

SADLER'S

...FOR...
bound Prayer Books.
Prayer Beads.
Metal, Pearl, Ivory, etc.
ictures, small and large.
old and Silver.

ARY IN METAL,
R THE POCKET:
IRGIN... 5c, 10c, 15c
rger Size, 35 cents.

SADLER & CO
...1669...
DAME STREET.

w Books

AND
Editions.

cal Commentary on Holy
for the use of Catechists.
ers. By the Right Rev.
echt, D.D. With illustra-
maps. Second edition.
12mo. Half morocco.

of Sacred Rhetoric; or
prepare a Sermon. By the
ard Feeney. 12mo. net

ion of the Psalms and
with Commentary. By the
McSwiney, S.J. 8 vo.

umph of the Cross. By
amo Savonarola. Edited
duction by the Very Rev.
tor, O.P. net \$1.35.

Imperflections. Trans-
the French, by the Rev.
P. Garesche, S.J. 12mo.

ory of the Faithful Soul.
Right Rev. Abbot Lewis
Translated by the late
ffin, C.S.S.R. 16mo. net

for Monks. By the Right
of Lewis Blossius. 16mo.

of Spiritual Instruction:
o Spirituals." By the
v. Abbot Lewis Blossius.
from the Latin by the
and A. Wilberforce, O.P.
tion. 12mo. net \$0.75.

l History of the Chris-
For Catholic Colleges
ing Circles, and for Self-
By the Rev. A. Gug-
S.J. In three volumes.

The Papacy and the Em-
table of Aryan Lang-
ten colored maps. \$1.50.

The Protestant Revolu-
four colored maps. \$1.50.

The Social Revolution;
colored maps. \$1.50.

of Bartolome de Las Ca-
e First Leaves of Ameri-
cal History. By the
Dutto. 12mo. net \$1.50.

etine Martyr in England.
Life and Times of the
of God, Dom. John
S.B. By the Rev. Dom.
O.S.B. 12mo. net \$1.25.

avus. An historical tale
ne immediately preceding
ction of Jerusalem. By
Jos. Spillmann, S.J. 12

of Dreams. Four stories
v. William Barry, D. D.
\$1.00.

riage of Laurentia. By
mont. 12mo. net \$1.60.

HERDER,

dwias, ST. LOUIS, MO

thing new

put on your pipe

omatic draft regulator, reg-
ll times, no over heated fur-
ng out of grates, nor escape
ellar or room. For 7 in pipe
coal and trouble saver.

W. REID & CO.,

hatters, Heat Contractors

83-788 Craig Street-

The True



Witness

Vol. LI, No. 51

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE TRUE WITNESS P. & P. CO., Limited.

2500 St. James 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 Wit-
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."
—PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

Subscribers are requested to notify
us of any change in their address, in order
to ensure prompt delivery of the paper.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

STRIVING AFTER RICHES.—One of the greatest evils of the age in which we live is the all absorbing pursuit and accumulation of money for its own sake. To grow rich, and richer and richer, we see around us, in this and other countries, but most notably in the United States, men devoting all the talents with which God has endowed them, to the sole object of amassing millions. The effects of their example are deplorable; but the consequences to themselves must be infinitely worse. In this feverish and almost frantic race for wealth they forget that very businesslike question put by Our Saviour, which goes to the root of the problem of life: "What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his own soul?"

A CATHOLIC CONGRESS.—An international congress of Catholics, in honor of the Blessed Virgin, and incidentally in commemoration of the silver jubilee of the pontificate of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., will be held at Fribourg, Switzerland, from the 18th to the 21st of August next. This city contains one of the oldest churches consecrated under the protection of the Immaculate Conception. It celebrates the seven hundredth anniversary of its construction this year.

YEARNING FOR THE TRUTH.—The unauthorized imitation by Protestants of Catholic practices has been going on in England for many years, with the result that about fifteen thousand earnest souls join the true Church annually. A similar movement has of recent years arisen in the United States, which will, let us hope, have a like result. One of the latest phases of it is described in a New York journal. It states that a hundred women prominent in society in that city and surrounding towns, are attending a "retreat," that they are "Associated Sisters of the Order of St. Mary, that they are Episcopalians, and that the 'retreat' is taking place at 'St. Gabriel's Convent,' the 'mother-house' of the 'Order,' in Peekskill. 'Mother' Edith received each 'associate' as she arrived and conducted her to the cell reserved for her. Silence is observed during the retreat. This parodying of Catholic sisterhoods, like the parodying of other things Catholic, has, of course, its humorous side. But it has also its serious side, for those who take part in it are well-meaning, though misguided lovers of Christ; and most of them, realizing the ridiculous position they occupy, in a religious sense, are accorded the grace of conversion. This and other movements among a large and certainly the most influential sect in the United States, are symptomatic of a yearning for Catholic truth.

METHODS OF SECULAR PRESS.—An American newspaper has a department conducted by a woman and devoted to "Love Queries," of which the following extract shows the flippant, illogical and dangerous character:—
"I have been corresponding with a

young lady four years, and whom I have not had the pleasure of meeting but once (five minutes). We average two letters per week. She will not commit herself to write love missives nor give me great encouragement, but, with icy phrases, she has indirectly encouraged me by her promptness and frankness. Now, she is a true Catholic and I a Protestant. Church is between us. Here is one of her phrases: 'I love my Church far greater than any man, but you are my ideal beau.' Now, if there is a sacrifice to be made, do you think that it would be too much for me to request the young lady to 'follow me?' We are not engaged, but we think that four years of constant correspondence should have its equivalent, and should soon reach a climax. She says that all she is and all she anticipates being she owes to her Church. Now, what proposition would you suggest?"
"I do not see how you could have carried on such a flourishing correspondence when you had only met for five minutes. If you are wise you will know the young woman in her home before you propose. When one allows religion to stand in the way of earthly happiness, such as a congenial marriage, there is something wrong with one's species of faith. Religion is a means, not an end. The ideal religion teaches one how to live rather than how to die. It teaches one how to go through the world to better advantage rather than how to miss half the good things on the way in the wild endeavor to make a great showing at the finish. If you do not mean more to the girl than her faith it is your fault, and not that of her belief. It is up to you to win out, by becoming more potent than her bigotry. But, should you win, do not be selfish, for to a pious woman the thought that she is being true to her religion means a great deal."

The woman who answers the query is evidently a freethinker and a pagan. She does not believe in Christ, else she would not write against the idea of "allowing religion to stand in the way of earthly happiness, such as a congenial marriage." She knows nothing of human life in its multifarious manifestations, otherwise she would not call such a marriage a congenial one, nor would she think that such a marriage could produce anything like "earthly happiness." It would produce the reverse. Besides, there is no such thing as "earthly happiness." She is illogical when she describes fleeting earthly pleasures as "good things." And she is foolish when she implies that religion consists in "the wild endeavor to make a great showing at the finish" of life. But it is questionable whether such a woman should be taken seriously or not.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—The City Council of Cork, Ireland, is going to present a richly illuminated address to the Christian Brothers, thanking them for their great and self-sacrificing services as educators of the poor in Ireland. None can deny that this public recognition of their valuable and unselfish labors has been well merited. Equally deserving of recognition

are the noble efforts our Christian Brothers in the cause of education. Not in Montreal merely, but in almost every other centre of population throughout the Dominion, there will be found graduates from their institutions holding high positions on the bench, at the bar, in professional, commercial, and other walks of life. It will invariably be seen that the sound religious instruction imparted by the Brothers has formed the basis of the characters of such men, and has moulded their individualities and influenced their conduct in their various careers.

THE OLD NOTION that the education of the masses of the people is of modern origin, and that it was first begun by what is known as the "State" is as widely prevalent among non-Catholics as it is altogether erroneous. Some Protestant scholars are aware that the contrary is the fact, and that it was the Catholic Church which first undertook the great work of educating the poor. One of them, the Rev. Percy Dearmer, in an article in the June number of the London magazine called "The Commonwealth," writes as follows on this subject:
"We hear a great deal just now about education. The supporters of the Church allege that it was she, and not the State, nor any other religious body, that did initiate popular education early in the nineteenth century. This is true, so far as it goes, only it is some twelve hundred years under the mark. From the moment that the first missionaries tried to get below the beef of our Saxon forefathers, popular education was begun, and never till the Pillage did the Church falter in maintaining the schools. All over the country she taught the poor, and the work she did was so magnificent that the hungry aristocracy of the sixteenth century stole the whole concern, plant and all (without popular control) so that such places as Eton, Oxford and Cambridge became the perquisites of the rich, and at the present day we are beginning, only very timidly beginning, to reconstruct the educational ladder which the Tudor gentlemen kicked down."

THE KING'S ILLNESS.—Few more forcible lessons could be given of the uncertainty of human plans, and of the truth of the old age that "man proposes, and God disposes" than the sudden and unexpected illness of King Edward VII. on the eve, it may be said, of his coronation in Westminster Abbey. The disappointment that has been rendered inevitable by the postponement of the festivities which had been planned on a colossal scale, is forgotten in the general sense of sorrow to which the pathetic spectacle of the stricken monarch, lying at the point of death, has given rise.
In face of the calamities incidental to frail humanity the humble peasant in his hut is on a level with the King in his palace.
Our Archbishop has ordered prayers to be said at Mass every morning for His Majesty's recovery; and the dispensations announced in the "True Witness" last week and again referred to in this issue are, of course, withdrawn.
As we go to press the King is reported to be in a precarious condition.

PERSONAL.
Miss Gertrude Murphy, daughter of Mr. James Murphy, received her diploma for music with first-class honors from the Dominion College of Music. Miss Murphy graduated last year at St. Patrick's School, where she was awarded the prize, donated by Rev. Martin Callaghan, now pastor of St. Patrick's.

CLOSING OF SCHOOLS.
We have received reports of the closing exercises of two Catholic schools too late for this issue. We will publish them next week.

CATHOLIC MARTYRS.—Sixty nuns and eleven of the diocesan priests lost their lives during the volcanic eruption at St. Pierre, Martinique.

Closing Exercises Catholic High School.

Last week we gave the list of prizes of the Catholic High School. The addresses at the closing exercises were of such a character, that we deem it of importance that a brief report of them should be given. Amongst those present were: Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P., Rev. L. W. Leclair, Rev. G. McShane, Rev. P. McGrath, and Rev. Father Ouellette; Hon. Dr. Guerin, Hon. Mr. Justice Curran, Mr. Montgomery Campbell, Principal of the McGill Model School; Dr. T. J. J. Curran, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McNally, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Doran, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Eagan and others.
Rev. Martin Callaghan, Chairman of the Board of Governors, spoke with his usual eloquence. He said he was happy to preside at so pleasant a gathering. The programme of the evening would be a credit to any school. During the past ten months better work had been done than during any of the previous years. All were deserving of praise and congratulation. The principal and his teachers who assisted him. The pupils who had corresponded so faithfully to the efforts of their teachers. Every item of the programme had been carried out in an admirable manner. The drum drill and the physical drill, the dramatic performance, and also all the class of education. There was no hitch anywhere, and he was more than delighted with their progress. The singing evinced feeling and culture. This High School was worthy of support and he trusted parents would realize the advantages it offered and that next year would find a large attendance of the old pupils and numerous accessions. He was pleased with the spirit of the school. They appear as one family, teachers and pupils. The good done during the year must not be lost during the holidays. The boys must not forget their lessons, not merely in good manners, but they must be good Christians. Do not fail to attend Mass every Sunday, be respectful to your parents and kind to your relatives and friends. I hope you may enjoy a good holiday, have a pleasant vacation and come back on the third of September fortified in mind and body, and ready for another year's good work so as to prepare for the battle of life and be a credit to your Church and your country.
Hon. Dr. Guerin said, on behalf of the Governors of the School, I wish to say that I am very much pleased with the evidences of progress given by the pupils. To the Principal, the teachers and the pupils I tender my congratulations. This school should be better patronized. It is the only Catholic school of the kind in the city. Heretofore some parents claimed that it was necessary to send their children to the Protestant High School. Now they must feel that for a good sound High School course they have in their own midst all that the most fastidious could demand. The intelligent faces of the children, and those of large growth showed the talent that was behind them. They had the imprint of innocence and intellectual superiority. The exercises so ably rendered must have been a revelation to many, and no doubt those present would let their friends know that we now have a High School that should be patronized. I believe there is a bright future in store for this institution which should always have the most active support and sympathy.

His Holiness the Pope ON THE HOLY EUCHARIST.

"La Semaine Religieuse," the official organ of His Grace, Archbishop Bruchesi, contains the full text of the Encyclical Letter, which the Holy Father has written on the subject of the Holy Eucharist. Subjoined are some translated extracts:
"In these days, when there is so violent a hostility manifested towards truth and justice, it is advisable to take efficacious steps to combat the contagion of the errors which are multiplying themselves around us, either by reanimating the vigor of the Christian life or by other means which seem appropriate. Amongst these measures to be adopted there are two that are closely allied one to the other, and of which the remembrance brings timely consolation in the midst of so much that saddens our heart. In the first place, we have deemed it salutary to consecrate, by a special solemnity, the whole of mankind to the Sacred Heart of Christ, Our Redeemer; secondly, we have earnestly exhorted all men who profess the Christian faith to attach themselves to Him who is, both individually and socially, the Divine Way, Truth and Life.
"These designs we have already realized; but to crown the work we sincerely beseech all Catholics to practice the devotion to the Holy Eucharist, for it is the Divine gift which spring from the Sacred Heart of the same Redeemer, who desires this special union with men. Besides, it cannot fail to secure for us in abundance the salutary fruits of His Redemption.
"It is also gratifying for us to recall that, amongst other decisions which we have given, we have fortified by our approbation, and enriched by numerous privileges, the many institutions and associations devoted to the perpetual adoration of the Blessed Sacrament. We have caused the Eucharistic Congresses to be held with more befitting solemnity.
"To know by perfect faith the virtue of the Holy Eucharist such as 'it is,' is the same thing as to know what is the work which, in the interest of the human race, God made man brought to his perfection. As an enlightened faith imposes upon us the obligation of confessing and

three of their governors within three years. Many other difficulties had beset their path, but they had not given away to despondency. Father Callaghan had been appointed parish priest to the gratification of the whole congregation. (Loud applause) He was also Chairman of the Board of Governors of the School. Upon his shoulders had fallen the duty of making the school a success. The school was the corner stone upon which his career would be built. The people must not desert him nor his zealous colleagues who were anxious to work with him, the priests of St. Patrick's Church, all of whom, including that venerable old saint the Irish French priest, Father Leclair, (applause), were present, testifying their interest, in the success of the institution. There should be no such word as fail in the Irish Canadian School. Here the boys would learn to be good citizens of Canada, but they would also be taught the love of the old land of their forefathers. The history of that land and all that was worthy of being treasured by the descendants of a race that had played so noble a part in the world's drama. This school could not be permitted to fail on Father Martin's hands. Their fathers whose means were as nothing compared with the people of the present day, yet they had built the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, and made it a success. They had erected and made permanent the St. Bridget's House of Refuge surely the men of to-day have not lost their patriotism. They could do as well as their predecessors, and he hoped that the success of the Catholic High School would be only the first step in a series of successful enterprises that would crown the pastorate of their devoted friend and beloved parish priest, Rev. Martin Callaghan.

His Holiness the Pope ON THE HOLY EUCHARIST.

"La Semaine Religieuse," the official organ of His Grace, Archbishop Bruchesi, contains the full text of the Encyclical Letter, which the Holy Father has written on the subject of the Holy Eucharist. Subjoined are some translated extracts:
"In these days, when there is so violent a hostility manifested towards truth and justice, it is advisable to take efficacious steps to combat the contagion of the errors which are multiplying themselves around us, either by reanimating the vigor of the Christian life or by other means which seem appropriate. Amongst these measures to be adopted there are two that are closely allied one to the other, and of which the remembrance brings timely consolation in the midst of so much that saddens our heart. In the first place, we have deemed it salutary to consecrate, by a special solemnity, the whole of mankind to the Sacred Heart of Christ, Our Redeemer; secondly, we have earnestly exhorted all men who profess the Christian faith to attach themselves to Him who is, both individually and socially, the Divine Way, Truth and Life.
"These designs we have already realized; but to crown the work we sincerely beseech all Catholics to practice the devotion to the Holy Eucharist, for it is the Divine gift which spring from the Sacred Heart of the same Redeemer, who desires this special union with men. Besides, it cannot fail to secure for us in abundance the salutary fruits of His Redemption.
"It is also gratifying for us to recall that, amongst other decisions which we have given, we have fortified by our approbation, and enriched by numerous privileges, the many institutions and associations devoted to the perpetual adoration of the Blessed Sacrament. We have caused the Eucharistic Congresses to be held with more befitting solemnity.
"To know by perfect faith the virtue of the Holy Eucharist such as 'it is,' is the same thing as to know what is the work which, in the interest of the human race, God made man brought to his perfection. As an enlightened faith imposes upon us the obligation of confessing and

honoring Jesus Christ as the sovereign author of our salvation, who by His wisdom, His laws, His teachings, His example, the shedding of His blood, renews all things, so we should acknowledge and adore Him as being really present in the Blessed Sacrament, to remain with us till the end of time.

"The Blessed Sacrament, as the Holy Fathers have witnessed, should be considered as a continuation and an extension of the Incarnation, since by it the substance of the Incarnated Word is united to each man, and the supreme sacrifice of Calvary is renewed in an admirable manner."
After dwelling at length on the mystery of the Eucharist, the Supreme Pontiff bestows his blessing on the whole Catholic world.

The A. O. H. and Carnegie

At the regular meeting of the County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, held on the 20th inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved—That this the County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of the County of Hochelaga, Province of Quebec, Canada, in meeting assembled desire to record our humble tribute of esteem and gratitude to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, for his noble and magnanimous offer of twenty millions of dollars to the American Government for the liberation of the Philippines who are fighting for the legitimate right of self-government, in order that they may enjoy life, liberty and happiness in their own way, according to their national traits which is only what the Americans claim, and enjoy themselves; we, as Irishmen living in Canada, and enjoying all the liberty we desire, and as members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians who are a national, as well as a benevolent association, being loyal to the perfectly legitimate aspirations of the Irish people who have been struggling for centuries that they, too, might enjoy the God given right of self-government, to work out their destiny in their own way. We take pleasure, Mr. Carnegie, in thus expressing to you our humble sentiments of gratitude and respect to the kindly Celtic nature that actuated you in your noble offer by which you manfully recognize the principle of self-government to the human race, and although your most liberal offer was rejected it has nevertheless accomplished an amount of good that cannot be over-estimated, by calling a halt to the greed and selfishness of the strong who were ruthlessly making inroads on the lives and liberty of the weak.
That God who rewards even the cup of water given in His name, may shower his choicest blessings on you and yours in this life and eternal happiness hereafter is the fervent prayer of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Montreal, Hochelaga County.

JAMES McIVER, Rec.-Secty.
H. McMORROW, County President.

THE JUDGE WAS SILENT.

A case was being tried in the West of England, and at its termination the judge charged the jury, and they retired for consultation. Hour after hour passed and no verdict was brought in. The judge's dinner hour arrived, and he became hungry and impatient. Upon inquiry he learned that one obstinate jurymen was holding out against eleven. That he could not stand, and he ordered the twelve men to be brought before him. He told them that in his charge to them he had so plainly stated the case and the law that the verdict ought to be unanimous; and the man who permitted his individual opinion to weigh against the judgment of eleven men of wisdom was unfit and disqualified ever again to act in the capacity of jurymen. At the end of this, exciting harangue a little, squeaky voice came from one of the jury. He said: "Will your Lordship allow me to say a word?" Permission being given, he added: "May it please your Lordship, I am the only man on your side!"

CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE EDWARD MURPHY SCHOOL.

The Edward Murphy School held its closing exercises on Saturday, and despite the inclemency of the weather, the attendance of the patrons of this most worthy institution and of the parents of the pupils was large and most encouraging to the able and enthusiastic Principal, Mr. P. J. Leitch, and his capable assistants. Among the guests on the occasion were: Rev. P. J. Heffernan, acting pastor of St. Mary's; Rev. R. E. Callahan, Mr. U. E. Archambault, director-general of the Catholic schools under the Catholic School Commissioners; and others.

Letters of regret, for non-attendance, were read from Mr. R. Prefontaine, M.P., and the Editor of the "True Witness."

The following is a full list of the prize-winners:—

FIRST PREPARATORY, 1st Division.—Matthew McNamara, 2nd English reading, 3rd English catechism, 1st writing; Ernest Manion, 1st English reading, 2nd English catechism, 2nd writing; James Dempsey, 3rd reading, 1st English catechism; Pierre Lafleur, 1st arithmetic, 1st prayers; Francis Malone, 2nd arithmetic, 2nd catechism; Joseph Senecal, 2nd French catechism; George Silverwood, 3rd arithmetic.

FIRST PREPARATORY, 2nd Division.—Edward Davis, 1st writing, 2nd English catechism; J. B. Chenevert, 1st arithmetic, 2nd French catechism; Lawrence A. Kelly, 2nd arithmetic, 3rd writing; Charles Julien, 1st French catechism, 3rd English reading; Francis Kavanagh, 2nd writing; William Carroll, 3rd English catechism; Joseph R. Myers, 1st English catechism; James Finn, 3rd English reading; Adrien Granger, 3rd French catechism.

FIRST PREPARATORY, 3rd Division.—Daniel White, 3rd English catechism, 1st English reading; Lucien Robert, 2nd English reading; 1st arithmetic; Edward Smith, 1st English reading; 3rd arithmetic; Edwin Freeman, 2nd English reading; 1st cleanliness; Emile Dequoy, 2nd French prayers; John McAfee, 1st English prayers; Auguste Forgues, 3rd arithmetic; Gaston Spinelli, 3rd French catechism; Richard Bould, 3rd arithmetic; Joseph Finnegan, 3rd English spelling; Toussaint Auclair, 2nd arithmetic; William McGarrahan, 2nd catechism; Edward Boyle, 1st English catechism; William Doran, 3rd English catechism.

FIRST YEAR, 2nd Division.—Hyacinthe O'Kane, 1st English orthography; 1st English reading, 1st French orthography; Donatien Bourdeau, 4th French reading; William McMahon, 3rd good manners; Norman Lavoie, 2nd good manners; Joseph Flynn, 3rd French reading; Michael Wallace, 4th English reading; Albert Whitmore, 4th good manners; Jean Baptiste Lemieux, 4th French catechism; 3rd French orthography; Richard Wickham, 2nd English catechism; Joseph King, 2nd penmanship; Henry Silverwood, 4th orthography; Adelard Pefletier, 1st French reading, 1st French catechism; Michael Coady, 3rd English orthography, 2nd French orthography; Henry Storey, 1st English catechism; Bernard Devlin, 2nd arithmetic; John Warren, 4th vocal music; Gordon McGonnigal, 3rd vocal music; Joseph Kane, 4th English catechism; Francis McCahey, 3rd English catechism; Thomas Mullally, 1st arithmetic; Ralph McEnroe, 4th arithmetic; John Thomas Geehan, 2nd vocal music; James Gorman, 2nd vocal music, 2nd English reading; Francis Robinson, 3rd English reading; Thomas Cummings, 1st penmanship; Maurice Pelletier, 2nd French reading; 2nd French catechism; Jean Baptiste Brunelle, 3rd penmanship, 2nd French orthography, 3rd French catechism; William Leithead, 4th penmanship; John Joseph Davis, 3rd arithmetic; Ernest Scott, 1st good manners, 4th French orthography.

FIRST YEAR, 3rd Division.—Wilfrid O'Kane, 1st English reading, 1st penmanship, 1st arithmetic; James

McAlinden, 2nd English reading, 4th drawing; Charles Johnson, 3rd English reading, 1st politeness; Arthur Coleman, 1st English spelling, 2nd arithmetic; George Whitmore, 2nd English spelling, 2nd catechism; Michael O'Reilly, 3rd drawing; Francis Wrethin, 3rd arithmetic; Thomas Wrethin, 1st drawing; Frederick Gilmore, 1st geography; Francis Lee, 3rd English reading George O'Meara, 3rd geography; James Stearnes, 2nd geography; Thomas Kane, 2nd politeness, 2nd drawing; Charles McAleese, 2nd penmanship; Herbert Minto, 3rd English spelling; Joseph Ryan, 3rd penmanship; William Finnigan, 1st catechism; Philip Carroll, special prize for geography; Thomas Bracken, 3rd prayers; Joseph Dawley, 4th English spelling; William Dockrill, 4th English reading; Walter Strange, 4th politeness; Edward Hayden, politeness; Patrick Lennon, 4th English reading.

SECOND YEAR.—Joseph Deguire, 1st application and good conduct, 2nd French orthography, 1st arithmetic, 1st penmanship; Telesphore Martin, 1st French reading, 2nd catechism, A arithmetic; William Meehan, 1st English grammar; 1st English orthography; John O'Rourke, 1st geography, 2nd English grammar, 1st English reading; Francis Whittaker, 1st application and good conduct, 2nd geography; Alexandre Goyette, 1st French orthography; 1st translation; Frederick Perry, A English grammar, 1st English catechism; John McWilliams, A Sacred history; Owen Rogers, A English reading; Edward Duffy, 2nd translation; Rosario Charbonneau, 1st drawing; Romeo Sanders, 2nd drawing; William Adams, 2nd vocal music; Simon Kelahear, 1st vocal music; Emile Gadbois, 1st French orthography; William Smith, 2nd Sacred history; Henry Lescaire, 2nd French reading; Aime Robert, 1st French orthography; Eugene McCahey, 1st English orthography; Joseph Chambers, 2nd English reading; Joseph Lepine, 2nd arithmetic; Fallero Gama, 2nd English orthography; Francis Breslin, 2nd English orthography; Oliva St. Jean, 2nd penmanship; Francis Bowes, 1st Sacred history.

THIRD YEAR, 2nd Division.—Albert Desmarieau, 1st arithmetic, 1st English grammar, 1st Sacred history, 2nd penmanship, 2nd assiduity; Alfred Gauthier, 1st French orthography, 1st English orthography, 1st geography, 2nd arithmetic, 2nd translation; Cleophas Robert, 1st French reading, 1st penmanship; 2nd French letter writing, 2nd drawing; Patrick Coady, 1st English reading, 2nd composition; Charles Coleman, 1st English composition, 2nd application and good conduct; Ralph Hague, 1st Canadian history, 2nd assiduity; Joseph Roy, 1st French letter writing, 1st translation; Henry Carrington, 2nd catechism, 2nd bookkeeping; Bertie McCarrey, 2nd Sacred history, 2nd English grammar; Joseph Belanger, 2nd geography, 2nd application and good conduct; Martin Green, 1st catechism, 2nd English orthography; Edward Brunelle, 1st bookkeeping, 2nd French grammar; Nicholas Minelli, 1st French grammar, 2nd Canadian history; James Bracken, 3rd Canadian history, 2nd vocal music; Ovide Lariviere, 1st drawing; Emile Lahaie, 2nd French reading; John McKeown, 1st vocal music; Francis Geoffre, 3rd French reading; Henry Pepin, 2nd French orthography; John Rafferty, 3rd geography.

THIRD YEAR, 1st Division.—Alphonse Ouellette, 1st English grammar, 1st arithmetic, 1st geography, 1st French orthography, 2nd translation, 2nd application and good conduct, 2nd assiduity; Joseph St. Jean, 1st French orthography, 1st literary composition, 2nd English grammar; Francis Howard, 1st Canadian history, 1st assiduity, 2nd English reading; James Cahill, 1st Sacred history, 2nd Canadian history, 2nd letter writing, 2nd catechism; William Oliver, 1st English reading, 1st Canadian history, 2nd geography; Edward Belanger, 1st catechism, 2nd French reading, 2nd Sacred history; Michael McNamara, 1st English orthography, 1st translation; John McDonald, 1st catechism, 2nd English orthography; Omer Piche, 2nd arithmetic, 2nd literary composition; James Gallagher,

1st application and good conduct, 2nd drawing; Arthur St. St. Jean, 1st writing; Henry Forest, 1st French grammar; Alexandre Pare, 1st drawing; Lawrence Doran, 1st letter writing; Napoleon Brouillette, 2nd French orthography; Raymond McIlhonn, application and good conduct, English orthography; Edgar Hillman, special prize, application and good conduct.

FOURTH YEAR.—Michael Cleary, 2nd English orthography, 1st French reading, 1st vocal music; Joseph Bracken, application and good conduct, 2nd English reading; 1st French grammar; George McKenna, 1st Canadian history, 1st English orthography, 1st English reading, 1st arithmetic; Charles Meehan, 2nd writing, 2nd assiduity, A bookkeeping; John O'Reilly, application and good conduct, 2nd letter writing, A translation; Edward Kennedy, 1st letter writing, A vocal music; John McCahey, 2nd arithmetic, 1st English grammar, 2nd Canadian history, A geography; James Norton, 1st religious instruction, 2nd French reading, A English orthography; Thomas Mainella, 1st arithmetic, 2nd English grammar, 1st geography, 2nd French orthography, A English orthography; Thos. Flynn, 2nd geography, 2nd drawing, A English reading; John Bracken, 1st assiduity, 2nd bookkeeping, A geography; Joseph Beaudoin, 1st vocal music, 2nd French grammar; Joseph Dauphin, 2nd drawing, 2nd translation, A writing; Joseph Lavigne, 1st drawing, 2nd French reading; Hector Lesperance, 2nd translation, 1st Art. Epistolaire, A French reading; Guillaume Jette, 2nd writing, 1st bookkeeping, 1st translation; Ernest Guay, 1st writing, 2nd religious instruction, 1st French orthography, 2nd Art. Epistolaire; Maurice McShane, application and conduct.

FIFTH YEAR.—Camille Gagnon, 1st bookkeeping, 1st French reading, 1st French orthography, 2nd arithmetic; William Saunders, 1st English orthography, 1st English reading, 3rd English grammar; Wilfrid Camaraine, 1st Canadian history, 1st French style, 2nd geography; Dollard Dequoy, 1st English grammar, 2nd English orthography, 2nd penmanship; Edward Provost, 1st arithmetic, 2nd bookkeeping, 2nd Sacred history; Wilfrid Lardie, 1st penmanship, 2nd French reading, 2nd French orthography; Alfred Chaput, 1st religious instruction, 2nd Canadian history, 2nd French style; Herve Renaud, 1st geography, 2nd English reading, 3rd arithmetic, 3rd French reading; Eugene Dahll, 1st Sacred history, 2nd religious instruction, A French reading; Alphonse Bougie, 1st translation, 3rd Sacred history, 3rd bookkeeping.

At the close of the presentation of the prizes, Rev. Father Heffernan addressed the parents and boys. He congratulated them upon the success that had been attained during the year just closed, and paid a well deserved tribute to Principal Leitch and his staff for the able manner in which they had performed their important and onerous duties. He closed by a reference to the late Hon. Edward Murphy, whose memory, he said, was deservedly honored in this, and every other district in Canada. Speeches were also delivered by Rev. Father Callahan and Mr. Archambault, both of whom spoke in the highest terms of praise of the results of the year.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

Cure All Minor Ills, and Bring Joy and Comfort to Baby and Mother.

Disease attacks the little ones through the digestive organs. Baby's Own Tablets are the best things in the world for all bowel and stomach troubles of children. They act quickly and gently, and always cure indigestion, colic, constipation and diarrhoea. They are also a great help to teething children. Mrs. Gabrielle Barnes, Six Mile Lake, Ont., says:—"Baby's Own Tablets reached me just in time as my baby was very ill with indigestion and bowel trouble, and I am happy to say the Tablets relieved him after a few doses. He is now doing splendidly with just a Tablet now and then he is restless. I am the mother of eight children and have tried nearly all the other remedies, but have never found a medicine equal to Baby's Own Tablets."

The Tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug, and crushed to a powder they can be given to the smallest, feeblest child with a certainty of good results. Sold by all druggists, or sent post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

The Week in Ireland.

Director: United Irish League. Dublin, June 14, 1902.

COERCION IN MID-CORK.—At Macroom sessions, before Judge Bird, an appeal was heard from the decision of the magistrates at Millstreet on May 19, sentencing Matthew Fitzgerald and P. J. Rahilly, members of the Millstreet District Council, to two and three months' hard labor respectively, on a charge of compelling John O'Connor not to occupy an evicted farm of land, and to induce traders not to take part in any dealing with those who have taken the evicted farms. Judge Bird confirmed both decisions, saying that if the magistrates below had imposed a heavier sentence in Rahilly's case he would not have altered it.

THE LAND BILL.—A meeting of the Irish Party was held in Committee Room 16, London, June 10. Mr. John Redmond presided.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That the impudent suggestion of Mr. Wyndham that the Irish Land Bill should be treated as an uncontroversial measure, and not discussed in committee of the whole House, discloses his incapacity to grasp the serious character of the Irish land problem and his cynical indifference to the wrongs and sufferings of the Irish peasantry; that we denounce the introduction of this Bill as a transparent sham, and that the Bill itself, as it stands, is worthless where it is not mischievous; and we declare that the action of the Government in relation to this Bill is another proof to the people of Ireland that their only chance of obtaining a real settlement of the land question lies in maintaining an agitation of such a character as will compel the Government to take a serious view of the situation."

COERCION PROSECUTIONS.—A Coercion Court, composed of Removables Kelly and Brady, was held at Abbeyfeale, June 11th, to investigate charges against five prominent Nationalists—namely, David Sheehan, Denis Murphy, and David Linnun, of Mount Collins; and Cornelius Mahony and John Mahony, of Tournafulla, for unlawful assembly at Seconglass on the 11th of May, and intimidating a resident landlord, named Wm. O'C. Cahill, and a tenant, Mortimer Donohoe. A large force of police was present under D. I. Cusack, Rathkeale. A number of prominent Nationalists from all the adjoining districts were also present. Father Reeves, P.P., and Father Ambrose, C.C., were present in court.

Mr. Brady summarized the evidence. Denis Murphy, John and Cornelius Mahony were each sentenced to one month hard labor. Lenehan's case was withdrawn. That against David Sheehan, he said, was more serious, and the accused was sentenced to two months' hard labor, and afterwards bound to the peace for twelve months, or, in default, four months' hard labor. The magistrates declined to increase the short penalties with a view to appeal. Mr. Sheehan appealed. The prisoners were conveyed by escort to Tralee Jail.

ELECTIONS IN KERRY.—The defeat of Mr. Crosbie, D.L., the sitting Unionist member for the Ballyheigue division, marks the complete rout of Unionism from the constitution of the Kerry County Council. In Glenbehy and in Ballyheigue the issue was, of course, never in doubt. In both those divisions the Unionist candidate got elected three years ago owing to dissension amongst the Nationalists, there being no less than three Nationalist candidates in each division. On the present occasion the Nationalists selected their candidates at United Irish League conventions, and carried them to victory at the polls. The result of the Glenbehy division was declared June 6th, which resulted in the return of Messrs. Harty and Fleming (U.I.L.). The good work was still continued when Lord Ventry (Unionist) was defeated by Mr. O'Flaherty (Nationalist) for the chair of the Dingle District Council. This election marks the complete rout of Unionism and landlordism from the Kerry County Council, which is now entirely composed of sterling Nationalists. A resolution was unanimously adopted

reiterating the demand for the inalienable right of the Irish people to self-government.

TRIUMPHS IN CO. GALWAY.—For the last few days, says a despatch June 7th, the results of the Co. Galway County Council contests and Rural Districts contests in Tuam Union have been declared. In most cases there have been sweeping majorities for the United Irish League candidates, particularly in the Ahascragh and Headford County Council Districts.

In the Rural Districts of the whole Tuam Union the United Irish League candidates have won in the 33 districts, excepting two—Dunmore and Kilsahanvey (Kilconly Parish). The greatest triumph in the whole Tuam Union was that in the Ballinderry (Corofin Parish) District where a bailiff of Colonel Nolan, M.P., named Hanley, was up against the two League candidates. Notwithstanding most favorable circumstances and landlord, etc., influence for Hanley, he was left at the bottom of the poll, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Corofin, Secretary U. I. L., heading the poll, with Mr. Peter Ryan, a good second. This will be welcome news to the seaweed rack-rented tenants of Mweenish Island, Corofin, and to their able and devoted pastor, Father M'Hugh.

A VICTORY.—The announcement on the 6th inst. that Mr. Murphy, M.P., had been victorious in his candidature for the Kerry Co. Council against Mr. Leonard, Lord Kenmare's agent, was received with satisfaction by his colleagues in the Irish Party. Several congratulatory messages were despatched to Mr. Murphy from the House of Commons. The victory is a knock-down blow to the Kerry shoneens.

MAYO COUNTY COUNCIL.—The annual meeting of the Mayo County Council was held at Castlebar, June 9th, at the County Court house, for the election of honorary officers.

On the motion of Mr. Daly it was unanimously resolved:—"That Mr. Conor O'Kelly, M.P., be elected chairman for the ensuing year."

In returning thanks, Mr. O'Kelly was sincerely thankful to them for electing him for the fourth time to that responsible position unopposed.

Mr. John M'Nulty (National Director, President North Mayo Executive), proposed the following resolution:—"That we the members of the Mayo County Council, at this our first meeting, offer to Mr. William O'Brien our warmest welcome home from Australia, and pledge him that now, as always, he will find us his most unwavering supporters; and further, that he may rely that no public body in Ireland will be more loyal to the great organization of which he is the founder, and that this Council present an address to Mr. Wm. O'Brien."

Mr. John Walsh seconded the resolution. The resolution was then put and passed, Colonel Blake and Mr. Garvey dissenting.

Mr. John M'Nulty proposed the following resolution which was passed. Colonel Blake stated as a Justice of the Peace he should dissent, and Mr. John Garvet, solicitor, as he was a small bit of a landlord himself (laughter). Mr. T. Tighe, D.L., also dissented. Resolved—"That we, the members of the Mayo County Council, hereby tender to John O'Donnell our warmest welcome on his release from prison, and congratulate him on the splendid spirit with which he faced his recent incarceration."

Colonel Blake is now off all the committees which he was on for the past three years.

Immediately after re-election as chairman of the County Council, Mr. Conor O'Kelly, M.P., visited Messrs. Morley and Lyons in Castlebar Jail, where they are at present undergoing sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labor, in connection with the Greenwood farm. When Mr. O'Kelly first demanded admission to the prison the official in charge refused to allow him in on the ground that his Commission of the Peace had lapsed on the expiration of his term of office. Subsequently, however, the governor was sent for and Mr. O'Kelly admitted. Mr. O'Kelly had been removed during his late term of office as chairman of the County Council from the Commission of the Peace, but he holds that he could not be so removed for a longer period than such term of of-

ice, and that on his re-election to the chair the Lord Chancellor has no power to refuse the writ of *habeas corpus*, but that he has power to remove him afterwards.

MR. O'DONNELL RELEASED.—On the 9th inst., Mr. John O'Donnell, M.P., was released from Sligo Jail after the completion of his sentence of three months under the Crimes Act. The hon. gentleman, who was looking extremely well, was met at the prison gates by Mr. Thomas Flanagan, T.C.; Mr. B. M. Ternan, T.C. (sec. North Sligo Executive, United Irish League); Mr. John Conroy, etc. In the evening Mr. O'Donnell was entertained to dinner at the Imperial Hotel by a number of Sligo Nationalists. Mr. John O'Dowd, M.P., occupied the chair, and there was a large company present.

Mr. O'Donnell, replying to the welcome to the released prisoners, bold as ever after his imprisonment, and was prepared to continue the fight against landlordism. From Messrs. Fitzgibbon, Webb, and Denis Johnston he brought a message of encouragement. He was commissioned by them to call on the tenants to continue the good fight.

Mr. John Redmond sent the following telegram to Mr. O'Donnell:—"On behalf of myself and Irish Party congratulate you on your release, and sincerely hope cruel imprisonment has not injured your health. We are confident it has not impaired your spirit of resistance to Coercion tyranny—Redmond."

MID-TIPPERARY AGITATION.—An important conference of United Irish League branches was held June 9th, at Rosmore Creamery, Cashel, about 50 delegates being present. Mr. Martin O'Dwyer, Co. C. Hon. Sec. Mid-Tipperary Executive, presided, and Mr. J. A. O'Sullivan, organizer, was also present and took part in the conference. The extension of the eleven months' grazing system in the district occupied a good part of the proceedings, and much satisfaction was expressed when a local grazier, who had held eleven months' land for over seven years, attended the meeting and promised to surrender his eleven months' holding, though it had been in the possession of his family for many years before as an agricultural holding.

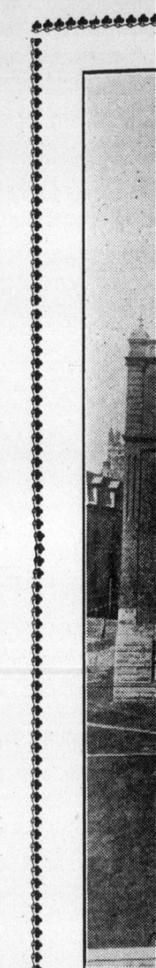
COERCION ARREST.—Mr. James Lynam, United Irish League organizer, who was ordered in the King's Bench on April 17th to give bail to be of good behavior or in default to go to prison for six months, was arrested on Saturday, 7th June, at the Broadstone Station as he alighted from the train, was conveyed to Kilmainham Prison. He was allowed to alight for a few moments to despatch a hurried note to his wife. Mr. Lynam's limit of time for giving bail expired early in May, and since then he delivered a vigorous speech at a meeting of the United Irish League in Dublin. He has of late been engaged in furthering the principles of the League in Galway, and it was on his return from Galway that he was arrested.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.—On Friday evening the last of these prisoners, namely—Messrs. Thomas Gleeson, Michael M'Guire, James Hennessy, Thomas Hennessy and Edward Osborne, arrived at Templemore from Clonmel Jail, after the completion of their Coercion Court sentences. After their arrival the immense multitude formed into professional order, and headed by the Loughmore fife and drum band, marched direct to this patriotic village. Mr. Patrick M'Cormack, Hon. Sec. U. I. L., read an address of cheers, and to which Mr. Michael which was punctuated by rousing Not within the past 30 years have M'Guire replied on the part of himself and his brother "criminals." There was a large body of police present.

CROPS IN THE WEST.—A despatch from Castlebar, says: Great uneasiness is manifest in all the surrounding districts at the alarming prospects of the coming harvest. Not within the past 30 years have there been such serious prospects of a bad year, so far as the crops are concerned. Unfavorable reports reach here from all quarters as to the condition of the potato crop generally, particularly in low-lying districts, where the seed has rotted owing to the continued rain. In a word, the state of the crops in this part of the country is a source of serious apprehension to those who in years gone had to battle for their very existence against the trying ordeal of failure and famine.

Random Notes And R

OUR PRESS.—The "Chronicle" of Milwaukee, says: There are to-day in States about fifty-seven weeklies published in English, as against two Catholic weeklies in 1875. These fifty-seven weeklies rise from a period which back over fifty years, twenty-five of the exist-



weeklies were published in 1875. In another paragraph many of those who were the daily paper are people of facility is over-developed would tempt a Catholic existence for the mere finding some link to stone THE DIFFERENCE. priests who dared elect against the Waldeck-Rou in France have been pun the "New Century." It however, that a Protest who made himself notori

that on his re-election to the Lord Chancellor has refused the writ of habeas corpus that he has power to afterwards.

DONNELL RELEASED.—The inst., Mr. John O'Donnell, was released from Sligo on the completion of his sentence of three months under the act. The hon. gentleman, looking extremely well, was taken to the prison gates by Mr. O'Donnell, T.C.; Mr. B.M. O.C., (sec. North Sligo Ex-terminated Irish League); Mr. Roy, etc. In the evening Donnell was entertained to the Imperial Hotel by a Sligo Nationalist. Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., occupied the room there was a large comment.

Donnell, replying to the released prisoners, after his imprisonment, prepared to continue the fight against landlordism. From Fitzgibbon, Webb, and Denis he brought a message of support. He was committed to call on the tenants to continue the good fight. Redmond sent the following to Mr. O'Donnell:— "Half of myself and Irish gratulate you on your release. I sincerely hope cruel imprisonment as not injured your health. It has not impaired your resistance to Coercion Redmond."

OPERARY AGITATION.—A conference of United branches was held June 26th at Rossmore Creamery, Cashel, delegates being present from O'Dwyer, Co. C., Hon. Tipperary Executive, Mr. J. A. O'Sullivan, etc. The conference was held in the evening. The extension of the eleven months' grazing in the district occupied a large part of the proceedings, and dissatisfaction was expressed at the action of the grazier, who had held the land for over seven years. The meeting and proceedings were a success. The grazier, though it had been a possession of his family for years before as an agricultur-

ARREST.—Mr. James O'Donnell, Irish League organizer, was ordered in the King's Bench on April 17th to give bail to the effect of his behavior or in default of which he would be committed to prison for six months, was on Saturday, 7th June, at the station as he was on the train, was committed to Kilmainham Prison. He was released after a few months' detention. Mr. Lynam's limit of bail expired early in the morning and he delivered a speech at a meeting of the League in Dublin. He has been engaged in furthering the principles of the League and it was on his return that he was arrested.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.—On the evening of the 26th of these prisoners—Messrs. Thomas Michael M'Guire, James Thomas Hennessy and Ed. O'Donnell, arrived at Templemore Jail, after the order of their Coercion Court. After their arrival the prisoners formed into a procession, and, headed by the band, proceeded to the prison. Patrick M'Cormack, Hon. M.P., read an address of welcome to which Mr. Michael M'Guire responded in a speech punctuated by rousing applause. In the past 30 years have been applied on the part of his brother "criminals." A large body of police

IN THE WEST.—A deacon, Castlebar, says: Great is manifest in all the districts at the alarming prospects of the coming harvest. In the past 30 years have been such serious prospects of failure, so far as the crops are concerned. Unfavorable reports reach all quarters as to the condition of the potato crop generally, and in low-lying districts, the seed has rotted owing to the heavy rain. In a word, the crops in this part of the country are a source of serious anxiety to those who in years past have been battling with the trying ordeal of famine.

Random Notes And Remarks.

OUR PRESS.—The "Catholic Citizen" of Milwaukee, says:— There are to-day in the United States about fifty-seven Catholic weeklies published in the English language, as against twelve English Catholic weeklies in 1850. Among these fifty-seven weeklies, six survive from a period which reaches back over fifty years. Not over twenty-five of the existing English

government side during the campaign has not been molested.

CHARITABLE WORK.—During the last year the Association of Catholic Women, of Porto Rico, raised the sum of \$766.42 and expended \$594.04 in charity. Twelve hundred and eight pieces of clothing, hats, caps, shoes, etc., were distributed by them, 401 instructive books, 255 catechisms and 600 rosaries. The association is becoming a power in the island.

NO DIVORCE LAW.—Zanardelli, the Prime Minister of Italy, is said

number of Protestant communicants in New York is said to be about 1,000,000.

THE "Catholic Columbian" in referring to the generous donation of Hon. Bellamy Storer to the Bank Street Convent, consisting of thirteen acres of choice property in the eastern part of Cincinnati, says: The gift has been applauded by all good citizens as a most charitable act. The Bank Street Convent has for years cared for hundreds of poor, penitent and homeless girls and only recently Judge Lueders, of the Police Court, called it a blessing to Cincinnati and told the Protestant ministers who had criticized him for committing girls to the Good Shep-

MASTER OF LANGUAGES.—The "Freeman's Journal" says:—An Irish Jesuit, Father Carroll, whose remarkable linguistic acquirements are noticed in the current issue of the "Irish Monthly," spoke German, French, Italian and Spanish so perfectly that leading professors of these languages, including Max Muller, expressed their surprise at the priest's fluency in each. He was master of fourteen foreign languages, could converse in eight others, and had some acquaintance with nine more. He had mastered Irish, Portuguese, Russian, Polish, Icelandic, Danish, Norwegian, Servian, Illyrian, Hungarian, and it goes without saying that he knew English, Latin and Greek.

TO WELCOME THE BISHOP.—The committee of 300 Catholic laymen representing the sixty-two churches in the Brooklyn diocese which was appointed to make arrangements to welcome Bishop McDonnell on his return from Europe, met last week. The committee decided to charter a steamer and with all the Brooklyn clergymen and other invited guests to the number of about 1,000, to meet Bishop McDonnell down the bay. It is proposed to take him aboard the steamer and make him an address of welcome.

AN IRISH DICTIONARY.—Rev. J. E. H. Murphy, professor of Irish in Trinity College, Dublin, is about to publish an Irish dictionary on which he has been at work for several years.

MONTHS OF PAIN.

CAUSED BY A TUMOR OF THE BREAST.

Mrs. J. M. Timbers, of Hawkesbury Tells How she Obtained Relief After Doctors Had Failed.

From the Post, Hawkesbury, Ont. Mrs. James M. Timbers is well known to nearly everybody in Hawkesbury, Vankleek Hill and surrounding country. She was born in Vankleek Hill, but since her marriage, twelve years ago, has lived in Hawkesbury, and is greatly esteemed by all who know her. Mrs. Timbers is one of the many thousands who have proved the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and gives her experience for the benefit of other sufferers. She says:—"While nursing my first child I suffered from a nursing tumor on the left breast. The first symptom was a sharp pain followed by a growth, which gradually increased in size until it became as large as an egg. It was exceedingly painful and caused me great suffering. I consulted a doctor, who gave me medicine, but it did me no good. Then I consulted another doctor, who said I would have to undergo an operation. In the meantime, however, the tumor broke but would not heal, and as a result I was feeling very much run down. At this time my attention was directed to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began using these. I soon felt that they were giving me increased strength, and after using a few boxes, the tumor disappeared, and I was as well as ever I had been. My health has since been good, and I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." These pills cure troubles like the above, because they make rich, red blood and drive all impurities from the system. Through their action on the blood they also cure such troubles as anaemia, heart palpitation, erysipelas, scrofula, skin eruptions, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance and the ailments that make the lives of so many women miserable. The genuine always bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

A new field of Christian antiquities has been discovered. A writer in the London "Times" relates the unearthing of unexpected finds in the ruins of Soba, on the Blue Nile at Naga and other hitherto unexplored tracts of the Soudan. The antiquities consist of gigantic crosses, immense stone figures of the Lamb, and yet undeciphered hieroglyphics—all dating from the very earliest Christian ages.

The Sacraments, symbols of Heaven, form energy apportioned to every state and condition of life.

Earnestness in Catholic Ranks.

At a recent convention of the Catholic societies of New Jersey, held in Newark, to organize in connection with the American Federation of Catholic societies, a letter from His Lordship Bishop O'Connor, of that city was read, from which we take the following extracts:—

To the work of the federation we may apply the words of a distinguished prelate: "Earnestness is the virtue of the hour. It is the characteristic of Americans in things secular, it should be their characteristic in things religious. Let Catholics elsewhere, if they will, move on in old grooves and fear lest by quickened pace they disturb their souls or ruffle their garments. Let our motto be: Dare and do. Earnestness will make us aggressive. There will be among us a prudent but manly assertion of our faith whenever circumstances suggest it and a determination to secure for Catholic interests rightful recognition whether in private or in public life. We shall seek opportunities to serve religion, and shall never pass them by unheeded when they offer. What if we do at times blunder? Success is not the test of valor or merit. If we never venture, we shall never gain."

There are some who dread the influence of partisan politics in the federation. Such influence would indeed be fatal to your success. It is the chief danger against which you must be on your guard. As the Holy Father has said of Christian democracy you should say of the federation: "Its principles are and must remain absolutely free from political parties and have nothing to do with the various changes of administration which may occur in State of nation. Catholics are and ought to be good citizens according to the constitution of the State, guided as they are by those laws which command them to love God above all things and their neighbors as themselves. Hence the mind and action of Catholics as such can never be actuated with the purpose of favoring or introducing one government in place of another."

The resolutions adopted by the first Catholic Congress at Baltimore, in 1889, are printed in full in the Souvenir Volume, then published, which may be found in our free public libraries. Those resolutions and the speeches which accompanied them furnish an explanation of the objects which the Federation has in view. With the members of that Congress you may properly maintain that "it is fitting that we, the laymen of the Church, should meet and renew our allegiance to the doctrine we profess; that we should show to our fellow-countrymen the true relations that exist between the Church that we obey and love and the government of our choice; that we should proclaim that unity of sentiment upon all subjects presented to us, which has ever been the source of Catholic strength, and that in a spirit of perfect charity towards every denomination we should exchange views in relation to matters which affect us as members of the Catholic Church." With them also you may truthfully declare: "We rejoice at the marvellous development of our country and regard with just pride the part taken by Catholics in that development. We repudiate with equal earnestness the assertion that we need to lay aside any of our devotedness to our Church to be true Americans, and the insinuation that we need to abate any of our love for our country's principles and institutions to be faithful Catholics. We believe that our country's heroes were the instruments of the God of Nations in establishing this home of freedom. To both the Almighty and His instruments in the work we look with grateful reverence, and to maintain the inheritance of freedom which they have left us, should it ever which God forbid—be imperiled, our Catholic citizens will be bound to stand forward as one man, ready to pledge anew their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor." You enter upon this work of Federation with the approval of both the Bishops in this State. You need not be reminded that whatever projects

you undertake are to be carried out with due respect to lawfully constituted authority, civil and ecclesiastical. A zeal that would lead you to be wanting in proper submission would not be productive of good results or beneficial to the cause which you have at heart. But if you keep steadily in view the teachings of our holy religion you will be able, by means of the Federation, not only to attain the objects for which it is established but also to prove to your fellow-citizens that true loyalty to God and devotion to our country go hand in hand, that civic virtue and patriotism find their highest sanction in the doctrines of our faith; that the cause of Christ and of civil liberty are one and moving to one glorious end.

Notes for Farmers.

LIVE STOCK.—The steer will need about three crops of corn to fatten him, and often not more than 50 per cent. of his weight is dressed meat, while it is unusual to find one that does not shrink over 40 per cent. One crop of corn will fatten both the fall and the spring pigs each year.

It is a good practice, and will pay, to see that each animal in the stable has an opportunity to drink late in the evening during the hot weather. Too frequently animals are compelled to drink warm, stale or even dirty water. Water troughs should be kept clean at all times.

To the farmer who has a fine drove of pigs ready for weaning we would say don't do it. Let the pig wean himself. Feed the pig liberally on corn and such satisfying ration, and feed the sow on oats or other non-milk producing feed. Within a few days the pigs will visit the mother but infrequently; at the end of the days the business will be done.

During the summer months the farm animals require an abundance of good water. The team in the field should not be compelled to go from morning to noon and from noon to night without one or more opportunities to drink. It is a widespread, but mistaken, notion that a moderate amount of water will injure a horse if given while the animal is warm or sweated, but harm may possibly result from allowing large amounts of water at a time to the heated animal. Water should be given frequently enough to prevent excessive thirst. Water fresh from the spring or well is best, and is never too cold if in reasonable amounts.

ABOUT WEEDING.—Someone has said that the weeder is an excellent tool to use when there are no weeds to kill. If so, it is just what every farmer needs. There is no time when the crop is so much benefited by a stirring of the soil as when there are no weeds in the field, and no time when so many weeds can be killed with so little labor as when the weeds are scarcely visible to the eye, and if he will go over fifteen to twenty acres in a day, one can afford to use it several times, instead of going once when there were so many weeds that an acre would require a day's work to destroy the weeds. An old farmer used to say that a field which was so weedy as very much to need hoeing was not worth hoeing. But destroying weeds is not the whole work of the weeder. To break up and pulverize the crust after a rain that it may be more absorbent of the dews and rainfall, and the nitrogen that is in the atmosphere; to make an earth much which will absorb the heat of the sun and attract moisture from below, are as important as to destroy weeds and weed seeds that are ready to germinate.

SOUR MILK.—The souring of milk is due to a chemical operation by which a part of the sugar is changed into lactic acid, and this process is promoted by micro-organisms that invade the fluid from the atmosphere and multiply rapidly. When milk is "pasteurized" by heating or is treated with antiseptics, such as boric acid, the microbes are killed and the transformation prevented.

FERTILIZERS.—By a liberal and judicious use of chemical fertilizers, fields, even when well worn, badly washed and in a semi-exhausted condition, are speedily brought into a state of productiveness; more grass, more straw and more fodder, as well as a great quantity and infinitely greater variety of forage crops that serve as food for live stock of all kinds, are produced; by their assistance, finer, fatter, sleeker stock can be raised and increased in numbers, and, as a natural sequence, the supply of the strictly home product in the way of manure so enlarged that the use of these same chemical manures may be gradually decreased and reduced to the minimum.



THE CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL, MONTREAL.



A CLASS ROOM, CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL, MONTREAL.

weeklies were published prior to 1875. In another paragraph it says:— Many of those who want a Catholic daily paper are people whose critical faculty is over-developed. They would tempt a Catholic daily into existence for the mere pleasure of finding some kink to stop it.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Catholic priests who dared electioneer against the Waldeck-Rousseau party in France have been punished, says the "New Century." It is noted, however, that a Protestant minister who made himself notorious on the

to have abandoned the plan to give Italy up-to-date divorce laws. It is stated in the respective press dispatches that it was found that "the Italians are as yet not ripe for this great modern reform."

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.—The Federation of the churches estimates that of the population of New York, 1,200,000 are Catholic, practical or hereditary, 600,000 Hebrew, and the rest—1,600,000—actual or potential Protestants. The actual

herd institution, to go and establish, if they could, a similar institution.

FOUND A HOME.—Twenty Carmelite nuns exiled from Lourdes, France, have purchased and taken residence in Russell House, in Trinity, near Edinburgh, Scotland.

ANOTHER STEP.—For the first time since the Reformation, Father Finucane, of Milford Haven, Wales, gave Benediction to the 150 poor Catholics, mostly fishermen, of that town recently.

ST. PATRICK'S BOYS' SCHOOL.

The boys of St. Patrick's School held their annual distribution of prizes in the afternoon of last Monday, in the hall under the Sacred Heart Chapel, St. Sulpice street.

The boys of this school are ever happy in the selection and execution of their closing programme; but this time they certainly surpassed their previous successes. The junior pupils, in their flowing sashes and white shirts, did admirably well in their fancy marching; and the young boys who took part in the dumb-bell exercises won rounds of applause from the delighted parents.

Those who followed closely the military behavior of the boys as they went through the different evolutions on the stage, were prepared to hear from the Rev. Pastor that the lads were ripe for cadet drill.

PRIZE LIST.

1st CLASS.—1, M. O'Flaherty; 2, J. Doyle; 3, W. J. Ryan; 4, L. Bourlard; 5, O. Delaney; 6, M. Delahanty; 7, E. Pang; 8, J. McGreevy; 9, E. Curran; 10, C. Dunne; 11, J. Daley; 12, A. Macdonald; 13, F. O'Rourke; 14, B. Bolan; 15, R. Walsh.

2nd CLASS.—1, T. Stewart; 2, L. Daley; 3, W. Altman; 4, H. White; 5, D. Cummins; 6, J. Jarrett; 7, F. Brophy; 8, W. Smith; 9, J. Phelan; 10, J. McBride; 11, J. Brophy; 12, M. Nagle; 13, W. Brown; 14, Q. Tigh; 15, J. E. McDonagh; 16, J. Garden; 17, J. Kelly; 18, L. Nantel; 19, C. Kerr; 20, J. Platt.

3rd CLASS.—1, J. Butler; 2, J. Brophy; 3, C. Hennessy; 4, T. Kenna; 5, H. Warren; 6, E. Roach; 7, J. Rowan; 8, L. Clarke; 9, J. Kearns; 10, F. O'Brien; 11, R. Ferguson; 12, G. Burns; 13, F. Drury; 14, F. McGuire; 15, D. Doherty; 16, B. Braham; 17, A. Brown; 18, E. O'Rourke; 19, F. Storen; 20, D. MacDonald; 21, P. Tigh; 22, P. McMahon; 23, W. Phelan; 24, W. McCloskey; 25, J. Brady; 26, J. Allen; 27, H. McMillan; 28, C. Curran.

4th CLASS.—1, W. Harper; 2, J. Hoban; 3, R. Dixon; 4, J. O'Shaughnessy; 5, T. Bevan; 6, W. Durcan; 7, C. Toupin; 8, W. Rogers; 9, R. MacDonald; 10, L. McLaughlin; 11, J. Kerr; 12, G. Flanagan; 13, J. Smith; 14, J. Donnelly; 15, E. Toohy; 16, F. Maloney; 17, W. Burke; 18, M. Mooney; 19, J. Barry; 20, H. Brennan; 21, B. Lunny; 22, E. Farrell; 23, J. Wall; 24, T. Heffernan; 25, W. Hogan; 26, W. Johnston; 27, P. Cooney; 28, W. Corcoran.

5th CLASS.—1, I. Roche; 2, J. Prendergast; 3, T. O'Brien; 4, G. Brown; 5, W. McKay; 6, L. McGrath; 7, E. O'Brien; 8, Jno. Endacott; 9, M. Brown; 10, Jas. Endacott; 11, H. Griffin; 12, M. Devaney; 13, J. Meany; 14, J. Maurice; 15, T. Stewart; 16, C. Kelly; 17, F. Seed; 18, J. Miles; 19, C. Donnelly; 20, C. Pilon; 21, W. Brown; 22, P. Quinn; 23, R. Hogan; 24, C. Buxey; 25, E. Meshan; 26, E. Ryan; 27, H. Maher; 28, S. Johnston; 29, J. Cullain; 30, G. Daley; 31, J. O'Connor; 32, A. Walsh; 33, J. Casey; 34, A. Aspell; 35, F. McKeown; 36, F. Pang.

6th CLASS.—1, A. Foster; 2, R. Maddix; 3, W. Bolan; 4, R. Luke-man; 5, A. Moran; 6, E. Delahanty; 7, S. Bertrand; 8, E. Farney; 9, D. Warren; 10, J. Chamberland; 11, F.

Jarrett; 12, C. Keegan; 13, F. Murphy; 14, C. Heaney; 15, St. E. Pilon; 16, J. Drury; 17, W. Haag; 18, A. Davis; 19, P. Myers; 20, J. Shannon; 21, W. Murray; 22, J. Moore; 23, F. Berenati; 24, R. Kenna; 25, F. Rafter; 26, A. Borgan; 27, T. Munday; 28, W. Kelly; 29, P. Sheehy; 30, J. Young; 31, T. O'Connor; 32, W. Lenhan; 33, E. Carter; 34, W. Rogers; 35, T. Daley; 36, E. Goodfellow; 37, E. Ritter; 38, G. Champeau.

7th CLASS.—1, J. Power; 2, C. Driscoll; 3, T. Murphy; 4, J. Mason; 5, T. Deery; 6, W. Conrick; 7, W. Manning; 8, J. White; 9, E. Watts; 10, P. Sullivan; 11, M. Toohy; 12, J. O'Brien; 13, W. Brophy; 14, P. Lynch; 15, F. Cooney; 16, J. Burgess; 17, R. Lunny; 18, H. Gallagher; 19, T. Morrow; 20, J. Turcott; 21, T. McClay; 22, O. McDonnell; 23, M. Pendleton; 24, L. O'Connell; 25, C. Harrington; 26, F. Campbell; 27, W. Feeley; 28, J. Finn; 29, E. Coleman; 30, E. Munroe; 31, T. Scollard; 32, W. Barry; 33, E. Boutin; 34, J. Kenny; 35, P. Kane; 36, S. Furlong; 37, D. Liddy; 38, E. McCaffrey; 39, J. Bennett; 40, F. Quelch; 41, F. Hargraves; 42, F. Roberts; 43, J. McMahon; 44, A. Wolfe; 45, J. Rogers; 46, J. O'Toole; 47, M. Ward; 48, T. Murphy.

8th CLASS.—1, P. Cooney; 2, E. O'Brien; 3, P. Clarke; 4, J. Murphy; 5, W. Goodwin; 6, M. Brophy; 7, B. Brady; 8, E. O'Hara; 9, J. Hogan; 10, C. Price; 11, W. Lukeman; 12, J. Foster; 13, H. Edwards; 14, A. Fallon; 15, P. McKay; 16, P. McNally; 17, E. Redpath; 18, J. Gallagher; 19, J. Power; 20, J. O'Brien; 21, J. McNally; 22, S. Doyle; 23, W. Bushel; 24, C. Bickstad; 25, T. Conrick; 26, S. Keegan; 27, S. Feeley; 28, F. Hayes; 29, J. Feeley; 30, C. Tool; 31, T. Noonan; 32, M. Kearney; 33, C. O'Malley; 34, G. Davis; 35, E. Smith; 36, O. Bushel; 37, M. Cooney; 38, W. Edwards; 39, J. Canniff; 40, F. Lane; 41, G. Murphy; 42, T. Murphy; 43, E. Lepage; 44, T. Sullivan; 45, J. Christianson; 46, A. McGilvery; 47, T. Moran; 48, J. Fitzgibbon; 49, M. Beaudette; 50, T. McCaffrey; 51, E. Brennan; 52, H. Heeky; 53, W. McGee; 54, T. Carter; 55, J. Peachey; 56, J. Butjler; 57, T. O'Keefe; 58, J. E. Farrell; 59, J. Millar; 60, H. Bates; 61, F. Barry; 62, S. Greer; 63, J. Kelly; 64, F. Kelly; 65, J. Cooney; 66, E. McElheron; 67, J. Horan; 68, I. Johnston; 69, E. Trendway; 70, G. Bothwell; 71, H. Brown; 72, J. McCarthy; 73, G. Wallace; 74, W. O'Brien; 75, P. Spellman; 76, H. Furlong; 77, J. Wallace.

9th CLASS.—1, W. Chausse; 2, R. Grace; 3, G. Chausse; 4, M. Johnston; 5, S. Moore; 6, A. Berrigan; 7, L. Moore; 8, O. McBride; 9, E. Moran; 10, C. Dorval; 11, J. O'Neil; 12, E. Doyle; 13, A. Wolfe; 14, W. Dorval; 15, A. Piper; 16, J. Mooney; 17, E. Johnston; 18, J. Naborski; 19, J. McGown; 20, J. Keelley; 21, L. McInerney; 22, D. Fitzpatrick; 23, J. Furlong; 24, F. Culjutan; 25, M. Birmingham; 26, J. Mallette; 27, F. Brady; 28, J. Fitzpatrick; 29, P. Caveny; 30, C. O'Brien; 31, F. Redpath; 32, D. Brown; 33, F. Quinn; 34, J. Ryan; 35, J. Kelly; 36, H. McGown; 37, C. Tigh; 38, J. Walsh; 39, E. Ryan; 40, J. Ross; 41, L. Chamberland; 42, P. Sherman; 43, J. Bushel; 44, D. McGuigan; 45, C. McCloskey; 46, H. Paquette; 47, J. Nelligan; 48, E. Elliott; 49, J. Birmingham; 50, A. Brown; 51, D. O'Rourke; 52, T. Rafter; 53, W. Smith; 54, H. Gallagher; 55, R. Kelly; 56, J. Farney; 57, H. Hennessy; 58, B. Burgess; 59, F. Smith; 60, F. Sherman; 61, R. Mallette; 62, R. McInvi; 63, E. Mitchell; 64, J. Sheagram; 65, G. Grace; 66, P. Conway; 67, J. Moore; 68, P. Smith; 69, J. Young; 70, M. Finn; 71, M. Caveny; 72, J. McCracken; 73, A. Paquette; 74, J. Anderson; 75, J. McDonald; 76, J. Buckley; 77, J. Allan; 78, L. McDonald; 79, J. O'Rourke; 80, J. Sullivan; 81, H. Smith; 82, A. Mills; 83, J. Rogers; 84, J. Anderson; 85, J. Sutherland; 86, A. Adler; 87, J. Adler; 88, W. McInerney; 89, C. Laughlin; 90, T. Birmingham; 91, J. Carter; 92, J. O'Keefe; 93, F. Walsh.

THE SPECIAL PRIZES.

IRISH HISTORY PRIZE.—(Presented by A. O. H.) 1, Patrick Brown, gold medal; 2, Martin O'Flaherty, silver medal.

HISTORY.—(Presented by Rev. J. B. Ouellette), Oswald Delaney, volume.

FRENCH.—(Presented by Rev. J. B. Ouellette), Charles Hennessy, volume.

COMPOSITION.—(Presented by Mr. J. J. Ryan), 1, Martin O'Flaherty, silver medal; 2, Oswald Delaney, volume; 3, Joseph Doyle, volume.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—(Presented by Mr. F. O'Callaghan), William Ryan, volume.

HOCHELAGA CONVENT.

(By a Subscriber!)

The above institution, so well known and patronized throughout Canada and the United States, held its closing exercises on Friday afternoon last, the twentieth instant. The large reception hall, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion, presented a festive scene to the eye of the spectator; the dark green of the various palms forming a fitting background for the simple white gowns and bright smiling faces of the young ladies gathered there to reap what they had sown in the field of study.

Those who attended were charmed with the instrumental and vocal portion of the programme, which consisted of the following selections: Overture, Rossini's "Semiramide," executed by sixteen of the pupils; "Hymn to St. Cecilia; recitations: "Madelaine de Vercheres," by Rose Griffith; "Cornelle's Slipper," Miss L. Beaudoin; "The Little Mischief," Miss Katherine Lacey; "The Weather," Miss M. Simard; a literary essay, entitled the "Crowns," Miss Rosalie de Guise; chorus, "A Festival Chant;" Finale, Franz-von-Blon's "Emperor March." The best feature of the programme, and that which called forth most applause from the audience, was the senior pupils' orchestra, "The Picnic," the title of the symphony played, was skillfully rendered by the twenty young ladies who took part.

The following is a list of the medals and the prize of honor, accompanied by the names of the donors:

To Miss Marie Cresse and Miss Rosalie de Guise, who concluded their course of studies, were awarded the medals of honor, given by the institution; the medal of Leo XIII., presented by Rev. J. C. Caisse, Miss B. Beaudry; the prize presented by His Grace, Archbishop Bruchesi, Miss B. de Guise; medal for success in studies, presented by the Honorable Sir L. A. Jette, K.C.M.G., Miss R. Griffith; medal presented by Hon. B. de la Bruiere, Miss B. de Guise; medal for religious instructions, Miss Madeline Beaufort; prize for religious instruction, presented by Rev. C. A. Lamarche, chaplain of the convent, Miss A. Beauchamp; prize for application, 1st French class, presented by Mrs. P. V. Lussier, benefactress of the community, Miss E. Gladu; prize for application in 1st English class, presented by Mr. Cresse, Miss M. Casey; prize for application, 2nd French class, presented by Mr. Cresse, Miss C. Archambault; prize for application, 2nd English class, presented by M. S. Girouard, Miss J. Boucher; medals for success in the French and English languages, Miss M. Meany and Miss M. Philoedeau, respectively; medal for good language, presented by M. J. Contant, Miss L. Beaudoin; prizes for elocution, presented by Rev. M. F. Daniel, P.S.S., and Professor M. P. Colonnier, Miss R. Pauze and Miss L. Boire; medal for singing, presented by Prof. M. G. Couture, Miss L. Ryan; medal for domestic economy, Miss B. de Guise.

The whole was brought to a close by solemn benediction, those ending one of the most memorable days in the annals of a convent girl's life.

Among those present were: Hon. J. de la Bruiere, superintendent of Public Instruction, who presided; Rev. Fathers C. Beaubien, P.P., Rev. Fathers A. Recollet, An. Panneton, A. P. Dubuc, L. A. Dubuc, P.P., Viauville; F. Doyle, Prefect of Loyola College; G. McShane, of St. Patrick's; C. A. Lamarche, chaplain of the institution; G. M. Lepaillier, P. P., Ville St. Louis; C. Laforce, P. P., Acadia; P. Rioux, Superior of Redemptorist Order, Hochelaga; C. St. Jean, J. Caisse, S.J., J. Dupuis, Dr. and Mrs. Drummond, Mr. E. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Peiffer, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Deguise, Mrs. McNaughton and daughter, Mrs. McFarlane, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Casey, Mrs. Duckett, Miss Hill, Mrs. Grooms, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. O'Gorman, Miss J. English, the Misses Whittaker, Mrs. Dr. J. L'Esperance, Mr. and Mrs. Lonergan, Mrs. McCorie, Mr. and Miss Biggell, Dr. Migneault, Miss R. Emard, Miss M. Hayes, Miss L. Kavanagh, Miss M. Raftery, Miss S. A. Lyons, all of Montreal; Mrs. Griffith, of Sherbrooke; Mr. Meany, Sorel; Mr. and Mrs. N. Arnold, N. Y.; Mrs. Hatch, N.Y.

Two Notable Celebrations At Quebec.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Quebec, June 24th.

Quebec city has been holding two joyful celebrations this week, both of which were, in accordance with the ardent faith and noble traditions of the French-Canadian people, inaugurated by impressive religious ceremonies. At the outset the blessing of His Holiness the Pope was humbly besought and graciously accorded, and an address of loyalty to Church and to State was thus attested.

The occasions for the enthusiastic rejoicings were the golden jubilee of the foundation of Laval University and the foundation of the Society of St. Jean Baptiste.

On Tuesday the festival of Laval University was celebrated. High Mass was sung by Monsignor Falconio, Delegate Apostolic, and an eloquent sermon was delivered by Archbishop Bruchesi. All the members of the hierarchy of the Province of Quebec were present, as well as hundreds of former students from different parts of Canada, the United States and other countries; representatives of sister universities, local and other societies, etc. The basilica was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Gounod's Mass of St. Cecilia was superbly rendered by the choir. In the afternoon there was a grand banquet given to former students and to friends of the University. Mgr. Falconio and all the bishops were present as were also Lieut.-Governor Jette, Local and Federal Cabinet Ministers. Sir A. P. Pelletier presided. The toasts of the Pope and the King having been given, Archbishop Begin read a telegram from Cardinal Rampolla bestowing the Papal Benediction; and he then announced, amid loud applause, the appointment of the Rev. Father Mathieu and Rev. A. Fether Paquette as Apostolic Protonotaries. The violet sash was placed upon the shoulders of the new prelates by Mgr. Marois. An address was afterwards presented to the rector by the former students in the course of which they stated that "Laval will always mean superior direction of souls, enlightenment for intellects, solicitude and watchfulness for our most cherished interests, the preaching of virtue by example as well as by precept, devotion and sacrifice for city and fatherland."

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SOCIETY.—The celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the St. Jean Baptiste Society was the occasion of great national enthusiasm. At one of the gatherings there were over sixty thousand people present. At the banquet the principal speech was delivered by the president of the Society, the Hon. Thomas Chapais, in response to the toast of "The Day we Celebrate." It was a fine effort and occupied over two Father Mathieu and Rev. Father will suffice to convey an idea of it: "It is sixty years since this society first made its appearance in the world. It was a sad and gloomy time. We were passing through one of the most perilous crises of our national existence. One fact will strike the student of our history; it is that few people have had to engage in so many combats and to go through so many trials. For more than two centuries these had continued. At the outset barbarity had failed to crush us. Later on, devastating invasion and foreign domination opened beneath our feet a gulf into which it was expected that we should fall as into a grave. Political oppression and ostracism long sought our destruction. And yet we have lived, we are living, and we shall continue to live. The St. Jean Baptiste Society has not the presumption to claim credit for the victories which we have won. It desires only the honors which it deserves for the part which it has taken in the struggles and sacrifices of the past. We are French-Canadians and Catholics, and

God grant that we shall always remain so! Ever Catholic and ever French! That is the role we have to fill; that is our distinctive character; that is our historic vocation; that is our grandeur and our glory."

This festival week will remain a pleasant and a proud remembrance for the French-Canadian citizens of the whole province.

OUR REVIEWER.

"A New Catechism of Christian Doctrine for School and Home Use," by an English bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Bellord, has been published by the Ave Maria Company, at Notre Dame, Indiana, at ten cents a copy. It is an excellent little work, and should find a large sale. The method of religious instruction presented in it was designed for use in the schools of Gibraltar, where the author is stationed; but as it contains certain new features which skilled teachers have considered to be especially helpful, he has decided to submit it to the test of a wider range of usefulness. As the author observes in his preface, this catechism appeals chiefly to the intelligence of the learner, and not solely, or even primarily, to the merely verbal, mechanical memory. "A catechism for children should above all be intelligible to them. Simple truths or expressions should not be 'explained' by pompous paraphrases, themselves requiring a further explanation. The language employed should be natural, free, and conversational. Religious instruction should take account of much more than the understanding of truths. The conscience, the faculty of free choice, the determined and steadfastness of the will, the emotions and affections, the formation of habits of action, should all receive attention." These words will convey an idea as to the kind of catechism which Bishop Bellord has written. Moreover, it contains many texts of Scripture, all intended to be learned by heart. They are simple terse, full of meaning, proofs of the doctrines they illustrate, and cannot fail to fix the principles of religion in the retentive memory.

KIND WORDS.

The "True Witness," of Montreal, very properly complains, in its issue of June 14th, that a letter sent by a Catholic to the "Star" of the same city, in reply to an unwarranted attack by the Rev. Dr. Barclay, a leading Presbyterian divine, had remained unpublished up-to-date, i.e., for a whole week. In publishing that reply, our esteemed contemporary points the moral that a daily Catholic paper, in the English language, is a crying need in that great Catholic city. And assuredly, if the English-speaking Catholics of our commercial metropolis had a little more of the true militant spirit, they would readily acknowledge that there is, in the pages of the weekly "True Witness," enough literary activity to furnish material for a daily edition. For instance, this latest number contains twelve large pages of carefully edited matter, much of which is of special interest to Montrealers.—Northwest Review.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Teacher for Catholic High School, Montreal. Must be strong in mathematics. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to the Principal, Catholic High School, Belmont Park, Montreal.

Soft Harness EUREKA Harness Oil. You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using EUREKA HARNESS OIL. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as is ordinarily would. EUREKA Harness Oil makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, specially prepared to withstand the weather. Sold everywhere in one-ounce cans.

GO TO SADLER'S

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

STATUARY IN METAL.

FOR THE POCKET: BLESSED VIRGIN... 5c, 10c, 15c. Larger Size, 35 cents.

D. & J. SADLER & CO. 1869. NOTRE DAME STREET.

New Books AND New Editions.

A Practical Commentary on Holy Scripture; for the use of Catechists and Teachers. By the Right Rev. F. J. Knecht, D.D. With illustrations and maps. Second edition. Two vols. 12mo. Half morocco, net \$4.00.

Manual of Sacred Rhetoric; or How to prepare a Sermon. By the Rev. Bernard Feeney. 12mo. net \$1.25.

Translation of the Psalms and Canticles with Commentary. By the Rev. James McSwiney, S.J. 8 vo. net \$3.00.

The Triumph of the Cross. By Fra Girolamo Savonarola. Edited with introduction by the Very Rev. John Proctor, O.P. net \$1.35.

The Little Imperfections. Translated from the French, by the Rev. Frederic P. Garesche, S.J. 12mo. net \$0.60.

The Oratory of the Faithful Soul, by the Right Rev. Abbot Lewis Blossius. Translated by the late Bishop Coffin, C.S.S.R. 16mo. net \$0.20.

A Mirror for Monks. By the Right Rev. Abbot Lewis Blossius. 16mo. net \$0.20.

A Book of Spiritual Instruction: "Instructio Spiritualis." By the Right Rev. Abbot Lewis Blossius. Translated from the Latin by the Rev. Bertrand A. Wilberforce, O.P. Second edition. 12mo. net \$0.75.

A General History of the Christian Era. For Catholic Colleges and Reading Circles, and for Self-Instruction. By the Rev. A. Gugenberger, S.J. In three volumes. 8vo.

Vol. I. The Papacy and the Empire; with a table of Aryan Languages and ten colored maps. \$1.50.

Vol. II. The Protestant Revolution; with four colored maps. \$1.50.

Vol. III. The Social Revolution; with six colored maps. \$1.50.

The Life of Bartolome de Las Casas and the First Leaves of American Ecclesiastical History. By the Rev. L. A. Dutto. 12mo. net \$1.50.

A Benedictine Martyr in England. Being the Life and Times of the Ven. Servant of God, Dom. John Roberts, O.S.B. By the Rev. Dom. Bede Camm, O.S.B. 12mo. net \$1.25.

Lucius Flavius. An historical tale of the time immediately preceding the destruction of Jerusalem. By the Rev. Jos. Spillmann, S.J. 12 mo. \$1.50.

The Place of Dreams. Four stories by the Rev. William Barry, D. D. 12mo. net \$1.00.

The Marriage of Laurentia. By Marie Haultmont. 12mo. net \$1.60.

B. HERDER, 17 S. Broadwas, ST. LOUIS, MO

Something new to put on your pipe

Fowler's automatic draft regulator. regulates draft at all times, no over heated furnace, no burning out of gases, nor escape of gases in cellar or room. For 1 in pipe \$3.50. A great coal and trouble saver.

GEO. W. REID & CO., Roofers, Asphalters, Heat Contractors 783-786 Craig Street.

Closing Exercise St. Agnes Academy

St. Agnes' Academy, rector of the Nuns, exercises on Monday, and it is quite safe from the manner in which the programme that we performed, that the high reputation held by the school has long enjoyed in this city. The Donnelly, P.P., of St. Agnes' parish, the proceedings eulogized the pupils on the excellent performance during the following is the Music, trio. Salutory. Recitation, Sandalphon. Distribution of prizes. Music, violin solo. Recitation, The Christ and the Lion. Distribution of prizes. Music, trio. Song, Hark to the Lord. Distribution of prizes. Music, violin solo. Recitation, the St. Bells. Music, duet. Distribution. Song, Over the Hills and Far Away. Music, duet. Distribution of prizes. Cantata. Tribute of gratitude. Magnificat.

At intervals during the programme, the were called up and given of their arduous labor term.

The following is a full 7th CLASS, 1st Division. Lily Lynch, prizes for music; Miss Lucy Duff; Miss Agnes Hogan, Je Ethel Hamilton, Nellie Kostis, Mary Sullivan, Annie Walsh, John Mary Rodgers, Jenn Maggie Ryan, Mamie Blondeau.

2nd Division.—Henriette Margaret Layden, Rita Bel Francoeur, Gracie Elizabeth Bolduc, Eva Stirklophy, Flossie Love, Kavan, May Holmes, Fra Evelyn Mason.

3rd Division.—Bridget Henderson, Mabel M. Scott, Winnie Roach, Bridget McMullin, Dorinda Mullins, Margaret I.

6th CLASS, 1st Division for class work and Miss Mary McManara, Miss Emma McCoskie; prize for catechism; Loretta Dowd, prize for marks; Anastasia Cullen Wilson, Hattie Far Blondeau, Ena Moon Hartney, Mary Jolins, Mullins.

2nd Division.—Vero prize for music; Maud Hannah, Ida Keogh, May Toner, Loretta prize for music; Mabel L'Heureux, Mary L. prize for music.

5th CLASS, 1st Division for class work; Miss E prize for catechism; Sabarh, Alice McDroy, bois and Tottie Kaine, Eva Charlebois; class highest number of marks; Kaine; class work; Bride, Eva Sabarh, Hayes.

2nd Division.—Miss lan, Nellie Hogan, Alice McDroy, Nora E Ford, Maggie Sheedy, eme, Augustine Cadieu Quillan.

4th CLASS, 1st Division for class work and Miss Irene O'Brien; 2nd class work and highest marks, Miss Margaret prize class work and Margaret Dundon; class; Wainright; music, Est Agnes Barsolo, Theresa

SADLER'S
...FOR...
bound Prayer Books.
Prayer Beads.
Metal, Pearl, Ivory, etc.
Caskets, small and large.
Gold and Silver.

MARY IN METAL
FOR THE POCKET:
VIRGIN...5c, 10c, 15c
Larger Size, 35 cents.

SADLER & CO
...1869...
DAME STREET.

Books
AND
Editions.

ical Commentary on Holy
for the use of Catechists
By the Right Rev.
D.D. With illustra-
maps. Second edition,
12mo. Half morocco.

of Sacred Rhetoric; or
prepare a Sermon. By the
ard Feeney. 12mo. net

ion of the Psalms and
with Commentary. By the
es McSwiney, S.J. 8 vo.

lumph of the Cross. By
lamo Savonarola. Edited
duction by the Very Rev.
ctor, O.P. net \$1.35.

tle Imperfections. Trans-
the French, by the Rev.
P. Garesche, S.J. 12mo.

for Monks. By the Right
ot Lewis Blossius. 16mo.

of Spiritual Instruction:
o Spirituals." By the
v. Abbot Lewis Blossius.
from the Latin by the
rand A. Wilberforce, O.P.
ition. 12mo. net \$0.75.

al History of the Chris-
For Catholic Colleges
ring Circles, and for Self-
n. By the Rev. A. Gug-
S.J. In three volumes.

The Papacy and the Em-
table of Aryan Lan-
ten colored maps. \$1.50.

The Protestant Revolu-
four colored maps. \$1.50.

The Social Revolution;
colored maps. \$1.50.

of Bartolome de Las Ca-
the First Leaves of Ameri-
ical History. By the
Dutto. 12mo. net \$1.50.

ctine, Martyr in England.
Life and Times of the
ant of God, Dom. John
D.S.B. By the Rev. Dom.
a, O.S.B. 12mo. net \$1.25.

Plavus. An historical tale
time immediately preceding
uction of Jerusalem. By
Jos. Spillmann, S.J. 12

ce of Dreams. Four stories
Rev. William Barry, D. D.
\$1.00.

riage of Laurentia. By
ultmont. 12mo. net \$1.60.

HERDER,
adwas, ST. LOUIS, MO

put on your pipe

automatic draft regulator, reg-
all times, no over heated fur-
forming out of grates, nor escape
cellar or room. For 7 in pipe
heat coal and trouble saver.

W. REID & CO.,
Sapphires, Heat Contractors
788-788 Craig Street.

Closing Exercises at St. Agnes' Academy.

St. Agnes' Academy, under the direction of the Nuns of the Congregation de Notre Dame, held its closing exercises on Monday, June 23rd, and it is quite safe to say, that from the manner in which the different parts of the excellent programme that we give below, were performed, that the institution upheld the high reputation which it has long enjoyed in Catholic ranks in this city. The Rev. John E. Donnelly, P.P., of St. Anthony's, in whose parish the Academy is located, presided, and in opening the proceedings eulogized the Nuns and pupils on the excellent work they had performed during the year.

The following is the programme:

Music, trio.
Salutatory.
Recitation, Sandalphon.
Distribution of prizes.
Music, violin solo.
Recitation, The Christian Maiden and the Lion.
Distribution of prizes.
Music, trio.
Song, Hark to the Mandoline.
Distribution of prizes.
Music, violin solo.
Recitation, the Story of Some Bells.
Music, duet.
Distribution.
Song, Over the Hills at Break of Day.
Music, duet.
Distribution of prizes and presentation of gold medals.
Cantata.
Tribute of gratitude.
Magnificat.

At intervals during the progress of the programme, the prize winners were called up and given the reward of their arduous labor during the term.

The following is a full list:—

7th CLASS, 1st Division.—Miss Lilly Lynch, prizes for catechism and music; Miss Lucy Duff, Isabella Lortie, Agnes Hogan, Jennie Bolduc, Ethel Hamilton, Nellie Duff, Zervis Kostis, Mary Sullivan, Mamie Kelly, Annie Walsh, Flossie Cooney, Mary Rodgers, Jennie McNichol, Maggie Ryan, Mamie O'Brien, Rosa Blondeau.

2nd Division.—Henrietta McLeod, Margaret Layden, Rita Galley, Mabel Francoeur, Gracie Doherty, Marie Bolduc, Eva Stirke, Nellie Murphy, Flossie Love, Kathleen Sullivan, May Holmes, Frances Rodgers, Evelyn Mason.

3rd Division.—Bridget Walsh, Violet Henderson, Mabel McCabe, Agnes Scott, Winnie Roach, Ada Sheehan, Bridget McMullin, Dora Kurlie, Hil-dia Mullins, Margaret Kelly.

6th CLASS, 1st Division.—Prize for class work and assiduity, Miss Mary McNamara, Miss Mary Ryan, Emma McCoskrie; Edith Scott, prize for catechism; Edith Foote, Loretta Dowd, prize for music; Lizzie Fitzgerald, highest number of marks; Anastasia Cullen, Mary Rose Wilson, Hattie Farmer, Amelia Blondeau, Ena Mooney, Florénce Hartney, Mary Jolins, Rose Mary Mullins.

2nd Division.—Veronica Dupuis, prize for music; Maud Stirke, Rita Hannah, Ida Keogh, Sadie Mullin, May Toner, Loretta McCormick, prize for music; Mabel Lortie, Alice L'Heureux, Mary L. St. Amand, prize for music.

5th CLASS, 1st Division.—Prize for class work; Miss Eva Charlebois, prize for catechism drawn by Eva Sabarth, Alice McRory, Eva Charlebois and Tottie Kaine, won by Miss Eva Charlebois; class work and highest number of marks, Miss Tottie Kaine; class work, Maggie McBride, Eva Sabarth and Nellie Hayes.

2nd Division.—Misses Maud Phelan, Nellie Hogan, Nellie Love, Alice McRory, Nora Eagers, Cecilia Ford, Maggie Sheedy, Rosanna Tur-eme, Augustine Cadieux and Alice Quillan.

4th CLASS, 1st Division.—1st prize for class work and assiduity, Miss Irene O'Brien; 2nd prize for class work and highest number of marks, Miss Margaret O'Keefe; 3rd prize class work and sewing, Miss Margaret Dundon; class work, Dora Wainright; music, Estella Hartney, Agnes Barsolo, Theresa Hennessy;

prizes for music and domestic economy, Annie Fury, Minnie Stanley.

2nd Division.—1st prize for catechism, Miss Agnes Day; 2nd prize, Misses Agnes Milloy, Annie McNally, Annie Milloy, Florence Mullins, Marie Louise Trudel.

3rd CLASS, 1st Division.—1st prize for class work, Misses Mary Jane McPherson; Laura Turenne, prize for assiduity; Mary Cullen, Lizzie Doyle, prize for assiduity; 2nd prize class work, Miss Florida Leduc, Rosa Leduc; 3rd prize for class work and prize for French, Miss Ger-tie Galley.

2nd Division.—1st prize for class work, Misses Katy Canty, special prize for highest number of marks; Pauline O'Flaherty, prize for catechism; Yvonne Martin, 1st prize of the 2nd Division in music; Anna De-dien, Edna Flanagan; 2nd prize for class work, Misses Emelia Legault, Irene Brown, Bertha Furlong, prize for household economy; Margaret O'Day, prize for sewing; 3rd prize class work, Florence Bell, Clara Proud.

2nd CLASS, 1st Division.—1st prize for class work, Misses Ruth Bowen, prize for highest number of marks; Winnie McLaughlin, prize for French; 2nd prize for class work, Misses I. Grandchamp, 1st prize of 3rd Division in music; Julia McNally, May Mullen; 3rd prize for class work, Miss Katie Mullins.

Second Division.—1st prize for class work, Misses Gertie Sweeney, prizes for catechism and assiduity, Agnes Power, won prize for sewing drawn for by Laura Boire, Teresa King, Gertie Sweeney, Agnes Lynch, Agnes McNulty, Agnes Power, Annie McNulty; class work, Luara Boire, May Donahue; 2nd for class work, Miss Teresa King; assiduity and 1st of the 3rd Division of music; Agnes McNulty, Lottie Barry, 1st of the 3rd Division of music; Agnes Lynch, 1st of the 2nd Division of music; Annie McNulty, prize for household economy; Henrietta McLaughlin; 3rd prize for class work, 2nd prize of 2nd Division of music, Miss Loretta Charlebois.

1st CLASS, 3rd Division.—2nd prize for class work, Miss Agnes Sullivan, special for highest number of marks; Nellie Day, Annie Callaghan, assiduity, 3rd of the 2nd Division of music; Lizzie Holland, won a prize for household economy, equally merited by Miss Agnes Sullivan, M. Quivron; 3rd prize, Gertie McDonald, Alice Bowen, Lillian Dugan; prize for English, Misses Antoinette Chapleau; prize for English and assiduity, Edwina Pilon.

2nd Division.—1st prize for class work and 1st stenography, Miss Lucy O'Brien; 1st prize class work, Sarah Pullam, 2nd of the 2nd Division of music, prize for assiduity, and won a prize for household economy; Laura Demers, prize for assiduity, and won a prize for sewing; May Roach, special prize for highest number of marks, 1st music, 2nd singing, 2nd for musical execution; Margaret Olivier, 1st music; Norah Casey, won prize for Christian Doctrine; Bessie Quinn, 1st music, special for execution, won a prize for sewing; Gertie O'Brien, 1st singing, won a prize for elocution; Miss Mil-lie Moriarity, 1st music, 3rd singing, 3rd in musical execution; 2nd prize for class work, Misses Rose Bailey; Alice Curry, 2nd music, won 3rd prize for singing; Jennie Galley, 3rd prize for class work; Miss Jen-nie McLaughlin, Miss Clara Ford, 2nd music.

1st Division.—1st prize for class work, Miss Sarah Lally, 1st singing, highest number of marks and assiduity; 2nd prize for class work, Miss Emily Ryan, assiduity, 2nd music, won a prize for French; 3rd prize for class work, Miss Maggie Gleeson.

SPECIAL PRIZES.—Misses Eliza Day and Margaret Cooney, having completed the course pursued in the Academy, the gold medal of the institution was awarded them by the Reverend Mother Superior-General.

Miss Eliza Day, prize for assiduity.

Rewards donated by Rev. Father Donnelly, were awarded to Misses Eliza Day and Margaret Cooney.

Prize for conduct in the sixth class, Mary Ryan.

Prize for conduct in the fifth class, Nellie Love.

Prize for conduct in the fourth class, Agnes Milloy.

Prize for conduct in the third class, May Cullen.

Prize for conduct in the second class, Teresa King.

In the First Class the prize was drawn for by Misses Eliza Day, S. Lally, L. O'Brien, E. Pilon, M. Casey, L. Holland, A. Callaghan, A. Sullivan, M. Roach, L. Demers, and won by Miss Eliza Day.

Special prize for music, Miss B. Quinn.

Notes From England.

The CATHEDRAL FINANCES.—His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan has issued the following statement in regard to the great Cathedral which has been in course of erection for a long period of time. His Eminence says:—

The Cathedral will be opened with fitting solemnity as soon as it shall be possible to give it over, in fee simple, to God, by the liturgical act of Consecration. For this it must be absolutely free of debt. At the present moment it is not free. Outstanding liabilities actually exceed the money in hand. To meet these obligations and to complete structural and other works that must precede the Consecration, it is estimated that a further sum of £16,000 will be required. We must collect this amount with all speed, or stop the works. The date of the formal opening depends on this. By means of the splendid charity of many founders and benefactors, and of the sum allocated by the Charity Commissioners from the sale of St. Mary's, Moorfields, to the extinction of the mortgage and to the building fund, the shell of a spacious, massive, and imperishable Cathedral has been built, upon a site absolutely free.

With confidence, therefore, I now invite Catholics to enable me to consecrate the work that has now so nearly reached completion. Of the founders—the record of whose Catholic Faith will be sent down the centuries to be an example and encouragement to their children's children—some may be prepared, without further personal solicitation, to add to their past generosity.

There may also be other persons both able and willing to inscribe their names upon the noble roll of founders. And there is, I doubt not, a multitude of men and women who, though not as founders, will rejoice to bear a substantial part in completing a majestic Cathedral, reared to the honor of the Most Precious Blood. Nor can it be necessary to add that the shillings and pence of the poor will be gratefully received, for the eyes of the Lord are upon the poor, and He blesses the widow's mite.

It is no longer the question of the morning—Is it prudent to set out upon the gigantic task of building in Westminster a worthy metropolitan Cathedral? You have answered that question. You have built the Cathedral. The question now is—Shall a last effort, a last sacrifice, be made to complete and consecrate it to God before the nightfall? Founders and friends must decide. It is needless to labor an appeal with a string of motives that are all too obvious. Suffice it to say, that this is my filial appeal for the Building Fund—that there will be no further call upon you for the Building Fund in our lifetime if the sum now asked for be obtained.

A QUEER REQUEST.—What the Liverpool "Catholic Times" calls a "bungle" in regard to the blessing of the colors of the Irish Guards some of the papers. Our contemporary says:—As announced some time ago, the Right Rev. Dr. Brindle, D.S.O., Bishop of Nottingham, was invited and consented to perform the ceremony. The King, it appears, expressed a hope that when the Bishop blessed the colors he would not wear his episcopal cope and mitre, since these would preclude his displaying his numerous hard-won decorations and war medals. His Majesty's desire was received by Bishop Brindle as a command, and arrangements were in progress for the function, when it was intimated to the Bishop that the Anglican Chaplain-General was to take part with him in the service. All Catholics are well aware that the Church is decidedly averse to joint services of Catholics and non-Catholics, inasmuch as they tend to foster the idea that one religion is as good as another. The Bishop of Nottingham therefore found that he could not accept the invitation that had been given to him, and he was entirely in accord with the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster in coming to this decision. Application was then made to the Catholic chaplain, Father Cyril Foster, and after representations on his part, it was agreed that he should bless the colors and then leave the parade ground. A feeling of strong indignation has, it is stated, been aroused amongst the

members of the regiment by the action of the War Office.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR to the United States, Hon. Michael Herbert, the newly-appointed Ambassador of England at Washington, is the son of Lady Herbert of Lea, a distinguished Catholic. He is, however, a Protestant.

PRESENTATION TO A BISHOP.—The Bishop of Clifton, the Right Rev. Dr. Burton, has received a handsome presentation from his former parishioners at South Shields. The mayor of that place presided at the meeting at which the presentation was made. The gift took the form of a purse containing \$1,000, an episcopal ring, and an album bearing the names of the subscribers, amongst whom were several Protestants.

"THE NATIONAL SIN."—Such was the characterization given to intemperance by Rev. Father Hays in an address at a recent conference of the Ladies' Temperance Association of Nottingham. Father Hays' remarks were reported in the secular papers. He said:—

Intemperance was a danger as great as the accumulated evils of war, pestilence, and famine. Temperance work lay at the root of all social and moral reform. In these countries each year over 100,000 deaths were caused by alcohol, upon which the people during last year spent \$750,000,000, whilst on tea, coffee, bread, coal, and education they spent only \$650,000,000. This was the richest nation in the world, and yet we had over a million paupers. The liquor traffic was very largely responsible for the increase in lunacy and pauperism. Ninety per cent. of our crime might be attributed to the same source. It was the great foe to our race, and was destroying all that was good and wise and best in our Christianity and nationality. No evil existing amongst us menaced so boldly the peace, the prosperity, the happiness, the moral and religious welfare of the nation.

SERVICES APPRECIATED.—Some fifty members of the Harrow Catholic Church assembled in the school room connected with that building the other day, with the object of presenting to Father Graham a testimonial as a token of their appreciation of the invaluable service he had rendered by his unremitting zeal and earnest labors during the nine years he was in charge of the mission. Shortly after it became known that Father Graham had been called by Cardinal Vaughan to the new Cathedral at Westminster, a committee was formed and subscriptions were invited with the above object. The appeal was readily and liberally responded to, and, on Monday evening, Father Graham was made the recipient of an illuminated address and a purse, containing a substantial sum. Several addresses were delivered by prominent Catholics who, one and all, bore testimony to single-heartedness and untiring energy of Father Graham.

Premium TO Subscribers.

We offer as a premium to each Subscriber a neatly bound copy of the Golden Jubilee Book, who will send the names and cash for 3 new Subscribers to the True Witness.

This is a splendid opportunity to obtain a most interesting chronicle of the work of Irish Catholic Priests and laymen in Montreal during the past Fifty years.

There exists nowhere on earth a more beautiful thing than a soul in peace with God, with men, and with itself—a soul without fear and without reproach.

It is the honor of a Christian mind to show itself superior to every false shame by trampling under foot all human respect in order to manifest its Faith in the eyes of the entire world.



MINTO CUP SERIES

TO DECIDE
World's Championship.

New Westminster vs. Shamrocks

S. A. A. A. Grounds

Saturday, June 28, and Dominion Day, 1st July, 1902

Ball faced at 3 p.m. 1 1/2 hours' play, rain or shine.
Admission 25c and 35c. Grand Stand, 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c.
Sale of Reserved Seats for both matches now open at Up-town Branch Star Office.
Members' Passes are suspended for these matches.

P. MURPHY,
Hon. Sec. S.L.C.

20th Annual Irish Catholic PILGRIMAGE

To CAP MADELEINE

AND

ST. ANNE de BEAUPRE

For Ladies and Children, Under the Direction of

The Redemptorist Fathers,

By Steamer "THREE RIVERS,"

SATURDAY, JULY 12th,

At 1.30 P.M.

Tickets, \$2.10; Children, \$1.05.

Plan of State-rooms is exhibited every evening from 8 till 9 in St. Ann's Presbytery, No. 32 Basin St. By the new regulation of the R. & O. N. Co., tickets should be secured in advance.

Pilgrims who desire to stop over in Quebec can return to Montreal by the regular line steamers of the Company.

The Captain of the Steamer "Three Rivers," will on request furnish a ticket to that effect on payment of ONE DOLLAR. Said ticket will be good only for three days following date of issue.

Happenings In Scotland.

A FAREWELL.—Bishop Gaughren, of Kimberly, South Africa, whose appointment to that See was noticed in the "True Witness" some time ago, bade farewell a week ago to his former parishioners at Leith. The occasion was a glad, as well as a sad one. A large meeting was held, at which an address was presented to the departing prelate wishing him every success in his new sphere of labor.

SCHOOL INSPECTION.—The Dalbeth Girls' Industrial School, under the care of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Glasgow, has been inspected by Mr. Legge, H.M., Inspector. The following is the report made: "Total number in school 149. The staff is unchanged. There has been no structural alteration in the premises during the year; all parts were beautifully clean and in excellent order. It is hoped that in the course of the year the buildings set free by the new chapel will be available for a playroom. Results in all standards and preparatory good. The neatness and accuracy of the paper work was quite remarkable. Recitation good generally. Singing, with training in soft-fa, good. The younger children had had a good deal of kindergarten work and a useful series of object lessons. Composition good. The girls were very bright and intelligent, and had made good use of their domestic economy and other readers. The reading merits a special word of commendation. The sewing and knitting here are first rate. As regards the former, the girls are taken on to work of the finest quality. A special class have lessons in dressmaking. Cookery lessons are also given to the older girls. In the laundry there is scope for a fairly complete training in fine as well as rough work. There are always two girls receiving a careful training in dairy work. Good exhibitions in drill were given—dumb-bells, free exercises, and hoops. Indoor recreation, especially in the winter, is well looked after. The general health has been good, better indeed than might have been expected considering the anaemic state of many of the new admissions. As will be judged from what is said above, the girls gave an excellent account of themselves in the school rooms. In other departments too they showed

to advantage; all this and the refinement which marked their manners reflect the utmost credit on those responsible for their training.

A CATHOLIC MARQUIS.—On Friday, June 20, the young Marquis of Bute, who was educated at St. Andrew's and Oxford University, attained his majority, and rejoicing on an extensive scale took place on the ancestral estates. In the tenantry of Bute and Cumbrae assembled on horseback at Mount Stuart on the morning of the date in question, each wearing an oak leaf, and, after presenting His Lordship with an address of congratulation, they accompanied him to Rotheray, where he was received in state by the magistrates, Town Council, volunteers and various public bodies of the burgh of which his father and grandfather were provosts in their time. The freedom of the burgh was then conferred upon him and a grand banquet given in his honor, after which different addresses from his tenantry at Millport, Cumnock, and Cardiff, were read to him. As an evidence of the true Catholic spirit which animates the young Marquis it may be mentioned that he has had recently erected in the family grounds at Mount Stuart a magnificent Calvary cut from a massive block of pure marble as a standing memorial of his gratitude to God for having spared him to attain his majority.

A SUCCESSFUL BAZAAR.—Some idea of the success attained by the Dalbeth Catholic bazaar may be formed when it is stated that \$1,000 has been received by the central committee from the southern section, \$1,000 from the western section, and \$500 from the northern. An excellent manifestation of the true spirit of Catholic charity which prevails in the district.

FEAST OF SACRED HEART.—The time-honored festival of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was celebrated in Edinburgh. The Jesuit Fathers held special services. The principal noon service consisted of solemn High Mass with full orchestra, and appropriate sermon by the Rev. Father Tarleton, S.J., while the evening service, with short sermon by Father Power, S.J., on the Blessed Sacrament, was made memorable by a magnificent public procession of the Blessed Sacrament through the streets of the Scottish capital, thronged by deeply impressed and really reverential crowds of citizens, who turned out in vast numbers to witness the brilliant and imposing spectacle.

Directory.

ION NO. 8, meets on third Wednesday of 1868 Notre Dame McGill. Officers: Al-

A. & B. SOCIETY. 1868.—Rev. Director, Lynn. President, D. Sec., J. F. Quinn.

ES' AUXILIARY, Di- Organized Oct. 10th, are held on 1st

SOCIETY.—Estab- 6th, 1856, incorpor- 1864. Meets in

UNG MEN'S SOCI- 1885.—Meets in its awa street, on the

SECRETARY'S COURT, C. O. F., 2nd and 4th Mondays

OF CANADA, BRANCH 2d, 18th November, 26th meets at St.

CLOSING EXERCISES ST. ANN'S SCHOOL.

The closing exercises of St. Ann's School took place on Friday, 20th.

ENCE RILEY, STORER. In Riley. Established in 1856.

RE GOLD Powder. Quick, with GOLD EXTRACTS true me!

OUR GROCERS. YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Users of BROSIE'S XXX

OUR WEEKLY PARISH CALENDAR.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS MUST REACH US BEFORE 6 O'CLOCK P. M., ON TUESDAY OF EACH WEEK.

AN ACCURATE CHRONICLE - BRIGHT NEWS NOTES.

OPEN TO ALL OUR PARISHES

ST. PATRICK'S.

PARISH SOCIETIES.

FIRST SUNDAY OF MONTH.—Holy Scapular Society, instruction and investment in scapular, immediately after Vespers in the Church.

General Communion of Sacred Heart League at 8 o'clock Mass.

SECOND SUNDAY.—Meeting of Temperance Society, instruction and giving of temperance pledge, after Vespers in Church.

General Communion of Holy Name Society at 8 o'clock Mass, recitation of office of Holy Name at 7.30 p.m.

THIRD SUNDAY.—Holy Rosary Society after Vespers, instruction in Church, after which society business attended to in large sacristy.

FOURTH SUNDAY.—Children of Mary, general Communion at 7 o'clock Mass, meeting in hall of St. Patrick's (girls') school after Vespers.

Promoters of Sacred Heart League held meeting in large sacristy at 2.45 p.m., distribution of leaflets, etc., in library, 92 Alexander street, on 4th Sunday, 3 to 6 p.m., and after evening service, and on 1st Friday, after evening service.

FIRST FRIDAY DEVOTIONS.

The Blessed Sacrament is solemnly exposed all day in St. Patrick's on every first Friday, solemn Benediction and Act of Reparation at 7.30 p.m., followed by short instruction.

LADIES OF CHARITY meet every Tuesday at 2 p.m., again at 8 p.m., to make garments for the poor. There are some sixty members, many of whom attend regularly every week to join in this highly charitable and meritorious work.

PARISH REGULATIONS.

BAPTISMS are attended to each Sunday and week day (except Saturdays) from 2 to 5 p.m. in the sacristy. Baptisms should not be brought on Saturday afternoons, on account of confessional work, except in case of urgent necessity.

MARRIAGES.—Parties intending marriage should see the priest in charge before deciding on the day and hour for the ceremony. In this way many inconveniences can be avoided.

Your marriage may not be the only one to be arranged for. Many matters in connection with a marriage are likely to be known only by the priest, and it is your interest as well as your convenience to allow him reasonable time to attend to them.

Banns are received any day from 4 to 5.30 p.m., except on Saturdays, Sundays and eves of holidays. Outside of these hours they are received only by appointment arranged beforehand.

Each contracting party should bring a reliable witness, and when available, parents are preferred. According to the civil law, the consent of parents is necessary for the marriage of minors or those under 21 years of age.

Those who are to be married should go to confession some days at least beforehand, and tell their confessor of their intended marriage, so that he may give them advice and direction suitable to the occasion. They should also ask him for a certificate of confession, which they have to present to the priest who marries them.

CONFESSIONS are heard on Saturdays and eves of feasts, from 3.30 to 6 p.m., and from 7.30 to 10 p.m. On ordinary days, except Tuesday afternoons in summer, and Thursday afternoons in winter, confessions are heard from 4.30 to 6 p.m.

During the last two weeks of Lent, especially, and at other times when confessions are numerous, persons having leisure to come in the afternoon should do so, in order to leave the evening for those who are working during the day and can come only after nightfall.

FUNERAL SERVICES.—It is the universal practice of the Church, and the expressed wish of the Archbishop that those who can afford it should have a burial Mass chanted over the remains of their deceased relatives. The Archbishop has pronounced against afternoon funerals, in which for the sake of a numerously attended funeral the deceased are deprived of the benefit of a Mass sung over their remains.

CATECHISM CLASSES are held at St. Patrick's every Sunday, from September till the summer holidays. They begin at 2 p.m. sharp, and are conducted by two of the Fathers, assisted by the school teachers and a staff of some 65 catechism teachers.

Order of Exercises—2 o'clock, opening prayer, recitation; 2.20, disciplinary remarks or short exhortation on the feast of the day, hymn; 2.30, instruction followed by Hymn; 3.00, dismissal.

N.B.—The success of the catechism depends in a large measure upon the fidelity of the parents in sending their children regularly and on time.

BOUNDARIES OF PARISH.—St. Patrick's parish extends from Amherst and Grant streets on the east to Mountain and McCord streets on the west. Above Sherbrooke street.

it runs from Amherst street to city limits west beyond the Grand Seminary; on the south, it runs from the corner of McCord along William street to McGill, down McGill to river and along water front east as far as Grant; the northern limit is the old city boundary, now the dividing line between St. Louis and St. John the Baptist wards, and running from the corner of Amherst and Duluth Avenue, along a line about midway between Duluth and Napoleon streets, All St. Louis Ward lies in St. Patrick's parish.

WHO ARE PARISHIONERS.—All Catholics residing in this territory, and whose language is English, belong to St. Patrick's. Those of all other languages belong to one or other of the French parishes, either Notre Dame, St. James' or St. Louis, according to location. In families where French and English are equally spoken, the nationality of the head of the family decides to what parish the family belongs, thus when the mother tongue of the head of the family is French the whole family belongs to the French parish, and to St. Patrick's when the mother tongue of the head of the family is English. In cases of doubt, parties should consult one or other of the pastors of the territory on which they live.

HOURS OF SERVICE.

ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.—Low Masses, at 6, 7 and 8 o'clock; High Mass, at 10 o'clock; Vespers and Benediction, at 3.30 p.m.; evening service, (except during July, August and September) consisting of Holy, congregational singing in English, sermon and solemn Benediction at 7.30 p.m.

ON WEEK DAYS.—In summer, Masses at 5.30, 6 and 7 o'clock; in winter, Masses at 6, 7 and 7.30 o'clock.

Notes of the Week

MISSING MASS.—In the course of a few closing remarks at the distribution of prizes of St. Patrick's Girls' School, the Reverend Pastor warned the children against the danger of missing Mass on Sunday during the summer holidays.

Now that the schools and catechism classes are to be closed, our young people will not be reminded so frequently of this important obligation. The responsibility rests more than ever upon the parents.

CATECHISM CLASS.—The distribution of prizes to the catechism children will take place in the Church on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock.

THE PILGRIMAGE.—Preparations for the parish pilgrimage to the shrine of Beupre are being completed, and a large turn out is expected on Saturday evening, July 5th.

Those who intend to take part are exhorted to begin privately a novena in honor of Ste. Anne.

A SUSPENSION.—On account of the coronation, Catholics are exempted from the obligation of abstaining from flesh meat on Friday, June 27; the fast and abstinence of Saturday, the eve of the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, have like-

wise been suspended. As a slight compensation we are invited to recite upon those days a few prayers, for instance 5 Our Fathers and 5 Hail Marys.

VISITING PRELATES.—His Lordship Bishop Barry of Chatham, N. B., took supper at the Presbytery on Sunday evening last.

His Grace Archbishop Gauthier, of Kingston, Ont., spent Sunday night with the Fathers, and officiated at solemn Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament in the Church.

Both prelates were en route for Quebec to attend the festivities.

VISITING PRIESTS.—Father McCallen, S.S., who was for so many years connected with St. Patrick's, arrived in Montreal last Saturday, and is spending a few days with his confreres. Father McCallen is at present attached to the teaching faculty of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore.

Father Campbell, of St. Raphael's, Ont., also spent a short while at the Presbytery.

OUR DEAD.—Margaret Beresford, widow of David Robb; Mary Madden, widow of A. Campbell.—R.I.P.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.—Margaret Finan.

HIGH MASSES OF REQUIEM were sung on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, for Mrs. Alice Finnegan Reilly.

Shorthand and typewriting seems to be a favorite study in the school. The examiner, Mr. T. F. Sullivan, expressed himself highly pleased with the result.

SPECIAL PRIZES.—The gold watch given by Ald. D. Gallery, M. P., for general proficiency, was won by Master Edward Curran. The gold medal given by Rev. Father McMenamin, was awarded to Master Edward Shanahan. Master Shanahan was also awarded Mr. Peter McGuire's prize for shorthand. A prize donated by Mr. J. J. Fitzgerald, Cleveland, Ohio, for spelling, was won by Master Edward Curran. The S.A.A.A. prize was also won by Edward Curran. The school prize for declamation was awarded to Master Emmett Harney. Master Frank B. Scullion carried off the A.O.H. gold medal for Irish history. A silver medal for the same specialty was won by Master J. McMorrow.

PRIZE DONORS.—The Rev. Redemptorist Fathers, Shamrock A.A. A., Ancient Order Hibernians, Ald. D. Gallery, M.P., Ald. M. Walsh, Mr. J. Slattery, Mr. Hugh McMorrow, Mr. P. McGuire, Hon. J. J. Guerin, M.P.P., Rev. Father McMenamin, Mr. P. McCrory, Mr. J. J. Fitzgerald, Mrs. P. McMahon, Mrs. J. McArthur.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

FREE THOUGHT journal of Guadalajara, Mexico, having asserted that the Mexican Government ought to prohibit convents from teaching, stating that religious schools of every class are "incubators of ignorance," Democraeia Christiana, of that city, points out that Roman. Beau-

lieu, Lecky Haeckel—the world's greatest free-thinkers, in fact—frankly admit that the whitest civilization, the most practical results of science and the Christian world's greatest literature, all have been produced by men and women trained in the hated religious schools, academies and colleges. In England, now, it states, Mr. Balfour, himself disposed to be a free-thinker, is championing a bill to give Catholic schools support equal to that given those maintained by the State.

EXCLUDED.—The French Minister of education, M. Leygues, recently issued a rule excluding Stanislaus College, conducted by the Marist Fathers, from taking part in the examinations of the Concours General of the University. Since the students have generally carried off a large proportion of the prizes, the mandate of the Minister is inexplicable.

A LESSON IN TEMPERANCE.

A Dublin Catholic writes to the "Catholic Times," Liverpool, as follows:—

Being a subscriber weekly to your valuable paper for over twenty-five years, I have watched with interest your columns on Catholic temperance revival. I will thank you to insert this as a salutary lesson on the subject. A young and rising Irish priest, destined for great things, said lately from the pulpit of one of the leading churches in Dublin: "I defy any man to call himself a Nationalist who drinks, and I will prove it. Take one who calls himself a moderate drinker. He will probably without trouble take three glasses of whisky daily. This means one shilling. Of this, nine-pence goes to the Government, against whose policy an average life of fifty years, and he has given to his enemy over £500. Five hundred

pounds! Ask this man for a subscription for the church he attends—for an annual subscription of, say, five pounds—and he will exclaim "Oh! no. I can't afford it. I have a large family," etc. Take these items, fellow-Catholics. Weigh them well."

A STORY OF A MIRACLE.

The death of Sister Marie of Perpetual Help, which occurred at the Jesu-Marie Convent in Fall River, Mass., recalls the miracle of her cure at the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Roxbury, in 1833. There, on August 18 of that year, she cast aside the crutches which she had been compelled to use for years, and walked from the church to her home, several blocks distant.

The trouble from which she thus recovered came from an accident that happened in her babyhood. When three years of age, while playing with her brothers and sisters at the family's country home, she fell from a farm wagon, injuring her spine seriously. From this injury developed a permanent lameness of the back and legs, which prevented her from walking.

The physicians feared deformity and tried every remedy and treatment known to medicine and surgery, resorting to the most heroic treatment to bring back life to the affected parts. Every care that money could buy was given her and the best medical and surgical advice was got for her.

Eminent physicians tried in vain for seven years to effect a cure or even a mitigation of her sufferings. At times she lay in bed for weeks with heavy bags of sand piled about her body. Again an armor of steel was fitted to her like a corset and worn for months.

Finally it was decided that her ailment was incurable and she was taken to her parents' home in Roxbury, where most of the time she was

compelled to lie in bed in one position.

Prayers had not been neglected in the effort to cure the child, and among others who were applied to to offer petitions for her recovery were the fathers of the Most Holy Redeemer, or Redemptorists, as they are commonly called, at the Mission Church.

In one of his visits to the sick of the vicinity the Rev. Father Rathke, of that Church, called at the Hanley home. He tried to console the child in her sufferings, and asked her why she did not visit the shrine of Our Lady of Perpetual Help in the Church and leave her crutches there.

Sadly the child told him that she could not walk, and it would not be possible for her to go to the church. He reminded her that her father had horses and carriages, and she could ride to the church. The child protested that her back hurt so that she could not even bear the pain caused by the motion of the carriage.

Yielding to the urging of the priest, she consented to make the effort, and was taken to the church to make a novena. On the first visit she developed a perfect faith in her recovery, and told her sister, who accompanied her, that she felt she would get well and would be able to walk again without crutches.

She asked, however, that her mother be not told of her feeling until she should be able to walk to her home to prove her faith.

On the last day of the novena she walked unaided from the pew where she was in the church to the shrine, and laid her crutches before the altar to be preserved as a proof of the miraculous cure.

The news of her cure spread, and the physicians who had attended her in her illness and pronounced her incurable testified to the facts.

Miss Hanley later went to the convent in Montreal, to finish her education, and there entered the ranks of the Sisters, with whom she had lived and worked since, taking the name of Mother Marie of Perpetual Help in honor of the shrine where she was cured.

Her parents, who had expected that their invalid child would have

passed from this life long before themselves, are both dead, but the brothers and sisters with whom she was playing when she met with the accident that for years made her a helpless cripple are still living.

ST. MARY'S PARISH HOLY NAME SOCIETY.

This excellent Society, most closely united with the Church, although not holding regular meetings of late, has been in the habit of making a fair showing at monthly communion on the third Sunday of every month, and their great religious demonstration on last Fete Dieu procession Sunday, was edifying and did the membership all honor.

The zealous and painstaking young curate of St. Mary's, Rev. R. E. Callahan, who has been placed over this society as Spiritual Director, assisted by a new staff of officers elected last May, some of whom are experienced in matters of this kind, and all deeply interested in their work, are putting forth all their efforts to build up and advance the good object of this truly religious body and make it worthy of the ad- of the whole East End of the city. It has been suggested, and in all probability, will be carried out to form a portion of the membership into a literary section. At every regular monthly meeting two or more members would be requested to hand in their names to the secretary, agreeing to contribute at the next meeting some things in the order of Debate, Reading, Recitation, etc., all in keeping with the nature of the society. This would certainly ensure large meetings, and make it interesting to all. It would be a literary school for the young men, and induce them to devote a portion of their time to profitable study.

F. C. L.

CO. LIMITED. St. James Street DAY, JUNE 28, 1902.

ss Men

and persevering dispo- suitable attire. Noth- Banker, the Stockbroker ave them in all qualities

Event.

Goods go on for ever. never a month nor a min- values in these goods. iful light material for colored underlining, 45- iful silk finish, a light

Goods.

our great values in Dress disposal, the best way

self colorings in beige,

texture of French Dress new shades only, such y. Special 99c.

Suits.

ting Costumes are unex- shness. They are in fact wear.

and white organdy mus- oke and fine embroidery, hills, embroidery and nar-

osiery.

drop stitch mercerised lack, equal to silk in ap- will not crock. Special

Black Spun Silk Hose, ex- r, full fashioned in differ- ent designs, fast black,

s and Misses' Black Cot- d Hose, very strong in the following sizes. 6, 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8, 8 1/2 in.

15c, 16c, 17c, 19c, 20c,

sizes 9, 9 1/2, 10 in. Price

CO. LIMITED. James Street, Montreal.

COVERINGS.

ed Oriental Squares, in oleums, Cork Carpeting; r Curtain and Drapery most desirable goods the

EMPIRE BUILDING, 2472 and 2476 ST. CATHERINE STREET

ated Dublin Whisky ure Spirit made in Pot

nds the highest price Markets of the World.

an acquired taste but alatable, owing to fine age and mellowness.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

LITTLE WANTERKNOW.

There was once a little boy with a very curious mind. The how and why of everything he always wished to find. He was always asking questions, wherever he might go. And all the folks that knew him called him "Little Wanterknow."

He'd want to know "How far it is from here up to the sky?" And "What made George so awful sure he couldn't tell a lie?" What made the noise inside his drum, and why a cow don't fly; And "How much would a million million million dollars buy?"

And also, if you please, he'd like to know about these things: "When will to-morrow come?" and "Are the stars all worked with strings?" "How big'll I be when I'm big?" and "Ain't it tea-time yet?" And "Why it's cold in winter?" and "What makes the water wet?"

And "Do all naughty boys get drowned?" and "Do all good ones die?" And "Do you think doughnuts are better'n berry pie?" And "Where does money come from?" and "When is by and by?"

And when his questions all give out he'd simply say, "Well why?"

—Companion.

BAD BOY BOB.—Bob was considered to be a bad boy by nearly everyone.

He was an inmate of an Orphan's Home, and nearly every day he was punished for some misconduct. The Sisters all despaired of his future, and some of them thought he would die on the scaffold if he lived long enough to grow up.

Bob had but two friends—so he thought—in the world. One was Father Tom Burke and the other was Rex, a fine Newfoundland dog, which belonged to the asylum.

Father Tom never scolded Bob for what he did, he just told him what way it was harmful and why he should not do it, and he frequently asked Bob not to do any more.

The Sister Superior said: "Bob never breaks his word with Father Tom Burke, and I believe there is some good in the boy."

The other friend that Bob had never forsaken him, and endeavored to defend Bob several times when he was being whipped. No boy would dare to strike Bob when Rex was around, even were it in fun.

The last thing for which Bob was punished was for climbing up and sliding down the water-pipe, which ran from the roof gutter down to the ground.

Father Tom, after Bob was punished, made him promise never to do it any more.

Everything went on as usual in the asylum, and Bob was not whipped for three entire days, so that the Sisters were thinking that Bob could no longer be called "Bad Boy Bob," when an event occurred of a most startling nature.

It was about eleven o'clock at night, and everybody else was in bed but Bob and Rex, and they were out in the moonlight playing. When the other children retired, Bob sneaked into a woodshed and hid until everybody was asleep, and then he and Rex came out and played in the moonlight.

Bob was only eight years old and, of course, did not have as much sense as an older boy might have, so he played when he should be sleeping. He and Rex were playing "high spy" around the wood shed when Rex suddenly ran off and began barking vigorously at one of the basement doors. Bob followed the dog and saw smoke coming out of the door-way, and he became very much frightened. He tried the door and found it open, and he and Rex ran into the house and began to alarm the household. Bob knocked loudly at all of the doors, and called to the Sisters to hurry and get up. Rex barked loudly in the halls and scratched frantically at the doors in his effort to arouse the Sisters. From room to room they ran and soon everybody seemed to be awake.

The children were crying and the Sisters were doing all they could to preserve order.

There were two stairways in the asylum and one of them was soon cut off with fire, which spread very fast.

Bob and Rex ran down stairs, for Bob was really afraid of the smoke

with which the building was being filled. When he was going out the front door a Sister asked him if he had warned the babies in the attic? "No," said he, "but I'll do that, Sister," and he and Rex dashed back into the smoke. But when he got to the stairway leading into the attic he found it on fire and he could not go up, and he knew no one could come down.

Rex, however, heard a childish voice crying out in terror, and he dashed through the raging flames up into the attic.

Bob dashed down stairs to tell the Sisters of the danger of the baby children and his eyes were almost blinded with smoke. He found every body out of the building, and he also ran out and went to the Sisters to ask for help and advice as what to do. Father Burke, who lived close at hand had now arrived and was shocked to learn of the situation of the ten babies and several Sisters.

"The firemen will soon be here with their great ladders, and they will take all out," said he to the Sisters.

But the blaze at that moment burst out the attic windows, and the Sisters began praying and crying, and Father Burke said: "Oh! my God! save them! save them! Just then Rex appeared at the edge of the roof, barking vigorously, and Bob shouted to him, "All right, Rex, I'll come up!"

Bob climbed up the water-pipe for about ten feet, and then turning about, shouted: "Say, Father, may I climb up the pipe?"

"Go, and God bless your efforts," said Father Burke.

Then Bob slid down and ran quickly to the woodshed, and came out with a clothes-line, which he tied to his arm, and then began to climb. A great crowd of the neighbors had gathered by this time, and every eye was fixed on the young hero as he climbed up to the cornice of the building, while Rex kept up an incessant bark by way of encouragement.

"We must get a larger rope to send up to him, for the one he has is too weak to hold the Sisters," said Mr. Brown, the next-door neighbor.

By the time Bob had reached the roof the stronger rope was brought, and the men shouted to Bob to pull it up and tie it to the chimney; and they tied it to Bob's rope. Bob pulled up the great, large rope quite rapidly; indeed, the men present said it was a wonder he could do so.

When he had tied it to a chimney he helped the Sisters to tie the little ones to the light rope and lower them down.

All of the babies were sent down in this way, and at last only the two Sisters and Bob and Rex remained upon the roof. One Sister was brave enough to go down the large rope hand over hand, but the other would not do this, because she was too weak, she said. But Bob tied the small rope about her waist and told her to cling to the large rope so she would not be so heavy on him, and in this way she reached the ground in safety, and a great cheer went up from the crowd.

The firemen were now present, and the fire was bursting from nearly every window in the house. The ladders were not long enough to reach the roof, so the firemen shouted to Bob to come down quick while he had a chance. But Bob did not heed them, for he was busy in another way. He was tying the small rope to Rex to save him from the flames. He finally swung the great dog over the cornice and let him down to the ground.

When he started to come down himself the flames were coming from the windows near the heavy rope. Bob saw this and knew that he could not go down that way, so he began pulling up the rope for the purpose of letting it down as a safer place where the fire would not interfere with it. When he had lifted but a few yards of the rope over the roof it fell to the ground. The fire had burnt through it. A cry of horror went up from the crowd, for they all thought that Bob was lost.

He withdrew from their gaze, and ran in terror from one corner of the building to another, hoping to find a water-pipe to go down, but all of them were surrounded by a roaring mass of flames through which he could not pass alive. In his agony of horror he knelt down to pray for God's assistance, and that was his salvation.

The roof was shrouded in smoke, and he could see nothing but his knee. As he knelt down he struck a lightning rod, he took hold of it and followed it to the edge of the roof and possibly to the ground. Fortunately, too, it was in a corner of the building where there were no windows. Hand over hand he went

down in safety to the ground, and was not seen until he came from behind the corner out into the great glare of the fire.

Then a might cheer went up, and Bob was seized by the men and carried upon their shoulders; and some of the ladies cried with joy, and some caught hold of him long enough to kiss him.

Father Burke took hold of Bob's hand and said: "Bob, you did nobly, and we can well afford to forget your faults."

I need not say that Bob was the hero of all the boys for a year after, and the boy in the asylum that would not give up a top, or kite, or a penknife to Bob was considered a mighty mean fellow.

Poor Rex was fed so much on cakes and candies by all the children that he died from overfeeding. Strange to say, no one ever found out that Bob and Rex stayed out that night when everybody else went to bed. "Bad Boy" Bob did tell Father Burke, but he could never remember what the Father said. Father Burke said, "It seems almost Providential."—Joseph P. Healy. From the Homeless Boys' Friend.

PROGRESS IN CORK.

An American who recently visited the Cork Exhibition says: "One is struck by the total absence of anything suggesting poverty. There was a time, not many years ago, when beggars by the dozen blocked the way from the landing point to the principal hotel. But on this occasion I failed to encounter a beggar either in Queenstown or in Cork."

"Thackeray has written more kindly of Cork than of any other place in Ireland or England. One of his compliments was that there were no finer gentlemen anywhere than the Cork merchants. The private residences of these merchants of to-day show that in the matter of taste they are above the standard of Thackeray's time. To a considerable extent the residence quarter of Cork, like that of Queenstown, rises above the streets devoted to business and manufactures. Numerous massive stone mansions of the olden time and villas in the modern style of architecture, inclosed in lovely parks laid in grass of the rich green of the emerald, are luxuriously identified with the Cork hills."

"Contrasting the present Cork Exhibition with that of 1883 there is ample cause for felicitation. The whole show in that year was confined to a building covering four acres, and the amount expended upon it was within \$70,000. There were 240 exhibits, of which 100 were Irish."

"In 1902 there are forty acres in the grounds. These contain ten acres of buildings, and there has been an expenditure of over \$200,000. The exhibits number 550, of which 80 per cent. are Irish. Of these nearly half belong to merchants and manufacturers of Cork city and county. Exhibits from the City and County of Dublin number sixty, and from Belfast and Antrim fifty."

"We have been long accustomed to hear in America that there is no real progress in Ireland outside of Ulster. It will therefore be news to most people to hear that the population of this southern city has increased by over 10,000 since 1883. It is calculated by R. A. Atkins, honorary secretary to the present exhibition, that the shipping trade of the Port of Cork has improved by at least 40 per cent., and that the volume of business has improved by over 50 per cent."

"The manufacturing and other enterprises in the City and County of Cork since 1883 have absorbed capital: to the amount of nearly \$5,000,000. Among the most important manufactures are woollens, linens, shoes, chemicals, soap, felt and straw hats, starch and bacon."

"In 1883 the citizens of Cork either went on foot or rode on jaunting cars. Now they have smartly equipped electric street cars that convey passengers within the city and to the extreme suburban points for a two-cent fare. The capital of the company is \$1,000,000, and upon this the shareholders have been receiving a 5 per cent. dividend. Over 2,000 houses for private occupation have been built in Cork since 1883 at a cost of over \$5,000,000."

"In addition to the marks of progress named, I find that the Cork City Government, during the same period, has erected 1,000 model cottages for laborers which are rented at an average of 48 cents a week. Since 1883 the business houses of Cork have been much improved in appearance, inside and out, many having been remodeled and greatly enlarged. Most of the merchant companies have taken advantage of

the law of limited liability in trading to secure increased capital. There are twice as many good hotels as in 1883 and the accommodation for freight and passengers at the terminals of the principal railway lines has been improved beyond recognition."

"Finding Cork thus advanced, it became still more interesting to look into the condition of things in the rest of Ireland. The deposits and cash balances in the joint stock banks of Ireland in 1883 amounted to \$156,700,000, calculating the pound sterling at \$5. At the close of the year 1901 this total had been increased to \$214,615,000. There are nine such banks, having between them branch offices and agencies throughout Ireland to the number of 520, an increase of 70 since 1880. There were six banks in 1884 that had the right to issue bills of \$4.80 and upward to increase the circulating medium. It is worthy of remark that all are still in existence."

"Looking at industrial Ireland from the point of view of a decreasing population, the showing is more remarkable. In 1883 the Post Office and trustee savings banks had on deposit \$20,560,000. Last year the amount aggregated \$53,985,000. The number of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank alone has increased over 200 per cent."

"The extension of Irish railways in the face of a steady drain of emigration is yet more of a puzzle. In 1871 there were 1,988 miles open for traffic. The population of the whole country then was 5,412,377. This had been reduced to 4,556,546 in 1901, and the number of miles of railway had increased to 3,183. The number of passengers carried in 1871 was 15,441,934. This was increased in 1900 to 27,649,815. The total receipts for passengers and freight in 1871 was \$10,361,930. In 1900 it was \$19,031,735. Of the total receipts in 1871 there was expended 52 per cent. for working and maintenance. For similar purposes in 1900 the expenditure was 60 per cent."

It is further interesting to note that of the stock guaranteed by the British Government for the purchase of Irish land by the occupying farmers the Irish people are holders to the extent of \$53,725,000. Upon this a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. is paid. To the various loans issued by the British Government the Irish have subscribed \$159,940,000."

The Coal Miners' Strike.

We are coming to realize how much our civilized arrangements of all sorts depend on coal. A century ago the cutting off of the coal supply would have caused hardly an inconvenience, except to the few employers who mined it for an uncertain market. But the application of steam to travel by land and water, the introduction of electric power, the rise of the factory system and the scarcity of wood for fuel, have given a highly artificial system of industrial and domestic life, whose motive power is in coal. We are living upon the force which was stored up many years ago in the dark beds of coal, through the burial of masses of vegetation under great pressure of the earth's present crust."

And while this supply of the black mineral has grown more and more necessary with every invention and with the growing density of our population, society has taken almost no precautions to prevent an interruption of the steady flow of the mineral from mine to city and seaboard. The desirable coal lands generally, including all those which supply anthracite coal, have been allowed to pass into the hands of private owners and corporations, while the State derives nothing but the most trifling royalty from the coal actually mined. The Nation retains in its own hands the parts of its public domain which promise a supply of salt, or are covered with valuable timber. Some States, notably New York, retain their salt springs in their own hands. But no such precaution is taken to keep the coal deposits in public control."

THE CHIEF FAULT in the present strike is that enough is not asked. The workmen should call for the total abolition of the industrial methods by which coal is mined and paid for. Either the proprietors (or their lessees) should carry on this business as other forms of business are managed, hiring men at specified rates and putting them under paid superintendence, or they should hand the business over to the labor organizations and pay them at a specified rate for the coal at the pit's mouth. The present complexity is an absurdity, which would be tolerated in no other kind of business. The method of job-work is not unknown

CO-OPERATION NEEDED.—And we have allowed to grow up an industrial system of coal-mining which must be fruitful of collision between masters and men. Other forms of business are conducted by the proprietors themselves, or by those who rent their lands. But mining coal takes the form of a system of contract and sub-contract, of mono-

poly dealing, of fines and what not, which the public never has understood or will understand. It is a system which necessitates endless litigation and hardships. It is bound up with the gross injustice of monopoly dealing, the mine operators having control of the only homes available for many (if not most) of the workmen, of the explosives required for blasting, and of the ordinary supplies of necessities for the miners' families, which they must buy at the companies' stores. The Legislature of Pennsylvania tried to put an end to this last abuse by forbidding the use of "store orders" in payment for labor. But our Supreme Court annulled the law on the ground that it was an infringement of personal liberty and freedom of contract."

Besides this, until Mr. Arthur's administration the country allowed the mine-operators to import labor from Europe under contract, and thus to fill up the mining districts with Slavonic workmen of a very low type, who are all the more suspicious and quarrelsome because they do not understand the customs or the language of the country. The employers thus stored the region with explosive human material, which is none the better manageable for being treated like "niggers" by the officials who represent the law of the commonwealth, and the agents who represent capital."

Under these conditions it says much for representatives of organized labor that strikes have not been annual or even perennial in the coal-mining region, and that the question has been kept under the control of regularly organized assemblies of delegates from each district. Into the merits of the present strike it is hard to enter, because it is not properly a question of higher wages or shorter hours, as in most strikes. It is a demand, as I understand it, for the reform of the system so as to put a stop to irregularities and exactions."

ON TWO GROUNDS the strikers are entitled to the sympathy and support of the public. The first is that the operators refused to submit the question to arbitration. Such a refusal falls more and more under the condemnation of public opinion. It is an act which endangers all property rights by associating property with that extreme assertion of these rights, which is a denial of right. And it comes with a very bad grace from corporations which owe their existence, and therefore their power to our property, to the legislative action of the community. The corporation is the creature of the law, and it has been created by the community that it may serve the community, not that it may block the way to our obtaining the very necessity in which it trades. It was a mistake to charter any without the requirement that it should submit all such disputes as this to arbitration, and abide by the decision. In the not distant day when the nation will be given entire control of corporations, this provision should be enforced upon all, with the additional requirement that the profits be shared with the workmen when these exceed a specific percentage."

A second feature of the strike which attracts public sympathy to the strikers is the evidence that the earnings of workmen in these mines are much below these of workmen employed in manufactures and similar industries. The work is laborious, dangerous and unwholesome. It has to be carried forward at a much greater depth in working the anthracite mines than in working for soft coal. The peril of flooding is greater, while that of explosion is less. Yet these men are expected to accept wages below the average of American workmen, while carrying on their work under far more unpleasant conditions. With this the American people will not rest satisfied, for they want such wages for all workmen as will enable them to support their families in decency and comfort. And the average wages paid to workers in anthracite mines do not suffice for this, even if they were not further curtailed by the requirement to pay for supplies in the companies' stores often above the market rate."

I know that it requires a great deal of merit for me to get to Heaven, but what I lack I will obtain from my treasury, which is the Heart of Jesus.—St. Bernard.

Preserve most carefully that heart for which the heart of God was sorrowing even unto death, and after death transpierced by the iron, that yours may live after death.

THERE ARE DIFFICULTIES.

Co-operation for production as distinguished from co-operation for distribution has had few successes, although both have been on trial for fully seventy years. There is but one co-operative factory—the Cobden Cotton Mill—in Great Britain, although the island is sown broadcast with co-operative stores. But our own experience shows that co-operation will answer, where the article produced is in steady demand, and there is no great need for skill either in marketing it, or in anticipating the condition of the market three months hence. Thus the barrels for the great flour mills of Minneapolis are made by co-operative association.

Now the production and sale of coal are matters almost as simple as the making and sale of flour barrels, and the mining class everywhere has been marked by strong desire for united action, which might be turned to the promotion of co-operation. Great capital is not needed and the existing plant might be taken over by the labor unions at a reasonable valuation and bought outright, as Irish land is bought under the Bright clauses. The most difficult problem would be the admission of new members, but that could be disposed of by a revival of the apprenticeship system.

It is not unlikely that questions would arise on which there would be differences of opinion within the new association, but this could be met by agreement to arbitrate all disputes. Thus we might have the peace which has long been absent from our coal mining district.—Robert Ellis Thompson, in the Irish World.

DO YOU WANT A RELIABLE CLERK? DO YOU WANT DOMESTIC HELP? ADVERTISE IN THE TRUE WITNESS. TEN CENTS FOR 15 WORDS.

I know that it requires a great deal of merit for me to get to Heaven, but what I lack I will obtain from my treasury, which is the Heart of Jesus.—St. Bernard.

Preserve most carefully that heart for which the heart of God was sorrowing even unto death, and after death transpierced by the iron, that yours may live after death.

THE GROWTH OF THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

CORRESPONDENT signing "Observer," writing to "The Missionary" says:— There have been many complaints recently of the losses the Church in the United States has suffered.

Dr. Carroll regards the stated increase in the Roman Catholic Church as "too high." If actual facts were obtainable, he would find that instead of being too high they really understate the truth, and very much so.

There is another interesting fact, and that is the growth of the convert movement. Cardinal Gibbons estimated the number of converts coming into the Church in adult life to be 32,000 a year.

The Census Bureau Bulletin of January, 1902, makes the population in the Philippines and Porto Rico 7,914,592, which added to Dr. Carroll's figures makes over 17,000,000 Catholics, or over 60 per cent. of the church-going people under the American flag.

The relative strength of the churches is a very attractive study.

AN EMPLOYER WHO HAD NO STRIKES.

HE "Sacred Heart Review" says:—The death recently of Paul J. Sorg, the Democratic millionaire tobaccoist of Ohio, who sat for a little while in Congress, has elicited several anecdotes describing characteristic phases of his character.

"A foreman in his employ once built a little home for himself from the savings of many years, but by a pardonable error in estimating, came out \$800 short of paying for it.

this, as he did not like to mortgage his property; and presently he came to Mr. Sorg and told him the whole story.

"I will lend you the money at 6 per cent. interest," said the manufacturer, and the foreman drew and signed a note accordingly.

"When the note fell due he met it, principal and interest, though it cost him and his family some pretty heavy sacrifices. Mr. Sorg figured up the total and took the money, with only a nod to indicate the correctness of the amount.

"Now that we have settled that little business of ours," said the latter, leaning back in his chair, "it leaves me with a little ready money in hand to do something that I have had in mind for some time, but only postponed to await the accumulation of the necessary cash.

When Mr. Sorg ran for Congress the A. P. A. opposed him because he was a Catholic, but his rival suffered a most humiliating defeat.

When Mr. Sorg ran for Congress the A. P. A. opposed him because he was a Catholic, but his rival suffered a most humiliating defeat.

PROFESSIONAL CLASS IN IRELAND.

NUMBER of interesting facts concerning the professional population of Ireland have been brought out in the evidence before the Royal Commission on University Education in Ireland.

In Ireland 6 per cent. of the male population were in professions, while in Scotland only 3.3 of the male population were in professions, although in Scotland the revenue per head is considerably larger than in Ireland, and there are more than three times as many people in Scotland enjoying incomes over say, £200 or £300, as they are in Ireland.

AN ORGANIST DIED AT HIS INSTRUMENT.

CHOES of the music at a Requiem Mass in St. Michael's Church, Jersey church Jersey City, at a recent service had barely died away when death claimed Leopold De Grandval, the venerable organist of the church.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE COAL STRIKE.

HE cost of the great coal strike has been estimated at over five million dollars a week, and it is now in its sixth week, without a single ton of coal having been mined since it began in the great anthracite region.

As long ago as 1839 Gov. William H. Seward, of New York, because in his first message he recommended the children of Catholics, should be taught by teachers of their own denomination, was charged with intriguing with Archbishop Hughes to undermine the Protestant religion for the purpose of winning over the Catholic vote to the Whig party.

THE INTOLERANCE OF THE OPPONENTS OF CATHOLICITY.

HE "Portland Oregonian" referring to the remarks of the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Morgan at the opening session of the Baptist Home Mission Society at St. Paul recently, and to which reference has already been made in these columns, when Dr. Morgan declared that "Archbishop Ireland wields a tremendous power in politics, which he is using for the Romish Church,"

He "Portland Oregonian" referring to the remarks of the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Morgan at the opening session of the Baptist Home Mission Society at St. Paul recently, and to which reference has already been made in these columns, when Dr. Morgan declared that "Archbishop Ireland wields a tremendous power in politics, which he is using for the Romish Church,"

Just about the time that the Rev. Dr. Morgan made this utterly baseless charge against Archbishop Ireland, a man of Irish parentage, was appointed a judge of the Superior Court in Massachusetts by a Republican Governor of Puritan lineage, who is a member of a Protestant Church.

of Massachusetts is playing into the hands of the Church of Rome for his personal political advantage by going outside of his party to place a Roman Catholic Democrat on the Massachusetts bench) Does he think President Andrew Jackson, who was a Presbyterian, appointed a Roman Catholic Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court in order to obtain political support from the Church of Rome?

of Massachusetts is playing into the hands of the Church of Rome for his personal political advantage by going outside of his party to place a Roman Catholic Democrat on the Massachusetts bench) Does he think President Andrew Jackson, who was a Presbyterian, appointed a Roman Catholic Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court in order to obtain political support from the Church of Rome?

Fifty years ago there was a deal of this stupid dread of the political power of the Church of Rome. Massachusetts elected Gov. Gardner on the "Know-Nothing" craze, but it was a short-lived mania, for the leading men of both the great parties boldly denounced it.

As long ago as 1839 Gov. William H. Seward, of New York, because in his first message he recommended the children of Catholics, should be taught by teachers of their own denomination, was charged with intriguing with Archbishop Hughes to undermine the Protestant religion for the purpose of winning over the Catholic vote to the Whig party.

ABOUT THE FRANCISCAN ORDER.

GOLDEN JUBILEE.—Father Camillus Wenzel, O.F.M., celebrated his golden jubilee as a member of the Franciscan Order at St. Joseph's Church, Cleveland, last Sunday. He was the celebrant of the solemn High Mass at 10.15 o'clock.

A YOUNG MONK'S SUCCESS.—Rev. Father Hartmann, the young Franciscan monk the success of whose oratorio, "St. Francis," at Rome not long ago, led to his being described "the Austrian Perosi," is enjoying the traditionally rare experience of being honored in his own country.

The emperor has received the young composer, granted Father Hartmann permission to dedicate his oratorio to him and bestowed upon him the gold medal for art and science. Since its first performance "St. Francis" has been given several times under the patronage of the Grand Duchess Maria Josepha.

FRESH AIR FOR THE CHILDREN.

IN this practical and selfish age when the thoughts of men and women—thousands of them, Catholics and Protestants alike—are centred in all that concerns their own comfort it is refreshing to read the following item, taken from one of our exchanges:—

The fresh-air work among the poor children in the New York tenements will be carried on this summer, as last year, by the St. Vincent de Paul Society, but they now hope to accommodate 125 children for two weeks at a time at Baychester, instead of 100, as heretofore. The cost is but ten dollars for giving this great advantage to four children for a fortnight.

A FIREPROOF CHURCH.

NEW departure in Church building has been made in connection with St. Joseph's Church, Chicago, dedicated the other day.

This structure is the first absolutely fire-proof of Catholic Church in the United States, and is the kind of a building Father Hogan, the distinguished writer on church architecture, had in mind, when he pictured the future church as a building strong and massive, monumental in character as well as artistic, and whose entire structural properties are of steel and one that is in the highest degree fire-proof.

There is not a particle of wood-work anywhere, excepting the furniture. The interior supports are huge angle-and-plate steel columns 65 feet high, which carry the heavy steel trusses, having a clear span of 66 feet. These trusses are framed to form a foundation for the steel beams and angles to which are fastened the hollow fire-proof tile, which receive the flat shingle tile. The lower members of the trusses are so arranged as to receive the steel ceiling ties, which in turn support a beautiful paneled ceiling, the heavy plaster panels being fastened direct to the steel angles by heavy iron bolts.

Another distinct feature of the church is the stone tracery windows, this being the first Catholic Church in the west with stone mullioned windows. The three richly carved doorways and the beautiful rose windows above the same, which are hewn out of solid stone, are considered to be the most beautiful pieces of work in Chicago, without any exception.

The structure is 88 feet wide and 185 feet long. The main walls are four feet thick and the towers and main front walls are six feet thick. Two hundred and sixty piles, 50 feet long, were driven into the ground for the foundation of the towers and main gable wall. The aggregate weight of masonry in these walls is 18,000,000 pounds. Where the side walls adjoin the towers a slip joint has been provided to take up any unequal settlement, and this form of construction has proven entirely successful, as there is not to be found anywhere in the entire structure one single indication of a crack.

Entering the church through a beautiful vestibule lined with white Italian marble, one passes into the main auditorium, a sumptuous and beautifully designed interior. The vastness of this large interior strikes the visitor at a glance. The 1,200 seats are placed between the columns, and gives to every person in the church a clear and distinct view of the entire sanctuary and side altars.

An artistically designed Roman mosaic tile forms the floor to which the pews are attached. The sanctuary ambulatory, sacristies and all adjoining rooms have a similar floor. The large columns, three feet in diameter, which bound the large side aisles, are of scagliola, and resemble in color that rare and almost priceless material, Russian malachite. A strictly fire-proof office has been provided, where the church records will be filed. Two fire-proof vaults are built in the church for valuables.

One of the most novel and unique features of the entire building is a tunnel six feet wide, seven feet deep, in which are placed the steam and gas pipes and the electric conduits. This tunnel serves as a ventilating duct as well, and by this means hot air is forced through the hollow tile underneath the entire floor under the

pews, so that the floor itself is always kept to a certain degree of temperature.

The steam radiators are placed in recesses and all fixtures, such as confessionals and the stations of the cross, are in niches and take up none of the floor space. A beautiful adoration chapel and baptistry have been provided for in the towers.

The gallery contains 300 seats for the congregation and the choir gallery and organ loft.

AN HISTORIC BOOK.

Every Irish Catholic Should Buy The Golden Jubilee Book, And Read The Story Of The Irish Priests And Laymen In Montreal During The Past Fifty Years.

FOR SALE

AT St. Patrick's PRESBYTERY, and at Miss MILLOYS, St. Catherine St., Or a Telephone to Main 1182,

WILL ENSURE PROMPT DELIVERY OF THE BOOK.

PRICE, \$1.00.

Special Terms to Book sellers or Agents.

ADDRESS,

TRUE WITNESS, Box 1138, P.O., MONTREAL.

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE Times of Queen Elizabeth.

CHAPTER XXVIII

He is now going about in a military garb, under Fortescue, ostensibly to for the army in the North, really to collect information in England of the projected invasion. Nature is so generous to him that he means of Gifford, who is low and most useful to utterly unprincipled as Gifford is living in his foolish zeal, he Gifford's advice, and the Scottish Queen with all his associates a murderous scheme.

"Then hitherto there thing in the prisoner's which she incriminated asked.

"Not a single word," replied. "There is the pence transcribed. The dexterity that fell the whispering and imitating is really marvelous. I heard of Parma's plan of it, as a master of knows something of plot, too, and encourages general terms. But she woman, and does not an expression hostile nor one that could be enable. The thing that most in her is the which she clings to the Amongst the letters I will find one addressed to Philip of Spain she makes the stipulation if Philip of Spain England and Scotland should be instructed in religion, 'which' she thing of this world I affecting a great deal vation of his soul, the monarch of all Europe, infatuation, is it not?"

"She said the same answered. "She told me on account of her adhesion to religion that she would exchange the throne for and she would rather in captivity than give. She stands out, besides cognition of her royal privileges attaching to know why."

"She is wise in doing were she to renounce the very next day she would for complicity in Darnley and condemned to death. "Do you seriously believe guilty? She told a different story."

"To tell the truth, I it is not a question of There is no chance that acquitted; she would be clear guilty, and public against her. However she will never be tried soon as we have got p in any way implicate against Elizabeth's life will render nugatory as a Queen. We must what news Gifford would day after to-morrow, mission my emissaries the report to-night of a sacre of the Papists."

"CHAPTER XXVIII night, the eve of St. Paul, when the tremor broke over London, sleep. I rose, according myself with the pe Stuart's letters. Was shrewd, artful woman thought her? Was not adherence to the Catholic which appeared in every offspring of her most victim? What truly erosity, what heroic conviction produced? curred to my mind: ye shall know them. help contrasting this Burghley, who abjured sacrificed his friends, could thereby promote terests. Or with my ally a man of honor, nely, bent on enriching public expense, but ye all principles of honor gain his political ends could be greater than she presented to our

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE TIMES OF Queen Elizabeth.

The Wonderful Flower of Woxindon,

By Rev. Joseph Spillman, S.J.

PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION OF B. HERDER, St. Louis, Mo.

AN HISTORIC BOOK.

Every Irish Catholic Should Buy The Golden Jubilee Book, And Read The Story Of The Irish Priests And Laymen In Montreal During The Past Fifty Years.

FOR SALE AT Patrick's CATHOLIC BOOKS, and at MILLOY'S, Catherine St., Telephone to 1182,

WILL INSURE PROMPT DELIVERY OF THE BOOK.

PRICE, \$1.00.

Terms to Book Agents,

THE TRUE WITNESS, Box 1138, P.O., MONTREAL.

CHAPTER XXVII. CONTINUED. He is now going about, dressed in a military garb, under the name of Fortescue, ostensibly to get recruits for the army in the Netherlands, in reality to collect information for the exiles in Paris concerning the view taken in England of Parma's projected invasion. Naturally I was desirous to bring him and Babington together, and this has been done by means of Gifford, who is a clever fellow and most useful to me, as he is utterly unprincipled and unscrupulous. Ballard is living with Babington now, and I devoutly hope that in his foolish zeal, he will listen to Gifford's advice, and involve both the Scottish Queen and Babington with all his associates in Savage's murderous scheme. "Then hitherto there has been nothing in the prisoner's letters by which she incriminates herself?" I asked. "Not a single word," Walsingham replied. "There is the whole correspondence transcribed by Philipps. The dexterity that fellow displays in deciphering and imitating handwriting is really marvelous. She has heard of Parma's plan and approves of it, as a master of course; she knows something of Babington's plot, too, and encourages him in general terms. But she is a shrewd woman, and does not make use of an expression hostile to Elizabeth nor one that could be called treasonable. The thing that astonishes me most in her is the tenacity with which she clings to the Popish creed. Amongst the letters lying there you will find one addressed to the Archbishop of Glasgow, in Paris, wherein she makes the stipulation that, if Philip of Spain should conquer England and Scotland, her son should be instructed in the Catholic religion, 'which,' she says, 'is the thing of this world I most desire, affecting a great deal rather the salvation of his soul, than to see him monarch of all Europe.' A singular infatuation, is it not?" "She said the same to me," I answered. "She told me that it was on account of her adhesion to her religion that she was compelled to exchange the throne for a prison, and she would rather end her days in captivity than give up her faith. She stands out, besides, for the recognition of her royal rank, and the privileges attaching to it, I do not know why."

"She is wise in doing that, for were she to renounce these rights, the very next day she would be tried for complicity in Darnley's murder, and condemned to death."

"Do you seriously believe in her guilt? She told a different story to me."

"To tell the truth, I do not. But it is not a question of that now. There is no chance that she would be acquitted; she would be made to appear guilty, and public opinion is against her. However, as I said, she will never be tried for that. As soon as we have got proof that she is in any way implicated in the design against Elizabeth's life, the new bill will render nugatory all her rights as a Queen. We must wait and see what news Gifford will bring the day after to-morrow. I shall commission my emissaries to spread the report to-night of a general massacre of the Papists."

CHAPTER XXVIII.—That same night, the eve of St. Peter and St. Paul, when the tremendous storm broke over London, I could not sleep. I rose, accordingly, and busied myself with the perusal of Mary Stuart's letters. Was she really the shrewd, artful woman my uncle thought her? Was not her tenacious adherence to the Catholic faith, which appeared in every letter, the offspring of her most heartfelt conviction? What truly Christian generosity, what heroic fortitude this conviction produced! The words occurred to my mind: By their fruits ye shall know them. I could not help contrasting this woman with Burghley, who abjured his beliefs, sacrificed his friends, whenever he could thereby promote his own interests. Or with my uncle, personally a man of honor, not, like Burghley, bent on enriching himself at the public expense, but yet setting aside all principles of honor and justice to gain his political ends. Finally what could be greater than the contrast she presented to our Queen, a wo-

man of ungoverned passions, enslaved by pride and vanity! Reflecting thus, I no longer wondered at the project of the young English nobles, the development of which my uncle and I were watching and I actually began to hope that it might succeed. And how easily I might ensure its success. Walsingham had as good as put into my hand the key of Mary Stuart's prison. I had only to say a word to Windsor, a man whom I could not do otherwise but esteem, and we two could convey her out of England, before my uncle and Lord Burghley had an inkling of it. There would be no difficulty in locking that old bear Paulet up in his own den. And when once the royal lady was at liberty, safe in Parma's camp, how would Elizabeth be able to withstand the onslaught of the victorious army of Flanders, which would immediately descend upon our shores? What would follow then? The forcible extirpation of the Reformed religion—to which, despite all my doubts, I still cling—a Spanish reign of terror—the Inquisition—the rekindling of the fires of Smithfield, and all the woes with the tale of which my youthful fancy was fed. Could I bear to witness all this, even with the charming Judith for my bride, boundless wealth at my disposal, one of the highest offices of State as my reward?

No; my uncle was right; England was now a Protestant country and such it must remain, unless we were to be involved in a terrible civil war, or the best blood of the land shed in quelling a widespread insurrection. The Puritans would not submit to a tenth part of the oppression which the Catholics had endured for a quarter of a century. I came to the conclusion that Mary Stuart's escape must be prevented, or still better, she must be put to death, if only proof could be found against her.

The next day but one, while I was sitting at breakfast with my uncle, a messenger brought a letter from Gifford, giving an account of all that had passed at the meeting of the conspirators the previous evening. When my uncle heard the report of the spy, he said Windsor must have a drastic potion administered to him to keep him quiet. He would himself provide the prescription that would cure him, a warrant of arrest, duly signed and sealed, which I should carry down to Chartley with me, and put into execution as soon as Mary Stuart's answer to Babington's next letter was in our hands. The most essential part of the business was that Babington, influenced by Gifford's and Ballard's persuasions, should have the insane folly to lay the whole plan, in which Savage's offer would be included, before the prisoner, for her sanction. That Babington and Savage understood one another was quite certain; the latter was only waiting to carry out his design until the plot was fully matured.

"The whole concern is of a greater complexion than I at first imagined," he continued. "The Papists are a stronger party than Burghley allows; and these young men display courage and determination. Notwithstanding the extreme folly of their leader, I have my misgivings as to the final issue of the plot. Were any of the measures I have taken to fail of their end, I should answer for it with my head. Elizabeth will not be trifled with. Remember, our only confederates are despicable rogues like this Gifford, the 'honest' brewer, Pooley, Philipps, Gregory and their crew, each and all of whom would not hesitate to play the traitor to me, if any one on the other side offered them a higher price. Let us hope our adversaries are too honorable, or too stupid to profit by their treachery. Courage, my boy, and prudence! The crisis is imminent!"

On the following morning another messenger presented himself, bearing the tidings that during the past night a prisoner had escaped from the Clink, and gone, as it appeared, up the river. In answer to my uncle's queries as to the name of the prisoner and the nature of his offence, the man replied that his name was Bellamy, a recusant from Woxindon, incarcerated on account of having harbored a Popish priest. "Bellamy of Woxindon!" repeated my uncle. "Do you recollect two

children, Frank, whom Topcliffe shut up in Newgate, and who were released at Windsor's and Babington's request? Was not their name Bellamy?"

I remembered the incident quite well; I remembered also, how the two children had seen their uncle in his cell in the Clink, and I told my uncle about it.

"See there," he rejoined, "Windsor and Babington again! Depend upon it, this is their doing. Well, they shall hear of it some time or other. How and when was the escape discovered?" he inquired of the messenger.

"They had just pushed off from the bank when Grey spied them," the man replied.

"Let Grey be taken into custody immediately, on suspicion of connivance," Walsingham ordered.

"How could the man possibly have seen the prisoner escape on such a night, if he had not known all about it? Most probably he lent a helping hand, and then gave the alarm to save his own skin!"

No sooner had the door closed behind this messenger, than Lord Burghley was announced. My uncle hastened to meet him, as he knew that so unusual an event as a visit from the Lord Treasurer, and at so early an hour, presaged some occurrence of no slight consequence. I bowed when he entered, and was about to withdraw, but Burghley who was in a state of extraordinary perturbation, begged me to remain. When he had recovered himself sufficiently to communicate his tidings, he told us what I had already guessed, that his daughter had become a Papist; furthermore that she had absconded from Court in the company of one of the Queen's pages, a lad named Bellamy, who for his insolence to the Queen deserved to be sent to the gallows.

"What!" I exclaimed, "can that be possible? Bellamy is not more than ten or twelve years old. How can Miss Judith have eloped with him?"

"There is no question of an elopement, my daughter doesn't want to be married. She has very different ideas in her head. She says she is going to enter a convent abroad to do penance and pray for my conversion. There is the dutiful epistle I received from her." So saying, the irate father drew a crumpled letter from his pocket and flung it on the table.

"Whatever am I to do now?" he added.

"Get possession of your daughter again by all means," my uncle answered. "Everything can be managed then. When she is once under the gentle rule of a good husband, we shall hear no more of these girl-fancies."

"You are quite right, and one object I had in coming here was to urge the bridegroom you proposed for her, to aid me in my search. The marriage shall be concluded as soon as we get her back. What is to be done first?"

Walsingham replied that messengers on horseback should be dispatched to all the nearest ports, with a description of the fugitives, and the offer of a reward of £10 to anyone who should detain them. When he heard that three days and three nights had already elapsed since their flight, he looked grave.

"They were not missed until the Court had removed to Windsor, and the news reached me at the same time as this letter," the Lord Treasurer explained.

"The flight apparently was not planned long beforehand," continued Walsingham, or I should be inclined to connect it with another event, that took place only last night, of which I have just heard, the escape of a prisoner named Bellamy, the brother or uncle of that page, from the Clink. Yet when I come to think of it, it may be so. They may have made their way from Richmond to Woxindon, and waited there or elsewhere, until the prisoner could effect his escape, according to a pre-concerted plan, and they all could cross the seas together. The boat in which the captive was rescued is said to have gone up the river, but that may only have been a feint. The probability is that they are all now in hiding somewhere in London or Woxindon, intending to cross the channel to-night, or at any rate before many days have passed. Thus we may hope to be in time to stop

them, as no vessel will leave the mouth of the Thames before ebb-tide. I will have several houses I know of, strictly watched, and at Woxindon a domiciliary search must be made."

"That search shall be thorough, if I can do it," I said, "I will make it so," Burghley said, as he rose to depart. "Will you accompany me, St. Barbe?"

I assented willingly, and hastened to give the necessary directions to the secretaries, and enjoin on them despatch in transcribing the letters, which were duly signed and sealed by the Lord Treasurer. A little later I found myself riding by his side in the direction of Harrow, followed by a troop of men-at-arms.

The rain which had been falling all night, had not yet ceased, and the roads were in a terrible state. This did not tend to raise my spirits or those of my companion. We were wet through and covered with mud when we reached Harrow, and stopped before the house of Sir Richard Page, the mayor. That corpulent personage was filled with consternation at seeing the Lord Treasurer in person at his door; when he heard what brought him thither, he poured out a flood of denunciations against his Popish relatives. He himself would conduct the search, he said, as he was acquainted with every corner of the manor house, and the whole village should turn out, to form a cordon round it.

As soon as this was done, we proceeded to the house, Burghley, Page and myself, with a chosen band of pursuivants, and demanded admittance. The few old servants whom we found there were interrogated first. Not until the Lord Treasurer threatened them with the rack, would they admit that, while the storm was at its height, Master Frith, who had been for a time at Court, returned home, accompanied by a young lady. They had left the next day, whither they went, they did not know. On being asked who had gone with them, the servants parried the question. At length one of the maids, who was trembling with fright, said a young gentleman had come from London and fetched them away. This she said with the evident intention of exonerating her employers.

I inquired whether it was Mr. Babington? "No," the girl replied, "not the gentleman who married Miss Anne, but another, who had often come with him; rather a short gentleman, with a high color and brown hair."

"That must be Windsor!" I exclaimed.

"Perhaps that was his name; and I heard he was to marry the young lady," the serving-woman added.

I opened my eyes very wide, on hearing this. Burghley simply remarked he had suspected something of the kind, religion could not be the only motive; where young girls were concerned, there was sure to be some love affair in the background. He asked me who this Windsor was?

I replied that he was Lord Windsor's brother, an inveterate Papist, but it was hardly possible that he could be intimately acquainted with Miss Judith.

"Quite possible," the young lady's father rejoined. "I should not be surprised if it was he who gave her that accursed book of Campion's and corresponded with her about it. These amours often spring up in this way; you know, St. Barbe, you yourself began with something very like it!"

The arrow hit its mark; the fire of jealousy, which such a slight matter kindles, began to consume my heart.

The domiciliary visit was not productive of great results. A handkerchief marked with the initials J. C. testified to Miss Cecil's having been there. The only members of the family who were at home were the old granddame, very infirm and feeble, one of her granddaughters and one of her sons, a goodnatured fellow, but partly imbecile. The old lady did not attempt to deny of having given shelter to a stranger during the recent heavy storm; but that, she said, could be no crime. The visitor had departed on the morning, she was not aware of her destination.

On the mayor inquiring as to the whereabouts of her son Remy and her other two grandchildren, she replied with perfect composure, that their absence either was or was not connected with an event concerning which the authorities had a right to make investigation. In the latter case, their absence from home and the place they were in concerned no one; in the former, no law could compel a mother to give evidence against her own child.

Burghley bit his lips with rage, but the old lady was not to be intimidated. From the imbecile son, whom they called Barty, and from the granddaughter nothing could be extorted; the young lady complained of severe headache, and indeed she looked unwell, thought I fancy her

chief malady was self-will. Thus the examination of the inhabitants of the house ended without information of any moment having been elicited. The search, in which the outhouses and a ruined castle in the immediate vicinity were included, was equally fruitless. A hiding place, provisioned for case of need, was discovered, but there was no one in it. So we had to ride back through the rain and mud to London, without having attained our object. The long ride and the annoyance upset the Lord Treasurer so much, that it brought on a violent attack of gout, which confined him to his room for several weeks.

We found no tidings awaiting us from Gravesend or any other of the ports. Walsingham told me, as the result of his inquiries, that neither Babington nor Tichbourne had left town, but nothing could be heard of Windsor. This confirmed my suspicions; they were strengthened still more by a letter that my uncle showed me the next morning. It had been taken from a skipper's boy, who had orders to deliver it into Tichbourne's hands. It was addressed to T. Abourne, and ran as follows:

To my faithful and dearly beloved, greeting and brotherly love! These lines, written in haste from the Thames, are to convey to you the joyful tidings that I have placed my sweetheart in safety on board the vessel in question, for which thanks be to God. Give the worthy B. B. a gratuity, he has well earned it in truth! He will put me ashore on the Essex coast, whence I shall take horse to Chartley by way of Bedford, as I shall be safer there than in London. Salute Babington and the others from me. Now that I am assured as to the safety of my affianced bride, I shall have a better heart for the carrying out of our scheme.

All doubt was now removed. Miss Cecil Windsor's affianced bride! I was consumed with rage, and a mis-sive from the mayor of Gravesend poured oil on the flames. It was to certify that the messenger who carried the despatch, having been accidentally detained en route, did not arrive until an hour after some of the vessels had weighed anchor; amongst these was the Jeanette, bound for Dunkirk, which he thought suspicious, and in pursuit of which a man-of-war had been sent. The other craft had been boarded, but no discovery made.

I ground my teeth in impotent anger, and wanted my uncle to arrest Windsor forthwith. But he shook his head, and bade me have patience, for to put him in prison would be to defeat all our plans for the peace of the country; besides he was guilty of nothing for which he could be brought to the gallows. "Let us have patience awhile," he concluded, "he shall be reckoned with for everything sooner or later. This very day you shall start on your way to Chartley, with a warrant against him and his accomplices in your pocket. But it must not be put into execution, until Mary Stuart has answered Babington's letter, and made herself accessory to his crime."

CHAPTER XXIX.—Nothing remained changed on my return to Chartley; Sir Amias was as surly as ever, his prisoner as gentle and dignified in her manner towards me as heretofore. I thought her however rather more cheerful and animated; doubtless the hope of a speedy release, which her friends held out to her, gave her fresh life and spirit. I was so angry with Windsor, so embittered against all Papists, that I regarded her as a crafty hypocrite, and made my visits to her as short as possible.

The day following my arrival I met Windsor in the inn. I was astonished at the frank cordiality of his greeting, which, for all the constraint I put upon myself, I could not return civilly. I feigned not to see his outstretched hand, and declined his invitation to drink a tankard of ale with him. He asked in some surprise, if he had unwillingly offended me! I answered, "Mr. Windsor, you appear to think all is fair in love as in war. But we have not got to the end of the day yet."

"I do not understand you," he replied. "It is true that I am engaged to a young lady!"

"Whom you have conveyed to a safe hiding place!" I broke in. "You can hardly expect me to wish you joy, and drink a bumper to the success of your courtship."

He changed color, and said nothing; I turned my back on him and walked away. He hurried after me, and laying his hand on my arm, besaying: "Keep your distance, sir! No Popish sneak shall treat me as a friend!"

"A sneak!" he exclaimed, flushing crimson, and laying his hands on the hilt of his rapier. "Remember, I have as good blood in my veins as you have, and my religion gives you

no right to insult me, seeing I have always professed it openly."

"I do not call you a sneak on account of your religion," I replied, "but because with your Jesuitical wiles you have perverted the young lady from her belief, and under cover of concern for her soul wormed your way into her affections. Out upon you for a hypocrite and sanctimonious dissembler! You shall answer for it one day!"

Restraining his anger, he said:—"Mr. St. Barbe, you are under a strange misapprehension, and do me grievous wrong. But you are too much excited now to listen to reason. Let me assure you of one thing; I never had the slightest idea that you paid your addresses to my affianced bride, or that you were ever acquainted with her. I assure you on my word of honor."

This was a little too much. Every lady at Court knew that I aspired to Miss Cecil's hand. We were as good as engaged, for both the Queen and her father were known to favor my suit. And this man had the effrontery to tell me he knew nothing of it! I turned on my heel and left him there, in the midst of his protestations. The next day I got a note from him: it was sent back unopened; nor when we met by chance would I return his salutation.

About a week passed without anything noteworthy occurring. I heard of Windsor's goings on from the waiter at the Mayflower. He went out a great deal to Babington's place at Dethick, and the principal towns in the neighborhood; from all I heard, I gathered that the conspirators thought the time for action was come, and were collecting their forces to strike. I thought it advisable to take some precautions against the meditated blow. Without attracting attention, the garrison in the Castle was strengthened, and a body of men-at-arms were ordered to take up their quarters in the neighboring town of Burton. The watch at the city gate had directions to keep a sharp look out, and should they at any time see the flag hoisted on the tower of Chartley, they were to hasten to the assistance of the garrison. Thus all was prepared on both sides, when one evening the fat brewer sent me word that Babington's epistle had been delivered to the royal prisoner and she had let him know through her secretary that he should have an answer in three day's time.

On the day when this letter from the Queen was expected, I betook myself, as agreed, to the Green Dragon in Burton, where I found Philipps and Gregory, whom my uncle had sent down from London. As soon as it arrived, they were to open and decipher this letter, which, as Walsingham said, would reveal to us Mary Stuart's inmost heart.

It was with keen anticipation that we waited until the brewer should return, bringing with him the document upon which so much depended. Philipps and Gregory sat at a table on which pens and paper, small sharp knives and other implements lay ready, for removing the seal and copying the contents of the letter. The two rogues were playing a game of cards to while away the time, while I paced impatiently up and down the room. Gifford was waiting below, prepared to carry the epistle to London the same night, after it had been re-sealed with all the skill for which Gregory was noted. It makes me sick now to think of those fellows. Gifford soon received the reward of his iniquity. Before twelve months had passed, he was thrown into prison in Paris for some criminal action, and there ended his days after the manner of the unhappy Judas.

At last the heavy dray rolled into the yard, and we heard the empty casks taken out. I began to think that no letter was forthcoming, for more than an hour elapsed before the heavy tread of the obese brewer was heard ascending the stairs. He entered, and sinking into the nearest seat, began to wipe the perspiration from his brow, remarking that it was really too much for him to mount so high. If Jacob's ladder, reaching to Heaven, about which his favorite preacher had recently discoursed with such unction, were half as steep as that staircase, he must decline the ascent altogether.

(To be continued.)

SYMINGTON'S EDINBURGH COFFEE ESSENCE makes delicious coffee in a moment. No trouble no waste. In small and large bottles, from 1/6 to 1/2 GUARANTEED PURE. Jesus is always ready to perfect in you whatever He sees imperfect. On defective conscience is the key to His Sacred Heart.

You Can Buy **BEST FOR WASH DAY.**

BEST FOR EVERY DAY. **of any Grocer**

Household Notes.

WARM weather having returned, one of the most perplexing questions arising in the mind of many a good housewife is how she may succeed in making her table as dainty and inviting as possible. During the heat term many persons are more or less troubled with loss of appetite, and yet the cure may be easily effected when a dainty dish is unexpectedly presented.

Some of the following recipes may help the troubled ones out of their difficulties; but that success may be attained, one point is quite essential—that the ingredients are always carefully measured. The following brief explanations will be found useful:—By a cupful is always meant the half pint measuring cup. Eight rounding tablespoons are equivalent to a cupful. There are three teaspoonfuls in a tablespoonful and there are four saltspoonfuls in a teaspoonful. A speck is one-thirtieth of a teaspoonful, or is as much as can be measured on the point of a penknife.

Flavorings and seasonings are always measured level, while all other measurements are rounding, that is, just as high above the spoon as the spoon is deep.

Nowadays the desire for meat is naturally less, owing to the warm weather and the exorbitant prices, yet soups are always necessary for some tables. Soups made without stock, such as cream soups, are considered less heating. These are much more delicious when made of fresh vegetables, rather than canned. Peas, asparagus, tomatoes, etc., all give delicate flavors.

Salads also are cooling, palatable and wholesome during the summer, and these are within the reach of all.

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE.

In making a sweet cake use two tablespoonfuls of butter, one cup of sugar, three eggs, half a saltspoonful of salt, two and one-half cupfuls of flour, one (generous) cupful of milk and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

Cream the butter and add the sugar; beat thoroughly, then add the well beaten eggs and beat again. Sift the flour and baking powder together three times; add this, alternately with the milk, to the butter, sugar and eggs. Give the mixture a final beating and divide it in three shallow cake pans. Bake about fifteen minutes in a good oven.

Wash and hull three pints of strawberries; cover them well with sugar and let them stand for an hour or more. When the cake is done lay it wrong side up to cool slightly. Put one-third of the berries between each of the juice. Cover the top layer with a meringue, garnish with some of the berries, or merely sprinkle the top with powdered sugar. This may be served with or without whipped cream.

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE, WITH BISCUIT CRUST.

One quart of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of butter, two generous tablespoonfuls of baking powder and about one pint of milk.

Wash and hull two quarts of strawberries, mash them slightly and sweeten to taste. Sift the flour, then add sugar, salt and baking powder; rub in the butter and add sufficient milk to make a soft dough; mix quickly and handle as little as possible. Flour the board and roll out half an inch thick; divide in two equal parts, placing one half of this in a biscuit pan. Sprinkle with flour and then place the second layer of the mixture on top. Bake about fifteen minutes in a quick oven. When cooked separate the layers and spread generously with butter, then with a layer of the sweetened berries and juice, cover with the second layer of crust and pile the rest of the berries on top. Serve hot. Whipped cream may be served with this.

STRAWBERRY SNOW.—One cup of sugar, half a box of gelatine, one pint of strawberry juice, half a pint of boiling water, four eggs.

Cover the gelatine with cold water and let it stand for one hour to soften. Pour on the hot water and add the sugar, and stir constantly until dissolved; then add the strawberry juice and strain all into a large bowl. Place this in a pan of cracked ice and let it stand until it is well chilled and quite thick, stirring occasionally. Beat to a stiff froth and add the well beaten whites of four eggs; beat to a stiff froth and add the well beaten whites of four eggs; beat all until smooth; turn into moulds and set in the refrigerator for several hours to stiffen.

BOILED CUSTARD.—One pint of milk, yolks of four eggs, half a saltspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of vanilla, three tablespoonfuls of sugar.

Scald the milk, beat the yolks, add the sugar and salt and beat well. Pour the hot milk slowly on the eggs, and, when well mixed, pour all back into the saucepan. Stir constantly till smooth and thick as cream. Strain, and when it is cool add the flavoring.

STRAWBERRY SHERBET.—One quart strawberries, one pint sugar, one pint water, juice of one lemon, one generous tablespoonful of gelatine.

Cover the gelatine with cold water and let it stand for one hour. Mash the berries through a colander. Let the water come to a boil; add the sugar and gelatine and stir until both are dissolved; add the lemon juice and strain all over the crushed berries.

When cool, turn into the freezer and freeze the same as ice cream. Half a pint of cream may be whipped and added just before the sherbet is packed down, and if it is used it should be thoroughly stirred up.

EGGS TIMBALES.—Seven eggs, two cups of milk, one teaspoonful of salt, quarter of a teaspoonful of white pepper, two teaspoonfuls of chopped parsley, half a teaspoonful of chopped onion.

Beat the eggs with a spoon until well mixed; add the salt and pepper and the onion, chopped very fine; next the milk, and see that all the ingredients are well blended. Chop the parsley quite fine; butter some timbale moulds and sprinkle well with the chopped parsley; fill about two-thirds full with the egg mixture. Set the moulds into a pan of hot water, letting it come three-quarters of the way to the top of the moulds; place in a moderate oven and steam fifteen or twenty minutes, till firm in the centre, or until, tried with a knife, it comes out free from the mixture. Serve with the following:

Cream Sauce.—Two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one pint of milk, half a teaspoonful of salt, eighth of a teaspoonful of white pepper.

Heat the milk and add the seasonings. Cream the butter and flour well together; and this to the hot milk and stir until smooth and creamy. Strain on a hot platter, sprinkle with chopped parsley and turn the timbales from the moulds into this sauce. Stick a bit of parsley in the top of each and serve at once.

PINEAPPLE AND CELERY SALAD.—From a can of pineapple strain off the juice and cut it into small pieces. Wash and scrape an equal amount of celery, cut into pieces the same size as the pineapple. Mix together.

Providence is that care which God takes of His creatures both in the natural and supernatural order.

Every individual has a place to fill in the world and is important in some respects whether he chooses to be so or not.

Pointers in Cases of Accidents

"What to do for the stricken in case of accidents while waiting for the doctor" is the subject which Dr. George F. Shady discusses in an article in the New York "Herald."

He says:—**ORDINARY ACCIDENTS.**—In the case of an ordinary accident what is the most effective aid which can be rendered by an ordinary person with ordinary appliances?

The question cannot be too often repeated. The judgment of non-professional persons in such matters is likely to be unscientific, and popular advice is more or less misleading. In the army and navy and on our railroads men are regularly educated to make the best in emergencies of the appliances at hand.

With our railroads and car lines and the machinery so plentiful everywhere, accidents of one sort and another are common. The most alarming cases to the layman in such matters—certainly those which arouse most concern—are those causing a flow of blood. The sight of blood is of itself ghastly, and the flow, if profuse, is likely to cause death in a few minutes. Mishaps which cause loss of blood are more likely to occur than any other class of accident.

The general advice for such emergencies to stop the bleeding is familiar. There are two ways of checking the flow of blood—by direct pressure of finger or thumb on the open vein or artery or by means of a pad and a firm bandage over the entire wound. The treatment depends upon the location of the injury and its seriousness. In bandaging a limb the pressure should, of course, be applied at a point between the heart and the wound. The simplest plan is usually to place a snugly applied bandage between the points.

If the wound, for example, be in the hand, the constriction should be applied at the wrist or somewhere around the arm above the elbow. The philosophy of such treatment is very simple. The heart pumps the blood and the pressure merely shuts off the current.

A FAINTING PERSON.—To restore a fainting person first lay the body in an easy position on the back and loosen all the clothing about the neck, chest and waist. Give him plenty of air and keep him as quiet as possible. The practice of dashing cold water in the face is an excellent one, as it tends to excite respiration. The same effect is sometimes produced by gently slapping the front of the chest, or by applying smelling salts to the nose. If more treatment is required the physician is the only one who can safely apply it.

IN CASES OF A FIT.—A similar treatment should be followed in the case of one suffering from a fit. It is a mistake to chafe the hands of the unconscious victim. The custom of forcing salt down an epileptic's throat is a mistaken kindness. The best thing to do is to make him as easy and comfortable as possible and leave him to work his fit alone. An epileptic, notwithstanding his apparent suffering, is always unconscious during the attack. The natural sleep which follows is the best possible restorative.

DOG BITE.—The best treatment for a dog bite is to control the circulation in the affected part. It is quite safe, for example, to suck the wound if it be done immediately. The more freely the wound bleeds, if there be any poison in it, the better. The Indians, when bitten by snakes, it will be remembered, plunge the affected part in running water to make it bleed as freely as possible. The wound should be cauterized, but until this can be done by an expert hand it is well to make every effort to cleanse it.

The bite of a rattlesnake, which is the most venomous we are likely to receive in this latitude, should be treated in a similar way. First get rid of the poison if possible. It is well to place a ligature about the arm or leg, above the bite, until the latter can be cauterized.

THE STINGS OF BEES, hornets and similar insects are scarcely serious enough to call for more than passing attention. At worst the pain is likely to pass off in a few minutes. The old fashioned plan of applying a poultice of mud to the wound is evidently based on the indications to exclude air and cool the part. A light wash of ammonia or soda will give almost immediate relief. The reason for this appears to be due to the fact that the cause of the pain and swelling is an acid injected by the insect when it bites. It is claimed by some authorities that this poison has the property of dissolving the blood on the wound and thus making it easier for the insect to imbibe it. By other scienti-

fic observers it is claimed that the poison paralyzes the coats of the smaller vessels and produces a local congestion favorable to a fuller meal than under ordinary conditions. In the case of the mosquito bite, which has been studied with much care of late, there is evidently a combination of these phenomena. In the case of a series of stings it is well, after local applications have been made, to give stimulants and keep the patient as quiet as possible until the shock has passed off.

An immense amount of whiskey has been consumed with the excuse of curing bites or stings. In the great majority of cases of snake bites in our northern latitudes the patients would get along quite as well, perhaps better, without the stimulant.

Whiskey, however, is excellent as a stimulant when the shock from the snake poison is overwhelming and attended with severe prostration. The bite of certain tropical snakes, for example, produces such a shock that death is likely to follow before the body regains its normal condition. It is well to bear in mind that generally a small dose of whiskey, at regular intervals, is more effective than large single doses.

HEAT PROSTRATION.—Heat exhaustion is a comparatively common accident which every one should be able to deal with effectively. The first thing to do is, naturally, to get the victim of a sunstroke out of the sun. The coolest and most quiet place should be selected. Next try to relieve the heat of the surface, which is very great in such victims. The perspiration is checked and the temperature is very high.

The patient should always lie on his back and in the most comfortable position possible. Cold water should be thrown on the bare head and chest, and, if possible, cracked ice placed on the head. A teaspoonful of whiskey should also be administered at intervals, care being taken not to give too much. There is nothing more that can be done with safety to the sufferer until the physician arrives. It must be borne in mind that a high degree of humidity is a leading contributory cause of sunstroke, and extra precautions should be taken against accidents under the circumstances. When a person who is either working in the sun or indoors becomes dizzy, faint, nauseated or suddenly feverish from lack of perspiration he should rest at once, have cool applications to the head and chest and be as free as possible from all nervous excitement. Often this simple and timely treatment may prevent a more serious seizure, as the latter may come quite suddenly and without further warning.

EVER OPEN CHURCH DOORS.

The ever open door, where peace Divine is found—a refuge sheet, Where careworn hearts may find surcease Of toil and kneel at Jesus's feet.

The ever open door of love, Where sinners seek their Mother's breast And, praying, plead that God above Will absolution give and rest.

The ever open door of hope Where the poor outcast comes and kneels, Where wounded, sin-blind wretches grope, Seeking the Sacrament that heals.

Oh, blessed door, to us a sign Of God's kind care, a counterpart Of this unchanging love divine That gave to us his Sacred Heart.

Oh, blessed door, through day and night The sinner may have entrance there And ever find God's presence bright And offer up a fervent prayer.

—Henry Coyle.

With the Scientists.

EARTHQUAKES IN AUSTRIA.

Since 1895 earthquakes in Austria have been recorded by instruments installed under the direction of a Government commission. In 1898, 209 shocks (mostly small) were noted; in 1899, 190, and in 1900, 169. Reports are regularly received from a large number of volunteer observers, and several complete seismological observatories are maintained. At one of them instruments are installed not only at the surface of the earth, but also at a depth of 1,100 metres in a deep well. The study of earthquake phenomena is too much neglected in the United States, the Lick Observatory being, it is believed, the only station provided with complete recording apparatus.

THE AGE OF FISH.

The scales of fishes as an index or age have lately been the subject of study by the English Marine Biological Association. The scales of many fish show a series of parallel eccentric lines which indicate successive increments of growth. The lines of growth are more widely separated in that part of the scale formed during the warm season of the year than in the portion formed in the cold season. The alternation gives rise to the appearance of "annual rings" that indicate the age of the individual fish in years. It appears that it is often possible to determine the age of individual fish of certain species with considerable precision—which is a conclusion of considerable practical, as well as scientific importance.

ABOUT LIGHTNING.

Prof. John Trowbridge of Harvard has lately made a series of experiments with electric sparks six feet in length, which he thinks show that lightning never strike the surface of the ocean. His experiments were undertaken with a view to volatizing water for the purpose of obtaining a strong spectrum of water vapor. But he found that his sparks, of high electromotive force and as far as possible resembling lightning, always refused to strike the surface of the water, and passed instead to the edges of the vessel containing it. He also found it extremely difficult to pass powerful sparks from one stream of water to another. An interesting conclusion which he draws is that "it does not seem probable that lightning discharges pass through regions in the air of heavy rainfall."

The Coronation of King Edward

The London correspondent of the New York "Herald" writes:—

Where is the great crush of people London was to have during coronation week?

Is there going to be a great slump such as occurred during the Diamond Jubilee?

These are the questions which are agitating Londoners interested in the event from a pecuniary standpoint.

The owners of the great stands with seats priced at from two to fifteen guineas, and who have paid huge prices for their sites, still seem confident of the outcome, but where are the people who are going to buy the seats?

I have been impressed with this question from conversations I have had during the last few days with men who are in the business of bringing the people to London—steamship agents and traffic managers of railroads.

Everybody who has traveled across

the Atlantic this spring knows how empty some of the boats seemed compared with last year. I was told several weeks ago that the bookings were forty per cent. behind. Naturally, the greater portion of those who will line the streets on the day of the great event will be from the provinces.

It is a fact, however, that even yet the railways have not made plans to handle the traffic.

This was told to me in the offices of three big railway systems.

"We do not anticipate extremely large crowds," said one official. "We are taking a lesson from the Jubilee. People expect the crush will be terrific. The prices of seats are high, and comfort is impossible. Therefore many of them will stay at home. We have had very few inquiries for rates."

"Of course, we will run some extra trains early enough to get the people here in the early morning, but the making of extraordinary preparations would be foolish."

RICH RAG-PICKERS.

Four dust-begrimed rag-pickers fell into the clutches of Officers Bates and Driscoll on High street, Boston, and were later in the dock of the Municipal Court, charged with disturbing the contents of garbage-barrels, which, in the eyes of the law made by the Board of Health, is a misdemeanor.

The customary search was made by the arresting officers, and everybody in the room felt as if there was a volcanic eruption in Boston when a roll of bills containing \$515 was taken from the pocket of the youngest ragman in the crowd. This plutocrat gave his name as Johan Nero, his age as nineteen, and his occupation as junk collector.

The men with him were Salvatore Catini, Michael Seamin, and Antonio Cetaza, and each had money enough to pay carfare to Chicago. In court the quartet assured the Judge that they intended no wrong, and each man had a fine of \$3 imposed upon him. Nero and Catini paid, but the others thought it was economy to be boarded by the city at the island for a few days to work out the sum imposed.—Boston Herald.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL ANYTHING TRY THE ADVERTISING COLUMNS OF THE TRUE WITNESS. RATES ARE LOW.

SUBSCRIBE NOW

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER

The True Witness P. & P. Co.'y, Limited
P. O. BOX 1188, MONTREAL, P. Q.

I hereby authorize you to send me THE TRUE WITNESS for which I agree to pay to your order at the rate of One Dollar per year.

Signed.....

Address.....

Subscription Rates, Strictly in Advance

Canada, Newfoundland and United States, \$1.00 per year
City and Foreign, \$1.50 per year.