling event of the age we live in. While the enemies of God are making every effort to forget His name and His benefits, there are millions of Catholics in every clime, and of every color and condition, who are meeting at this common source of grace, and taking away with them, strength and courage to help them in their struggles through life. Nearly thirty million God-fearing Catholics, fully organized and resolute, like an army on the eve of victory, are on their knees daily, offering up their prayers and sacrifices, in order that the Sacred Heart of Jesus may reign over the world.

The stupendous spread of the devotion to the Sacred Heart, during the past fifty years, and its influ-ence on men's minds and hearts, is a fact chroniclers must keep in when they write the history o

Bentrice O'Hare contributes an interesting sketch of the well known Catholic educationist and writer, Prof. Maurice Francis Egan, to the Rosary Magazine, from which we

with the pinks and larkspur and four-o'clocks and lilies; the man who has spurned its offers and allure-ments because he has God's greatest question to answer 'in the dreaded hour—after the silence of the centur-ies; 'a man whose name and dignity all its wealth could never buy."

PATIENCE AND WORK .- Under ger of the Sacred Heart" gives some useful advice. It says :-

TRUE CHARITY.-Under the title "The Encyclical on Christian Demokracy Analyzed," the "Catholic

World Magazine" remarks:—
Reciprocity, exercised according to
the spirit of the Gospel, fosters neither pride nor shame, but rather
binds closer the bonds of mutual
kindness. Charity neither degrades
the donor nor the recipient, says the
Holy Father; it is, indeed, a fulfiling of a natural as well as Christian law. No man but needs the help
that some other may give him. that some other may give him. Christianity can never side with those who hold that such as in the those who hold that such as in the natural struggle cannot maintain themselves ought to be allowed to perish. Yet indiscriminate charity is to be unconditionally condemned. Charity should be administered with Charity should be administered with prudence. It ought never to do for others what they can do, or be made to do, for themselves. It is not the aim of charity to rob its recipients of responsibility or to promote ease and indolence, but rather to infuse in those receiving it a spirit of thrift and economy.

MASS FOR NIGHT WORKERS. -Rev. Luke J. Evers, of New York; in an article to Donahoe's Magazine, explains the great success which has attended this most praiseworthy undertaking. Among other things he savs :-

savs:—

It is quite a revelation to many to hear of the large number who attend the Mass in our Church every Sunday morning at 2.30 o'clock. Many have never thought nor even dreamed of the large army of men and women working during the night in large cities like New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, etc. Yet when you come to study it out, and make some definite statistics of it, you will find the numbers amazing. These men and women have, I might! you will find the numbers amazing. These men and women have, I might say, turned night into day and day into night; when they are toiling we are sleeping, and when we are enjoying the bright sunshine of day they are resting. It was but a mere chance that led me into the study of the conditions which obtain in the lives of the hundreds of men who are lives of the hundreds of men who are employed in the offices of the New York daily papers, the Post-office, and many other offices which are situated in and around printing house square. When it was first brought to my attention I came to realize, after a few months' study, that the number of men laboring during the night, was very great, and that among this army of mechanics there must be a large number of Catholic men to whom the comforts of religion were lost, because they could not attend Holy Mass at the ordinary morning hours. They have to work from early evening till two or three in the morning. Then, fagged out, and with scarcely a trace of blood in their faces, they go home to sleep till long after noon. Now, how were these men to attend to the duties of religion? How was religious the said of the side of the said of the side lives of the hundreds of men who are how were these men to attend to the duties of religion? How was reli-gion to reach these men with its saving truth? This was the problem.

Christendom, for which we have been waiting so patiently, are not in vain. Aiready two great bodies of Christians are willing to repudiate what they have hitherto held sacred, partly because they begin to know it is erroneous, partly because the spirit of Christian charity prompts them to do justice to the Catholic body. The manifest desire on the part of all better informed citizens to heed the plea of the Archbishop of New York for the recognition of Catholic rights in the organization of the public library system is another instance in point. Patience makes the perfect work, not the patience of meek submission or of timid inactivity, but the patience which prompts Living among them for some two years, meeting and speaking with them, suggested the idea of having a Mass for them at an hour in the morning when they could leave the printing offices, step into the church.

World Magazine" remarks :-

THE CENSUS OF IRELAND. Every Province Shows a Loss of Population.

> the census returns which have just been published. The Belfast "Irish Weekly" in referring to the figures which we give below says :-The census returns have brought

out for the first time that Ireland has to take place as regards population in the British Islands. Not so long ago she had double the population of Scotland, but the latter country is now peaks had in the population of Scotland, but the latter country is now peaks had in the same peak try is now nearly half a million ahead. Thousands of those who have ahead. Thousands of those who have contributed to this result are of Irish birth or descent, who have been compelled to seek a livelihood and to contribute to the prosperity which in other conditions they might have assisted their own country to. Some of our contemporaries, by an elaborate system of juggling with figures, endeavor to make capital out of the superior prosperity of the of the superior prosperity of the North, but we do not envy them the satisfaction in view of the deplor-able pass the whole country has been brought to through English misrule THE PROVINCES.-The number

THE PROVINCES.—The number of inhabitants in Leinster is set down as 570,110 males, 580,375 females, making a total of 1,150,485, or a decrease of 41,297, as compared with '91. In Munster 540,429 males

In Munster 540,429 males and 534,646 females; total, 1,015,075, or a decrease of 98,568. Ulster—762,605 males, 818,746 females; total, 1,581,351, being a decrease of 68,463. Connaught—324,595 males, 325,—040 females; total, 649,635, being a decrease of 69,876.

THE COUNTIES.-In the three following counties the population has increased during the decade:

1901 1891

			1001
*Dublin		447,266	416,860
Down			
Antrim		461,240	430,865
* Including	the	County	Boroughs
of Dublin.			

or worth.		
In all the other co	unties a follows :-	decreas
	1901	1891
Monaghan	74,505	86,20

18	Already two great bodies of Chris-	I Living among them for some two	Monagnan 74,505	86,206
	tians are willing to repudiate what	i years, meeting and speaking with	Cavan 97,368	111,917
73	they have hitherto held sacred, part-	them, suggested the idea of having a	Roscommon 101,,639	116,552
li.	ly because they begin to know it is	Mass for them at an hour in the	Tyrone	171,401
	erroneous, partly because the spirit	morning when they could leave the	Fermanagh 65,243	74,170
	of Christian charity prompts them	printing offices, step into the church.	Leitrim 69,201	78.618
	to do justice to the Catholic body.	hear Mass and a five-minute instruc-	Cork, W. R 131,668	148,928
1	The manifest desire on the part of	tion, go to their homes at about	Longford 46,581	52,647
	all better informed citizens to heed	half after three, sleep till noon time.	Meath 67,463	76,111
	the plea of the Archbishop of New	half after three, sleep till hoon time,	Clare 112,129	126,244
	York for the recognition of Catholic	and spend the Sunday afternoon in	Sligo 84,022	94,416
	rights in the recognition of Catholic	the bosom of their families, which	Tipperary, S.R 91,227	102,147
	rights in the organization of the	they had not done for years. When	Queen's County 57,226	63.855
	public library system is another in-	these facts were collected and made	Westmeath 61,527	68,611
	stance in point. Patience makes the	known to Rome permission was	Carlow 37,723	41,964
	perfect work, not the patience of	granted to have a Mass said every	Kilkenny 74,821	87,496
	meek submission or of timid inacti-	Sunday morning at 2.30 for printers	Kildare 63,469	70.206
	vity, but the patience which prompts	and night-workers in New York city.	Armagh 125,238	137.877
			Waterford 87,030	95,702
			Galway	211,227
180	THE CART	OT TO DETTO	Louth 65,741	71.914
10	THE CATH	olic press.	King's County 60,129	65.563
			Limerick 146,018	158,912
			Kerry 165,351	179.136
	The German Catholics of the West-	and its inner parts. As the body,	Wexford 103,850	112.063
	orn States	so the Church has its exterior and	Mayo 202,627	218,698
	ern States are very anxious to have	interior organs. Among the outer or-	Donegal 173,625	185,635
	a daily organ of their own. At the	gans are the periodical publications.	Tipperary, N.R 68,527	73,070
	recent convention of German Catho-	especially the papers for the people.	icklow 60,679	64.492
	lic societies, held in Chicago, Mr.		Cork, E.R 272,145	289,504
	August Dans & Mr.	There are plenty of papers, but most of them are the organs of the	Derry 144,329	
	August Benz delivered a most prac-		Derry 144,829	152,009
	tical address, in the course of which	enemies of the Church and serve,	the second secon	
	he spoke in very happy terms of the	therefore, more or less to work it	THE RELIGIOUS CENSU	
	Catholic press. Apart from what was	harm. The Church needs its own or-	following figures give the	
	of immediate and local interest, he	gans, as the body needs its own	professing the various religi	
	said much that should go home to	members. We are powerless and with-	nominations in the underm	entioned c
	all Catholics. We will take a couple	out protection if we haven't them,	counties :-	_ I
	of extracts from that speech, and as	for the arms of our enemy does nei-	Cork, E.R346,336 Catho	
	they merely contain what we have	ther serve nor protect us. The or-	767 Protestants, 1,570 Pro	
	scores of times urged, we will not	gans of the Church are the means	ans. 1,658 Methodists, 436	
	subject them to any comment or am-	by which she instructs and guides	1,328 of other denomination	DEPLOYS AND SHOP IN SIDE STORE
	plification. In the course of his re-	us. They unite the Catholics in	51 who refused to state the	eir reli- n
	marks Mr. Benz said :-	weal and woe in their highest inter-	gion.	九五 在 新
	"It devolves upon me to-day to re-	ests. There are plenty of these press-	Cork, W.R119,750 Catho	
		organs, but not very many in our language, and yet they have reason	644 Protestants, 210 Presby	
		。 [1] [1] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2	1,288 Methodists, 2 Jews, 7	
			denominations, and 7 refused	
		must the best even of Church papers.	Limerick-138,693 Cathol	ics. 5,-
		This is the reason why the religious	777 Protestants, 300 Presby	terians,
		life in home and Church often goes	704 Methodists, 169 Jews	s, 261 5
		below zero, and if we German Cath-	others, and 14 refused.	
	organs of the body are its members	olics especially often find it difficult	Waterford-82,494 Catholi	
	The members	to maintain our ground and if our	645 Protestants, 812 Presby	terians,

Roscommon—98,985 Catholics, 2,-229 Protestants, 247 Presbyterians, 96 Methodists, 72 others, 10 refus-ed, no Jews. Sligo—75,194 Catholics, 6,362 Pro-testants, 648 Presbyterians, 529 Methodists, 4 Jews, 271 others, 14

Antrim—113,383 Catholics, 119,-407 Protestants, 186,155 Presbyterians, 19,062 Methodists, 694 Jews, 21,945 other denominations, and 594

e	Belfast348,965	313,079
e	*Belfast 348,876	273,114
	*Londonderry 39,873	33,200
	Rathmines & Rath-	
6	gar 32,472	27,996
7	Dublin 289,108	268,587
2	Pembroke 25,524	23.992
1	*Dublin 286,328	269,716
0	Sligo 10,862	10.274
3	Dundalk 13.067	12.449
3	Blackrock 8,719	8,401
7	Lurgan 11.770	11.429
1	*Cork 99,693	97.251
1	Limerick 38,085	37.155
3	Waterford 26,743	26,203
7	Kingstown 17,356	17.183
5	Cork 75,978	75,345
	*Waterford 27,947	27,713
-	Derry 39,873	33,200
3	*Parliamentary Boroug	

	A decrease is show	vn in the	follow-
	ing:-		
		1901	1891
	Drogheda		13,108
	Lisburn	11,459	12,250
g	*Kilkenny	12,924	13,722
g	Kilkenny	10,493	11,038
B	*Newry	13,121	13,691
ì	*Galway	16,245	16,959
H	Wexford		11.545
H	Newry		12,961
1	Galway	13,414	13,800
1	*Limerick	45,806	46.135

*Parliamentary Boroughs.

It will be seen from the above lists that the largest percentage of in-crease was in the Parliamentary Borough of Belfast, where it was no less than 27.8 per cent. Derry being next with 20.8 per cent. The greatest percentage of decrease was in Drogheda, viz., 6.9; Lisburn being next with 6.5.

FAMILIES.—The number of families in Ireland in 1901 is returned at 910,506, being a decrease of 21.605 as compared with 1891, and the average number of members in each family is given at 4.7, as against 5.0.

...332,106 . 326,547

...126,867 133,174 5,498 5,449226 166 Uninhabited ... Building Building 226 106 The total inhabited houses in Ire-land are 858,503; uninhabited, 72,-582; and building, 2,592.

DUBLIN.—From a table relating to Dublin it appears that the population in the city increased by 7.6 per cent., while in the townships the percentages of increase were:—Rathmines and Rathgar, 16.8; Pembroke, 6.4: Blackrock, 3.8; Kingstown, 1.0. The population of the city as constituted previous to the extension is 260,035, or an increase of 15,034 on 1891.

others 5,204, and 319 refused to give the sect to which they belonged.

Armagh—56,707 Catholics, 40,853
Protestants, 20,029 Presbyterians, 5,066 Methodists, 44 Jews, 2,377
others, and 162 refused to state,
Donegal—134,999 Catholics, 19,907
Protestants, 16,221 Presbyterians, 1,795 Methodists, no Jews, 682
others, and 21 refused,
Down—76,555 Catholics, 71,568
Protestants, 114,182 Presbyterians, 10,543 Methodists, 41 Jews, 1,306
other denominations, 9 refused,
Fermanagh—36,066 Catholics, 23,109 Protestants, 1,279 Presbyterians, 4,702 Methodists, 3 Jews, 85
others, 9 refused. SOME COMMENTS.—The late hour at which the abstract of the enumerators' summaries of the Irish census returns was made available, says the London correspondent of the 'Irish Weekly,' Belfast, prevented anything like a complete analysis of the figures; but in addition to the figures already published the following supplementary facts will be of public interest. Taking the Parliamentary constituencies, the following show increased population:—East Belfast, 42 per cent. West Belfast, 52; South Belfast, 25; North Belfast, 52; South Belfast, 25; North Belfast, 52; South Dublin, 10; North Dublin, 8; East Antrin, 2; North Down, 2; College Green, Dublin, 9; Harbour, Dublin, 6; Stephen's Green, Dublin, 2; St. Patrick's, Dublin, 7; Waterford, 0.8; Derry City, 20; Cork City, 2.5. But it should be noted that in all these cases, except Limerick and Cork, the municipal boroughs have been enlarged since 1891, and that the new census deals with the extended areas. The heaviest decreases in constituencies were in East Cavan, West Waterford, South ans. 4,702 Methodists, 3 Jews, 85 others, 9 refused.
Londonderry-65,308 Catholics, 27,-687 Protestants, 45,828 Presbyterians, 1,440 Methodists, 61 Jews, 3,-916 others, 89 refused.
Galway-186,870 Catholics, 4,435 Protestants, 589 Presbyterians, 181 Methodists, 69 others, 2 refused, Mayo—198,014 Catholics, 3,757 Protestants, 562 Presbyterians, 166 Methodists, 122 others, 6 refused, no -62,604 Catholics, 5,668 Protestants, 562 Presbyterians, 685 Methodists, 14 others, 6 refused, no Roscommon-98,985 Catholics, 2,-

are given for Belfast and Cork, the larger being for the Parliamentary area. The figures for Belfast show an increase of 75,762 to 348,876, and an increase of 75,886 to 348,965. The figures for Cork show an increase of 2,412 to 99,693, and an increase of 633 to 75,978. The decreasing boroughs are in order of decrease and beginning with the decrease, and beginning with the highest, Drogheda, Lisburn, Kilkenhighest, Drogheda, Lisburn, Kilkenny, Newry, Galway, Wexford and Limerick. The population of Ireland, which in 1841 was 8,196,597, was diminished in 1901 to 4,704,750. East Belfast has 121,784 inhabitants, 10,386 of the latter being Catholic males, and 12,942 Catholic females. South Belfast—73,427, of whom 4,995 are Catholic males, and 6,816 Catholic females. West Belfast—61,348, of whom 15,606 are Catholic females. whom 4,995 are Catholic males, and 6,816 Catholic females. West Belfast, —61,848, of whom 15,606 are Catholic males, and 19,016 Catholic fe males, and North Belfast, 89,307, of whom 6,626 are Catholic males, and 8,662 Catholic females. Newry, with a population of 13,121, has 4,110 Catholic males, and 4,923 Catholic females; and Derry City has 9,844 Catholic males, and 12,201 Catholic females; in a total population of 39,873. The Protestant Episcopalians are distributed as follows in the constituencies named:—East Belfast, 16,432 males and 17,658 females; South Belfast, 12,997 males and 14,482 females; West Belfast, 6,784 males and 7,414 females; North Belfast, 12,054 males and 15,077 females; Newry, 853 males and 918 females; Porry 3,392 males and 3,865

128 females; and Derry, 310 males and 382 females. The Independents are in a very small minority, except in East Belfast, where they total 1,650 males and 1,833 females; and the same applies to the Baptists, who in East Belfast number 471 males and 500 females.

A CATHOLIC WRITER. - Teresa

clip this paragraph :clip this paragraph:—
"The greedy world is not blind to the kingdom of the heart and it is less blind to the kingdom of the mind; it may not be able to understand the motives which shape his life, but it gives its honor and its respect to the man whose holiest thoughts turn to the dear old-fashioned mother, and to the old garden with the pinks and larkspur and

this heading the American "Messen-

useful advice. It says:

No work is perfect without patience; hence to be efficacious prayer requires it as an essential condition. When the late Father Bridgett, C.S. S.R., began his agitation for a change in the Coronation Oath, about five years ago, who would dare have predicted that we should live to witness a universal sentiment against the offensive clauses of the Oath, even on the part of the royal person who felt forced to take it? Who could have expected a few years ago that the Presbyterian of this country would make public admisago that the Presbyterian of this country would make public admission of the erroneous articles of its confession about predestination, freewill, and the old superstition that the Pope is anti-Christ. These two facts prove that the prayer of the Holy Father, and our prayers in union with him, for the union of Christendom, for which we have been waiting so patiently are not in vain young people, reared with great sacrifices in our excellent parochial
schools, often lose all interest in
their Mother Church when they have
scarcely left school, is it not the
fault of our own carelessness and indifference, especially towards our
Church papers and juvenile press?
What would we think of an army
that draws upon its enemy's resources for its own existence? And
yot this is precisely what we are
doing. It is suicide, though slow. In
this direction our a ___ost peremptory."

pure sources, that we get it from
poisonous shells, or obtain it in a
manner which is inimical to our interests. Our self-preservation, our
terests, Our self-preservation, our
therefore, also have papers, which
be untrue to ourselves. We must,
therefore, also have papers, which
olic spirit, in the spirit of the highest, of eternal truth, papers which
truth and nothing but the truth." as
is required of witnesses in court.
WLSTER.
Inhabited __18,663 __20,668
ULSTER.
Inhabited __18,663 __20,668
ULSTER.
Inhabited __18,663 __20,668
ULSTER.
Inhabited __332,106, 326,517 est, of eternal truth, papers which report but "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," as is required of witnesses in court. Where the secular press does this it is good; but is it not generally the truth which the ordinary daily paper lacks, but where the lies come from we are told in the words of Holy Writ: "The devil is the father of lies." There are — it is true — quite a number of good papers outside of the Church, but the danger is there and a German adage says: In regard to the dangers that arise

In regard to the dangers that arise from having only the secular press to depend on, the speaker said — "No matter what one is in life, or what one does, we need the papers. We may be ever so faithful as Catholics, we cannot separate ourselves from our fellow-men in our social, or political or business life. side of the Church, but the danger t is there and a German adage says:
Who subjects himself to danger una necessarily, perishes therein. To do so is sin. For our worldly associations, too, we need papers which are subject to the Church. That obviates the danger." or political or business life. We mus know what is going on in the world upon all these fields, otherwise we cannot further our interests. We therefore, also need the secular daily press. But it is not at all necessary that we draw what we need from im-

Inhabited Uninhabited Building 955 1,249 CONNAUGHT.

DUBLIN.-From a table relating

The population of the Parliament-The population of the Parliament-ary borough of College Green is 74,385, against 67,923 in 1891; the Harbor Division, 76,257, against 71,530; Stephen's Green Division, 66,608, against 65,652; and St. Pat-rick's, 69,078, against 64,611. The population of the city is com-prised of 248,701 Catholics, 78,921 Protestants, 7,538, Prespotarians

Protestants, 7,538 Presbyterians, 4,464 Methodists, 2,119 Jews, all

Gecreases in constituencies were in East Cavan, West Waterford, South Armagh, South Monaghan, South Tyrone, and South Sligo, where the rate was from 13 to 14 per cent. The decrease in the following was between 12 and 13 per cent.:—North Longford, South Meath, North Cork. South Cork, East Waterford, West. 229 Protestant, 220 Methodists, 72 others, 10.

36 Methodists, 72 others, 10.

36 Methodists, 72 others, 10.

37 Silgo—75.194 Catholics, 6,362 Protestants, 648 Presbyterians, 529 between 12 and 13 per cent.—North between 12 and 13 per cent.—North lough of the contestants, 648 Presbyterians, 529 between 12 and 13 per cent.—North lough of the contestants, 648 Presbyterians, 529 between 12 and 13 per cent.—North lough of the contestant of the

crease was in the Parliamentary Borough of Belfast, where it was no less than 27.8 per cent. Derry being next with 20.8 per cent. The greatest percentage of decrease was in Drogheda, viz., 6.9; Lisburn being next with 6.5.

FAMILIES—The number of families in Ireland in 1901 is returned at 910.508, being a decrease of 21.605 as compared with 1891, and the average number of members in each family is given at 4.7, as against 5.0.

HOUSES.—The following figures

Family F

IRISH MYTHS.

A very interesting lecture on "The Basis of Irish Myths" was given recently by Dr. Sigerson, at Dublu. The Irish are a very mythopeetis people, the lecturer said, and the belief in the supernatural was very strong in them. The doctor said that he believed earthquakes have a great deal to say in establishing many of the legends which existed. There is no doubt that in ancient times Ireland suffered much from seismical disturbances, and about the time of St. Patrick this was particularly the case. The prolonged belowings, or the tossing of lakes, which were ascribed to the roaring and struggling of a great beast in

which were ascribed to the roaring and struggling of a great beast in their depths, were undoubtedly due to earthquakes. The legend of the rushing up of the waters of Lough Neagh and the drowning of whole cities is beautifully told in verse by Moore, and possibly "the towers beneath them shining" are no poetic fancies, but real stubborn facts.

A Mr. Rollerton, who was present at the lecture, and who proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Sigerson, said that he himself had seen a round tower beneath the waters of Lough Neagh. The mythical Isles of the West, or as they were also called the Isles of the Young, of the Living, or as Hy-Brasail and the Isles of the Blest, were very possibly not the mere mental creations of the poet and the dreamer. It is known that and the dreamer. It is known that so late as the seventeenth century a patent was taken out for one of these islands, and Bristol alone fitted out three search expeditions to discover them. That these islands at one time existed was more than probable the lecturer said, and their mysterious appearance and disapmysterious appearance and disap-pearance was due to the mighty magic of earthquake action

WHAT AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES.
ARE DOING.

Determined to have the most or-Determined to have the most original country home in America,
Mrs. Howard Gould has planned the
erection of a "repliqua" of Kilkenny Castle, which is now being erected for her at Sands Point, on Long
Island Sound. This projected building will be the first mediaeval and
will take two years in its erection.
The site is on a bluff seventy-five
feet above the water. A ravine cuts
it off from the mainland, and an artificial lake will be made in the ravine, thus practically cutting the casine, thus practically cutting the cas tle off from the shore.

Two stone bridges will cross the moat. The carriage road will wind up to the castle, crossing a brook that will run through the garden. In the central court there will be a station for carriages. The rooms of the edifice have been planned in such a way that the three chief apartments on the ground floor, the hall, the library, and reception room, are cut clear through, from the interior. cut clear through, from the interio court to the front of the hous the fashion of the smaller French

the fashion of the smaller French chateaux.

The most original feature of the interior of the house is a large room in one of the wings, which is given up to an "orangerie," where all kinds of trees and shrubs, in tubs, will be kept, to be used in decorating the court in summer and for the ball-room and dining-rooms.

In front of the house, on the terrace, a sort of mediaeval plaza has been arranged by means of awnings, shutters, and doors, which can easily be removed or put in place, according to the weather.

Kilkenny Castle, in Ireland, occupies a commanding position on the

Kilkenny Castle, in Ireland, occupies a commanding position on the summit of a precipice above the River Nore. It was originally built by Strongbow, who was Governor of Ireland in 1173, and it was rebuilt by William le Mareschal, in 1175, and again restored in the past century and transformed into the residence of the Marquis of Ormonde—Irish American.

A BIG TREE.—What is probably the biggest tree in the world has now been discovered. It belongs to the cypress family and was found in Mexico.

tance of the day of our citizens, and year, to mal that occasion old-time pro energies in m

high intellect display, I ma note of and] the patriotis dians. I hav in particular opinion regal dian people t in the Englis dium, it is e ten of a fu censure, that deserved. Th under the sur all other all other if dians have the well as their acteristics. I purpose to some one or tions; and to unqualified prinsincerity an ever, if they we cannot nutither a lack

It would rethan I have with these v Faith, Patrio to me to go almost be tring. These the exemplified in the clergy, the the clergy, the mercial and i agricultural agricultural classes. The Faith are so quitous that for or enumer stands good i otism; and as days of Mgr. last French-the veldts of dence of its dence of its amongst the v

as the sun at

What has le

either a lack ism, of Loyal of Generosity

what has le manner to too perusal of two two most programs. The fi tion of the lat Grace Archbis ond is Dr. Loron "Our Natic Royal Society these two additions and the second sec these two add: they both are, ent kinds-mas possibly have possibly have pieces. From have been so a to the classic seventeenth ce French—either we are tempte thing new can the great orati of the "great." of the "great are so trained perfection am poets and litte that we never same measure our own Frence and writers. I though it may sumption on n broad assertion cere conviction portionately sp more models French than h course, I tak that I am comp turies with six and a couple of thirty-six or the

spoken, not by the educated II to I will vent educated Frence of the form Rouen to from Rouen to french-Canada accent and a fot himself, the partment of French-Canada in accent than the second of the form Rouen to french-Canada in a couple of French-Canada unge of its own I mean, that w tional, of the so such should con said by the his that while a stylists had bee unge of France unge of France unge of France unge of France in the sound in the second in the se

"THE RIDDLE OF THE UNIVERSE."

From an Occasional Correspondent.

day Review" dedicates a whole front page to the glorification of Ernst Haeckel's new work, entitled pleased to style this fresh addition to the infidel literature of the day work of painstaking genius." The reviewer mentions the leading subjects that are treated in the volume, and asserts that thousands of years the intelligence of man has struggled with these problems of the infinite. What then are these problems ? They are :-

"The nature of matter and force e origin of motion, the origin o The nature of matter and roce, the origin of motion, the origin of life, the apparently pre-ordained orderly arrangement of nature, the origin of sensation and consciousness, the foundation of thought and of speech, the question of the freedom of the will."

One would naturally expect from this statement of the case that the 'scientist' Haeckel would enter deeply into the consideration of each and all of these questions. But he simply "brushes them aside," and Beclares that "the one simple and comprehensive enigma"—a funny enigma is that which can be both simple and comprehensive—is "The Proble and comprehensive—is "The Probrem of the problem of t ple and comprehensive—is "The Prob-lem of Substance." We will now quote what the reviewer has to say

"According to Haeckel, the universe or cosmos is eternal, infinite, illimitable. It consists of two attributes, MATTER and ENERGY This dual substance fills infinite space and is in eternal motion. For ever and ever this motion continues ever and ever this motion continues with a periodic change from life to death. All masses are rotating constantly, and while certain ones, sodereal systems or tiny cells, move to their destruction in one part of space, others are springing into new life and development in other parts of the universe.

of the universe.

"It has taken our earth, one little speck in space, more than a hundred million years to develop its present forms of animal life, to say nothing of long periods of cooling that pre-

'Man is only the highest among Man is only the nignest among the vertebrates, which in turn are the highest among animals. His immediate ancestors have been here at least three million years, and he himself since the end of the tertiary vertical.

openion.

"Our mother earth is a mere speck in a sunbeam in the illimitable universe, mand himself is but a tiny grain of protoplasm in the perishgrain of protoplasm in the perism able framework of organic nature,

This is delightfully consoling and comforting! It is pleasant to reflect that each of us is a mere "tetra-pod." To feel that the fossil apepod." To feel that the fossil ape-man of Java is the missing link, the resence of which proves that man a developed monkey, and the mon-ey an undeveloped man, must bring

The New York "Journal's Saturday Review" dedicates a whole front large to the glorification of Ernst Haeckel's new work, entitled "The Riddle of the Universe." It is leasted to style this fresh addition to the infidel literature of the day dians to our fellow-countrymen, as "the man-with-the-windows-on-his-eyes," or "the-man-with-his-head-on-

> Haeckel "proves" that as the Hackel "proves" that as the bones of a monkey and those of a man being the same in number, and generally in formation, it follows that the one must have sprung from the other. He has discovered that the thing we call soul, and the matter that envelopes it, are both one and the same thing. How he reaches such a conclusion he fails to tell us. nor does his science aid in solving the "Problem of Substance." The the "Problem of Substance." The reviewer, above mentioned, surprises us, as we proceed with his appreciation of Haeckel's "marvellous work," It is the very fluest of sarcasm that he exhibits towards the close. He repeats that "this book is a marvellous tribute to the human genius of painstaking investigation;" and then proceeds to say:—

"It is the unimportant opinion of this writer that the man who studies the bones of the monkey and the bones of man, concluding that one is grown from the other, might as well study the books in a library, note the resemblances in the construction and believe that the huge cyclor had naturally developed

"The potato bug, looking at the locomotive of the Empire State Express and at the old primitive locomotive, would conclude, perhaps, that one had evoluted out of the other. It certainly could not imagine that the constructive force in the brain of a man had created both -that the little old-fashioned motive had nothing to do with the modern one, was not its grandfa-ther, but simply the creation of a

Then he tells us that the work is a concentration of accurate mate rial faculties of perception on the great problems of life; it rejects entirely the aid of imagination, the interpretation of facility the late the second spirations of faith, the light shed upon our career here by the beliefs of men throughout the ages. After this statement he calmly adds :-

"Haeckel in his studies is like man walking along the shore of a big sea, industriously examining, analyzing and classifying fireflies as he catches them, but rejecting as unworthy of study the great, flashing lighthouse that looms in the distance.

"He rejects the lighthouse. warnings and its meanings because he cannot reach it, dissect it and *know it."

nee of which proves that man developed monkey, and the month undeveloped man, must bring derable happiness to the human we owe a deep debt of grati-

or put her foot to the ground for six years. She had suffered frightful pain and screamed with agony when dipped in the icy water. She had been bathed six successive days, and after the procession had passed that afternoon had called out that she was cured. I said to the medical student, 'What do you know about this?' He said he had seen the knee a bandaged at 12 o'clock that day. It was swollen badly and had twenty-leight running sores. I told him I must see that girl. The pilgrims were mobbling the purification room, to which she had been taken, to see or touch her, and the attendants were doing their best to keep them out and get them away. My medical guide with true New York sagacity called out, 'The distinguished Mr. Chauncey Depew wants to see the patient.' Instantly a way was cleared, and in a few minutes I was inside. The girl was not there, having been carried home to escape the crowd. There was an English doctor and I appealed to him. He said he had dressed the leg at noon; it was swollen and incurable; he had cut the bandages off a half hour before and the leg was healed and the girl could walk, and he showed me the cut bandage. It was about two feet long and had been slit with a

INTEMPERANCE IN EUROPE

developing a more than ordinary interest among the thinking people on the continent of Europe. It is certainly remarkably that within a few tainly remarkably that within a few years this question should have forg-ed its way to the very forefront of public questions. We have been ac-customed to think of the European people as using and not abusing in-toxicating drinks, but the wave of drunkenness that has been passing over the English-speaking countries is widening out the circle of its inis widening out the circle of its influence until its effects have been felt fluence until its effects have been felt over France, Holland, Austria, Russia, and Italy. The devastation that has been wrought has set the scientific men searching for cause and remedy. It has awakened churchmen to a most vigorous crusade in order to stay its dreadful effects. It has aroused medical men to investing the second medical men to the second men to the second medical men to the second medical men to the second men to the second medical men to the second men has aroused medical men to invest igate the baneful effects of alcohol.

The reports have just reached The reports have just reached us of the gathering of an Anti-Alcoholic Congress at Vienna. It aroused such interest that the vast hall of the Society of Music was crowded, and the reading of reports and the carrying on of discussions and debates held the throngs until far into the night. There were among the the night. There were among the delegates many of the most celebrated scientific and medical men of Eu

gress the French Army physical described the measures taken by the military authorities in France combat alcoholism in the ar in the army They submitted statistics to prov They submitted statistics to prove the alarming increase of drunkenfless within the last few years among the soldiers. Whether it was the increasing popularity of the stronger form of alcoholics or the weakening of the muscular fibre and the development of the nervous organization of the men or both comganization of the men, or both com-bined, that was the real cause of the prevalence of intoxication, they

bined, that was the real cause of the prevalence of intoxication, they were not able to say.

In any case they found the facts as stated, and it was absolutely necessary, if the vigor of the soldiery would be preserved, that something should be done to resist the onward march of alcoholism among the soldiers. Dr. Rudler said that he himself had delivered lectures to his diwere not able to say.

In any case they found the facts as stated, and it was absolutely necessary, if the vigor of the soldiery would be preserved, that something should be done to resist the onward march of alcoholism among the sodidiers. Dr. Rudler said that he himself had delivered lectures to his division which were attended by 1,300 soldiers. The officers were all interested, and enforced such measures that in their judgment would encourage abstinence among the men. His contention was that the army should be considered the school of the nation inasimuch as France claimed some of the best years of the life of the young men, and during these years the young men, and during these years the young men were subjected to influences that might make or mat their after career as citizens of the Republic. The officers of the rest of a Sunday, used timorously to ask his way to some streat and according to the deal effort to awaken the minds of the mass banished to his estate, and when talented young students, in the ideal effort to awaken the minds of the Russian people, made use of their holidays to teach Russian peases and all the depravity connected with the de their after career as citizens of the Republic. The officers did right when they set themselves against the drinking habit, and enforced such moral and sanitary measures as were calculated to save the young con-script from the blighting effects o the drink habit.

An Austrian military doctor said that hard drinking was not so much the custom in the Austrian army as in the French. Still it was sufficiently prevalent to cause alarm and to arouse the authorities to a sense of danger that might come upon the nation if the taste for alcoholics developed among the soldiery. It appeared from the speeches of the other military doctors that in the Austrian army brandy as a restorative during field exercises had been abolished, and the sale of milk in the barracks is steadily increasing. An Austrian military doctor said the barracks is steadily increasing They all agreed that the Britisl They all agreed that the British army, with a temperance society of 25,000 members, was in advance of every other. They recognized, however, the fact that the very existence of a temperance movement that included so many total abstainers is abundant evidence of the provalence of a terrible swil in past times. For with their sentiment about the use of wine and beer they realized very well that it was the recognition of a truly deplorable state of affairs that alone could compel abandonment on the part of some of the use of stimulants in order that others might be brought within the limits of moderation.

There was no discussion of the

of moderation.

There was no discussion of the state of affairs in the American army, probably because the question of "Canteen or no canteen" had not come to their knowledge. Undoubtedly this question has entered into an acute stage with us, and many of the most experienced publicists have openly declared in favor of the Canteen, so that the

The anti-alcoholic movement is drinking of the soldiers may be eveloping a more than ordinary interest among the thinking people on the continuous of Furope. It is con-

A Russian lady read a report of M. Dimitri Borodini, a St. Peters-burg delegate, on the brandy mono-poly by the Government. His con-tention was that drunkenness is increasing among the Russian peasantry, and because it does increase the Government is benefited in a financial way. During the last two years 350,000,000 rubles were returned 350,000,000 rubles were returned from this one source into the Government's exchequer. Is it right, he asked, that the Government should fatten on the depravity of the peo-ple? Will it in the end serve the best interests of the country if the state acquires wealth and the people cay? It was evident to all that the cay? It was evident to all that the monopoly has had a demoralizing effect, for it paralyzed all efforts in church or state to prevent the spread of intemperance. Every head of the population contributed 2½ rubles to make up the Governments' revenues from the monopoly, and the retice from the monopoly, and the nation was poisoning itself to pay this con-tribution, and because of the intribution, and because of the in crease of drunkenness the people be came less able to meet the demands They worked less on account of tincreased hours of dissipation, a they were less able to meet the mand for more work on account broken health and decreased vitality. The Government stultified itself when it paid 3,000,000 rubles a year to promote the cause of temperance, and accepted 170,000,000 rubles a year as the price of drunk-

M. Gregorovici, a Russian student of medicine, put the matter in a nut-shell when he foretold the most direful results as the result of the Government usurping not only the monopoly whereby drunkenness was monopoly whereby drunkenness was fostered among the people, but arrogating to itself the right of teaching the nation to become temperate. When Count Tolstoi set about working against drunkenness and all the deavents constitutions to the count Tolstoi set. Russia might, with a great deal of profit to itself, study and adopt the methods that prevail in Austrian territory that lies contiguous to the Russian frontier. In this territory many temperance societies have been founded lately, and there has been instituted by the peasantry in many villages a custom of "burying the villages a custom of "burying the brandy cask." It has been surround-

villages a custom of "burying the brandy cask." It has been surrounded with religious ceremonial and been given a sanction by the authorities in Church and State. The people gather at stated times and, taking a miniature cask emblematic of the drinking habit, they carry it out into an open field where a hole had been dug in the ground, and with music and religious ceremony they bury the cask in the earth, and raise a mound over it and put a cross on the top and an inscription which runs thus: "To remind us for all time that we have promised not to drink again and have vowed our lives to total abstinence." The priest gave the final blessing.

With these and many other discussions the Congress held the interest of the delegates for many days. It is significant of an awkening interest in the ways and means for the suppression of drunkenness all over Europe. In this cause America has led for many years. A public sentiment has been created here which is very far in advance of anything that exists on the other side of the water. They are, however, learning many things from us, and not the least of these things is the way in which we have vigorously assailed the drink habit.—Rev. A. P. Doyle, in Temperance Truth.

CONVENT AND COLLEGE.

in Temperance Truth.

we have on many occasions com-pared the college-bred woman with the convent-bred woman. We con-fess to a slight prejudice in favor of the latter. But we do not think the prejudice is strong enough to warp our judgment. A college professor,

Professor Clark, of the Northwestern University, in a talk to his class last Thursday said: "Modern woman is scarcely the equal of her mother or grandmother. The collegebred woman generally proves a failure as the manager of a household, and is unable to fill the domestic requirements, presessary to make hour, and is unable to fill the domestic requirements necessary to make home an abode of comfort. Young men who are looking for wives among college-bred women ofto-day are on the wrong track. If you ever do get one, God help you."—Western Watchman.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY.

While we scan the pages of mis sionary publications for accounts of the progress that the Church has been making in far off, and frequentsemi-civilized lands, we scarcely ever dream of inquiring into the more wonderful advancement of the Catholic cause in the great Protestant centres of the Christian world. London, that great Babel of modern ages, is the vastest field of Catholic missionary activity that we could study. One of the most interesting, and highly instructive works on this and nighly instructive works on this subject, that has appeared for some years, is "Fifty Years of Catholic Life and Social Progress,"—a work which deals with the development of the Catholic Church in England—by an Irish Catholic Barrister and eminent "litterateur," Mr. Percy Fitzgerald.

Fitzgerald is a native of the County Louth, where he was born in 1834. For a time he sat in Parliament for an Irish constituency; he had been long Crown Prosecutor on the Northeastern circuit. At last he the Northeastern circuit. At last he gave up the legal profession, as far as the active practice of the law is concerned, and entered in London, upon a literary career. He has been a most prolific writer, in almost every branch, being now the author of about two hundred volumes. Possibly this last work is one of his most important. A few extracts from the first volume will give ourreaders a fair idea of the great proreaders a fair idea of the great pro-gress that the Church has made in London since the middle of the 19th century. Mr. Fitzgerald writes thus:

century. Mr. Fitzgerald writes thus:

"The wonderful progress of the
Catholic Church in England during
the past fifty years might best be
appreciated by some octogenarian
long buried in the country, whose
memory goes back to the time when
the Church was, as it were, in the
desert. One significant little incident
might strike him when on journey. desert. One significant little incident might strike him when, on journeying to the extremity of the Brompton road, he would find his omnibus halt, and the conductor call out, 'The Oratory.' Entering the spacious stately fane, he would note a crowd of admiring sightseers promenading round, gazing at its altars, statues, and choice marbles—much as the round, gazing at its altars, statues, and choice marbles— much as the English are wont to do in the Madeleine at Paris. Or, if it be a festival day, our octogenarian would find it, cathedral-like, crowded to the doors, splendid rites going on at the Grand Altar, the air filled with strains from organ and fullest or-chestra, processions on a grand strains from organ and fullest or-chestra, processions on a grand scale, while amongst the gazing throng he will be told that a large section is Protestant. He will won-der exceedingly at these things, re-calling what he has spen in his youth, 'tis sixty years singe.' They youth, 'tis sixty years since.' Then, the Catholic stranger, coming to town and finding himself in the de-

Again we might quote the contrast

Again we might quote the contrast described between the garb of the old-time priests and that of the priests of our day. He says —
"Most will have forgotten the unobtrugive guise in which the clergy then went about in public—an ordinary black frock coat, a high black stock like a soldier's with 'gills,' as they were called, with the prevailing 'mutton-chop' whiskers. There was, indeed, a sort of collegiate air in this costume, usually ill-made and was, indeed, a sort of collegiate air in this costume, usually ill-made and ill-fitting, and little that was ecclesiastical. The priest was always styled Mr.,' the term 'Father' being used by the poorer classes, who were mainly Irish. The priest dressed like the parson as now, oddly enough, the parson dresses as the priest. But with the Oxford movement came a change, and it was felt to be proper that his guise should distinguish the man and his doctrines. Hence the appearance of the collarless coat."

coat."

Still more remarkable are contrasts in the manners and habits of the Catholics of England. Throughout the whole work it is easy to trace the growth of the Church, the expanding of the Faith, the coming forth, as it were from the "house of bondage," the casting off of that mantle of secrecy which penal and anti-Catholic legislation rendered a necessity.

anti-Catholic legislation rendered a necessity.

Some of Mr. Fitzgerald's personal recollections are most highly interesting. Dealing with the subject of mixed marriages, we might quote the following as an example:—

"I myself furnish a curious example of the easy-going terms on which the mixed marriage was performed some 30 years ago. I was married at an hotel to a Protestant lady, the parson first performing the ceremony in full canonicals, then withdrawing to give place to the Catholic priest, also in his canonicals,

who was my old friend, the Rev. Dr. Russell, of Maynooth. This took place with the fullest ecclesiastical sanction. I may be pardoned for saving that the privilege was accorded from perfect confidence in my own staunchness, and in anticipation of the result that followed. It was of necessity that the priest should come second, as it was then a felony for a priest to marry a Protestant to a Catholic."

Again we have this little anecdote to a Catholic."

Again we have this little anecdote of the late Cardinal Manning:—

"Once when he was preaching in the little church at Palace street, his eye fell upon me, and presently from his lips came some things which I seemed to recognize—some reflections on the Mass which I had made in a little book which he had been good enough to praise. He went on and on until he had given the substance of nigh the whole passage.

and on until be had given the substance of nigh the whole passage. Later on speaking to him about it, he gave a pleasant laugh. 'Ah, well,' said he, 'I saw you there, and thought I would give you a little surprise.' How good-natured and how condescending was this."

On the whole, this work is a very serviceable and important addition to the Catholic literature of England, and a fitting termination to such a long and successful literary career as that of its author.

A PASTOR'S SACRIFICE.

The people of St. Thomas Aquina parish have feared for some that the superstructure of their proposed church could not be erected over the basement in which they now worship, says the " Catholic Standard and Times" of Philadelphia. Several years ago this foundation structure, which to the casual observer appears to be quite a and imposing piece of masonry observer appears to be quite a solid and imposing piece of masonry, was condemned by the building inspect-ors. No definite announcement was made at that time as to the particu-lar faults of construction, but it was pretty well understood that all or a greater part at least of the stone work would have to be torn down and rebuilt before the erection of the superstructure could be consi

The rector, Rev. Michael J. Law The rector, Rev. Michael J. Law-ler, made a statement at the 9.45 o'clock Mass last Sunday, which, while it dispelled any hope that may have been entertained of saving any part of the foundation, was elo-quent of promise for the future. Fa-ther Lawler's address was the out-mouring of a full heart which visibly pouring of a full heart which visibly affected his hearers and which at times choked his own voice.

"I want to talk to you to-day." said the reverend rector, "about our basement. I want to explain to you just what the trouble is there, and to offer some remedy for it. For a long time we could not determine just what the fault was, but I think we have discovered it now. It might be summed up in two words: 'Bad mortar.' want to talk to you to-day." the reverend rector, "about our

mortar. When the excavation for the foundation was being made the builder assured me that the gravel which was being taken out was quite as fit to be used in making mortar as any that we might buy. So, upon his assurance, we agreed that he should use it. Now, that was a great mistake, as we have found to our cost. When the task was finished it was passed upon by experts and was pronounced to be a fine piece of mason work. Accord-When the excavation for fine piece of mason work. Accordingly, after waiting a reasonable time to assure ourselves that everything was all right, we paid the mason's bills, amounting to about \$8,000. Some time after that, as you know, the building inspectors know, the building inspectors con-demned the work. After much in-vestigating we have found that the fault is in the mortar. You can pick it out and crumble it between your fingers like dust. All our work there-fore, goes for nothing. "Now, while I do not hold myself personally responsible for this cal-amity, I will tell, you what I pro-pose to do. I have some little pro-

pose to do. I have some little pro-rty, and it is all I have, amount-ing to \$10,000 in value. In my will rtv. and it is all I have, amounting to \$10,000 in value. In my will I had provided to have a trust fund established with this, that the interest might be app,ied for the purpose of buying school books for poor pupils of St. Thomas' parochial school. That has been my hobby, but I will have to give it up now. This money is invested in real estate. I propose to take the deeds for these houses and make them over to His Grace Archishop Ryan, that the money may be used to pay for the work of tearing down and rebuilding our basement. You have paid for this work one; I could not ask you to pay for it again. My money may not meet all the expense, but I believe it will, and to further help, you may have my salary for the next two years, if I am spared that long, and that will be \$1.600 more.

"All I ask," Father Lawler concluded, with much feeling, which was shared by the majority of his hearers, "is that you take care of me if I should get sick or anything should happen to me."

AMERICAN COLLEGE, ROME. -

A despatch says that Mgr. Kennedy has been named as rector of the American College in Rome. The Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Kennedy is the disciplinarian and professor of dogmatic thearian and professor of dogmatic the-ology and Latin in the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook, near Philadelphia. He is forty-three years old, and made his theological studies in the college of which he now becomes rector. He is widely known as an eloquent and erudite preacher.

DIOCESE OF SYDNEY. - Among the appointments of bishops for new sees which were recently made, the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Michael Kelly was chosen as Coadjutor-Bishop to the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney in Australia.

SLANDERS ABOUT LOURDES REFUTED

The "Trained Nurse and Hospital | coming to Lourdes Review" recently published the following typical slander about Lourdes, the famous French shrine :

Thirty thousand patients are sometimes gathered together in one week. They are herded like cattle on the railroad at Lourdes. They lie secon mostly on the hospital floor. . . . three and no medical treatment is al-

and callings, who accompany the pil-grims as a penance for their sins. Many Catholic sisterhoods are repre-

sented in the travelling cortege.

Few are trained, and their ministrations to these, the worst cases that Europe can show, are kind but amatomich." In reply a correspondent of the International Catholic Truth Society states first that there is in:Lourdes

states first that there is in Lourdes a finely-equipped modern hospital, where not only are the sick carefully nursed by the experienced sisters in charge, but where expert physicians are in constant attendance. A patient seriously ill is not even allowed to be taken to the grotto without permission of the doctor attending him.

The only time in the year when there is a vast crowd at Lourdes is on the occasion of the national pilgrimage which comes from Paris just

on the occasion of the national pil-grimage which comes from Paris just before the 15th of August, that be-ing one of the principal feasts of our Lady. Fifty thousand people some-times assemble, but only a small pro-portion of these are sick persons. It is incredible that so many as 30,000 sick could ever be found in a pil-grimage of 50,000, when not more than fifty all told accompanied a pil-grimage of 10,000 which I saw at Lourdes a few weeks before the arri-val of the national pilgrimage.

There is a prevalent idea that "cures" are reported by the authorlities at Lourdes on very slight grounds and that temporary relief from pain brought about by hysterical excitement is put down as a miracle. Any observant visitor will see on his right as he approaches the grotte a gray stone building marked "Bureau des Constalations." I walked in there one afternoon and was courteously received by the English physician in charge. He showed me a book in which the record of those cured is kept. The "bureau" before pronouncing on any case requires a written diagnosis from the physician prescribing for the patient before his

coming to Lourdes. It requires a thorough examination by resident physicians after the alleged cure, this to be supplemented by a written statement from the patient's own physician after his return home. Furthermore, the person cured must return to Lourdes and undergo a second examination at the end of second examination at the end and no medical treatment is allowed them, for have they not come to be cured by a miracle? They are left unwashed, unattended and uncared for, save for the spasmodic voluntary service of all sorts of untarined 'hospitallers' as they are called, men and women of all trades. three or six months. After these test

As to the sick being left "unwashed, unattended and uncared for," there are resident in Lourdes, besides the sisters in charge of the hospital, a number of ladies who devote their lives to the care of invalid pilgrims. One of them whom I knew well, an American lady, sister to a former consul to Bordeaux, has spent two years in hospital work and one year at the baths. She told me that three ladies are allowed in attendance at each of the women's bathing rooms. The patient, after being wrapped in a bath robe, is imattendance at each of the women's bathing rooms. The patient, after being wrapped in a bath robe, is immersed in an ordinary bath tub full of water from the miraculous spring. At the end of fifteen seconds the patient is lifted out. The water is very cold, but my friend said she had never known or heard of a case where a patient was made worse by the immersion, and she had, herself seen several instantaneous cures durseen several instantaneous cures during the bath.

The writer quotes the following letter of Chauncey M. Depew, published after a visit to the shrine a

few years ago :

"Being near Lourdes, in the Pyreness, I paid a visit to the shrine... As I was crossing the plaza I heard my name called from one of the dispensing wagons. It was occupied by a lady and was drawn by her son, a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. Both had recognized me, having heard me speak in New York. She said the doctors at home had told her that science and skill could do nothing more for her and that she must make herself as comfortable as possible until the end, which was only a few, months off. So she had come to Lourdes with faith and hope. I asked her the grounds of her hopes and she said: 'Why, a miracle was performed this atternoon before your eyes. Did you not see it? That was the cause of the great (xcitement.' This was her story. A young girl who was staying at the same hotel as she did had been unable to walk

riend, the Rev. Dr.
coth. This took
ullest ecclesiastical
be pardoned for
privilege was act confidence in my
and in anticipation
followed. It was
the priest should
was then a felony
tarry a Protestant

this little anecdote

this little anecdote al Manning:—

was preaching in at Palace street, me, and presently some trings which guize—some reflection which I had made which he had been raise. He went on ad given the sub-

raise. He went on ad given the sub-

ad given the sube whole passage,
to him about it,
t laugh. 'Ah, well,'
you there, and
give you a little
good-natured and
was this."
ils work is a very
mportant addition
terature of Engg termination to
successful literary
its author.

SACRIFICE.

. Thomas Aquina

for some time

cture of their pro-

d not be erected in which they

the "Catholic

imes" of Philadel-

rs ago this found-hich to the casual

o be quite a solid e of masonry, was building inspect-

as to the particu-truction, but it inderstood that all

perore the erection are could be consi-

Michael J. Law-nent at the 9.45 Sunday, which.

Sunday, which, my hope that may ned of saving any ation, was elo-or the future. Fa-

ess was the out-eart which visibly

s and which at

s and which at wn voice.

to you to-day."
ector, "about our to explain to you uble is there, and dy for it. For a uld not determine was, but I think it now. It might two words: 'Bad

vation for the being made the that the gravel taken out was used in making it we might buy ance, we agreed to it. Now, that ke, as we have When the task passed upon by onounced to be a work. Accorder a reasonable

selves that everywe paid the maing to about \$8,ter that, as vou
inspectors conAfter much ine found that the
tar. You can pick
it between your
ill our work thereing.
one hold myself
ible for this calyou what I proa some little pro-

some little pro-

. In my will

value. In my will have a trust fund is, that the inp, ied for the purpolicies of poor mas' parochial been my hobby, give it up now, sted in real espotake the deeds drake the deeds drake the deeds drake them over sixpo parochial will be the state of the pay for grown and resent. You have once; I could not rit again. My set all the exelicity and the state of the pay for grown and the state of the pay for grown and that will be the pay for the pay for grown and that will be the pay for grown a trust of the pay for grown and that will be the pay for the pay for

her Lawler con-celing, which was writy of his hear-ake care of me if anything should

LEGE, ROME. -

at Mgr. Kennedy

rector of the Am-

me. The Rev_Dr.
v is the disciplinof dogmatic thethe Theological
harles Borromeo,
illadelphia, He is
ld, and made his
in the college of
mes rector. He is
n eloquent and

DNEY — Among f bishops for new cently made, the half Kelly was or-Bishop to the p of Sydney in

FRENCH-CANADIAN PATRIOTISM.

A REVIEW BY "CRUX."

As we are within measurable distance of the annual celebration of the St. Jean Baptiste, the national day of our French-Canadian fellow-citizens, and as it is proposed, this year, to make a new departure on that occasion and, leaving aside the old-time procession, concentrate all energies in making the day one of high intellectual circumstance and display. I may be pardoned if I take note of and publish something about the patriotism of the French-Canadian people that we occasionally find in the English press; there is no medium, it is either all praise, too often of a fulsome kind, or else all censure, that is as unfair as it is undeserved. There is nothing perfect deserved. There is nothing perfect under the sun, and in common with all other races, the French-Canaall other races, the French-Canadians have their shortcomings, as well as their fine qualities and characteristics. It can serve no good purpose to constantly harp upon some one or other of these imperfections; and to pour out a torrent of unqualified praise savors too much of insincerity and time-serving. However, if they have faults decidedly we cannot number amongst them ever, if they have faults decidedly we cannot number amongst them either a lack of Faith, of Patriotof Loyalty, of Hospitality, or

It would require far more space than I have at my disposal to deal with these various characteristics. Faith, Patriotism and Loyalty seem to me to go hand in hand, and can almost be treated under one heading. These three qualities we find exemplified in every grade of society; the clergy, the professions, the commercial and industrial worlds, the agricultural and the laboring classes. The evidences of that Faith are so numerous and so ubiquitous that it is needless to search for or enumerate them. The same stands good in the matter of Patriotism; and as to Loyalty, from the days of Mgr. Briand to those of the last French-Canadian buried upon the veldts of South Africa, the evidence of its disinterested presence amonfst the whole race, is as clear as the sun at noon day of a cloud-less shy the sun at noon day of a cloud-

on "Our National Faith," before the Royal Society at Ottawa. I styled these two addresses — for addresses they both are, though of very different kinds—masterly efforts; I should possibly have called them masterpieces. From our college days we have been so accustomed to go back to the classic productions of the seventeenth century for models of French—either prose or verse— that we are tempted to imagine that nothing new can be produced to equal we are tempted to imagine that nothing new can be produced to equal the great orations and great poems of the "great century." Again, we are so trained to seek examples of perfection amongst the orators, poets and litterateurs of old France, that we never think of applying the same measure to the productions of our own French-Canadian speakers and writers. In this we err; and, though it may be considered presumption on my part to make the

As the best and purest English is spoken, not by the Londoner, but by the deducated Irishman from Dublin: so I will venture to say that the educated French-Canadian speaks a purer French than the Parisian, or than any of the old France people-from Rouen to Marseilles. If our French-Canadian "habitant" has an accent and a form of speech peculiar to himself, the peasants of every department of France have their particular "patois," which, in many cases, are more pronounced and less French than that of the Canadian. In fact, I would not be surprised if in a couple of generations hence. French-Canada would possess a language of its own—a French language I mean, that would be entirely national, of the soil, Canadian. And, if such should come to pass, it will be said by the historian of that day, that while a Bable of conflicting stylists had been tearing the language of France into shreds, while a handful of "immortals" had been putting forth every effort to preserve and perpetuate the glories of the tongue, and while provincialisms were multiplying and invading the domain of legitimate letters, in Canada a number of eminent educationalists, litterateurs, orators, poets, historians, novelists, and "chroniquers" had laid the basis—large and solid—of a permanent and glorious language, destined to rival in its prolific production of masterpieces, the language that still embalms the soaring thoughts of a Bossuet or a Racine. And, each in his own sphere, prominent amongst those builders of a national literature, must be ranked the names of Bruchesi and Frechette.

Why do I call it a "tour-de-force?"
Because Mgr. Bruchesi was, and had been for some time travelling on his pastoral visitations, speaking to various congregations once, sometimes twice each day! because, he had, within a short space of time, pronounced almost a dozen funeral sermons—no two under like circumstances—for example, over Mgr. La. stances-for example, over Mgr. Lafleche, of Three Rivers, the pastor of Lachine, the pastor of St. Joseph's, in Montreal, and only the other day, the late lamented Abbe Verau, What has led me in a particular manner to touch this subject, is the perusal of two masterly efforts from two most prominent French-Canadians. The first is the funeral oradions. The first is the funeral oradion of the late Mgr. Moreau, by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi; the second is Dr. Louis Frechette's address, on "Our National Faith," before the Royal Society at Ottawa. I styled

In the case of Dr. Frechette's address before the Royal Society, it is different. It must have been carefully prepared, each sentence well weighed, and each idea studiously set in the mosaic of his composition. Yet, it is nonetheless a marvellous production, a wonderful gathering together of great sentiments couched in crystal words. Would that every line of that admirable expression of Faith, Patriotism and Loyalty could be stereotyped upon the hearts of all Canadians—irrespective of race or creed. There is a ring of hopefulness about it that is as refreshing as the balmy air of these June mornings. fully prepared, each sentence well

effort!

"Chatterton styled 'society a vessel in movement.' The kings, the statesmen, the merchants, the learned in every branch of science, are under the flag, at the helm, at the under the hag, at the helm, at the compas. These grasp the cordage to climb the masts and to spread the sails, those others load the cannons—all are of the crew. Not one is useless on board that grand vessel. The poet, for his part, seeksamongst the stars the track that the finger of God has traced for us."

I have strained my allowance of space for this week; but I feel that the subject, and the occasion, justify me in an extra effort. If the many addresses that are to be delivered on the 24th June instant, are in accord with the character of the two just mentioned, the St. Jean Baptiste celebration of 1901 will certainly create an impetus that will deserve to be accentuated in the annals of Canadian history.

A PRIEST AVERTS A RIOT.

On May 26, says the "Catholic Universe," of Cleveland, from St. Patrick's Church, Erie, occurred the funeral of the late William Harrington. The services were conducted by Rev. Peter Cauley, assisted by Revs. Joseph and Stephen Cauley.

Mr. Harrington met his death in a most tragic manner on Wednesday of last week. The freight handlers at the Anchor Line Docks in this city have been on strike ever since the opening of the season. The company this year introduced the contract system, and the contract was let to

Messrs. Kane and Coyle, the former a life-long resident of this city and fellow-employee with the freight handlers. Mr. Coyle recently came to Erie. The contractors made several attempts to bring workmen here from outside, but each time a gang of men was imported, the strikers were successful in inducing them to return. They were usually escorted out of town with a band and a large turnout of union men.

majestic heights to which French-Canadian sentiment and expression have attained. While I would not look refuge in flight and succeeded that are a comparison between Flechier and Lally Tolendal, yet I may point to both to illustrate how French was spoken in their day.

Did I say that Mgr. Bruchesi's funeral oration over Mgr. Moreau was a masterly effort? It was more; it was, under the circumstances, a most river examples in the annals of our country. A style pure, elegant. It careful; a form in accord with the acknowledged rules of rhetoric; a spirit at once depressed and exalted, saddened by the loss sustained, buoyed up with a knowledge of the crown won, and a confidence in the prelate called upon to "take up the mantle of the departed Elias;" touching the minor keys of grief, until the strings of every heart are made to vibrate in sympathy with the ocasion; rising into the more elevated atmosphere of supernatural trust and hope; treading, at times, the very peaks of sublimity, then gradually descending the slopes of sentiment to walk the familiar pathways of genuine simplicity, where the mass of the people congregate—such the furneral oration over the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe.

Mynd de Leall it a "tound forces" in a comparison over the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe.

the officers, said afterwards that Fareading, at times, of sublimity, then in the familiar pathsimplicity, where ecople congregate—oration over the acinthe.

The function of a grand labor union demonstration. All the unions turned out, and in a petting rain storm patiently waited outside the church, which was filled to the doors, until the services were over. Father Cauley preached an eloquent and most sympathetic sermon quent and most sympathetic sermon. quent and most sympathetic sermon on "Forbearance and Patience." The sermon had a good effect upon the turbulent spirits of the union men. and was largely commented upon by all classes. The funeral was the largest ever held in this city.

Mr. Kane has been held for trial at the September term of quarter ses-sion

A REMARKABLE CONVERSION

An account of the following won-derful reclamation is given in the "Messenger of the Sacred Heart": A man had for years neglected all his religious duties, and becoming his religious duties, and becoming more and more addicted to indulgence in liquor, and finally reached a pitiable physical and mental state. As the fruit of many prayers he realized the disgrace and danger of his life, and felt that only through the Church could he hope to reform. Encouraged by everyone he approached the sacraments, and with the advice and sympathy of the priests he seemed to recover for a time, only to fall back repeatedly. In spite of his apparent good intention, his frequent and course, II take into consideration that I am comparing a couple of commodels of precent than has the old land. Of course, II take into consideration that I am comparing a couple of control to that I am comparing a couple of control that I am is Sacred Heart, each in an individual manner, and all by means of Masses and a family prayer every evening to the Blessed Virgin. A promise was made to have several Masses offered for the souls in Purgatory in thanksgiving if the favor of his reform was granted. In a short time he gave evidence of stronger resolution in resisting temptation, attended to his religious duties in an exemplary manner, and as every day marked an improvement, his family began the Masses of thanksgiving and in gratitude wrote on paper a prayer of thanksgiving to the Sacred Heart of Jesus and to His Immaculate Mother, promising if at the end of a year he was still doing well, to publish the favor in the "Messenger." The time is past and he is now himself the most devout member of the family, engaging all his free time in good works. He has induced many to approach the sacraments, and his life seems to increase in virtue. Abstaining totally from liquor, he is now a good exember to receive the sacrament of the staining totally from liquor, he is now a good exemple for others. staining totally from liquor, he is now a good example for others. As a devout client of the Sacred Heart he best testifies to the grace of

COSTLY VESTMENTS.

prayer in the League.

The New York "Sun" is the au-

thority for the following :-In St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, there are vestments valued at a half million dollars. The collection is the finest in any cathedral in America, and compares very favorably with the vestments in many famous cathedrals in Europe.

Archbishop Corrigan presented to the Cathedral the only complete set of Holy Thursday vestments in the world. Its value is \$20,000. In the set are thirteen chasubles, ten dalmatics, nine tunics, two copes and lace albs, amices and other vestments to correspond to the Holy Thursday service alone.

These vestments are for the archiepiscopal set proper, and are of the finest imported white satin, embroidered in gold 90 per cent. fine In St. Patrick's Cathedral, New

The principal ornaments are the passion flower, wheat sheaf and grapes, embroidered in silks and gold, emblematic of Holy Week. The body of the vestments is worked with sprays of fuschia. The remainder of the vestments in the same set are made of the finest silk and gold to correspond. This magnificent set of vestments was made by the Dominican Nuns at Hunt's Point. To embroider the vestments it took fifteen nuns an entire year, working eight hours a day.

The chasubles are studded with pearls and rubies. The archiepiscopal sets worn when the Archbishop pontificates, are of the finest red silk velvet. There are eight sets and they cost \$5,000 each. They are embroidered in pure gold.

A famous old set of vestments now in the Cathedral sacristy, was a gift to the late Archbishop Hughes. On these vestments, which are of the finest gold cloth, is worked the Archbishop's coat of arms. They are embroidered in gold and incrusted with jewels. The set comprises vestments for twelve priests, besides the Archbishop. It is valued at \$20,000 and was imported from Lyons. Archbishop Corrigan has worn these vestments for twelve priests, besides the Archbishop. It is valued at \$20,000 and was imported from Lyons. Archbishop Corrigan has worn these vestments occasionally.

Still another set of vestments that has attracted general attention from admirers of artistic embroidery, was presented to Archbishop Corrigan. They are rose color, and are worn on only two days in the year, and are permitted to cathedrals and collegiate churches only throughout the world. They are embroidered in fine roll and artistic neothouse.

are permitted to cathedrals and col-legiate churches only throughout the world. They are embroidered in fine gold and artistic needlework. On the chasuble is the usual cross, and the figures on the cross and designs on the frontispiece are worked in silk of different colors, gold and silver on gold.

on gold.

A very handsome set of vestments is one worn for Pontifical Requiem Masses. It is of black moire antique

A set of vestments for Nuptial Mass was prepared especially for Archbishop Corrigan's use. It is made of white satin and around the made of white satin and around the outer edge is worved a vine of forget-me-nots in colors that blend. Around the ctoss in the back of the chasuble are worked gold sprays of marguerites in vine shape. In the centre of each spray is inserted a pearl. The cross is richly ornamented in pearls and pink sea shell embroid?ry.

Hundreds of persons who desire to examine the vestments visit the

examine the vestments visit the Cathedral annually. Permission to see them is granted to very few persons.

MISSIONS IN CHINA .- In an article to the May number of the 'Fortnightly Review,' Sir Robert Hart, who has spent almost a lifetime in China, thus speaks of the Catholic missions in that troublous country. He says :-

'Roman Catholic missions differ "Roman Catholic missions differ from all others—perhaps excel all others—in the fitness and completeness of their organization, in provision for and certainty of uninterrupted continuity, in the volume of funds at their disposal, and the sparing use of money individually in the charitable work they do among the poor—nursing the sick, housing the destitute, rearing orphans, training children to useful trades, watching their people from cradle to grave, and winning the devotion of ing children to useful trades, watching their people from cradle to grave, and winning the devotion of all by assisting them to realize that Godliness is best for this world, and has the promise of the next. The Sisters of Charity in particular, many of them the daughters of great families, labor with a touching sweetness and pathetic devotion that no language can adequately describe. Protestants work on other lines, but individualism and something that savors of competition rather than combination may be said to give them their color."

A MAMMOTH BOQUET.-No more striking advertisement of the unequalled climate and exuberant. soil of California has ever been conceived of California has ever been conceived than when, during the President's visit, the biggest bouquet ever made was presented to Mrs. McKinley. It measured more than twenty-five feet in circumference. Its central support was a telegraph pole. This gigantic bouquet was composed of an immense variety of flowers, all newly plucked, and each one of them a perfect specimen of its kind.

RELIC OF ANCIENT ROME .-While workmen were recently excavating in the Roman Forum under the guidance of Signor Boni, a distinguished engineer, one of them came across a fragment of marble, which across a fragment of marble, which a closer inspection showed to be of singular value and interest. It was nothing less than a portion of the plan of old Rome, wrought centuries ago in marble and designed to be a record for future ages of the exact dimensions of the city.

HUMAN CHRONOMETER .- A man who was popularly known as "the human chronometer" died the other day at Anvers. His name was J. Richter, and for many years he had been a money broker.

The peculiar thing about him was his extraordinary regularity and his defiance of custom. His whole life, indeed, seemed to be regulated by a chronometer. So far as his neighbors could judge he never showed the slightest emotion, but invariably preserved his natural imperturbable indifference.

On one occasion a destructive fire broke out in the house which he was occupying, yet he walked as calmly out into the street as though he were taking an afternoon-stroll. In matters of dress he was equally eccentric. Thus he was never seen without a black cravat, and he wore the same hat for the same hat for ten years and the same coat for twenty.

same coat for twenty.

One day, when he was a young man, he entered a hotel and said he would like to board there for a tweek, yet he remained there for sixty-two years, and it was there that he died. The hotel changed hands several times during this long period, but the eccentric broker took no heed of such changes, so that in tim? each proprietor came to look upon him as a sort of fixture, and handed him over with the lease and furniture to his successor. furniture to his successor.

Though he never enjoyed . robust health, this strange man lived to be ninety-six years old, and those who knew him well are now saying his long life must surely be buted to the perfect ease and serer ity with which he bore himself dur-ing his career on earth.

FINANCIAL QUESTION. -- Tru economy consists in always making the income exceed the out-go, says a writer in the "Money-Maker." Wear the old clothes a little longer Wear the old clothes a little longer if necessary; dispense with the new pair of gloves; mend the old dress; live on plainer food if need be; so that, under all circumstances, unless some unforseen accident occurs, there will be a margin in favor of the income. A penny here and a dollar there, placed at interest, goes on accumulating, and in this-way the desired result is attained. It requires some training perhaps to accomplish this economy, but when once used to it you will find there is more satisfaction in rational saving than in irrational spending. Here is a recipe which I recommend; I have a recipe which I recommend; I have found it to work an excellent cure for extravagance and especially for mistaken economy. When you find that you have no surplus at the end of the year, and yet have a good income. I advise you to take a few sheets of paper and form them into a book and mark down every item of expenditure. Post it every day or week in two columns, one headed "necessaries," or even "comforts," and the other headed "luxuries," and you will find that the latter column will be double, treble and frequently ten times greater than the former. The real comforts of life cost but a a recipe which I recommend : I have

The real comforts of life cost but a small portion of what most of us can earn. Dr. Franklin says: "It is the eyes of others, and not our own eyes which ruin us. If all the world were blind except myself, I should not care for fine clothes or furniture." It is the fear of what Mrs. Grundy may say that keeps the noses of many worthy families to the grinestone. In America many persons like to repeat. "We are all free and equal," but it is a great mistake in more senses than one. The real comforts of life cost but

ake in more senses than one.

SURPRISE SOAP

Be Sure to Order ROWAN'S

is a pure hard soap

ST. CROIX SOAP MPG. CO. St. Stephen, N.B.

Belfast Ginger Ale. Soda Water, Apple Nectar, Kola, Cream Soda, etc. Note our Trade Mark, the "Sham-rock." on every bottle, Ag-mts and Bottlers of the "Beaver Brand." Catedonia Water.

ROWAN BROS. & CO., *Phone, Main 718. 221 Vallee Street

with our magnificent stock and well chosen selections of Carpets, Curtains and Floor Coverings. - Our new warerooms are pronounced by many to be the most spacious, well lighted and ventilated of any in Canada. Order early. THOMAS LIGGET, Empire Building, 2274-2276 St. Catherine Street.

100 patterns New Art Silkoline, all the latest colors and designs. "As bright as Silk." Prices, 15c and 20c

New Art Denims.

All the New Art Colors. Choicest

New Lace Curtains.

1,000 Pairs Curtains to select from.

New Nottingham Curtains, from
35c per pair.

New Irish Point Lace Curtains,
from \$2.50 per pair.

New Swiss Net Curtains, from
\$2.35 per pair.

New Tapestry Curtains, from \$3.75

per pair. New Hand-Made Renaissance Lace Curtains, from \$12.50 per pair. New Opaque Window Shades

All colors, of the Best Opaque Cloth, now in stock; all widths of Shades made to order. Measures taken free of charge. Work promptly done, and the best workmanship.

New Fancy Dress Muslins.

All the latest Novelties, three special lines, at 15c, 20c and 25c per yard.

Butterick's Patterns and Publications.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

23 435t, Catherine Street, corner of Metcalfe Street.

TERMS CASH. Telephone IIv 938

W. GEO. KENNEDY,

...Dentist...

No. 758 PALACE STREET Two Doors West of Beaver Hall Hill.

Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a Divi-dend of Eight Dollars per Share on the Capital Stock of this institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its banking house

in this city on and after TUESDAY, the 2nd Day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of June next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. HY. BARBEAU,

Montreal, 29th May, 1901.

CURES IN A DAY. P. McCORMACK & CO., Agents, Cor. Prince Arthurst, and Park Av

FIRST COMMUNION.GO TO.....

SADLIER'SFOR

Handsomely bound Prayer Books. Neatly mounted Prayer Beads. Crucifixes in Metal, Pearl, Ivory, etc. Religious Pictures, small and large. Medals in Gold and Silver.

Suitable for First Communion Gifts

JUBILEE BOOKS 5 cents UBILEE MEDALS

Statuary in Metal, for Pocket: BLESSED VIRGIN 5c, 10c, 15c each Larger Size, 35 cents.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO. 1669 Notre Dame Street.

GRAND TRUNK BOSYM The INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

More and more customers become satisfied

Leaves Montreal daily at 9 a m, reaching Toronto at 4 dp m, Hamilton 5 dp m, London 7 30 p.m. Detroit 9 dp m (Central time), and Chicago at 7.20 following morning.

A Cafe Parior Car is attached to this train, serving luncheon a la carte at any hour during the day convenient to passengers.

PAST SERVICE Between MOSTREAL.

Fast trains leve Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 915 as mad 410 pm, arriving at Ottawa 11:35 a m, and 6.55 pm.

Local trains for all 0. A. R. points to Ottawa and 6.45 pm daily, except Sunday, and 6.45 pm daily.

Picturesque Pan-American Route to Buffate

CITY TICKET, OFFICES

2 Busby Street, Montreal, Canada, P. O. Box 1138.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—City of Montreal (delivered), \$1.50; other parts of Canada, \$1.00; United States, \$1.00; Newfoundland, \$1.00; Great Britain, Ireland and France, \$1.50; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.00. Terms, payable in advance. All Communications should be addressed to the Managing Director, "True Wir-NESS" P. & P. Co, Limited, P. O. Box 1138.

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.

SATURDAY JUNE 8, 1901.

Notes of the Week. against the Masonic Order, and called the exercises of the lodges "wor-

THE WORD "DELPIT."- At the

May last, Rev. Dr. Williams, of Montreal, in the course of an address upon the \$514,000 debt of the St. James Methodist Church, took occasion to tell his hearers that they should "remember the 'Delpit' as meaning one of the most aggressive movements in the most daring and frightful manner that has ever been intended to encroach upon the rights of Protestantism." the word "Delpit" has to do with the half million of dollars that the big church on St. Catherine street carries in the form of a debt is more we can tell; but the reverend gentleman's definition of the word is as lengthy as it is confusing. Henceforth when the "Daily Witness" some other zealous Protestant organ wants to tell of some "most aggres sive movement," that is at onc 'daring and frightful,' provided it is "intended to encroach upon the rights of Protestantism," it will state that someone seeks to "Delpit." In all probability, only Cath olics will be found "Delpiting;" ceraccording to the definition only Protestantism can be "Delpit ' Rev. Mr. Williams has rendered one service at least, for he has made it possible for others to express in one word what he requires twentyfive words to conve

ABOUT HUMAN EARS. - Some forty thousand pairs of human ears been systematically examined in France and England, and we are told that some interesting conclusions have been the result. Very naturally! According to the report we find that :-

"It is ascertained that the ear continues to grow in the later decades of life; in fact, it appears never to stop growing until death. If one will take the trouble to look around in any assemblage of people as at church, he will discover that the old folks have ears considerably larger than those of the middle aged. A woman who has small, shelllike ears at twenty years of age, will be very apt to possess mediumsized ears at forty years and large ears at sixty. Why ears should go on growing all one's life, any more than noses, is a mystery. There are a good many other points, abou them that are instructive, their shapes being markedly persistent through heredity. An ear will be handed down, so to speak, from fa ther to son for generation after ge eration with comparatively little modification. Some authorities on criminology assert that criminals are very apt to possess a peculiar kind of ear which is recogn zable by a expert in such matters."

The fact of the ears growing larger, (and longer) as, life advances may be a justification of Voltaire's assertion that "men grow more stu pid and ass-like with years"-not excepting himself we expect. But the handing down of an ear from generation to another, is not a like ly proceeding, unless the ear has been specially embalmed, or accidentally petrified.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—Here is despatch dated Des Moines, Ia., Max 24, which will make interesting read ing, and which has been published in almost every daily paper on ehe continent :-

The important topic to-day before the United Presbyterian general assembly was revision of the creed which provides that no member of any secret society can be a membe of the church. The matter was hotly discussed for more than two hours but final decision was postponed till later in the session. Masonic and Odd Fellows orders were special ob jects of attack, one delegate going so far as to say he believed no mem ber of a secret society could ever reach heaven. Henry Wallace of Des Moines favored revision, stating as a reason that men go to secret societies because the church creed was too narrow. Dr. James Crowe of Philadelphia was particularly bitter

shipping without Christ.' R. M. Lit tle of Chicago favored revision, and Rev. W. J. Snodgrass of Mercer Hamilton Conference, on the 31st Presbytery opposed it. Rev. J. M Wallace thought some members some societies might be admitted to the church, but wished to exclude Masons. Dr. McMillan thought fra ternalism taught by secret societies was anti-Christian. Rev. T. E. Moffatt of New York said no man could be both a Mason or an Odd Fellow and a Christian."

> What are we to make of this? Is it only now that non-Catholics are awakening to the danger that the Catholic Church has always persistently opposed, and for which opposition she has been universally nounced? Commenting upon this new departure amongst Protestants, a Catholic contemporary says :-

"Experience has taught our separ ated brethren a few lessons would never take from us; and this wisdom strengthens our one-time folly. We can wish them among their own; but we fail to see how they may undo what they have not only tolerated, but commended Authority and effective measures of prohibition are lacking. What will a nere declaration accomplish against the strength of the prohibited societies? It is, after all, one false religion pitted against another." This last sentence is thus explain-

"If the forbidden societies can have their preacher and ritual, their sa-

cramental ceremonies and rites of sepulture, are they not as complete and effective forms of worship as are the churches by which they are denounced?'i Further comment is unnecessary

The inevitable conclusion is that the Catholic Church will be found have been right in her every movement, action and course, even by her most deadly opponents. They may not acknowledge it in words, but their deeds prove that they must admit it in their hearts

MGR. EMARD'S JUBILEE.-Great festivities are now taking place at Valleyfield; the occasion is the twenty-fifth anniversary of. Bishop Emard's ordination to the priesthood. To-day, to-morrow, Monday and Tuesday will the various portions of an elaborate and well-organized programme be carried out. We who knew the learned and below ed Bishop before his hand grasped the crozier, when he performed the various duties that prepared the way to the episcopal throne, and who know so well the merits, the noble qualities, the grand characteristics of the honored prelate, wish to unite our humble tribute to the flood of testimonials that swells around him on this occasion

No significant task was that which the wisdom of Rome confided to the young priest of a few years ago; to organize a new diocese, to establish the fundamental work of an episcopal see, to become as it were mitred missionary, a consecrated pioneer of the Church, in one of most important sections of the province, were duties that demanded no small amount of ability and no meagre allowance of zeal. The sucwhich has attended Emard's administration constitutes the best justification of the selection then made, and the fruits of his la pors that already appear in such promise of still abundance give grander results in the future

May health, strength and prosperity be his portion, and may h on the occasion of his episcopal iubilee every blessing that falls to his share on this his sacerdotal jubiled

SIR WILLIAM HONORED. - His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi has received, from Cardinal Rampolla, the following communication :-

'His Holiness has deigned to accord "The Cross for the Church and Pontiff" to Sir William Hingston, as recognition of his devotion ond fidelity to the Church and its Su preme Head. The Cardinal Secretary of State has the pleasure to transmit him the diploma and the said

it on his breast, as it is custo to do with other decorations."

This short letter speaks volu The honor conveyed by it is one that William must keenly appreciate, and that every Catholic, especially every Irish Catholic, in Montreal consider as a most highly merited mark of Papal recognition We know of no Catholic layman, either here or elsewhere, whose career in every sense more thoroughly corresponds with the ideals of the Church, than does that of Sir William Hingston; the fact, however, of such a practical and direct apprecia tion of this truth, especially when coming from the heart of Christendom and from the Vicar of Christ, enhances beyond the power of words to express, the auspiciousness of the event. Long may Sir William live to enjoy the marked approbation of the greatest of living men, as well as the greatest of modern Pontiffs.

TO "INQUIRER."-A correpondent s,gning "Inquirer," asks : "Who are allowed to occupy pulpits in the Roman Catholic Church for the purpose of preaching? We can simply answer Whomsoever the Episcopal authorities permist to occupy such pulpit?

MONTH OF THE SACRED HEART

June is the most beautiful month of the year. Nature seems to have completely cast off every remnant of winter's cold grip, the longest days the year have come, the sun sheds light in excess of any other month, and warmth that is more genial than over-powering. It is meet that this month should be selected by the church as one specially consecrated to the Sacred Heart, readers are doubtless aware that the gifted and beloved Archbishop of Montreal has placed his episcopal career under the particular protection of the Sacred Heart, and that he is ever solicitous for the propagation and expansion of that glorious devotion

The Holy Father has expressed, even encyclically, his wish that the world should return to a truer and more worthy recognition of the Infinite merits of the Redeemer the League of the Sacred Heart which now counts its membership by tens of thousands all over the civilized world, seems to have becom the principal medium whereby the race of man is to be saved from the vortex of infidelity into which it has been so powerfully drawn during the last half of the late century. From the stately basilica tha crowns the summit of Montmartre beams of light, heat and life radiate forth, imparting great hope wherese ever they fall-the light illumines the highway of existence with the brilliancy of true Faith, the heat gener ates in the Christian soul the warmth of devotional fervor, and the life paves the avenue to eternal happiness in the society of the Sacred Heart.

During this month, as is the case in the months of St. Joseph and of the Blessed Virgin-March and Mayspecial prayers and services are held every day in each Catholic Church. The wayfarer, covered with the dust of the world's highway and parched with the fever of earthly pursuits, and fresh vigor in the shade of the sanctuary and in presence of the Sacred Heart of the Redeemer. The prayer that goes up from the human heart to the Heart of Jesus must necessarily be most effective. It is a direct communication between earth and heaven, man and God, the redeemed and the Redeemer. Naturally the answer to such a prayer must be immediate, coming direct, without passing through any of the intermediate diary channels so frequently used to transmit graces and favors from the Saviour to His children on earth. None can afford to neglect the countless spiritual advantages that th devotions of this holy month afford, and we trust that each and all our readers will participate in the blessings that flow over the Christian world from the Infinite source of all good-the fountain of Sacred Heart.

THE TRUE CHRISTIAN FATHER

Gavan Duffy writing on the death of Davis said : "Great men, wonderful men are few, but good men and true men are to be found in numbers -men who are moving silently, like a spirit in the bosom of society, and making the world better by their presence and their lives." Of such men we frequently meet examples and we bow down before them in silent admiration, we feel that w could bless them as they pass by and we know that to them we, in common with all our fellow-men owe a deep debt of gratitude. sometimes happens, in the cours

cur that tend to reveal, all uninten tionally on their part, the pres amongst us of men great Irish patriot has described. As a rule these good men avoid all notoriety amd it is rarely that the journalist has the right to do them justice. At this moment we are con fronted with one of these examples of great and true Christian virtue and while we have no permission to use names, we cannot refrain from publishing the communication has given rise to these reflections The following letter will pardon us for the liberty take, when we inform him that his beautiful message may be the means of much good.

The letter reads thus :--

"To the Managing Director of the "True Witness," etc., etc., Montreal, P.Q.

"Enclosed please find one dollar a renewal of my subscription; in all probability the last to my address, as over three-fourths of a century have passed over my head. My sight is so far gone that I find it very difficult to read the CTrue Witzen. is so far gone that I must be ficult to read the "True Witne but we have been so long and so in-timately acquainted with each other. I might say from its infancy, that I desire its company for the few re-maining days of my life. My hear-ing has almost departed from me, and my family find trouble in mak-ing me understand. The members ing me understand. The memorial of my family are all well versed in French and English; nine of my daughters received their education in convents; three of them have entered the community (Assumption), three others are engaged in business. Four boys have received a college educa-tion. One is an M.D., one is a priest, another is in a store, and the fourth now making his classica As all the family have pro studies to I hope a happy home

ment? On reading it we felt that we were in presence of a living example of the true Catholic parent Here is a man who has lived a long and active life, raised a large family, leaves them all provided for has educated each of them to the highest, has given three daughters and one son to the Church, has started others along the way of commercial prosperity, has taught them their duties to God and to the Church, has kept a Catholic paper constantly in his home, has fulfilled his every duty to God, Church, country and family, and who is now prepared and glad to go to the reward that has been promised to "the good and faithful servant."

When a man of this class dies it can truly be said of him, in the vibrating words of Holy Writ: "He has run his course, he has fought the good fight, he has kept the Faith.'

Can all the honors that the great can bestow, all the positions that ambition can secure, all the wealth that industry can accumulate, procure for a man one moment of the confidence, hopefulness, contentment peace and real happiness which constitute the share of this grand Catholic citizen? What a model for

Some years ago we knew a man whose long life had been one of un ceasing activity, and whose last moments were so peaceful that one alfinds a few moments reserved for dying. In conversation, a few hours before his death, he said: "I have had 86 years of life, I feel that it is more than my share, I am perfectly contented to go to a long rest. As I now look back I cannot recall an act done or a word used by me that I would now have changed. I owe no man a cent, and I never had an enemy. I was baptized into the Church, to the best of my ability 1 have followed for eighty years her rules, and I am now going away with her Extreme Unction upon me. Friend, live that when you come to be where I now find myself, you will be able to say what I now say, and to face God with the words on your

This was not any self-praise or self. exaltation. It was a father, who had led a purely Catholic life, seeking, on his deathbed, to impress upon his son the necessity of preparing, by a good life, for the inevitable Such examples are calculated to impart courage to the wavering strength to the feeble, assurance to the hesitating, and "to show those whose faith is halting and whose fears are gathering strength ehat the simplicity of the patriarchs the piety of the saints, and the pa tience of the martyrs have not wholly vanished from the earth."

THE FETE DIEU.

Although the old-time feast of Corpus Christi is no longer one of obligation, still the grand and imposing ceremonials of "Procession Sunday" are continued as in former years. To-morrow will be "Procession Sunday," and the day will wit-

ness a repetition of the usual annual sion of the Blessed Sacra igh the streets of the city. This is truly a great occasion for Catho lics. It is one of the most public opportunities afforded for an open profession of Faith. The bearing of the Blessed Sacrament through the streets of the city, the decorations and embelishments that mark the route of procession, the spectacle of the clergy in full canonicals, the ac companying acolytes, thurifers, and s-bearers, the multitudes kneeling with uncovered heads and seriously devout expressions, the swelling of the sublime hymns which the Church prescribes for such occasia and the atmosphere of Faith that hangs over all, are calculated to impress the non-Catholic world with the sincerity of our belief and the splendor of our religion.

This year the grand repository will be at St. Patrick's Church, where elaborate preparations are be ing made to do fitting honor to the King of Kings, as He approaches, with all His celestial glory hidden under the veil of the Sacrament and in the form of the Sacred Host. Not only those who actively take

part in the procession, but all who see it go by may obtain untold graces by exhibiting the Faith tha is in them. It was thus, of old, that Christ moved from place to place, during the years of His earthly life Followed by a concourse of people, He scattered benedictions on The blind gazed upon Him and they were made to see; the infirm stood in His path that He might send them away rejoicing and healed; the lepers crouched by the wayside calling aloud for mercy, hoping to have an opportunity of toucning the hem of His garments. And the lame were bidden to walk. the deaf to hear, the leperous to become clean, the bed-ridden to arise and go into their houses. The glance of Jesus sufficed to make whole the unfortunates that thronged his road. Even the dead were brought back to life in presence of the multitude.

So is it to-day; our Divine Lord is carried in triumph through the public thoroughfares and kneel around and pray that He may cure them, may make them happy. Does He ever refuse? Not that it has ever been recorded? Whosoever asks with a true and humble spirit, the graces and blessings needed in life, may be sure that out of the multitude the Saviour of mankind detects them and answers their prayers.

Consequently, the grand celebration of the Sunday, or Corpus Christi Procession is one that must be attended with a beseaming manner. with sincere devotion, with proper recollection. Moreover, it is in attitude, manners and actions of the Catholic that his Protestant fellow citizen realizes the depth and sincerity of the Faith that he thus openly professes. And the more respect we display towards the Eucharistic Sa viour, on that day, the more will our separate brethren respect the tenets and practices of our Holy Religion.

CATHOLIC FORESTERS.

The Provincial Convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters, Province of Quebec, will be convened at Fraserville on Tuesday next. The delegates from Montreal and adjoining towns west will leave by Intercolonial Railway from G. T R. Depot on Monday at noon, picking up the remaining delegates the route, as every town of any im portance has now its court of Catholic Foresters. The Order is composed in this province of 194 courts, having 14,162 members. The convention will total 206 delegates The English-speaking courts of Montreal will be represented by the fol lowing delegates : Brothers M. J. Flanigan and M. P. McGoldrick, of the Provincial Court; Bro. A. Paterson, Court 95; Bro. A. F. O'Connell, of 126; Bro. M. J. Brogan, 133; Bro. H. F. Whiting, 149; Bro. J. J. Ryan, 164; Bro. P. Cantwell, 185; Bro. T. J. Holland, 263 Bro. J. Brady, 378; Bro. J. Bourdeau, 622, and Bro. J. O'Toole. 1091.

COMING EVENTS IN OUR PARISHES.

A HALL NOW .- Next , week Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the parishioners of St. Patrick's and other Irish parishes will have an opportunity of helping a most worthy undertaking—the erection of a hall for the parent Irish parish — a project which Rev. Father Quinlivan and the ladies of the parish have had in view for some time past. order to inaugurate the undertaking in a practical form it has been de cided to hold a series of social festivities on the above mentioned days. The first two days will be devoted to a lawn party, a form of entertain-

ment which is not new to our parishes, but which has been productive of much good in affording facilities, within the reach of all, to contribute to the welfare of parish institutions and to cultivate a spirit of friendly intercourse between the parishioners. On the evening of the last mentioned day a grand euchre party will be held when beautiful prizes will be offered for competition. The chitdren of the parish will be afforded an opportunity of assisting at the Lawn party, as the committee has arrangements to entertain made them in the afternoons.

The committees in charge of the various departments are as follows: Candies .- Mrs. Monk, Lady Hingston, Mrs. McShane, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. McCrory and Miss McGarvey. Flowers.-Mrs. Boud and Miss Cole.

Cigars.-Mrs. Allan

Tea and Coffee.-Mrs. Menzies and Mrs. H. Martin Ice Cream .- Mrs. Loye and Mrs. Reynolds.

Toys and Grabbag.-Miss Farrell and Miss Sparks. Ginger Ale and Soda Water Fountain .- Mrs. Duffy.

The ladies have planned a series of programmes-musical and dramaticwhich are said to be most attract-

JUBILEE PILGRIMAGE. - The usual annual pilgrimage of Irish Catholic women and children, held under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church. will take place on June 22. Already numerous applications have been received for passage tickets and staterooms, which may be secured at St. Ann's Presbytery.

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL.-The annual meeting of the members of the corporation of the Catholic High School will be held on Wednesday evening in the school building on Palace street, at 8 o'clock, when the reports of the treasurer and principal will be submitted for approval.

EXHIBITION OF SCHOOL WORK,

The directors of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Mile-End, invite the public to visit the school work done by their pupils. The exhibition will open on Thursday, June 6th, and close Tuesday evening, June 11th. It will be held in the parlors of the institution, corner St. Dominique and St. Louis streets. Ville St. Louis.

FOR GAELIC PUPILS.

The Confiteor and Act of Contrition, Transcribed by P. H. McHugh, of the Montreal Gael'e School.

AN FAOISIDIN .- Advuigim do Dhia uile-chuvachtach, do naov Muire a ta riav 'ann a h-oig, do naov Micheal ardaingeal, do naov Eoyan baisde, do na naov-apstolaiv Peadar agus Pol, do mo naov Patrun Padruik, do na naovaiy go h-uile, (agus duit-se, ahair), gur pheakuiy me go ro hrom le Smuaintiv, le briahraiv agus le gniovarhaiv, tre mo choir fein, tre mo choir fein, tre mo lvore-

Air an ayvar Sin, guiyim naov muire, a ta riav 'nn a h-oige, naov Micheal Ardaingeal, naov Eoyan baisde, an anov-Apstoil Peadar Agus Pol, mo naov Patrun Padruik, na guiye ar mo hon cum ar d-Tiysarna De. naov go h-uile (agus tu-sa ahair), le

ACT OF CONTRITION.

GNIOV KROIDE-VRUYAIY. - 0 mo Dhia ta doilyios kroiye orm fa earg a chur ort; agus ta fuah firin-each agam do mo pheakaiyiy do veiy go v-fuil siad mihaihneavach ann do go v-tuli siad minalmeavach ann do lahair-se, a Dhia, a huilleas mo yray go h-imlan, de haov do vaiheas do-chonnsiyhe, agus chailiyeachta ro yeanaval: agus ta run diongvalta agam le kongnay do naov-yrasa, gas fearg a chur ort aris go briah.

ENGLAND'S CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

The new Catholic cathedral at Westminster, London, England, which is now rapidly nearing completion, was thrown open to the people for the first time last week, and during the day was visited by a large number of persons. The intrior cannot yet be seen at its best owing to the amount of scaffolding which is still required by the workmen in giving the finishing touches to the various points, but though the general view is somewhat obstructed, the impression created is decidedly favorably. The tall, exquisitely colored marble columns running along either side of the nave produce a most imposing effect, and are the admiration of every visitor. Outside the building is just beginning to emerge from the network of scaffolding with which it was surrounded, and though the adjoining houses cut off fram the view of the visitor in the street, the man thoroughfare in the neighborhood, the lofty spire is run to such a height that it is now one of the landmarks of London. The cathedral will be opened for service in July, and the occasion is eagerly looked forward of London. The cathedral will be opened for service in July, and the occasion is eagerly looked forward to in Catholic circles in th? metro-

BANK OF Annu The eighty-ti the shareholde Montreal was Room of the i

Seturday, J

A. Drummond, William Macdo O'Brien, Capt. Angus, A Mackenzie, Dav man, K.C.; F. Boas, J. G. Sn shields, Richar lor, J. Try-Da Hugh Cameron Mason, H. Dru Nicholas Murph On the motioi On the motion George

Hon. George President, was the chair, in the sident, the Rigi cone and Moun. On the motion dah, seconded in it was agreed: entlemen be rutineers : Me rentlemen K.C., and W. J Mr. James Airc the meeting." DIRECTO

The report of Shareholders at annual general read by Mr. E. Manager, as fol The Directors senting the eigh ort, showing t Bank's business 30th April, 190 Balance of Profit ar count, 30th Apri Profits for the year April, 1901, atter charges of manage making full pro

Dividend 5 per cen paid 1st Dec. 1900 Dividend 5 per cen payable 1st June

Balance of Profit carried forward, As shareholde present bank of expired on the stead of introdu Bank Act, the G to continue the c and has provide which in its opi

y amendments t The accommoda building at head come very inadeq conduct of the b found necessary premises on the ed on Craig stre now in progress building by a br

tion lane Premises are al the corner of We dalen streets, for Point St. Charles the last an bank's building a been completed as branch branch.

It has been decoranch of the Benns, at once.

The Head Of Branches have pa

usual inspection STRATHCONA A MOUN

Bank of Montrea Head Office, 3rd June, 1901

April, 1901, was Capital Stock ... Balance of Profi

The general s

nclaimed divide Half-yearly Div

Notes of the Ban Deposits not bea Deposits bearing alances due to

Gold and Silver Government demo Deposit with Dor ed by act of Pa general bank no Due by agencies bank and other Great Patterie Great Britain ue by agencies and other bank

all and short Great Britain States Dominion and Pr Railway and other Notes and cheque

Bank Premises at Current Loans ar and elsewhere (and other assets bebts secured by Overdue debts no provided for) ...

Bank of Montreal Montreal, 30t

s not new to our par-ich has been productive in affording facilities, ach of all, to contribute e of parish institutions ate a spirit of friendly petween the parishionevening of the last mengrand euchre party will beautiful prizes will be mpetition. The chitparish will be afforded by of assisting at the as the committee has

rements to entertain fternoons. tees in charge of the tments are as follows: rs. Monk, Lady Hing-cShane, Mrs. Barry, and Miss McGarvey. s. Boud and Miss Cole.

. Allan. fee.-Mrs. Menzies and in.
- Mrs. Loye and Mrs.

rabbag.-Miss Farrell ks. and Soda Water Founffy

ave planned a series of nusical and dramaticd to be most attract-

PILGRIMAGE. - The pilgrimage of Irish en and children, held ction of the Redemptof St. Ann's Church. on June 22. Already ications have been reage tickets and statemay be secured at St. ery.

HIGH SCHOOL.-The g of the members of on of the Catholic rill be held on Wednesin the school building et, at 8 o'clock, when of the treasurer and be submitted for ap-

OF SCHOOL WORK,

of the Deaf and Dumb file-End, invite the the school work done . The exhibition will day, June 6th, and evening, June 11th. It the parlors of the iner St. Dominique and ts. Ville St. Louis.

ELIC PUPILS.

Act of Contrition, Tran-H. McHugh, of the Gaelic School.

IDIN.-Advuiyim chtach, do naov Muire a h-oig, do naov Mieal, do naov Eoyan aov-apstolaiv Peadar to naov Patrun Pad-to naov Patrun Pad-tvaiy go h-uile, (agus gur pheakuiy me go uaintiv, le briahraiv chaiv, tre mo choir ir fein, tre mo lvore-

Sin, guiyim naov v'nn a h-oige, naov ngeal, naov Eoyan Apstoil Peadar Agus Patrun Padruik, na agus tu-sa ahair), le n cum ar d-Tiysarna

CONTRITION DE-VRUYAIY. - 0

lyios kroiye orm fa ; agus ta fuah firin-o pheakaiyiv do veiy ihaihneavach ann do haov do vaiheas doaris go briah.

ATHOLIC CATHE-

London, England, pidly nearing comown open to the common t pression created bly. The tall, bly. The tall. exmarble columns runr side of the nave imposing effect, and on of every visitor. Iding is just beginfrom the network of which it was surough the adjoining am the view of the reet, the main thorneighborhood, the neighborhood, the neighborhood, the neighborhood the such a leight ne of the landmarks cathedral will be to in July, and the rly looked forward reles in th? metroBANK OF MONTREAL.

Annual Meeting.

The eighty-third annual meeting of he shareholders of the Bank of contreal was held in the Board com of the institution on Monday

Acom of the Institution of Mindiay last.

There were present: Hon. George A. Drummond, Vice-President; Sir William Macdonald, Hon. James O'Brien, Capt. Benyon, Messrs. R. B. Angus, A. W. Hooper, Hector Mackenzie, David Morrice, F. S. Lyman, K.C.; F. T. Judah, K.C.; B. A. Boas, J. G. Snetsinger, E. B. Greenshields, Richard White, A. T. Taylor, J. Try-Davies, Henry Dobell, Hugh Cameron, M. S. Foley, Henry Mason, H. Drummond, A. Walmsley, Nicholas Murphy, John Morrison.

On the motion of Mr. R. B. Angus, Hon. George A. Drummond, Vice-

On the motion of Mr. R. B. Angus, Hon. George A. Drummond, Vice-President, was unanimously voted to the chair, in the absence of the President, the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

On the motion of Mr. F. T. Judah, seconded by Mr. Henry Dobell, it was agreed: "That the following restrictions he appointed to act as

ntlemen be appointed to act as rutineers: Messrs. F. S. Lyman and W. J. Buchanan; and that James Aird be the secretary

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The report of the Directors to the Shareholders at their eighty-third annual general meeting was then read by Mr. E. S. Clouston, General Manager, as follows:—

The Directors have pleasure in pre-senting the eighty-third annual report, showing the result of the Bank's business of the year ended 30th April, 1901. Balance of Profit and Loss Ac-

count, 30th April, 1900... \$ 427,180.80 Profits for the year ended 30th April, 1901, atter deducting charges of management and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.. 1,537,522.30

\$1,964,703.19 Dividend 5 per cent paid 1st Dec. 1900. \$600,000 Dividend 5 per cent payable 1st June... 600,000

\$1,200,000.00 Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward...... 764,703.19.

As shareholders are aware, the bank charters would have present bank charters would have expired on the 1st July next. Instead of introducing an entire new Bank Act, the Government proceeded to continue the charters of the banks and has provided for the charges which in its opinion were advisable by amendments to the Bank Act of 1890.

The accommodation in the bank's building at headquarters having bebuilding at headquarters having be-conduct of the business, it has been found necessary to erect suitable premises on the site recently acquir-ed on Craig street, and the work is now in progress. The new premises are to be connected with the present building by a bridge over Fortifica-

Premises are also being erected at the corner of Wellington and Mag-alen streets, for the use of the coint St. Charles sub-agency, and since the last annual meeting the bank's building at Sydney, N.S., has been completed and occupied by that

It has been decided to open branch of the Bank at Glace Ba

NS., at once.
The Head Office and all the Branches have passed through the usual inspection during the year'
STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, President.

Bank of Montreal. Head Office, 3rd June, 1901.

Mr. Clouston then said:—

The statement before you requires a little explanation, as it is made up to conform to the Amended Bank Act of last session, and now embraces our foreign business as well as our Canadian Previous statements showed only the balances which would be due us from other countries after our business there had been liquidated. Consequently, our statement now includes all deposits and loans elsewhere than in Canada. This makes a comparison with former statements an impossibility, but for the information of the shareholders, I may say that the principal changes in our Canadian business are as follows:—

Circulation, increase\$ 321,000

Circulation, increase\$ 321,000 1,963,000

increase

enacted.

The chief changes were:

The rate of interest on the notes of suspended banks was reduced from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent.

ramation of qanks.

In addition to the annual return of

paid.

In the case of a suspended bank, the Canadian Bankers' Association has been given power to appoint a curator. The association has also been entrusted with the work of inspecting and supervising the note circulating accounts of all the banks in the Dominion, an added safeguard, if any were needed, to the circulating accounts of all the banks of the circulating accounts of the circulating acco culating currency of the country. In this way the association has practically become an agent of the

The form of our statement to the Government has been changed, and fuller details are now required. It was this that rendered advisable the fore you Other changes were of interest to bankers them

At the last session of Parliament the Finance Minister took power to propose to say anything more on the able for export, as bullion, than if it were minted into coin. As a circulating medium, it will not displace

Business during the last year has been generally good, notwithstand-

general statement of assets and liabilities of the Bank, 30th April, 1901, was read as follows LIABILITIES.

Balance of Profits carried forward \$ 7,764,703.19 ... 2,432.01 claimed dividends ..

Half-yearly Dividend, payable 1st June,

Dominion and Provincial Government Se-Railway and other Bonds, debenture's and

\$99,582,059.78 Bank of Montreal, Montreal, 80th April, 1901.

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

THE GENERAL MANAGER. Mr. Clouston then said :-

onsequence of the Boer outh Africa.

5,422,000

counts, decrease 360,000

You will notice that our profits are a little in excess of those of last year, and the statement is one of the strongest we have had the pleasure of laying before you.

As the charters of all the banks would have expired in July of this year, a further extension of ten years was granted, and certain amendments to the Bank Act were enacted.

The chief changes were those of profits are the charter of the profits of the profi

Power has been given to enable a bank to purchase the assets of an-other, thus overcoming the barrier which formerly existed to the amal-

unclaimed dividends and balances, we are also required to furnish a statement of all drafts and bills of exchange issued and remaining un-raid paid.

ernment in the administration of the

new form of statement now laid bethan the public. Generally speaking, the alterations were in the direction of strengthening and improving the Act under which we have worked for the last ten years.

the Finance Minister took power to establish a mint. The opinion of the bankers, not from any selfish point of view, but from what we believed to be in the best interest of the country at large, were set forth at the last annual meeting of the Bankers' Association, and I do not propose to say anything more on the propose to say anything more on the subject here. The Act was only permissive, and it may be that on looking more closely into the matter, the Government may decide not to incur considerable expense in order to deteriorate the value of one of our products, as the gold is more valuable for export, as bullion, than if it. lating medium, it will not displace the paper currency here, any more than it does in the United States, while the miners to-day can obtain from the banks the same value for their gold as they would if the mint were established even in British Col-

THE GENERAL STATEMENT.

Capital Stock \$ 7,000,000.00 \$ 7,000,000.00\$12,000,000.00

8,367,135.20 20.367.135.20

-79,214,924.53 \$99,582,059.78

617,930.93 Notes and cheques of other Banks - 39,882,225,05

Bank Premises at Montreal and Branches ...
Current Loans and discounts in C an a d a and elsowhere (rebate interest reserved) and other assets
Debts secured by mortage or otherwise Overdue debts not specially secured (10ss provided for) ..\$58,850.449.34 .. 131,135.27

118,250.07 ___ 59,099,884.68

600,000,00

ing a short crop in the Northwest, and in spite of the unfortunate condition of affairs in the mining districts. In other sections of Canada, even the most pessimistic of farmers should have been satisfied with the results of the last two years. If, from a sentimental point of view, we were eager and willing to aid the Mother Country by the despatch of troops, as will always be the case, the practical result is a magnificent troops, as will always be the case, the practical result is a magnificent advertisement to Canada, and an additional market established for our products, which will probably recoup the outlay of this country. In the last year there has been an increased demand for its products, in consequence of the Boor Wer.

On the other hand, the woollen on the other hand, the woollen manufacturing industry has not been prosperous, and I am sorry to say the outlook for the lumber trade is not of the best, prices ruling low and the markets being congested, and we can only hope for an improvement before the season finishes.

There are also signs of every reasons.

War

ment before the season finishes.

There are also signs of over production in textile goods, and in the manufacture of pulp, which only need judicious restraint to be put on a. good basis. We must not forget the return of the wave and get so far beyond our depth as to lose our footing.

poting.

It is too early to speak of the fu-It is too early to speak of the future crops, though up to the present the reports are good, and if they turn out according to promise, we ought to have another good year, and if that comes you can see that this Bank is in a position to take advantage of it.

ADOPTION OF REPORT.

Hon George A Description

ADOPTION OF REPORT.

Hon. George A. Drummond said:
You have heard the statement of
the General Manager and the report
of the Directors, and the statements
placed before you appear to me to
be so full and complete that I do
not consider it necessary to make consider it necessary to make further amplification of them. I content myself, therefore, moving: "That the report of the Di-rectors now read, be adopted and printed for distribution among the Shareholders."

Shareholders."

The motion was seconded by Mr.
E. B. Greenshields, and after a few remarks by Mr. John Morrison, who thought that the General Manager had taken the correct view with regard to the proposed establishment of a Canadian mint, it was carried manimously Senator O'Brien moved :-

"That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, Vice-President, and Directors for their at-Bank."

This was seconded by Mr. David

Morrice, and was unanimously agreed

to.
Sir William Macdonald moved:—
"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, the Inspector, the Managers, and other officers of the bank for their services during the past year."
The motion was seconded by Mr. R. B. Angus, and having been unanimously concurred in, was achrowledged by the General Manager.

animously concurred in, was ac-knowledged by the General Manager. Mr. B. A. Boas moved:—
"That the ballot now open for the election of Directors be kept open until 3 o'clock unless fifteen minutes elapse withaut a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time and for that nursess one. that time, and for that purpose on-ly, this meeting be continued." This was seconded by Mr. Hector Mackenzie, and unanimously agreed

On the motion of Mr. John Morrison, seconded by Hon. James O'Brien, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Chairman for his conduct of the business of the meet-ing; and he acknowledged the zame.

THE DIRECTORS. The ballot resulted in the election of the following directors:—
R. B. ANGUS, ESQ.
HON. GEORGE A. DRUMMOND.

GAULT, ESQ. GREENSHIELDS, ESQ. SIR WILLIAM C. MACDONALD. PATERSON, ESQ.

JAMES ROSS, ESQ.
RT. HON. LORD STRATHCONA
AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G.

SUMMER OUTING.

BY OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER.

I have been away for a few days taking one of my periodical rambles amongst the summer resorts. I like to go to the rounds about twice or three times each summer. There is so much to be seen and to be learn-ed at watering places and countryed at watering. Places and countryseats. That is where you see life as
it really is; divested of all the tinsel
show and social barriers, it becomes
actual and true. In the city it is almost impossible to know how your
next neighbor lives; out in the country you can learn all about him and
his family, and sometimes his very
business. 'As in all other matters I
have my own ideas about this summer outing; I see an immensity of
humbug in it and the older I grow
the more clearly do I perceive that
the general flitting to the country
every summer is a mere masking of
realities of life.

We know all about fresh air and the children; a necessity in many cases, an agreeable change that generally proves beneficial in the majority of instances: but nevertheless a great humbug. I am not now referring to the people who possess their own country residences, and who have the means to keep up two distinct establishments—a city one for the winter, a country one for the summer. Of this category I may have a word to say later on; but, for the present, I am dealing with the ordinary salaried individuals, who move to a country lodging, or a house taken for the season in the We know all about fresh air and

early part of June, and move back again about September. Provided they do not have to pay two rents, they are likely to find it a great saving—for they can eat what they like and dress as they please, and they are free from the city critics.

It is fashionable, don't you know It is fashionable, don't you know, to go to the country—no matter if it be to a village across the river or to the remotest wilds of the Laurentians. If your name and destination do not happen to appear in the columns of the daily press, there is always a way of getting there. Some tion do not happen to appear in the columns of the daily press, there is always a way of getting there. Some scribe will turn up to send reports of the picnics, dances, excursions, parties, etc., at your summer resort, and naturally your name will appear amongst the others. That is sufficient to let the world know that you are none of the "common head" cient to let the world know that you are none of the "common head" that cannot afford an outing for the summer. You may be living on thirty cents' worth of milk, bread and eggs per day, but the great world only knows that you have closed up your-city home and gone rusticating during the holiday season. It is equal to a passport into the upper social grades. social grades

There are people who make a regular practice of going to the country every summer. They secure a partly furnished house from May to October, and then they take furnished rooms in the city, from October to May. Provided their occupations allow, they can spend the summer very cheaply and find that they are doing just as much as the millionaire-for going to the country, whether to your own house or another person's, is always announced and lends a certain halo of importance to the persons in question. Then the country is an admirable place to wear out old clothes, rags that one could not dare put, on in the city. Out there these worn-out garments pass muster, and the older and more excentric they are the more aristografic they make you appear. Yes. There are people who make a regu excentric they are the more aristo-cratic they make you appear. Yes, there is profit in going to the coun-try, provided you know how to go,

There is, however, one class of summer outing that I abominate and summer outing that I abominate and that should not be tolerated in a Christian country. I refer to "camping." A number of young men and young women set off on a camping expedition: they generally select some island where there is good fishing and boating, and which is sufficiently near to some village where they can get letters and supply themselves with provisions. Once ply themselves with provisions. Or outside the limits of the city, or its vicinity, they seem to think that they are beyond the pale of civilization and that all the rules and requirements of life and social existence must be flung to the winds. The young men go half-naked, with their arms and legs exposed to the sun until they are red as lobsters and the skin peals off under the influence of solar heat and river winds. They impose untold torture on themselves in order to have it known that they have been out camping. If any one of them were required in the ordinary course of life, to undergo the tenth of such hardships in order to make an honest living, he would outside the limits of the city, or make an honest living, he curse his own fate and consider himself the most cruelly treated man or earth.

Then the girls go about in semi-clothing, not a whit more decent than the nakedness of the men. I have seen some of these ladies come into a certain village so dressed, or indressed, that the inhabitants were undressed, that the inhabitants were perfectly scandalized. No maniac at Longue Pointe could invent a more absurd "get up" than I beheld on one young person, who, in Montreal, would not go down the street unless she had spent an hour in adjusting her garments and fixing up her hair. They would be seized with a fit of "holy horror" were their peticoats to hang below their skirts in the city, yet, down on the island, their to hang below their skirts in the city, yet down on the island appearance wauld out-Herod most suggestive placards that disgraced the walls of the city.

And what is still worse, their man ners and conduct in general are on a par with their immodest clothing. I par with their immodest clothing. I don't say that they are actually guilty of any impropriety, or immorality; but their language, tones; gestures, antics, and "make-up" would naturally leave the impression that they were attending one of those Rome-grove-feasts, so realistically described in "Quo Vadis." I am not a saint, by any means nore am not a saint, by any means, not do I pretend to be better than my neighbors, but I certainly draw the neighbors, but I certainly draw the line at promiscuous camping. I have a neighbor whose daughter would not take a young gentleman's arm at night on the street, because she feared that people might consider it improper. I saw the same girl, last summer, dressed as I have described, summer, dressed as I have described, and wrestling on the grass with a lad in full boating or bathing costume. As they did not expect any person was in the vicinity there was no fear that "people would think it improper." Evidently the code of morals by which these young people guide themselves is like that of the Scotchman who felt it go against his conscience to be found out in a his conscience to be found out in a

On another occasion I will have more to say about summer outings, and I hope to be able to point out some of the advantages and benefits to be derived from the same. For this week I simply wish to sound a warning note for parents who are accustomed to allow their sons and daughters to spend whole weel during the warm season, upon the so-called camping expeditions.

A PRETTY WEDDING.

An event which attracted much attention in the ranks of the members of St. Patrick's choir and in the circles of our Irish national societies was the pretty wedding which took place at St. Patrick's Church on Wednesday last when Mr. William P.

Doyle, vice-president of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, son of Mr. Patrick Doyle, an old and esteemed employee of S. Greenshields Sons & Co., was united in marriage to Miss Alice Reynolds, daughter of Mr. P. Reynolds of the in marriage to Miss Alice Reynolds, daughter of Mr. P. Reynolds of the City and District Savings Bank. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Fa-ther Quinlivan. The altar of the Blessed Virgin, at which the nuctial Mass was celebrated, was beautifully decorated by a number of friends of

the bride The bride, who was attended by The bride, who was attended by her father, and her sister, Miss Margaret Reynolds, who acted as bridesmaid, wore an exquisite gown of Irish poplin trimmed with white applique and white taffeta silk. The groom was attended by his father, and by Mr. T. McCaffrey, who filled the office of groomsman. Prof. J. A. Fowler presided at the organ. Dur-Fowler presided at the organ. During the Mass Mr. F. Cahill rendere ing the Mass Mr. F. Cahill rendered an Ave Maria with much taste, and Mr. J. M. Power contributed a cello solo with excellent effect. After the ceremony the happy couple drove to the residence of the father and mother of the bride, where a sumptuous breakfast was partaken of, at which only the members of the families of the contracting parties assisted. After the breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Doyle left for Toronto and Buffalo. The bride and groom were made the recipients of many costly presents of which the following is a partial list: Gold watch, with fleur-de-lis of dia-

Gold watch, with fleur-de-lis of dia-monds and gold chain, gift of the bride's father.

A 20-dollar gold piece and parlor cabinet, Mr. and Mrs. A. Field. Gas stove, Mr. J. C. Reynolds. Silk skirt, Miss M. Reynolds. Dinner set, Mrs. P. Doyle. Pearl broach, Mr. P. Doyle. Toilet set, Miss M. Doyle.

Box of silverware, Mr. J. Doyle. Marble clock, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Brass ornament, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brennan.
Parlor table, Mr. J. I. McCaffrey.

Secretary, Miss J. McLaughlin Tea service, Walter Mullen. Piano lamp, Mr. and Mrs. Willie. Morris chair, Messrs. J. Po Cahill Rocker, Mr. and Miss Sharkey. Flower stand, Mrs. and Miss Men-

es. Silver pickel stand, Mr. and Mrs. Holland. Plant, Mrs. Gamble.
Berry dish, Mr. and Miss Ward.
Silver salad bowl, Miss Smyth.
Vase, Miss Monahan.
Fancy plate and statue, Misses Ma-

Silver cake basket, Mrs. Heelan, Five o'clock tea set, Mrs. Farrel, Biscuit jar, Miss Murphy Silver cream jug and sugar bowl. fr. T. F. Butler. Silver pitcher, Mr. and Mrs. A. P.

Silver cave basket, Mrs. Heelan, Berry set, Miss Emerson, Berry spoon, Mrs. and Miss Emer-

Battenberg sideboard cover, Mrs. Loce tablecloth and napkins, Mrs. and Miss Potts.

Parlor chair, Mr. Lovitt.
Photo holder, Miss Ella Callaghan,
Fern dish, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Mo-

Palm and jardintere, Mr. J. Walsh, Set of carvers, Mrs. T. Callaghan, Photo frame, Miss M. Colgan, To-

Tablecloth and napkins, Mrs. J. fanning. Sofa cushion, Miss Lizzie Kava-

Silver soup ladle, Mr. and Mrs. Dinner gong, Mr. and Mrs. and the Dinner gong, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Christy.
Silver fork, Miss Kavanagh.
Sofa cushion, Miss M. O'Leary.
Gold spoon, Miss Queenie Conway.
Fruit dish, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cos-

igan. Muffin dish, Dr. and Mrs. Tansey. Biscuit jar, Miss Belle Cross. Quilt, shams, toilet cover, Mrs. and Misses Delaney.

Toilet set and irons, Mr. T. L. Delanes Bread and butter plates, Mrs. Fal-

Cheese dish, Mr. Jas. McCaffrey. Meat dish, Mr. Seguin. Fruit and bonbon dish, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Sait.

Cushion cover, Mrs. T. J. Mahar Silver card receiver, J. J. Lega Jardiniere, Mr. and Mrs. Haken-

Jardinieres, Mr. J. Blanchfield.
Silver fish knife and fork, Mr. and
Mrs. O'Leary.
Silver pudding dish, Miss Alice

Silver berry spoon, Miss Marion Silver tea service, Mr. and Mrs.

C. O'Brien.
Brass candlestick, Mr. and Mrs. W. Daly, jr. Five o'clock tea table, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Daly

Set of silver spoons and forks, Mr. and Mrs. Feeley.

and Mrs. Feeley.

St. Patrick's T. A, and B. Society presented Mr. Doyle with a beautiful combination desk and bookcase.

Employees of S. Greenshields, Sons & Co., where Mr. Doyle is in charge of the carpet department, honored their confrere by presenting him with a handsome parlor set.

St. Patrick's choir, headed by the genial director, Prof. J. A. Fowler, who has assisted at many presentations in honor of his choristers, pretions in honor of his choristers, presented a magnificent parlor lamp to the bride and groom, both of whom have been at different times associ ated with the choir. The ness' joins in the chorus of congra-tulations and good wishes which have been offered to Mr. and Mrs. Doyle by hosts of friends. Gold spoon, Mr. and Mrs. E. E.



A CREAT STRUCGLE!!

S.A.A.A. GROUNDS, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1901. Ball faced at 3 P.M. 1½ hour play, rain or shine. General admission 25c. Grand Stand 35c. Reserved Seats 50c. Tickets for sale by John T. Lyons, corner Craig and Blenry streets: P.A. Decary, corner St. Denis and St. Catherine streets; Pearson & Co, corner Chaboillez Square; John Tucker, McCord street. Members may obtain their annual Pass from the Sec-Treasurer at the grounds, Saturday, at the St. Denis stree gate.

T. F. SLATTERY, Hon Secretary.

FAIR PLAY.

When you are buying Furniture you should be fair to yourself. Compare the quality and actual prices before you buy. A Bedroom Set may be marked double the price it is actually worth, and then, even it you get a discount of 20 per cent to 40 per cent, you are paying too much for it. We carry only good, honest Furniture, which is modern and of the latest design.

Our prices compare favorably with those asked for inferior goods elsewhere. May we quote YOU prices?

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON. 652 Craig Street.

NINETEENTH Annual Irish Catholic PILGRIMAGE To Ste. Anne de Beaupre and Cap de la Madeleine, Under direction of Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montreal,

POR LADIES AND CHILDREN ONLY, SATURDAY, June 22nd, 1901. The Steamer "THREE RIVERS" leaves Bonsecours Wharf at 2.30 P.M.
TICK ETS—Adults \$2.10, Children \$1.05.
Tickets and Staterooms can be secured at St. Ann's Presbytery, 32 Basin street

N.B.-Pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, for Men, by Str. "Three Rivers," Saturday, July 27th, at 6.30 P.M.

±-----

MARGAUX CLARET.

\$3 50 per case of 1 dozen Quarts. \$4 50 per case of 2 dozen Pints.

"CLUB" CLARET.

\$4 50 per case of 1 dezen Quarte. \$5 50 per case of 2 dezen Pints.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., REHOUSE, 207, 200 AND SIL ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

And the Happiness Tha: Came of It.

BY CLARA MULHOLLAND.

Annette was growing irritable with impatience.

"I am sure Benediction must be over long before now; and I really think Monica might hurry home," she cried, impatiently, "The time that girl spends at her prayers is simply absurd. If she were going to the schools, and were continuelly to

magazine, I read of a devoted priest who went a long journey on foot in midwinter, alone, to get his starv-ing people bread. Shortly a:terwards a mission priest related to me the heroic deed of one whose actions "smell sweet and blossom in the dust," during the time of that great Irish famine which is "The Famine," when the Spirits of Desolation and Tribulation stalk ed through Green Erin, from County

In this hut Bryan cried in his In this hit Bryan cred in his anguish: "My son, my son! would to God I had died for thee," in that Rachel refused to be comforted, and yet again in another Mizpah wept for the husband of her youth!

Ah! Soggarth Aroon was to the fore then. He lifted the latch of the forestratigns cabins. Ho it was who

fore then. He lifted the latch of the fever-stricken cabins. He it was who told Bryan that he would meet his boy again in the land of eternal youth; he it was who said to Rachel, that though her child would not come to her, she would go to it; he it was who reminded Mizpah that under the palms of paradise the Angel of the Resurrection reunited parted hands; and he it was who heard the last confessions the pale lips said, who spoke the solemn senlips said, who spoke the solemn senlips said, who spoke the solemn sen-tences of committal when the poor fever and famine stricken bodies were laid, like tired children, on the dark brown bosom of Mother Faith: and he it was who welcomed them on the shores of another land, to which they were driven like wing-wearied swallows.

swallows.

On the bleak and sandy east coast of England, in that district wherein stands some of the noblest abbeys, built and endowed by Catholic Faith, was a small mission; just a handful of the faithful, gathered to-Faith, was a small mission: just a handful of the faithful, gathered together to hear Mass, to say the Rosary, and to worship God in the grand and beautiful old way. They were very poor, almost as much so as was that widow of Tarshish of whom we have read. The church was merely a temporary one; just (I say it with reverence) a consecrated wooden shed. Water fell on the altar, on which was the Immaculate Host: no stone or mosaic floor was there—it was of hardened clay only. It was a veritable Bethlehem manger, of which the glory was Christ.

Now, one day to this poor mission priest, Father Ephraim, came fifty starving Irish emigrants, in need of food, physic, nursing, and shelter. And this servant of God received them in the Name of the Lrod who had not whereon to lay his head. They were taken into the humble presbytery, into small homesteads and fishers' cots. The burning hand of fever was on some; these were put by themselves, and nursed

Father Ephraim, came fifty grish emigrants, in need of hysic, nursing, and shelter: is servant of God received in the Name of the Lrod who twhereon to lay his head, were taken into the humble erv. into small homesteads lears' cots. The burning hand was on some; these were the the long hours of sickness per Ephraim.

and dosolate heaths, across corn fields and clover meadows, cand of helds and Clover meadows, cand of helds and Margaret, Dermot and bryan and Margaret, Dermot and bryan and Margaret, Dermot and beyond in the little Catholic church on the will held in his angels and in his saints. These were the Irish exilestration was on some; these were the thread when the keening the long hours of sickness per Ephraim.

What of the good pastor, you seld?

unto them, and were laid in a windswept cemetery within sight of the
steel-gray sea. Others recovered. And
for these their friend in the cassock
found work.

There were children born in this
place of refuge, and these our good
pastor baptized in the little church.

Think for a moment of his stern
self-denial! When the plate went
round on Sundays it came back with
half a crown on it, or sometimes
even two shillings in coppers! The
well-to-do yeomen and the rich
squires of the neighborhood went to
hear the parson. The tithes were the
parson's, as was the ancient parish
church. Henry the spoliator, and his church. Henry the spoliator, and his daughter Elizabeth, without mercy,

daughter Elizabeth, without mercy, had seen to that!

For the sake of these exiles of Erin, of these Irish sea-birds, Father Ephraim became a beggar. He tramped miles through dusty or muddy lanes to beg for work and succor. The country gentleman and the prosperous farmer often saw that bent, worn figure, in its shabby clerical attire, making its way through the leafy coppiee, or the shady park; and for the credit of human nature, their hearts very often warmed to him, and they made him welcome and helped him. For

had seen to that!

"Tears waken tears, and honor hon or brings,
And human hearts are touched by
human things."

Could Father Ephraim teach young

Could rather Ephraim teach young Larry the duties of a goose-boy or goose-herd?

Of a surety he could; he would show him how to use the clapper

Could he just slip this tiny frock for poor Kathleen's child pocket?

ocket?
Of course he could, with pleasure
wee Deirdra had scarcely one to he

back.

These were some of the incidents on his rounds.

When the tempest was overpast, those of the exiles who were left stayed on in their Chanaan. They helped to bring in the finny harvest of the sea. They were hewers of wood and drawers of water. They were reapers tillers of the seil. were reapers, tillers of the soil.

One did one thing, one another. But one thing they all did alike. When the boats lay keel uppermost on the sand, and the ploughs harrows were put by Sabbath stillness, over sandy dunes and desolate heaths.

by Father Ephraim.

I think that Marv the Mother of Jesus must have stood beside him in the lone night-watches, and have cheered him, as their wives cheermen not called entirely to God. Some of these refuges died as he ministered.

What of the good pastor, you ask? Well, he rests from his labors and his works do follow him. He sleeps with the pal branch of, self-denial in his anointed hand.— Nora Rylman, in the Catholic World Magnazine.

was going on in the Cathedral, mis-sions were also given in several of the large parish churches.

The Austrian Catholics are at last

thoroughly aroused and it can now be confidently said that out of the be confidently said that out of the evil of the Los-von-Rom movement. Almighty God will draw great good in the re-awakening and strengthening of faith in the old empire. The Protestant preachers of Saxony have invaded Austria in considerable numbers to fan the treasonable Los-von-Rom movement. It is treasonable because it is anti-dynastic and means Los-von-Habsburg. Six of them were expelled as public disturbers of the peace. It seems that the Saxon Government complained of this action and that, in consequence, the decree of expulsion was revoked in favor of two of these mischief-makers. Such is the weak-kneed policy of the Austrian authorities. But the curious thing is that Saxony, the cradle of intolerance. The Saxon Government has the face to remonstrate when Austria expels foreign political agitators who cross her frontiers under the guise of preaching the gospel, whereas in Saxony itself a Catholic priest while travelling in

that country, be he a citizen of the German Empire, be he Frince Max, nephew of the King, cannot even say Mass with impunity, let alone preach the gospel. Difficile est satiram non scribere.

the gospei. Dimene est satiral non-scribere.

The Government of Austria has ap-pointed the eminent historian Dr. Ludwig Pastor to the position of di-rector of its Roman institute for the study of Austrian history. As soon as it was rumored that this honor-able appointment was in contempla-tion the anti-Catholic press raised the usual outcry to which we have long been used, that the interests of historical truth would not be safe in the hands of this Catholic histo-rian.

Monica raised her head, and her eyes had a strange light in them as they rested for an instant on her sister's beaming countenance. Then she turned quickly away, saying: "You'll enjoy it, dear; and Grannie and I will be very happy together. Shan't we, Grannie?"

"Indeed, we shall. But I didn't think—""

"Now, it's all settled." the girl

think—"
"Now, it's all settled," the girl
cried, pressing the old lady's haud,
"So, pray, say no more."
"Very well dear, you are very
sweet, and unselfish, and—"
"Hush!" Monica cried gaily. "And
now let us set to work and think
about Annette's trousseau. She must
have some nice frocks, and do us
credit in London."
"Yes. Miss Tucker must must her

credit in London."

"Yes, Miss Tucker must put her best foot foremost, and no mistake. But, still, Monica—"

"We'll talk it over when I take off my hat," answered Monica. And she ran upstairs, followed by her faithful Turk.

In a short time Miss Tucker sent home several simple but pretty frocks for Annette. And, wildly elated at the thought of the pleasure and excitement that lay before

ure and excitement that lay before her, the girl set out for London with a joyful heart. Monica missed her sister more than

Monica missed her sister more than she could have imagined possible. They had never been separated before; and it seemed strange to have no one bright and young, singing about the house. But, gradually, she grew accustomed to her absence; and it delighted her to think that Annette was thoroughly enjoying the whirl of gaiety into which she had been so suddenly plunged.

"It suits her better than it would me," she reflected, one day, as she A LITTLE SACRIFICE

"It suits her better than it would me." she reflected, one day, as she went through the village, carrying a basket of flowers, with which she was going to decorate Our Lady's altar, in the church. "I like neace. But Annette is different. She is made to shine in the world, and to occupy a brilliant position. She'll marry a rich man, whilst I.— well," smiling. "I shall not marry at all—probably; and if I do it will be some one quite poor—an insignificant nobody. However, if I love him, and he is good and loves me, that will not matter. Very little satisfies me. I am not ambitious, fortunately. A I am not ambitious, fortunately, common-place girl should only h for common-place things. But." laughing merrily, "what a goose I am to think of such things at all:" and she hurried on towards

church Upon the brow of the hill, close to Upon the brow of the hill, close to the little gate leading to the grave-vard, a horseman sat looking round him, as though uncertain as to what road he ought take.

As Monica approached, he raised his hat, and said:

"I beg your pardon; but, could you tell me where Mrs. Maxwell lives?"

The girl smiled, and raised her frank brown eyes to the stranger's face.

face.
"Yes. Go straight down the street:

"Yes. Go straight down the street: turn to the left, and you will sce Mrs. Maxwell's home, Heath Cottage. straight before you."
"Thank you," he bowed, raised his hat again, and rode slowly away. Monica looked after him curiously.
"A stranger. I wonder who he can be, and why he wants to see grandmamma? He's very nice—has an honest, kindly face. I—"
The young man had turned his head and glanced over his shoulder.

nead and glanced over his shoulder eyes met for a second.

then, blushing deeply, Monica enter ed the church "How rude he must think e cried. "Really Monica M

"How rude he must think me!" she cried. "Really Monica Maxwell, you should be ashamed of yourself." And then, as she busied herself with the arrangement of her flowers, she tried to put all thought of the young stranger out of her head.

Two hours later, Monica went home to tea, and her grandmother came to meet her, as she saw her coming across the lawn.

"My child," she said, "I have had such a surprise; and I am so sorry you were out. Randall Marten has been here to see me."

been here to see me."
"Randall Marten, the rich tea-

planter?

planter?"
"Randall, the rich—but tea planter no longer." Her grandmotaer laughed. "His father—dear, what friends he and I were,— his father made an immense fortune; and he is dead. But his son will spend it nobly. He aspires now to be a quiet, country gentleman, and he has bought a beautiful old house and "The Towers?" cried Monica. "Oh. Grandma, what a lucky man!"
"Indeed he is, and I like him, Mon-

ica. So do I."

"So do I."

Her grandmother turned and looked at her in surprise.

"You like him?"

Monica laughed gaily. "What I saw of him. For he must be the stranger whom I directed here an hour or so ago. He* seemed very nice"

nice"
"He said a pretty, graceful girl
had told him where I lived; but I
never thought of you."
Monica blushed. "Oh, Grannie,

Monica blushed. "Oh, Grannie, dearl"

"He guessed who you were, I suppose, and wished to please me, But we must send for Annette. If he thought you pretty, what will he say to Annette?"

"What, indeed?" Monica answered, simply. "But I know that Annette would not come. She has four or five balls coming on.

"So she has. Well, the summer is long. There is plenty of time."

The next day and the next brought Randall Marten to Heath Cottage; and soon it became a rare thing when he did not look in at some part of the day or evening, He had much to talk about, and many plans to discuss. He was building a chapel and adding a billiard room to the Towers Coming first to consult his father's old friend, Mrs. Maxwell, he gradually fell into the habit of asking Monica's advice, and never decided upon anything unless she quite approved of it. The girlwas so sensible, so bright and intelligent that he found her invaluable, and is the districted.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. AS-SOCIATION, organized April, 1874, Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 19 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month, at 8 o'clock, D.III. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, M. A. Phelan; Secretary-Treasurer, M. J. Power, All communications to be

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1. The above Livision meets in St, Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Sunday at 4.30 p. m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of every month. President, Miss S. Mack. Vice-President, Miss B. Harvey: Financial Secretary, Miss Enuma Doyle, 68 Anderson street, Telephone, 1006 Main; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretart, Lizzie Howlett, 383 Wellington street. Division Physician, Dr. Thomas J. Curran, 2076 St. Catherine St. Application forms can be procured from the members, or at the hall before meetings. LADIES' AUXILIARY to the An

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.— Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President. John Cavanagh, 885 St. Catherine street; Medical Adviser, Dr. Hugh Lennon, 255 Centre street, telephone Main 2239. Recording-Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernia street,—to whom all come cretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hi-bernia street,—to whom all com-munications should be addressed. Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary: E. J. Colfer, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League:— J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A. O. H., DIVISION NO. 3.— Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Ald. D. Gallery. president; T. McCarthy, vice-president; F. J. Devlin, recording-secretary, 1635 Ontario street; John Hughes; financial-secretary; L. Brophy. treasurer, M. Fennel, chairman of Standing Committee; marshal, M. Stafford.

TY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the hall, 107 Uttawa street, on the first Sunday of each month at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe, C.SS.R.; President. D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murrav: Delogates to St. Patrick's League. J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Caraw.

P. Gunning, Secretary, 414a St. Antoine street.

2.M.B.A. of CANADA, BRANCH 26,—(Organized, 18th November, 1883.—Branch 26 meets at St. Pat-rick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the trans-action 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 month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the follow, ing officers: Frank J. Curran, B. C.L., President; P. J. McDonarh, Recording Secretary: Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jno H. Feeley, jr., Treasurer.

CHURCH BELLS.



TROY, N.Y., and

Manufacture Superior CHURCH BELLS.

Society Directory.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.P. President. Wm. E. Doran; 1st Vic?, T. J. O'Neill; 2nd Vice, F. Casey; Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corresponding Secretary, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Recording-Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

Power. All communications to be addressed to the hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. Hinphy, D. Gallery, Jasi McMahon.

A. O. H., DIVISION NO. 3 .- Meets

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE-TY organized 1885 Months

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SO-ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SO-CIETY.—Meets on the second Sun-day of every month in St. Pat-rick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., immediately after Vespers. Com-mittee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. Rev. Father Mo-Grath, Rev. President; James J. Costigan, 1st Vice-President; Jan. P. Gunning. Secretary. 414a St.

of CANADA, BRANCH

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. established 1863.—Rev. Director. stablished 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn. President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St. Dominique street. Meete on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets at 3,30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.



177 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY

AUSTRIAN CATHOLICS AROUSED.

The liberal i.e. anti-Christian Austrian school law which has been for many years in operation, has yielded the most lamentable results; a religious indifferentism that paves the way to complete infidelity, and a body of teachers who for the most part have not only fallen into religious indifferentism, but openly professed atheism and socialism. The Austrian Catholics have not been blind to these dangers; if they had, the state of affairs now existing would have opened their eyes. They have founded a Catholic school society with the object of recovering for the schools in Austria their Catholic character. In connection with this society we have to chronicle an important event. The heir-Takholic press the procession treated the vast throng was electrified by a ringing speech delivered by Father Victor Kolb, S.J.

Besides the imposing procession of men, there was another great religious manifestation seen in the streets of Vienna. which also was reported with displeasure by the anti-Catholic press. This was a indicated with displeasure by the anti-Catholic press. This was a indicated with displeasure by the anti-Catholic press. This was a indicated with displeasure by the anti-Catholic press. This was a indicated with displeasure by the anti-Catholic press. This was a indicated with displeasure by the anti-Catholic press. This was a indicated with displeasure by the anti-Catholic press. This was a indicated with displeasure by the anti-Catholic press. This was a indicated with displeasure by the anti-Catholic press. This was a indicated with displeasure by the anti-Catholic press. This was a indicated with displeasure by the anti-Catholic press. This was a indicated with displeasure by the anti-Catholic press. This was a indicated with displeasure by the anti-Catholic press. This was a indicated with displeasure by the anti-Catholic press. This was a indicated with displeasure by the anti-Catholic press. This was a indicated with displeasure by the anti-Catholic press. The streets of Vienna. Which also was report icle an important event. The apparent, Archduke Franz Ferdinand has, of his own accord and with the has, of his own accord and with the emperor's previous consent, assumed the protectorate of the Society, and when on April 18 the representatives of the Society sought an audience of His Imperial Highness to thank him for this signal favor, he addressed them in words that caused a tremendous sensation all over Europe and filled the Los-von-Rom traitors with frantic rage. He said: raitors with frantic rage. He said: I am pleased with the tendency and action of your Society and I recognize and appland your patriotic and religious work, especially in these days of the Los-von-Rom movement, which is also a Los-von-Austria days of the Los-von-Rom movement, which is also a Los-von-Austria movement and should be-opposed by all means. I shall be your protector not only in name, but also in deed. You have my permission to publish my words." These plain words from the mouth of the man who stands nearest to the throne sounded like a bugle-call and were received with unbounded enthusiasm by the Catho-bounded enthusiasm by the Catho-

mearest to the throne sounded like a bugle-call and were received with unbounded enthusiasm by the Catholics who had chafed under the fainthearted silence of those in high places; and with utmost anger, as we have said, by the traitors who openly insulted the archduke in the Austrian House of Representatives and enacted one of those disgraceful scenes that have made them a byword among civilized nations.

On April 21, at the close of a mission given by the Jesuit Fathers in the vast Cathedral of St. Stephen, Vienna, there was witnessed an imposing demonstration of Catholic faith. A procession composed exclusively of men, numbering more than 10,000, marched through the streets of the city. In the memory of men mothing like it had been seen in Vienna. Generals and officers of the army, professors and university students commingled with the common people. It was a sublime protest against the infamous Los-von-tom

Before the procession

henberg, wife of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

That the present persecution is, as Father Kolb declares in his sermon, a Masonic conspiracy, was suspected from the first and is now certain. The Masons themselves make no secret of it, so sure they seem to be of success this time. With cynical frankness they print the following two documents which the Berlin "Germania" copies from the Rivista della Massoneria Italiana, 1901, p. 38 and p. 40.

I. By unanimous vote of the Italian Grand Orient passed on February 15, 1901, the Italian GrandMaster, Ernest Nathan, sent the following despatch to the French Grand Lodge: "Will you express to your august President (of the French Free Masons) the lively satisfaction with which the Italian Grand Orient watches the vigorous and faithful struggle which aims at lifting up and enlightening the conscience of the French people by confiscating in the name of the true religion of humanity the possessions of the congregations which they have usurped in the name of r?ligion and have been using for the promotion of rebellion and reaction."

II. The Italian Grand Orient to the two regular Grand Orients of Spain:

for the promotion of rebellion and reaction."

II. The Italian Grand Orient to the two regular Grand Orients of Spain:

"It is with pleasure that I communicate to you the resolution unanimously passed by the Italian Grand Orient on February 17, 1901. Our resolution shall bear witness to the fraternal solidarity between men who, though of different nations, nevertheless represent the same ideas and aims of liberty, justice and progress. In the mame of Italian Freemasonry the Grand Orient of Italv applauds the policy of the Spanish liberal party which has arisen in its manhood to fight for liberty and progress; and refuses to bind the fate of its leaders to effect dynasties that are enslaving the conscience of the people and will not tolerate that the Jesuit sect shall compel the national genius to bow to the demands of a dogma void of all religion. — Ernest Nathan."

At the same time that the mission

taste go-she's sure to go," and Annette flung herself down, with a heavy sigh, on a low chair, near the win-

flung herself down, with a heavy sigh, on a low chair, near the window.

Mrs. Maxwell closed her book, and gazed out thoughtfully over the pretty lawn and sunlit garden. bright with sweet and fragrant flowers. Ten years before, her only son had died of fever in India, leaving his two little motherless girls to her as a legacy of love. Very nobly had she done her duty to the children; and they had been well cared for and well educated. But Mrs. Maxwell's means were limited, and obliged her to live in a small house in a country place. So long as Monica and Annette were in the school room this mattered little. A good governess and a zealous priest trained their minds and instructed them in their religion; and they had many amusements and occupations suitable for their age. But once they were grown up. things took a different aspect. Mrs. Maxwell thought anxieusly of their future. She had not much to leave them; and she longed to see one, at least, well married.

"If only I could take them to London and let people see them I would not be uneasy," she would say to Father Hogan, the kindly old priest, who had their interests deeply at heart. "Annette is most attractive. She would soon be married."

"Not before Monica? Surely, no man would be foolish enough to put a pretty face and golden hair before goodness like Monica's?"

"Beauty is more apparent, and, in a worldly way, more attractive than goodness, Father; and no one could call Monica handsome."

"I do," the priest said decidedly. "There is a beauty in her face that Annette's could never have."

"To us who know her, yes. But—"
"Well, it is the unexpected that always happens," the priest answered gaily. "Just let them be seen together; and you'll find that I'm right.

while I am simply pining to see the world and have a little fun before am too old."

"I suppose so. And she's sure to

that girl spends at her prayers is simply absurd. If she were going to be a nun I could understand it. But since she is not she might make less praying do her. Don't you think so, Grannie?"

Mrs. Maxwell looked up from her book, and, taking off her spectacles, laid them on the open page.

"No, dear," she answered. "Monica follows the dictates of her conscience, which tells her to pray much and often. It would not do if all those who prayed and did good went into convents. What should we do their appearing in society. She kerew Mrs. Maxwell looked up from her book, and, taking off her spectacles, laid them on the open page.

"No, dear," she answered. "Monica follows the dictates of her conscience, which tells her to pray much and often. It would not do if all those who prayed and did good went into convents. What should we do without their example? What would become of our homes if there were their appearing in society. She knew that she was beautiful, and she also felt firmly convinced that, if she were no fervent mothers, no devoted sisonly seen, a splendid future woopen up for her. But, how ters, to keep the love of God in our hearts, and spread the light of Faith? If all our girls were frivolous "Oh, Grannie!" Annette crimsoned

only seen, a splendid future would open up for her. But, how to achieve all this puzzled her as much as it did her grandmother; and, plot and plan as she would, Annette saw no way of getting out of Littleton and launching herself on the gay world of London society.

Then.—all at once,—an aunt, almost, forgotten and unknown, wrote to Mrs. Maxwell, saying that she had taken a house in Kensington and was anxious to have one of her sis-"Oh, Grannie!" Annette crimsoned to the roots of her golden hair. "I know I am not so pious or good as Monica; but, still—" and launching herself on the gay world of London society. Then,—all at once,—an aunt, aleast, and mire your sister and feel anxious to imitate her example, instead of finding fault with her for doing her duty. "I have taken no notice of them."

ter's children come to stay with her.
"I have taken no notice of them
all these years," she explained, "because I was not well off. and had
little to offer them. But now I am
rich, my husband having succeeded
to a fine property, and I would like
to have one of the 'girls, in turn, to
take about with my own. I can introduce them into good society, and
give them many advantages; but I
can only have one at a time." ing fault with her for doing her duty as perfectly as she can."

Annette's blue eyes filled with tears.
'I don't find fault—at least I

don't mean to," she stammered.
"But, I do so want her to come
home to-day, and see what she says
to Aunt Edith's invitation. She is
the eldest, and must have first an only have one at a time."

Here was just what Annette's soul "Of course, and I think there is no doubt about her accepting it. She would enjoy a month in London, and it would be very useful to her. She had been sighing for, and she beside herself with joy. Then last sentence suddenly sobered last sentence suddenly sobered and filled her with apprehe Monica was the eldest. She m ought to be introduced in society; and I wish her to have some good sons in singing."
'Oh!" Annette's heart sank low.

and filled her with apprehension. Monica was the eldest. She must go to London first; and in this opinion, —put forth in a nervous, tentative fashion,—her grandmother acquiesced most decidedly.

"Just my luck," groaned Annette.

"I shall die of boredom when I think of Monica enjoying herself at balls, and— Ah! there she is at last!"

A sweet voice was heard saying. "Then she's sure to say she'll go.
And." sighing, "I did hope she
would refuse. She has so many interests here that she would not care; A sweet voice was heard saying A sweet voice was heard saying "Turk, lie down! Surly little animal, be quiet! Do not forget your

am too old

Her grandmother laughed.

'There's not any immediate fear
of that, dear," she said. "Next year
you'll be only twenty, and Monica is
now twenty-two. Decidedly she
should have her turn in the world
first—even if it; not much to her. The doar opened, and Monica Max-well entered the room, followed by a fox-terrier jumping and pawing at first,-even if it is not much to her

her heels.

"He has missed you, dear," said her grandmother, looking at the girl with a loving smile. "You have been away longer than usual to-day."

"Yes. I had to stop at Goodie Browne's. The poor old soul is not well," answered Monica, kissing her grandmother. "You were not lovely." and Annette grandmother. "You were not lo

"Oh, no! But I have news for you. Your Aunt Edith invites you to to London, Monica." The girl clasped her hands and her

The girl clasped her hands and her color deepened.

"How delightful! But—can we go?—You could not get on without us."

"She only asks one. I could not spare you both. You are the oldest, so you must go."

"How very nice! I shall see some good pictures, and take singing lessons. It will be great fun. But—" she turned and looked at Annette, who sat in gloomy silence, near the window, her fair hair shining like burnished gold in the sunlight.

"She's disappointed; poor little girl," fashed through Monica's mind.
"It would be selfish of me to go just because I'm the eldest. I'd like to go," pressing her hands together. "But so would she—awfully. I often say to myself I'd like to may to myself I'd like to may to myself I'd like to may to myself I'd like to make some sacrifice—give up something — and now when a nearcontent. acrifice give up something -ow, when an opportunity occu-find it hard. A nice martyr

I find it hard. A nice martyr 1'd have made!"

"Well, dear," said her grandmother, breakiog in on her reverie: "when can you be ready? Soon, I should think."

Monica drew her hand across her eyes, and did not reply at once: then, bending over a bowl of primproses upon the table, she said, quietly:

"I shall not go, Grannie. For several reasons I wish to be at home in May. Let Annette go in my place."

Annette sprang to her feet, her face wreathed in smiles,—radiant and delighted.

"Monical Oh, you are a dear! I never imagined you would not care to go."

Our_ Boys an

Come here, you is I'm shamed to You don't know 'Cept just your

Now listen, and This round hole And when you pu It makes a Q. y And if it has a f To walk in at, Then make a sea To sit on, and i

And this tall lett And when it puts It makes a cup

An curly I is J, of And half of B is And E without his Is only F, you s You turn A upside And people call i And if it's twice, W'twill be.

Now, Dolly, when You'll know a gr 'Most as much as I believe you've -Souther

NOT A SELF-MAI well known gentlems duced at a great pu a "self-made man." a "self-made man."
pearing gratified by
seemed to throw him
ments into a "brown
ward they asked him
the way in which he

nouncement.

"Well," said the gost me to thinking t really a self-made ma "Why." they replied begin to work in a swere ten or twelve?"

"Yes," said he, be cause my mother the early to have the edubusiness." "But then," they u always such a great ing books when a boy "Yes," he replied,

"Yes," he replied, dand at her knee she haccount of the book read it. I don't know self-made man. I thin had a great deal to d "But then," they "your integrity was y "Well, I don't know one day a barrel of al to me to sell out by after the manner of sers. I put the species. I put the specked ers. I put the specked bottom and the bost. top. My mother ca 'led me what I was doing, and she said, 'Toon, if you will be a cheat,' do it. I think my mot thing to do with my is on the whole, I doubt a self-made man. I the had something to anything I am, acter or usefuln-ss."

"Happy," said Dr. told the story, 'the bestch a mother happy who had a bov so appromother's for ative infle

A BEAUTIFUL INCI Pittsburg Catholic sate issue: Miss May O'Br. of Mr. and Mrs. Thoma 2616 Bedford avenue, o Sth. was received inthood of the Order of Convent of the Convent convent of the Immacultion Nazareth, Ry., and into the Order was the pretty story of sisterly Some 10 or 12 years Essie O'Brien, an older Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, ated from St. Xavier's later joined the Order She was assigned teached in the Nazareth Academ gious name was Sister tine. convent of the Immacul

In the winter of 1900 so sick that she was gran so sick that she was gran vilege of returning to he it was plain that her day bered. While in the city some time with her sist St. Xavier's, and there the young girl made a take up the older sis where she laid it down. She has now done so, her sister's religious man been assigned to her sister in the convent.

Those at home received ing brief and simple mess last week: "The beloved mine, and I have been place and work of my beter." In the winter of 1900

"HE'LL DO," said a ge cisively, speaking of an who had been in his cm who had been in his cm single day.

"What makes you think "Because he gives hims can be gives hims for an although a proof three or four brass bands by the office while he was he paid no attention to awent on as if the sweep room was the only thing consequence on this earth time. Then I set him to some envelopes, and, although a proof of the grant o

Boys and Girls.

Come here, you nigoramus! I'm shamed to have to 'fess, You don't know any letter 'Cept just your crooked S.

Now listen, and I'll tell you,: This round hole's name is O; And when you put a tail on, It makes a Q, you know.

And when it puts a hat on, It makes a cup o' T.

An curly I is J, dear;
And half of B is P;
And E without his slippers on

You turn A upside downward, And people call it V; And if it's twice, like this one, W'twill be.

Now, Dolly, when you learn 'em. You'll know a great big heap—'Most as much as I. O Dolly!

I believe you've gone to sleep!

NOT A SELF-MADE MAN

really a self-made man."
"Why," they replied, "did you not

"Why," they replied, "did you not begin to work in a store when you were ten or twelve?"
"Yes," said he, "but it was because my mother thought I ought early to have the educating touch of business."

such a great reader-devour-

-Southern Churchman.

Is only F, you see.

Directory.

urday, June 8, 1902

S SOCIETY.—Estab6th, 1856, incorporrised 1864. Meets in
Hall, 92 St. Alexanfirst Monday of the
ittee meets last Wedittee mee

MEN'S L. & B. ASorganized April, 1874,
Dec. 1875.—Regular
ing held in its hall,
t, first Wednesday of
at 8 o'clock, p.in.
Management meets
and fourth Wednesday
h. President, M. A.
tary-Treasurer, M. J.
mmunications to be

he hall. Delegates to League, W. J. Hin-y, Jasi McMahon,

ILIARY to the An p. .m, and third 8 p.m., of every dent, Miss S. Mack; Miss B. Harvey; Miss B. Harvey:
etary, Miss Emma
derson street, Teleain; Treasurer, Mrs.; Recording Secrewlett, 383 WellingDivision Physician. Division Physician,
Curran, 2076 St.
Application forms
I from the members,
before meetings.

ON NO. 2.— Meets of St. Gabriel New Pentre and Laprairie 2nd and 4th Fridav at 8 p.m. President h, 885 St. Catherine Adviser, Dr. Hugh Centre street right Centre street. Centre street, tele239. Recording-Seus Donohue, 312 Hito whom all comould be addressed;
inancial Secretary:
Treasurer. Delegates
s League:— J. J.
S. McCarthy and J.

ION NO. 3 -- Meets n Hughes, financial-rophy, treasurer, M. n of Standing Com-. M. Stafford.

NG MEN'S SOCIE-885.—Meets in its each month at tual Adviser, Rev. SS.R.; President D. retary, J. Murrav: Patrick's League J. O'Neill and M.

T. A. & B. SO-on the second Sun-nonth, in St. Pat-St. Alexander St., er Vespers. Com-agement meets in st Tuesday of every . Rev. Father Mo-sident; James J. ice-President; Jao. cretary, 414a St.

ANADA, BRANCH
13th November, 6
meets at St. PatSt. Alexander St., ay of each monthtings for the transss are held on the
londays of each
a. Applicants for
my one desirous of
rrding the Branch
ie with the follow,
ank J. Curran, B.
P. J. McDonach,
stary: Robt. WarSecretary; Jno. H.
surer. NADA, BRANCH

In the winter of 1900 she became so sick that she was granted the privilege of returning to her home, for it was plain that her days were numbered. While in the city she spent some time with her sister May, in St. Xavier's, and there it was that the young girl made a promise to take up the older sister's work where she laid it down.

She has now done so, has taken her sister's religious name, and has been assigned to her sister's position in the convent.

Those at home received the following brief and simple message one day last week: "The beloved name is mine, and I lave been given the place and work of my beloved sister." & B. SOCIETY.

3.—Rev. Director,

n. President, D.

cc., J. F. Quinn,

ue street. Mete
sunday of every

ann's Hall, corner

was streets at 3.30

to St. Patrick's

J. Killfeather, T.

rew Cullen.

BELLS.

CH BELLS

ces and Peals,

Copper and Tin. Get our price. Depper and Tin. Get our price E BELL FOUNDRY itimore, Md. LL COMPANY

.Y., and NEW YORK CITY F CHURCH BELLS.

PEATS AND CHIMES.
DE INGOT COPPER AND
DIA TIN CHAIL.
BELL FOUNDRY,
UNFW CO., Cinciprati,

"HE LL DO." said a gentleman decisively, speaking of an office boy who had been in his employ but a single day.

"What makes you think so?"

"Because he gives himself up so entirely to the task in hand. I watched him while he swept the office, and although a procession with three or four brass bands in it went by the office while he was at work, he paid no attention to it, but swept on as if the sweeping of that room was the only thing of any consequence on this earth at that time Then I set him to addressing some envelopes, and although there were a lot of picture-papers and the pale no attention at all to them, but kept right on addressing

those envelopes until the last one of them was done. He'll do because he is thorough and dead in earnest about everything."

You may be naturally a very smart person; you may be so gifted that you can do almost anything; but all that you do will lack perfection if you do not do it with all of your heart and strength.

A FORTUNATE BOY. -A strang away one of the family asked if the gentleman would like to hear the little boy "recite a piece." "Of course we would," they replied. The lad recited his "piece" with admirable effect, and one of the gentlemen was so pleased that he said, handing the bot a bank bill: "Here's a little something for your education." The lad ran in to his mother and, the gentleman turned to drive away when the lad, running breathlessly after them, said: "You've made a mistake. That was a fifty dollar bill." "All right," said the stranger, "that's no mistake; it may go a little piece toward your education," and the gentlemen drove away in the direction of Lewiston. Now everybody is guessing and nobody knows who they were.

THE ALPHABET ON A PIN'S HEAD.—There is a man in Philadelphia who wears a commonplace looking little pin as a watch charm. To the naked eye it is not different from the millions of other pins. Yet its head is a masterpiece of the engravers art. for on it is engraved the English alphabet in old English lettering, and in the centre is cut the year when it was done, "1900." The naked eye cannot distinguish a scratch on the pin's head, but a powerful magnifying glass, such as is used by a watchmaker, reveals the letters of the alphabet in proper order around the edge of the head, every character separate, and perfectly formed. There was on exhibition at the Paris Exhibition last year a marvel of Lilliputian work, the Lord's Prayer on paper one-eighth of an inch square. This was done by Fred Swartz Brink, a penman in Philadelphia. He regarded it. THE ALPHABET ON A PIN'S NOT A SELF-MADE MAN. — A well known gentleman was introduced at a great public meeting as a "self-made man." Instead of appearing gratified by the tribute, it seemed to throw him, for a few moments into a "brown study." Afterward they asked him the reason for the way in which he received the announcement. said the great man, "it thinking that I was not done by Fred Swartz Brink, a pen as the finest work of the kind ever done, but when he saw the engraving on the pin's head he confessed that he had been outdone. The engraver who did the work on the pin spent one year at it and confessed. as it that he could only we for a few minutes at a time

A LITTLE SACRIFICE

And the Happiness That Came of It.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE SIX.

always such a great reader—devouring books when a boy."

'Yes," he replied, "but it was because my mother led me to do it, and at her knee she had me give an account of the book after I had read it. I don't know about being a self-made man. I think m' mother had a great deal to do with it."

"But then," they urged again, "your integrity was your own."

"Well, I don't know about that, one day a barrel of apples had come to me to sell out by the peck, and, after the manner of some storekeepers. I put the specked ones at the to me to sell out by the peck, and, after the manner of some storckeepers. I put the specked ones at the bottom and the best ones at the bottom and the best ones at the top. My mother called me and asked me what I was doing. I told her, and she said, "Toon, if you do that, you will be a cheag." And I did not do it. I think my mother had something to do with my integrity. And, on the whole, I doubt whether I am a self-made man. I think my mother had sometime to do with making me anythiar I am of any character or usefuln-ss?"

"Happy," said Dr. Lorimer, who told the story, "the boy who had stch a mother happy the mother who had a boy so appreciative of his mother's fore ative influence!" "Mrs. Maxwell talks such a lot of "Mrs. Maxwell talks such a lot of Annette—her beauty and her grace." he said one day as he rode up the road to the cottage, "that I am quite curious to see her. But I don't fancy she and I will get on so well as Monica and I do. How sweet the girl is! How winning her simple, unaffected manner, the tender, womanly look in her brown eyes. She seems to breathe peace and brings joy and happiness wherever she goes."

ther had something to do with making me anything I am of any character or usefulness."

"Happy," said Dr. Lorimer, who told the story, "the boy who had such a mother happened to breathe peace and brings joy and happiness wherever she goes."

Arrived at the cottage he found every one there in a state of bustle and excitement. Annette had come home. Her aunt had been called and excitement and the London guieties had been abruptly ended for a come home. Her aunt had been abruptly ended the house shut up and the London guieties had been abruptly ended the house shut up and the London guieties had been abruptly ended the house shut up and the London guieties had been abruptly ended the house shut up and the London guieties had been abruptly ended the house shut up and the London guieties had been abruptly ended the house shut up and the London guieties had been abruptly ended the house shut up and the London guieties had been abruptly ended to the history with a big shady hat resting on her golden head, Annette lay back in a low chair, under the trees, the one calm person about the place, as Randall came across the lawn with Mrs. Endall, "the old lady said. "We low that joined the Order of Charity. She was assigned teacher of music in the Nazareth Academy. Her religious name was Sister Mary Celestine.

In the winter of 1900 she became so sick that she was granted the privilege of returning to her home, for it was plain that her days were numbered. While in the city she spent some time with her sister May.

and Father Hogan's club are to have a dance."

"School children—club?" Annette's smiles faded. "Oh, please don't expect me at an entertainment of that kind, I hate them."

His face fell.
"I'm scorr." It

house again.

The days that followed were sad ones for poor Monica. Randall was more than ever at the Cottage, bur. Annette monopolized his society. They played croquet, sang duets, and read poetry together so assiduant

A FORTUNATE BOY. —A strange incident is reported from South Auburn. Two gentlemen, strangers, driving through the country apparently for pleasure, called at a farmhouse and asked a little girl standing at the threshold for a drink of water. The child brought out two glasses of water and each of the gentlemen gave the child twenty-five cents. As they were about driving away one of the family asked if the gentleman would like to hear the lit-

I'm sorry. It was Monica's

"I'm sorry It was Monica's idea."

Annette shrugged her shoulders.
"That is quite another story. Monica and I are very different. But come let's play a game of croquet till tea is ready," and she sprang gaily up and led the way to the request grounds.

Half an hour later Monica came out, looking a little flushed and hot. She had been unpacking Annette s trunks and putting her clothing neatly away. A merry ringing laugh greeted her as she entered the gaden, and she started and a little moan escaped her as she saw Annette and Randall standing sire by side, talking together with all the ease and confidence of old and intimate friends.
"Granny was right. But, Oh! I thought — I hoped," she murmured, "now, I see my folly. My dream is over." And with great difficulty she refrained from running into the looks again.

ously that Mrs: Maxwell was de-lighted, and Monica's heart was full of grief.
"I am not wanted. Our happy days are gone," she would cry each time he appeared; and she shut her-self up in her room, or wandered away for walks, miserable and

time he appeared; and she shut herself up in her room, or wandered away for walks, miserable and alone.

To the garden party at the Towers Annette refused to go. Peer children and club girls were not in her line, she declared; and she had letters to write. So Monica ordered out the pony trap, and drove off to the party by herself. But, on her way through the village she picked up various lame and sickly little ones unable to walk far; and when Randall met her in the drive he was surrounded by a number of happy children, who seemed to absorb all her thoughts.

Throughout the long afternoen. Monica worked hard to entertain the assembled company. She was the heart and soul of every game—was here, there and everywhere. Then when evening came on, and the festivities were drawing to a close, she stole away for a moment's rest into a little summer-house in the garden As she sat there alone thinking she must very soon go home, a footstep on the gravel outside, start-led her, and looking up she saw Randall Marten coming towards her. She rose hurriedly and was about to leave the arbor when he put out his hand imploringly.

"Monica," he said, "why do wou fly from me? Have I offended you?"

The girl grew crimson and without daring to look up, stammered 'Oh, no! but it is late—I—"

"It is not late. But even if it were I must know the truth."

She sank upon the seat again.

"What truth?"

"Why you shun me—why you no longer care to talk or listen to me."

"Oh Randall," the brown eves were raised full of tears to his face.

"You know I do care."

"But you kept away — you were cold; and I," seizing her hand. "thought, hoped, prayed, that you would love me—marry me. Say, Monica, have I hoped too rouch?"

"No. But I thought—"

What she thought brought the hot blood to Randall's cheeks.

"My darling," he whispered, "you were wrong. I love you and you only. Are you satisfied?"

"Yes." she whispered, "More than satisfied."

"That night Father Hogan received a hurried note from Mrs. Maxwell

That night Father Hogan received a hurried note from Mrs. Maxwell "You were right, dear friend." Sie wrote, "the unexpected has happened. Randall and Monica are engaged. We are all very happy. I am perticularly so."

"I don't doubt it," laughed the principle of the principle of the principle of the principle."

were 612 of children, while of every 1,000 fatalities among the vaccinated 86 only were among children. In Frussia vaccination and re-vaccination are, since 1874, compulsory. From 1816 to 1874, the death rate in that kingdom from smallpox was 309 per annum for every 1,000,000 of the population. Between 1874 and 1892 this death rate fell to 15, and in, the last ten years of this period to 7.

In Austria, where vaccination is not compulsory, the smallpox death rate during the last named period was 458 per 1,000,000. In Belgium, where also vecination is necessarily was 458 per 1,000,000. In Belgium, where also vaccination is not compulsory, the death rate was, from 1875 to 1884, 441 per 1,000,000. It aly has, since 1888, compelled the vaccination of infants and the revaccination of children in public schools. This measure has reduced the smallpox rate of the receivable.

schools. This measure has reduced the smallpox rate of the peninsula from 355 per 1,000,000 to 65.

All records show that where vaccination is neglected the ravages of smallpox are very severe among children. Compulsory vaccination must, in the light of statistics, where reliability is unquestionable, be regarded as a necessary measure of public safety. Relaxation of vigilance in a matter of such grave importance is dangerous in the extreme.

PATENTS GRANTED.

70,187-Q. Allan, Oak Lake, Man., clippers.
70,450-N. N. Billings, Toronto.
Ont., fire escape. , fire escape. ,628—R. Ashworth, Winnipeg,

Ont., fire escape.

70.628-R. Ashworth, Winnipeg, Man. lawn sprinkler.

70.878-R. E. Allison, Ste. Justine, P.Q., devices for preventing frost on window panes.

71.117-W. W. Alton, Souris, Man., window sash lock.

71.211-M. J. Allan, Hamilton, Ont., traction engine.

71.448 — A. R. Boyle, Toronto, Ont., car fender.

71.452 — John Flesher, Parry, Sound, Ont., doors for grain cars.

The potato crop has just been planted at the Ottawa Central Experimental Farm, being completed a few days later than last year, owing to the cold, wet weather, says the Ottawa "Free Press." There are a number of new varieties, about 150 in all under test in the horticultural department. A large crop of potatoes in the field crops is also cultivated, the varieties being those recommended by Mr. Macoun as giving the best results in last year's experiments. The yield of the field crops will be computed as a check. The five best varieties last year with their yield per acre were: Saliean's Elephant, 589½ bushels per acre: Vanier, 576 bushels: Enormous, 561 bushels; Canadian Beauty, 548 bushels; and Irish Cobbler, 532 bushels.

These were the best out of 117 varieties tested. The yield was comparatively high owing to favorable. planted at the Ottawa Central Ex-

els; and Irish Cobbler, 532 bushels. These were the best out of 117 varieties tested. The yield was comparatively high owing to favorable season, due to the rainfall being just sufficient to keep the earth in a moist condition. The vines made rapid and vigorous progress, there was no blight and the potatoes ripened quite naturally.

moist condition. The vines made rapid and vigorous progress, there was no blight and the potatoes ripened quite naturally.

Mr. W. T. Macoun, horticulturist, asserts that something must be wrong with potato culture among farmers, otherwise poor variety must be in general use for seed. He compares the average yield per acre for Ontario with that of the variety tested by him and finds it only about one-third. There is an allowance for the field crop in the province compared with the experimental plots, some reduction being made on the average yield of the latter to permit a fair comparison, but this will not account for the fact that the poorest yields gave one and three-fourth times as much per acre as the average of Ontario.

During the past five years an experiment has been tried in planting the seed at different distances apart in rows, the rows in each case being two and a half feet apart. The best results so far have been in favor of planting twelve inches apart. The optimity twelve inches apart. The optimity twelve inches apart. The position of marketable and unmarketable tubers in this experiment, the most favorable method being shown entirely by the yield. Trials were made planting at 10, 12, 14. 16, and 18 inches apart.

be dry the first two inches may be so parched that the seed may not take root rapidly, and the season of growth will be shortened. Once the roots begin to grow they soon reach a depth where the most moisture is

From the results obtained it seems reasonable to conclude that where the soil is not dry the best results can be obtained from shallow planting. In any case where the seed is sown early the crop benefits from shallow planting as the earth will be warmer. This also applies where the spring is late on the ground cold. In 1898 an experiment was begun which will last for several years, that is planting potatoes at different dates. The time varies from May 24 to August 23. From the results obtained it seems

24 to August 23.

Frequent cultivation is said by Mr. Macoun to be essential to a good yield. It should be continued until the cultivator cannot get through without injury to the vines. The first treatment should be deep and the following shallow which will make the soil loose until the tops meet between the rows. They have been trying experiments at Cornell in this regard and find that six cultivations will give better results than a less number. At the Experimental Farm owing to the texture of the soil four is found most suitable.

With regard to fighting the potato bug or Colorado beetle which never falls to attack the crop Mr. Macoun will adopt the same method as last year. He says it is well to watch out for them and not wait until the ravages commence. This is too late to look after them properly because by the time the poison takes effect the stalks are badly eaten, which are the lungs of the potato, and must be healthy to produce a large crop.

Spraving with wet paris green is

rach plant being sprinkled separately. Eight ounces of paris green, forty gallons of water, four pounds of lime and six pounds of lime stone. This is a little stronger than that used on apple trees. Four ounces of paris green will kill the bug when young, but the full dose is required for the large ones.

At Vermont experimental station

At Vermont experimental station experiments with this mixture showed that for eight years the average of sprayed potatoes was 296 bushels per acre, and unsprayed, 173 bushels.

els.

As there is always a large proportion of small potatoes when the potato crop is dug the benefit of keeping them growing as long as possible is quite apparent. There is no necessity for the potato ripening as early as it does and at the experimental farm it has been found that the Bordeaux mixture, by preventing blight, keeps the vines alive two weeks longer.

About three applications of this About three applications of this mixture during the season should be made. The potato should always lie covered with it. The vines should look blue from about the middle of July until the end of August.

July until the end of August.

About September 15 is digging time, after which the tubers may freeze. There are a great many potato diggers, the one at the farm proving most satisfactory, being very simple. It consists of a plough with an apparatus attached like a large pitchfork, which sifts the clay and turns out the vegetables. Afterwards harrowing will reveal most of the crop.

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

GREAT HARDSHIP AND EXPOSURE

ENDURED.

Capt. Aduah Burns of Dayspring, N.S. Tells an Interesting Story From

His Own Experience. From the Progress, Lunenburg, N.S. Capt. Adnah Burns, of Dayspring,

Lunenburg, Co., N.S., is a prominent representative of a large class o men in Nova Scotia, who, during much of the year, follow the dangermuch of the year, follow the dangerous occupation of deep sea fishing.
When not at sea Capt. Burns' avocation is that of ship-carpenter. He is
43 years of age, and is to-day a
healthy, vigorous representative of
his class. Capt. Burns, however, has
not always enjoyed this viborous
health, and while chatting recently
with a representative of the Lunenburg Press, he said he believed that
but for the timely use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills he would have been
a chronic invalid. "From 1895 to were made planting at 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 inches apart.

We are all very happy. I am pertagone of Randall and Monit of the priest. "For when all is said and done it will relocate the old lady to think that she has her pretting and the priest." "For when all is said and the priest. "For when all is said and done it will relocate the old lady to think that she has her pretting ones. Say I. Annetto." "In mind, is not a patch on Monita, and thank of Randall the u, ht so too."—Catholic Columbian.

WAIUE OF VACCINATION.

While the nature of the germs of smallpox and the pabulum of which it consists are not yet known, experience proves that the vaccine germ, upon introduction into the human is system, produces a certain immunity from the distemper and lessons its virulence. An apparent result of vaccination is the transfer of the most fatal period from childhood to maturity. From 1580 to 1760 there were 25,440 deaths from smallpox, and were with the condition of the same fatal period from childhood to maturity. From 1580 to 1760 there were 25,440 deaths from smallpox, convery 95 pev cent. being of children under 10, or of a total of 36,755 in various Scottisk, English, Dutch and swiss towns, there were 17,250 to deltake among adults. It has been among adults and into every 1,000 fatallities among children. In Frussia various Scottisk, English, Dutch and Sco but for the timely use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills he would have been a chronic invalid. "From 1895 to 1898," said Capt. Burns, "I was the victim of a complication of roubles. I suppose they had their orbin in the hardship and exposure I so requently had to undergo. My illness took the form of dyspepsia and kidney trouble. The foods which I ate did not agree with me, and frequently gave me a feeling of nausea and at other times distressful pains in the stomach. Then I was much troubled with pains in the back due to the kidney trouble. Finally I took a severe cold which not only seemed to aggravate these troubles but which seemed to affect my spine as well, and I became partially rigid in the arms and legs. I was forced to quit work, and doctored for a time with little or no benefit. Then I dropped the doctor and began taking other medicines, but with no better result. By this time I was run down very much, had no appetite, and was depressed both in mind and body. While in this condition I chanced to read in a newspaper the testimonial of a cure made by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which in some

these pills. I sent for three boxes. Of course I did not expect that this quantity would cure me, but I thought it would probably decide whether they were suited to my case. I must say they seemed to act like magic, and before the pills were gone there was a decided improvement in my condition. I then got at work in the shipyard, and enjoying once more the blessing of vigorous health. This was in the spring of 1898, and since that time up to the present I have not been laid up with illness. Occasionally when suffering from the effects of exposure or over-work I take a box or two of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they always put me right. Since my own marvellous rescue from premature uselessness and suffering I have recommended these pills to many persons variously afflicted and have yet to hear of the first instance where they have failed to give good results where they were fairly tried." It is such endorsations as these that give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills their great popularity throughout the world. Neighbors tell each other of the benefits they have derived from the use of these pills and where a fair trial is given the results are rarely disappointing. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills god directly to the root of the trouble, they create new. rich, red blood, stimulate the nerves to healthy action, thus bringing health and strength to all who use them. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid on receipt of 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2,50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. Brockville, Ont.

Association of Our Lady of Pity.

Founded to assist and protect the poor Homeless Boys of Cincinnati, Ohio. Material aid only 25 cents year. The spiritual benefits are very great. On application, each member receives gratis a Canon Crozier Beads with 500 days' indulgences, also indulgenced Cross.

Business Cards.

M. SHARKEY, Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent

1340 and 1723 NOTRE DAMEST., Valuations made of Real Estate. Pernal supervision given to all busing Telephone Main 771.

TELEPHONE 3833.

THOMAS O'CONNELL

Dealer in General Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. McCORD Street, cor. Ottawa PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER. RUTLAND LINING, FITS ANY STOVE, CHEAP, Orders promptly attended to. :-: Moderate charges. .-: A trial solicited.

OFFICE: 143 St. JAMES St. TEL., MAIN 644

RESIDENCE: TELEPHQNE, EAST 445. JOHN P. O'LEARY,

[Late Building Inspector C.P.Ry.] Contractor and Builder, RESIDENCE: 3 Prince Arthur St., MONTREAL.
Estimates given and Valuations Made

CONROY BROS.,

228 Centre Street. Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL

BELLS, etc. Tel. Main 3552. Night and Day Service-

ESTABLISHED 1864. C. O'BRIEN,

House, Sign and Decorative Painter PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGER.

Whitewashing and Tinting. Orderspromptly attended to. Terms moderate. the sidence 645, Office 647. Dorchester street. sast of Bleurystreet. Montreal.

CARROLL BROS.,

Registered Practical Sanitarians. Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Metal and Slate Roofers. 795 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine Street. Drainage and Ventilation a specialty

CHARGES MODERATE. Telephone 1834 DANIEL FURLONG.

CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON and PORK, 54 Prince Artbur Street.

Special rates for Charitable Institutions. TELEPHONE, EAST 47. TEL. MAIN 3090.

T. F. TRIHEY,

Real Estate. Money to Lend on City Property and Improved

INSURANCE FARMS. VALUATIONS Room 33, Imperial Building. 107 ST. JAMES STREET.

LAWRENCE RILEY. PLASTERER.

Successorto John Riley. Established 1860. Plainand Ornamento Plastering. Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to. Estimates furnished. Postal orders attended to. 15 Paris Sfreet. Point St. Charles.

ROOFERS **ASPHALTERS**

Luxfer Prisms and Expanded Metal Work, Hot Blast Heating, etc.

GEO. W. REID & CO., 783-785 Craig Street.

Professional Cards.

FRANK J.CURRAN, B. A., B.C.L. AUVOCATE, SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS 180St. James Street,

MONTREAL. J. A. KARCH. Architect.

MEMBER P.Q.A.A No. 8, Place d'Armes Hill. Bell Telephone No., Main 3576.

C. A. McDONNELL,

Accountant and Liquidator 180 ST. JAMES STREET,

.. Montreal ..

Fifteen years experience in common with the liquidation of Priva and Insolvent Estates. Auditional Fooks and preparing Annual Report or private firms, and public cospositions a specialty.

TELEPHONE 1132

THE CHURCH AND THE PEOPLE.

letter from a working man which we published last week giving his opinion as to the causes of the opposition which the Church meets with to-day in carrying on her work is worthy of special consideration, because the writer being closely touch with the feelings of the laboring classes probably expresses the views of other toilers as well as his own. The Catholic Church, he says, is one of the most conservative inis one of the most conservative institutions in the world, and its policy does not go far enough in helping the working classes. "The surroundings, education, and training
of a priest unfit him for understanding working men. The working man
is fighting his own battle against
terrible odds, and those who ought
to be helping him take no part 'in
the struggle." The Church, this
working man admits, has done a
great deal for the wounded soldiers
of the army of labor; but this, he
contends, is not enough. He has, he
declares, often had it pointed out to
him that the Catholic Church is always on the side of privilege and
afraid to offend the rich, and he has
never been able to deny it. All
around us at the present day people
are recognizing the fact that the
warfare of the strong against the
weak cannot go on, and that it is
the duty of every just man to bring
about an alteration. The people, our
correspondent asserts, ask the
Church to help them, but she declines, and this is the cause of the
opposition to her. The movement, he
maintains, is not really anti-Catholic; it arises out of the spirit of democracy, of freedom and justice,
that is permeating all men's hearts.

The remarks of our correspondent
are partly true and partly errone-The remarks of our correspondent are partly true and partly errone-

are partly true and partly erroneous. It is correct to say that Catholics, as a whole, are not doing all
that they might do in the promotion of great social movements. But
this is not the fault of the Church
itself or of the Holy Father. Our
contemporary, the "Unita CattoJica," of Florence, reminds us that
just ten years have elapsed eight His just ten vears have elapsed since His Holiness Leo XIII. published his Encyclical on the condition of the working classes. The words of the Pontiff were received with satisfaction in every part of the world. tion in every part of the world.

Amongst Catholics they produced signs of the liveliest joy, and there can be no doubt, that many good can be no doubt, that many good works are to be attributed to them. They inspired and gave an impulse to various movements which have had the effect of bettering the lot of the workers on the continent. In France, Italy, Belgium and Germany numerous associations have been established for the benefit of the Catholic toilers, and the clergy have been amongst their most active promoters, helping to found them, lecturing to them, and most unselfishly giving ers, helping to found them, lecturing to them, and most unselfishly giving them practical aid in every possible way. The success which the Centre has attained in Germany is largely due to its sympathy with the boilers and to their conviction that their interests are safe in its hands. The excellent social legislation which has been enacted for the benefit of the workers in Belgium has been introbeen enacted for the benefit of the workers in Belgium has been introduced and passed through Parliament by a Catholic Government. But with all this, it seems to us that sufficient has not been done to make the Holy Father's Encyclical the basis of a great world-wide social movement. The truth is that owing to the necessity of providing wavs and means the wheels of progress are clogged. The priest is ordained to spread the Kingdom of God. His commission is to go forth and preach to all men. He preaches in the name of Him Who said that the last shall be first. The rich are to have no privileges over the poor. The spiritual superiority of the wealthy passed away with the Syngrous in which they were supported. wealthy Passed away with the Syn-agogue in which they were assigned the front seats, for the favorites of Christ were the poor and the blind the front seats, for the favorites of Christ were the poor and the blind and the halt. The priest cherishesis bound to cherish—the love which his Master when on earth entertained not only for poverty, but also for the poor. His efforts are, however, much restricted by material requirements. When he might be mixing with the masses, explaining to them the true Catholic doctrine, and directing the social movements in which they are engaged—in a word, fulfilling to the utmost extent the object for which he was raised to the priesthood—he is collecting funds for church and schools, and balan-

object for which he was raised to the priesthood—he is collecting funds for church and schools, and balancing figures, with the result that the working classes often think the visit of a priest only another name for a request for pecuniary contributions. The Hierarchy of the Church, we may safely assume, have carefully considered this matter and would most willingly make the hands of the clergy more free if circumstances permitted. As to our correspondent's statement that he has never been able to deny that "the Catholic Church is always on the side of privilege and afraid to offend the rich," we cannot imagine how he has arrived at the conclusion which he appears to have formed. In our judgment, the history of the Church from the days of the Apostles, who went from place to place scarcely knowing where to lay their head at night, down through the struggles against slavery and feudalism to our own time, shows that her motto is perfect fair play for all. And this spirit has always been reflected in her constitution. "She has ever," says M. Guizot, "maintained the equal admissibility of all men, whatever their origin, to all her functions, to all her dignities. She alone resisted the system of vastes; she alone maintained the principle of equality of competition; she alone called all legitimate super-

riors to the possession of power. 'Neither Pope, nor Bishop, nor priest may go beyond the limits of the Catholic doctrine of what is just and right, but unquestionably the whole of the Church's social policy makes for lawful independence and rational liberty. As Brownson observes in one of his essays, whilst the Catholic Church meddles directly with no form of government, leaving each people free to adopt that form which seems good to them and to administer it in their own way, yet the spirit she breathes into men, and the virtues she produces are such as fit them for asserting and upholding freedom.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

MR. CLEVELAND ON PUBLIC AF-FAIRS.

In an article on "The Waste of Public Money," published in the Saturday "Evening Post" of Philadelphia, former President Grover Cleveland sounds a warning to the people against the dangers that lie

in reckless extravagance in public expenditures. To the thoughtful

expenditures. To the thoughtful reader who observes the temporizing methods employed by a large class of men who associate themselves with public duty, this note of protest will be considered timely. Among other things Mr. Cleveland says:—"If the aggregate mass of our people are at all blameworthy on account of the present advanced stage of public prodigality, it is largely because they overlooked and tolerated its small beginnings, when at all times they should have been vigilant and uncompromising. A self-ruling people, responsible for every miscarriage of their government, should above all things constantly remember that nothing multiplies itself more abundantly than

a riage of their government, should above all things constantly remember that nothing multiplies itself more abundantly than national extrawagance, and that neither an individual nor a popular government can easily correct or check habits of waste.

"While easygoing indifference and toleration produce bitter fruit, an infinitely more dangerous and threatening condition is presented by the fact that many of our citizens have passed beyond the stage of mere indifference, and, by accepting the bribes of selfish and personal advantage which public waste and extrawagance offer, have been stimulated to find excuses for their existence. Thus is disclosed the manner in which familiarity with these pernicious agencies, and especially participation in their spoils, dulls the popular conscience and distorts the people's conception of good citizenship.

"Those elected by the people to public places are ant to evisite the popular to expect the content of the conten

cenship.

"Those elected by the people to public places are apt to subject themselves to any contagion among the people—even to the surrender of individual conviction and the abandonment of individual conception of sworn duty. No elected officeholder cares to invite political martyrdom by refusing to obey the behests of influential constituents, and conscientious scruples are overruled by the plea that a public servant must be obedient to the will of those he represents.

represents.

"Another astounding occasion of extravagance has another astounding occasion of public waste and extravagance has grown out of the abuse of our nation's tender regard for those who

For

即一生



The Nobby Dressers' Verdict. . .

claim its present reputation without giving something in return, and it could

not maintain that reputation without tinuing to give a good big \$3.00 worth of shoe wear and comfort. There's tyle and durability in the Mansfield stock, a grace in the Mansfield at an of care about the Mansfield finish, and a guarantee of goodness in the nasfield label that you cannot get from any other shoe."

"The Mansfield"—a shoe of all leathers—Patent and Enamel Calf, Russet and Wax Calf, Kangaroo and Vici Kid—Goodycar welted—every popular last, every popular toe. A style for both men and women—\$3 00 per pair.

MANSFIELD, the Shoeist. 124 St. Lawrence st., cor. Lagauchetiere st., Montreal, Que.

"The lessons of extravagance and paternalism must be unlearned; economy and frugality must be r?instated; and the people must exact from their representatives a watchful care for the general welfare and a stern resistance to the demands of selfish interests if our government is to be an enduring and henefect tree. to be an enduring and beneficent pro-tection to a patriotic and virtuous people.

GERMAN CENTRE PARTY

ANTI-CATHOLIC PRESS .- A very ANTI-CATHOLIC PRESS.—A very large meeting of the Centre or Catholic party has just taken place in Ingolstadt, Bavaria. A resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against the methods of the anti-Catholic press, and especially against the circulation of Grassmann's pamphlet, which furiously assails the Satholic clergy.

WORKING YOUTHS .- That branch of the organization of the Centre party which devotes itself to proparty which devotes itself to promoting the welfare of the working classes held its tenth annual meeting last week. The gathering was well attended. The question of taking increased care on behalf of industrial youth who have just left school and are commencing the battle of life was considered.

ST. LOUIS CATHEDRAL. - A \$400,000 cathedral, in the ancient Roman style of architecture, is being planned for St. Louis. A vast dome will crown the centre of the princely pile, while great pillars will ornament the front.

CHILDREN'S SAVINGS .- An article in a recent issue of the "American Kitchen Magazine" is on the Another astounding occasion of public waste and extravagance has grown out of the abuse of our tion's tender regard for those who suffered in its defence. Through the efforts of unprincipled pension agents and attorneys a lavish administration of extremely liberal general pension laws has resulted in numerous undeserved allowances, and these have been largely increased by thousands of pensions granted by special laws to those who have failed for want of merit under general statues. These beneficiaries have thus learned that earnest support of a party leader, or a pledge of partisan return for especial Congressional favorement were kept by their elders. Vanether the susception of children in the use of money. A paragraph in it relates to the guardianship by the parents of the money children accumulate in their toy banks. It was found from ankwers to questions sent out to children in the matter, that almost no child could preserve his bank money from the family use. It was constantly borrowed, at first paid back scrupulously, then in sums short of the original loan, finally not at all, and the bank was abandoned for a time, to be started again with a repetition of the experience. Other children reported also on the manner in which promises of money payment were kept by their elders. Va education of children in the

JUVENILE STYLES FOR SPRING WEAR.

Procession Sunday.

ALL THE RICHEST PRODUCTS of the best

Boys' Tailor in Canada. Low prices for high grade

SAILOR SUITS, special for Saturday, neat collars, only....... \$1.00

SAILOR SUITS, handsomely braided\$2.50

SAILOR SUITS of Fancy Worsteds \$2.50

CADDY SUITS......\$2.75 to \$3.75

.....\$5.50 to \$10.00

CORRE CT YOUTES' SUITS, for youths from 14 to 20 years of age, made by the

best tailors, from the choicest materials, Worsteds, Tweeds. Vicunas.....

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

Double-Breasted Suits.

For Boys from 10 to 16 Years.

VESTEE SUITS, ages 4 to 10, small lots and odd suits; the average

price of these suits was \$4 50; your choice on Saturday for

\$3.00

materials. A massive show on the second floor.

or, may be relied on as promising substitutes for pensionable disability. The lessons of extravagance and paternalism must be unlearned; economy and frugality must be rinstated; and the people must exact from their representatives a watchful care for the general welfare and a stern resistance to the demands of very many families, of parents to ward children's savings or earning will not perhaps account for the in herent dislike which the average poson has to business relations with



Lindsay-Nordheimer Co. Pianos.

PIANOS

Made this season more perfect than ever-containing improvements whose merit will increase their already worldfamous prestige. In purchasing a Steinway you have the satisfaction of knowing you have attained the ideal in music manufacture. Though it costs more than other pianos, the Steinway is always worth its price. Just now, we are showing very choicest selection, all styles, Upright and Horizontal Grands. Pianos any make in exchange. Catalogues and prices furnished on application.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO.'Y. 2366 St Catherine Street

Butterick's Patterns and Publications on Sale at 3 THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street

SATURDAY, June 8, 1901,

THREE REMARKABLE VALUES in

Dress Summer



These three specials are such immense value that there is just a possibility of them being sold out before the day is over, so come early if you would benefit by the offer. Brightest among all the Summer Dress Goods are the neat checks, the Perli finished suitings. They suggest richness, elegance, and, above all, style. Price hints follow:

Nineteen pieces pretty Summer Dress Goods in neat Checks of Black and White, Bue and White, Brown and White, Purple and White, 40 inches wide, worth 35c; special 19c.

Fourteen pieces light Summer Dress Suitings, Perli finish in new shades of t, medium and dark gray, blue and brown, 42 inches wide; worth 55c;

Sixteen pieces Dainty Summer Dress Goods in pretty checks of Blue and White, Brown and White, Black and White, Fawn and Blue, Fawn, Blue and White and Light and Dark Blue, 42 inches wide, worth 700; special 500.

More Than Busy in Summer Wash Fabrics. FOLLOW THE CROWDS.

They all lead to the great Summer Wash Fabric Sale at The Big Store, where thousands of ladies have fairly revelled in the beauties of these dainty goods, and thousands more will do the same Monday, when this great sale will have reached its zenith. There is still an immense assortment left of the fifty thousand yards which made up this lot. This is an opportunity you should not miss because you secure two and in some cases three dress lengths for the price of one. These goods were sold at from 15c to 28c yard. Special price, 9c yard.

CANADA'S "LINEN HALL."



The Big Store can be justly termed the "Linen Hall" of Canada. It's the only store in the Dominion where you will find specimens of Hand Loom Household Linens from every

England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany and Russia, all contribute to this vast stock, with the best products of their respective looms, and surprise also comes in the nature of prices. products of their respective looms, and surprise also comes in the nature of prices.

LOOM TABLE CLOTHS Size $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards, special 55c. Size $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards, special 75c. Size 2 by 2 yards, special 96c.

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS Size 2 by 2 yards, special \$1.55. Size 2 by 2½ yards, special, \$2.00. Size 2 by 3 yards, special \$2.70. Size 2 by 4 yards, special \$3.70.

LINEN TRAY CLOTHS

LINEN DAMASK

New White Linen Table Damask, pretty designs, 60 in. wide. Special Monday 39c.

New Irish Linen Table Damask special weave very serviceable, 72 inches. Special Monday 52c

New Barnsley Linen Damask, extra good quality, pretty borders, inches wide. Special Monday 70c.

Size 17 by 25 inches, special 22c. Size 19 by 27 inches, special 25c. Size 20 by 28 inches, special 30c. New Barnsley Linen Damask; special selected yarn, grass bleached, 72 inches wide, Special Monday \$1.10.

LADIES' OUTING SUITS.

In style, beauty, variety and price, these Outing Costumes are unapproachable. They command attention by their stylishness. They are in fact the quintessence of daintiness for summer wear.

Ladies' Fancy Muslin Outing Costumes, made latest Russian Blouse style, full flare skirt, in white and black only. Sizes 32 to 40 inches, worth \$4.25. Special \$3.00.

Ladies' Fancy Dresden Muslin Outing Suits, made newest designs, blouse cut, large sailor collar, straight front, skirt full flare perfect fits.

Ladies rancy Dresden ausin Outing Suits, made newest designs, blouse cut large sailor collar, straight front, skirt full flare, perfect fitting, in white and royal blue, sizes 32 to 40 inches. Special \$3.40. **

Ladies' Fancy Stripe Lawn Outing Suits, Blouse trimmed Valenciennes lace tuck front, high collar, flare skirt trimmed with band of white lawn. Sizes 32 to 40 inches. Special \$3.75.

Butterick's Patterns and Publications on Sale at THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

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

MARKET REPORT.

350 head of butchers' cattle, 200 calves and 400 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir on Thursday. A good many other cattle, sheep and calves, were sold here yesterday. Trade was rather dull, and prices had a downward tendency all round. Prime beeves sold at from 5½ per lb.; pretty good stock at from 4c to 5c, and the rough, half fatted stock brought from 3c to 3½ per lb. There were some lean, grass-fed cattle on the market, which would not bring 3c per lb. Calves sold at from \$2 to \$10 each. Shippers paid 4c per lb. for good, large sheep, and the butchers paid from \$2.50 to \$5 each. Mr. Girard paid \$20 for four superior lambs. Fat hogs are rather lower in price, and sold at from \$6.50 to \$6.90 per 100 lbs., weighed off the cars. calves and 400 sheep and lambs

GRAIN.—No. 1 Ontario spring wheat, afloat May, 77c afloat; No. 1 oats, 36½c; No. 2, do., at 35½c to 36c; buckwheat. 62½c; rye, 58c, and No. 2 barley, 52½c.

FLOUR.—Manitoba patents, \$4.30; strong bakers, \$3.90 to \$4; straight rollers, \$3.20 to \$3.40; in bags at \$1.65; Ontario patents, \$3.75 to \$4.

FEED.—Manitoba bran at \$15; shorts at \$16; Ontario bran in bulk, \$15; shorts in bulk at \$16.

ROLLED OATS.—We quote millers' prices to jobbers, \$3.50 to \$3.60 per barrel, and \$1.70 to \$1.72\frac{1}{2} in bags,

HAY.—No. 1, \$11.50 to \$12; No. 2, \$10.50 to \$11; clover, \$9.50 to \$10 per ton in car lots on track.

BEANS.—We quote at \$1.50 for primes, car lots, \$1.35 to \$1.40.

PROVISIONS.—Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, \$19.50 to \$20 selected heavy short cut mess pork, boneless, \$20.50 to \$21; family short cut back pork, \$19.50 to \$20;

MARKET REPORT.

LIVE STOCK.—There were about 50 head of butchers' cattle, 200 head of butchers' pairs, 20 lbs., 12c; tin pairs, at ofof112c; tins 3, 5 and 10 lbs., 12c to
batany
lbs. tierces, 72c; parchment lined
wood pails, 20 lbs., 8c; tin pails. 20 lbs., 7%; hams, 12% to 14c, and bacon, 14c to 15c per lb.

EGGS.—Good sized lots of No. 1 at 11½c to 12c; No. 2, 10c to 10½c.

18%; s?conds, 17c to 18c; dairy, 15% to 16c.

CHEESE.—84c to 84c for Quebec, and 9c for western.

POTATOES .- Prices continue quiet at 38c to 40c in bags.

A POPULAR PREACHER.

"O sir," said a poor woman to a Scotch minister, who was by no means a popular preacher, "well do I like the day when you give us the

I like the day when you give us the sermon."

"Indeed," said the minister, flushing with pleasure, "I wish there were more like you, my good woman; it is seldom I hear such words from any one."

"Maybe their hearing's stronger than mine, sir," said the woman, promptly, "but when you preach I can always get a good seat."

can always get a good seat."

NEW FUEL.—Near Rio Grando City, Texas, thousands of acres of tuel, extending to an unknown depth, have recently been discovered. Fuel is not plentiful in that section of the country, and high freights make coal expensive. Now the people find they have been treading a combustible under their feet and are experimenting to find the best method of attilizing it.

Though there is a disagreement as to what the substance really is, the better opinion is that it is clay highly charged with natural gas. The mineral when broken into small pieces ignites quickly and gives out a strong flame that lasts for a long time.

The following New York "Tri will explain its time my reason the above-ment

"The humoro at Yonkers for day, into which toonist was bel day, has stirred sion. The gener American Sabba hall after the American Sabba ball after the day John Knox, bune" what he toonist and its set terms. Those the Yonkers goling greater numb ally evince more ally evince more ally evince more riety of letters of ready been print pouring in by e tion from these, ing to both side and will be foun gestive illustrati of thought on touches everybod

"No intelligent "No intelligent doubts the supre maintaining the from secular toil possible among swhether the Statt to safeguard this it solely for religiration. It is a now that the You creation. It is a now that the You tained the golf pondents are courteresting."

Here you have t pretty clearly. It. mine to encroach references to or e many contradictor "Tribune" publish as conflicting-no are the various so they emanate. I noticed by whoms that there is not in the batch. It that no Catholic that no Catholic thy his while to the matter. In this n found. We Catholic and unvaried tea the observance of we have our own are either prescribe or permitted by he or permitted by he is obligato what is allowable regard the Church's matter how strict law of the State n reason there is no p discussion, at least subject as viewed other elements of s has arrested my at cial manner, is the nouncement of the

Naturally I must "Tribune's" editoris all the clashing lett tion of Sunday ob have been sent in. I ly take that or allowance for the pkeep in favor with a as a sample of American regard to "The Discourage I will be a sample of the pkeep I wi the whole American the whole American responsibility for opinions of the "Trii editor; but I cannot to the fact that wh writes is intended to much as possible. we views of its readers. ers being very numer creeds and races, it is ter to move along with some of them.

In hurriedly analy orial expression I am sifting the general fe people. Of course, I ception of the Cati attitude and the Cath teachings. These have do with the 'Tribune or the opinions of any organ. With the intr-tences of the article u ation I have nothing Where I find it expedi-few remarks, is when

remarks, is when says:

This is a nominal remarks are at let country in the sense it to dits citizens are at let christians, and therefore the reations ought to he cannot of weight in the remark. Yet when Christians country as the remarks are the remarks of the country as the remarks of this country as the remarks of this country as thing to do with this duals as Baptists, Mother and the remarks of the course, bound by the course, bound by the tion's teaching about for some the remarks of the course, bound by the remarks of the remarks of the course, bound by the remarks of the remark