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Ladies' Fine  
White Lawn and  
Muslin Shirt Waists,  
all latest styles,  
slightly muscled  
and folded original  
prices, \$1.25 to  
\$2.00; now, 60 cts  
each.  
Ladies' Fine  
White Lawn Shirt  
Waists, bias inser-  
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back, soft lace  
cuffs, pointed col-  
lar; now 90c.  
LADIES' SKIRTS.  
Ladies' White Duck  
Skirts, nicely made,  
full, trimmed fancy  
bands; regular  
price, \$1.75; now  
\$1.15.  
Ladies' Irish Linen  
Skirts, cut latest  
style, full, trimmed  
with very smart  
regular price, \$1.75;  
now \$1.15.  
Ladies' White Eng-  
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of the finest quality  
lawn; regular price,  
\$1.50; now, 90c.  
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LEGEND OF THE DEATH AND ASSUMPTION OF MARY.

As to-morrow will be the solemnization of the glorious feast of the Assumption, all Catholics feel a deep interest, on that day, in everything connected with the departure of the Blessed Virgin from earth. The "Ave Maria" gives its readers the story, or legend found in the "Catalogue Sanctorum," by Peter De Naribus. We take the liberty of reproducing that bright page of sacred literature for the benefit of all who may not happen to read the "Ave Maria." It runs thus:—

"We are told that after the dispersion of the Apostles, the Blessed Virgin dwelt in her house beside Nazareth, and that she sedulously visited all the spots of her Son's life and passion so long as she lived, and she is said to have lived twenty-four years after the Ascension of Christ. And when, on a certain day, her heart burned with her wish long for her Son, so that she broke out into very abundant tears, the Angel Gabriel stood beside her, and reverently saluting her, told her, on behalf of her Son, that after three days she should depart from the flesh and reign with Him forever. And the Angel gave her a branch of palm from paradise, which he commanded should be borne before her. And the Virgin, rejoicing, gave thanks to God, and besought two boys of the Angel—first, that her sons, the Apostles, might be assembled at her death, that she might die in their presence, and that they might accompany her to the tomb; secondly, that in expiring she might behold the Evil One. And the Angel promised her that these things should be. And the palm-branch was green in the stem, but its leaves were like the morning star.

"And while John was preaching in Ephesus, he beheld it thundered, and a cloud caught him and set him down at Mary's door. He entered in, and Mary marvelled and wept for joy. She told him that she had been sent for, and that Christ had brought him to her. She besought him to take charge of her burial, and to bear the palm-branch before her. And while John was wishing for the presence of his brother Apostles, behold they were all transported in clouds from the places where they preached, and set down together before the door of Mary. To whom, while they gazed on one another, greatly astonished, John went forth, warning them of Mary's summons, admonishing them not to weep, nor let it be imputed to them that they who preached the Resurrection feared death.

"And when the Holy Virgin beheld the Apostles assembled around her, she blessed the Lord; and they sat around her, with lights burning, and watched till the third day. And toward nightfall on the third day Je-

THE CHINESE WAR FROM CATHOLIC SOURCES.

The secular press is teeming with reports of the war in China, which are more or less prejudiced against Catholic missions.

The following letter from the Rev. Father Marquet, superior of the mission of Tche-Li, describing the outbreak of the Boxer war, therefore, on this account, is a kind of an antidote to these biased reports:

"Here we are at the height of a bitter persecution, says Father Marquet. It has been started by that diabolical sect, the I-Ho-Kin, (called Boxers by the English), whose password is 'Death to Europeans and all those who adopt their doctrine.' There is not a city nor a village in which that furious sect has not many followers. These fanatics claim that, by the help of certain incantations, they become invulnerable as soon as they invoke the spirit to which they surrender themselves. When ever a Christian is present or wherever a church stands the spirit, they say, does not defend upon them, and so they cannot be injured.

"In order the more effectually to stir up hatred against the Christians, they spread the report that the latter had poisoned all the wells. So, notwithstanding that it was mid-winter, the pagans hastened to clear their wells, in which, of course, they found something which they declared to be the poison thrown into them by the Christians. The mandarins of King-Tcheou being incapable of controlling those brigands by force, resorted to trickery. He offered to make atonement to the Boxers, in the name of the Christians, and, notwithstanding the protests of the Rev. Father Marquet, he decided to serve an expiatory banquet to their chiefs, present them with 900 pieces of money and have comedies enacted for three days.

"By these thoroughly Chinese means the mandarins thought might prevent greater misfortune; but the very opposite came to pass. The address of the will doers was increased by this manifestation of weakness, and the works of arson and plunder began. With the exception of three communities, which remained what was about to happen, had arrested themselves, and two others, which were protected by pagan villages

chiefs, every Christian establishment at King-Tcheou was sacked.

"At Leou-Tcheou, a Christian who wanted to save his house, was stabbed; then an inflammatory fluid was poured over his body and set on fire, while he was still breathing. A few days later it was the turn of the Christian establishments of Poutcheng, Kiao-Ho and Tong-Koan. The district of Father Andlaener, of whose massacre was called a few days ago, the real hotbed of the Boxers, suffered most. First of all, the Christians were asked to apostatize, but, so far as is known, none did so, and every Christian community, with the exception of that of Fu-Kia-Tcheou, whose members had taken flight, was devastated. In the absence of the latter, their pagan relatives paid money to the miscreants and placed superstitious images on the threshold of their houses so as to make it appear that those families had apostatized.

"The southern district enjoyed a relative tranquillity. The sacking of some houses belonging to Christian neophytes by the sect of the 'Great Puggers' was atoned for. Some heads were cut off, and an indemnity of 900 francs was given to the aggrieved families. When the communities of the north learned of what was taking place in the midland districts they promptly armed themselves and put everything in the best state of defence they could. The mandarins did not dare to attack them, and the local mandarins, informed in due time of what might happen, posted up everywhere placards prohibiting the inhabitants from giving shelter to the Boxers or becoming members of their sect. Fortunately, God was watching over us. When the danger became imminent, we ordered prayers to be said up. So came to pass that human voice was not in the country. It took it and it moulded that model to suit its own

renewal of battle, which might have been disastrous to the Christians.

"Altogether forty-five Christian communities were devastated, in which no religious service of any kind can be held. Should the soldiers who were sent to our help be recalled by events occurring on the sea coast or at Tien Tsin, we would again be at the mercy of those countless hordes, who cherish in their hearts an implacable hatred of Europeans and the Christian religion.

"What the Boxers require from our Christians is apostasy. At that price our neophytes might avert plunder and incendiarism. Up to date, however, no Christian community has yielded faithless, and we notice in the communities that have not yet suffered an increase of fervor which evidently comes from on high. All the faithful are coming to confession; they should be surprised by their fanatical foes. Those who have been dispersed bear with fortitude their miseries together with the rigor of a winter exceptionally hard, patiently waiting for justice to be rendered to them by the local authorities. Religious fervor has increased among most of them."

"The great number of those who have preferred the loss of their possessions to apostasy is a great consolation for us. There have been some beautiful examples of this. In Father Isore's district a Christian not noted for his fervor and whom the Boxers easily gain over, resisted obstinately the summons to abandon his faith. For this his ears were cut off, and after having endured torture for four days he was put to death."

MR. REDMOND'S SPEECH AT CORK

DISSOLUTION AT HAND.—In view of the approaching dissolution of the British Parliament a series of monster meetings are being held throughout Ireland. The most recent gathering was that held in the grand old city of Cork, under the auspices of the Cork Unity Committee, at which Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., delivered the following telling speech. He said:—

"This is the largest demonstration that I have had the honor of taking part in for many a long year, and I take this demonstration as conclusive proof that, so far as the men of Cork are concerned, they thoroughly understand the gravity of the crisis that has arisen in the history of our country, and that they are practically of one mind as to the way in which that crisis is to be met. I am not sure that every other part of Ireland is as wide awake to the fact of the situation as you seem to be here in Cork. We are upon the very eve of a dissolution of Parliament. Without any doubt whatever, Parliament will be dissolved within the next few months, and then the duty will be thrown upon the people at very great cost and at very great labor to return to the House of Commons a strong and united Parliamentary Party. Now, I say that this is a work which even in the very heyday of the National movement could not be undertaken with a light heart, without serious thought and without careful preparation; and I confess I am amazed at the fact that the people here have not awakened more quickly to the importance of the few weeks of the work of preparation for the general election is taken up, and carried on with vigor for Ireland, the result will undoubtedly be another decade before we are able to demand our rights in the House of Commons with such a union and such a power as will necessitate their concession. Now, I want you and I want the country to seriously consider the situation. It is absolute madness for a single day to be lost in preparing for the time of trial which is almost upon us. I may be asked what should the country do. Well, the first and most essential step in preparing for the election which is almost upon us, is to perfect all over the country the National organization of the people. This meeting is to me a source of great encouragement, because it shows me that here in Cork this organization is going to become as universal and as powerful as either the National League or the Land League in the past. I desire to ask publicly to-day what valid reason is there for any Irish Nationalist holding aloof from this organization?"

conception of the necessities of the movement. It altered its programme and enlarged its aims, by which it altered its constitution; it created a representative central authority, and I say that national assembly in Dublin, notwithstanding the regrettable absence from it of some few important men, gave to that organization the seal of national authority. Now, I would like to see every man who aspires to-day to make a constituency of nationalists in those parts of Ireland where the League up to this moment had not obtained a foothold. I would ask then does not this organization exist there? Do they not recognize that some such organization as this is essential? There is no alternative. I have received national authority, and I would beg of them to throw in their lot with it. I have been connected in my time with national organizations in Ireland for twenty years, and I say there has been no organization in my time in this country which was so absolutely democratic in its constitution as this one. Let me explain what I mean. There may be some of you who are not where the majority of the people do not like the founders of the United Irish League, and are distrustful to put more power into their hands, but if they take up the United Irish League, not its motto, not a little clique of men anywhere, but the people themselves, the people of that county, or the people of that constituency, will own the United Irish League. They will be the masters of it, will have in their hands the selection of their members of Parliament, and will control the movement within their own borders. Under these circumstances I deeply regret that any Irishman should hold aloof from the organization. I would appeal to any of those who wish to be members of the League, to come into this organization, to do so immediately, and thus to prepare in the only effective way for the general election which is almost upon us.

FAIR PLAY.—It has been said quite recently, and upon some authority, that this organization has set out on a campaign of persecution of certain members of the Irish Party, to one of other sections into which our Irish members were divided. I repeat it publicly repudiate any such policy. I repudiate it as a member of the Irish Party, and as its Chairman; and I repudiate it also as one who has the honor of being a member of the central governing authority of the United Irish League. Fellow-countrymen, such a policy as that would be a foolish policy. If the last ten years have taught Ireland anything it should be that while you may convince brother Nationalists and lead them your way of thinking, the policy of wiping men out because we differ in details from them is an impossible policy, and to carry such a policy out in the name of reason would not only be foolish, but in my judgment it would be dishonouring. I say the policy of the Irish League, which are the same upon this question, is, in the first place, to attack no man, organize opposition to no man simply, because he belongs to one or other section into which the Irish members were divided in the past. Our policy is to leave the selection of members to the constituencies themselves. On the one hand we will refuse to vote upon any man because he belonged to one section in the past, and on the other hand we will refuse to attempt to force upon any constituency any

man who by neglect of Parliamentary duties or for any other reason has forfeited the confidence of his constituents. No, the people themselves, without any wire-pulling from a central body, without any machinery, without any machinery, without any machinery—the public themselves, in each constituency must decide for themselves who their member will be. Of course, where a constituency chooses to appeal to us for advice and assistance, we will be glad to do so, and afford it to them, but beyond that we will not go, except to give to the constituencies generally words of advice, such as I venture to address to them to-day.

QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES.—What should be the considerations governing constituencies in the selection of members? I say the first qualification of a man is, and by his past record, or by the record of his family, or by the knowledge of the people amongst whom he lives, he shall be regarded as one who is a natural man in heart and spirit, and therefore a man who is never likely to be guilty of any treason, either intentionally or unintentionally, to the national cause. You know what I mean. I do not say that he should be necessarily a man who has been active for years, but the constituency, should satisfy itself that he is by instinct, I would say, an Irish Nationalist, and if they do they will feel that their future is safe. He should also be a man of character. Fellow-countrymen, a great deal depends upon the character of the man whom you send to represent you in the House of Commons. In a very special manner he is forced to maintain the honor and dignity of Ireland, and I say, therefore, that the selection of a man for a constituency should be by instinct and by the very blood in his veins an Irish nationalist and a man of character as well. In the second place, they should endeavor to select men of knowledge and ability. I mean of those who believe that no one can ever estimate the services which can be rendered to Ireland by an honest and united and able Irish party. You should send men who understand your grievances, men who will hand to hand your case, men who will have the ability to plead your case in that assembly men who will be a credit to Ireland and to you. And, lastly, and by no means least, the constituencies should have regard to whether the men they are about to select will be able to attend to their business in the House of Commons. Fellow-countrymen, there is no good in electing a party of 85 Nationalists if they are not able to attend the House of Commons. Without this last session, which is now being held in Ireland, has been practically all the time. The only two or three occasions upon which we would have been able by our votes to defeat the Government if we had the entire Irish party in the Division. I don't blame these men. Allow me to put their case before you. A large proportion of them—a very large proportion of them—were elected by constituencies who had their eyes upon the fact that these men would be unable, unless assisted, to give continuous representation in Parliament. That assistance was not afforded, and they were thus obliged to husband their resources, that we were only able to bring Irish members from Ireland to the House of Commons four or five times during the session instead of having been there practically all the time. The business of the member of Parliament was during the session to be at the House of Commons. I say the strongest Government that ever lived can't be sure of its existence for any long time simply because there is a body of 80 members watching and waiting for the opportunity in any question that may arise to strike a blow for Ireland; gentlemen, let me be not misunderstood. It would be deplorable if men were selected for Parliament simply because they could pay their money, but that is not a governing consideration, but what I say is that the consideration must be taken into account by the constituencies, and that the number of men who have to be provided for should not be so large that the country would not be able to support them. These are general considerations which I desire to put before the constituencies at once, because I think the time is almost arrived when this question of organizing and electing men who will be able to govern the country if we are with any confidence to enter upon the general election.

MONEY REQUIRED.—There is one other consideration which must be present with us all. It is more than likely, in my opinion, that the Unionist Party will start all over Ireland vexatious suits simply for the purpose of endeavoring to waste the money of Irish Nationalists, and I hope that here and there they may find a constituency so unprepared by the Nationalist candidate may be allowed to slip in. That has been done before. Believe me it will be done again, and to meet policy of that sort a sum of several thousand pounds will have to be collected within the next few weeks in Ireland, and as you know that work has already been commenced, I appoint three trustees, appointed for the funds. One of them is the Bishop of Raphoe, a second is Alderman O'Mara of Limerick, and the third myself. I think it would be almost an insult to my co-trustees if I answered to-day some of the suggestions that

have been made as to the use that fund may be put to. The fund will not be used, not one farthing of it, for any factional purposes, or for any purpose except the broad national one of supporting the candidates of the people of the people of the people free voice of the people of the Irish people generally, and I appeal to the branches of the United Irish League not to let a single moment pass without holding collections and making this fund such a success that it will be hopeless for the Unionist Party to endeavor to spring upon Ireland a series of vexatious contests. I believe you should be full of hope for the future of Ireland.

APPEALS FOR UNITY.—Since I last spoke in Cork a great change has come upon the country. No one in his senses believes that ten years of disunion and such disunion as we have had, it would be possible in one moment to obliterate all trace of the past and to absolutely unite all Nationalists in one body. No one can deny this fact, that the great split which rose ten years ago has been overcome. There is to-day no split between Parnellite and anti-Parnellite (applause). These two great forces have come together, and I say it matters comparatively little that their remains over some little side issues still to be decided, soon or later, for they have been conciliated when we know that the two great streams have once again come together. During the last ten years Irish Nationalist opinion was divided like a river that branches out into two great streams, that seemed as if they were parted for ever and were going to flow in different directions to the sea. These two streams have united. There has been a meeting of the waters (applause), and although there are still some little side currents and eddies, I believe these side currents and eddies are only observable because at the moment the water in the stream is somewhat low; but the water will rise, and when the fresh comes down from the mountain, as it will at the general election, it will flood the bed of the stream, these side currents will no longer be observable, will no longer be important. The whole stream with its gathered strength will flow down in one mighty volume to the sea of our hopes and aspirations (applause).

FATHER LARKIN'S JUBILEE.  
Rev. Michael Larkin, P.P., of Grafton, Ont., one of the best known priests in the diocese of Peterboro, celebrated his silver jubilee, which week the clergy of the diocese presented the esteemed priest with an address of congratulation accompanied by a well-filled purse. Father Larkin made his classical studies at Reginald College, Kingston, and at Quebec. His theological studies were made at the Grand Seminary, Montreal. On the 22nd of July, 1876, he was ordained priest in Kingston.

A HOME FOR PRIESTS.  
The idea of building a National Free Home for poor priests, who are mentally or physically unable for mission, seems to be meeting with considerable favor in the East. Rev. P. J. McManus of Baptist Hill, Hallstead, Pa., is the chief promoter, and his enterprise has the support of many leading clergymen throughout the United States. That there are many poor and broken-down priests in this country no one can deny, and there are only two monasteries (one in Kentucky and the other in Iowa), where the secular clergy are admitted, and then the board and lodgings per month average \$20. Truly, while the Church provides liberally for the widows and orphans, the decrepit and the insane, little or no provision is made for the tottering, saintly old priest, who baptizes us at birth and closes our eyes in eternal sleep.—The Intermountain and Colorado Catholic.

A NOTE OF WARNING.—Parents and guardians cannot be too frequently admonished, for their own good, and that of the young subject to their authority, with regard to the necessity of sleepless vigilance in supervising the reading matter which finds its way into the hands of their youthful charges. Children will read, they must and ought to read, but it is of the utmost importance that parents and guardians make sure that the literature they affect is pure and wholesome. Otherwise, the habit, instead of benefitting them, morally and intellectually, will prove injurious, a detriment alike to their mental and moral development.—San Francisco Monitor.

A NOBLER CALLING.—The Rev. P. O'Neill Byrne, C.S.S.B., was a member of the law firm of Lincoln, Isham & Beale in Chicago four years ago, before he entered the Religious order, and was well known in legal circles. He is thirty-eight years of age, and has just celebrated his first Mass.

A GENEROUS DONATION.—Five sanctuary windows were recently donated to St. James' Church, Montreal, by Mrs. Jean Catherine O'Reilly, M. J. The glass for the five windows cost \$5,000. The sanctuary windows, donated by Mrs. John McNeil, cost \$1,000, all of its metal work being quadruple plated in gold.

Letters From China.

The more reliable information we can secure in regard to China the better able are we to form opinions concerning the unfortunate state of affairs in that country.

are defending their lives. But while this horrible state of things continues the ground is not being tilled or sown, and starvation is before the survivors.

LETTER FROM SISTER M. JAURIAS. Writing from the mission of the Immaculate Conception, in Peking, Sister Jaurias says: "Our poor China is terribly divided, especially the vicariate of Peking. The devil has let loose all his batteries. An infernal sect called Boxers are devoting everything to fire and blood. Refugees from surrounding villages whose homes have been destroyed had to flee for their lives, and are now flocked to us for protection. We have already more than 250 women and children. The hospital, too, is filled with these poor creatures. The men and boys are at Chala Bai. A general panic reigns on all sides, even in Peking. Happily for us, the Europeans are beginning to take flight, and it is said the ministers have made certain demands on the Emperor which we hope may result in bettering our condition.

When, in the course of a public investigation some months ago, a prominent political leader said: "I am working for my own pocket all the time," he told in a terse phrase of unvarnished truth the exact condition of modern politics in the great cities of the United States.

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the man upon whom finally devolves the duty of keeping the tracks in good riding shape is the section foreman. He is usually Irish, gets from \$40 to \$55 a month, must be on hand or within reach at all times of the day and night, and must understand a multitude of things connected with his practical trade.

AGAINST RUM RULE.

The annual Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America was held in Philadelphia last week. It was a magnificent gathering of the clergy and laity representative of nearly every important district in the United States.

army of earnest and devoted men and women, actuated by religious motives, sprang up to fight the giant evil.

NON-SECTARIANISM.—It is thus that a correspondent of the "Sacred Heart Review" defines this "ism," which the enemies of Catholicity so often use as a mask.

When reform tries conclusions with practical politics before the voters it too often happens that a majority of the jury have received a share of the spoils.

"Great Haste is Not Always Good Speed." Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed.

Advertisement for HOOD'S PILLS, including text about the best family cathartic and a testimonial from a doctor.

LECYOLA COLLEGE.

Advertisement for LECYOLA COLLEGE, an English Classical College conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, with details about classes and fees.

OUR OBSERVER ON POLITICAL INFLUENCE

When I undertake to dot down a few lines concerning politics I wish it to be thoroughly understood that I am not a politician; I am not a party man. I have long since passed the age of fiery ambition, of mad dreams of great achievements in the public arena, of applauding audiences and universal popularity. I have likewise reached that period when men—who observe—cannot fail to note that political partisanship is but "a mockery, a delusion," and a trap. Between the two great political parties in Canada to-day I fail to see any real line of demarcation. There may be ground for a preference of men; but not of principles or methods. As to principles, they are identical; with the honest and patriotic it is a question of improving the condition of the country, with the unscrupulous and self-seeking, it is a question of grab. As to methods, there is not a hair's weight of difference. The opposition finds fault with the Government, in order to get into power, and invariably becomes guilty of the same faults the moment it assumes power. The Government boasts of all it has done for the people, and as soon as it is again in opposition, it blames the other Government for doing exactly what it would have done itself had it remained in power. Above all there is no mutual "give and take"; the business of the opposition seems to be the criticizing of the Government all along the line—never the assisting of the Government in any good measure. The business of the Government seems to be the crushing and grinding of the opposition—under all circumstances—in order to entangle the latter and retain the reins of state. Looking at the situation, I have no more faith in one party than in the other. And, as an Irish Catholic, I put no trust in any politician, or body of politicians.

I started out to say something about political influences; I don't mean that baneful system of Government which is based upon patronage and the exercise of political influence or strength. I refer to the influence that politics have upon those who tempt their fate by entering that arena. The man who early steps into that field must sooner or later feel the effects of the influences characteristic of political life in Canada. The first of these influences is "indifference." He gradually grows indifferent to everything except what is transpiring in the House of Commons. The first to feel the baneful effects of that influence is the family. Gradually drawn into the whirlpool of public life, the man (there are only a few rare exceptions) drifts away from the shores of domestic pleasures

and duties, rubbing faster and faster, until he is incapable of resisting the power which is destined finally to engulf him. The home is entirely neglected. The perpetual stimulant of popular excitement becomes as necessary for him as is the very air he breathes. This is not mere theory. I have long "observed" our public men and I have had exceptional opportunities of noting how swiftly they cut adrift from the bonds that unite man to the family hearth.

The next "indifference" that creeps in is one that is eventually equally injurious—it is an indifference to the ordinary obligations of life. The serious politician clings to his party, and is ready to sacrifice all and everything for the action of a name; for a so-called principle. Even though his children were starving he could bear the situation provided the political atmosphere were sufficiently charged with excitement to keep his attention fixed upon the struggle. Long absences, late hours, continued excitement, all combined, serve to obliterate the memories of "home and its darling divinities." The man, by degrees, becomes a stranger amongst his own relatives. The final outcome is poverty, and when "life's fitful dream" is over, come Death and Oblivion.

There is another "indifference" born of political life that is still more injurious than any I have mentioned; it is that influence exercised in matters of religion. I am not of those who pretend that a public man should be a hermit, or a saint. But I mean that the politician cannot escape—unless he be a most extraordinary man—falling into a certain indifference regarding the soul and its needs, the Church and her prescribed rules. There is no time for meditation in the great world of public turmoil; no time for the practice of religion because the country's interests—meaning the politician's personal interests—are at stake. This "indifference" grows almost imperceptibly upon the man until he glides into a species of refined indolence. The children have to suffer in consequence, and all this is due to the lack of obedience to the loud and powerful voice of the Church—heard but not sufficiently so to quell the tumult raised by the great political breakers. In a word, all or nearly all, who have experienced a part of a lifetime in public, died unsatisfied, unassuaged, poor in means and broken in spirit, after daily paying for the experience that shows political honors to be

"Like Dead Sea fruit, that tempt the eye, But turn to ashes on the lips."

NOTES OF IRISH NEWS.

STORM IN KERRY.—A violent thunderstorm broke over Kerry district on Saturday. There were frequent and vivid flashes of forked lightning. No damage was done in the town, but in the western districts injury to life and property is reported. At Derrymore a peasant's house was struck and a pig and goat killed. In the next house a man named Sullivan and his son while in bed were struck by the electric fluid. The boy's arm is paralyzed, and his father's left side suffered similarly. Houses and trees were struck in other places.

INTEMPERANCE CRUSADE.—The Very Rev. Father Tierney, C.S.S.R., director of the Archconfraternity of the Holy Family, Limerick, is starting a crusade for the suppression of intemperance in the city on Sundays. At a recent meeting of the archconfraternity the very rev. gentleman delivered an eloquent address on the evil effects of intemperance, and announced his intention of attending the next licensing sessions, to be held in October, to oppose the renewal of the licences of a certain number of city publicans who, it appears, have adopted the practice of selling drink on Sundays during prohibited hours.

LAI D TO REST.—On Saturday, a week ago, the remains of the late Right Rev. Mgr. Murphy, P.P., V.G., St. Peter's Drogheda, were interred in the Oliver Plunkett Memorial Church. His Eminence Cardinal Logue presided at the obsequies, and there was a very large attendance of clergy.

BELFAST BIGOTS.—That strange sect known to Belfast as the Rechabites held a demonstration recently in a field behind Oldpark. An unprovoked attack on the Catholics housed seemed in the order of the day's proceedings, and not until several houses had been wrecked could the rowdies be checked by the police. Subsequently a disgraceful attack was made on the Church of the Sacred Heart, many beautiful stained-glass windows being destroyed.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.—The following interesting paragraph in reference to the Foxford Mills, which are conducted by the Sisters of Charity, appears in the report of the Congested Districts Board: "In 1898 our Board made a large loan to assist the Sisters of Charity in fitting up a woollen factory at Foxford, which is of about six feet on the River Moy affords ample water-power for such an undertaking. Suitable buildings were erected, and a complete equipment of the best machinery was purchased. The mill is presented in the case of any new industry, some years passed before a profit was realized, but now two travellers are employed—two in England and one in

Ireland, and such a ready market has been obtained, owing to the superior quality of the goods, that the demand exceeds the output of the factory. About 4,000 yards of various stuffs—tweeds, serges, flannels, blankets, etc.—are turned out weekly. Including the hosery business, over one hundred hands are employed, all the year round at good wages, and about £8,000 a year is spent in the purchase of wool from local growers, while £4,000 a year is paid for fine yarns imported."

IRISH LANGUAGE.—At the distribution of prizes in Laurel Hill Convent, Limerick, on Wednesday week, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer dwelt at length on the movement for the revival of the Irish language. He said he was absolutely in sympathy with those who desired to maintain their old language and prevent it from becoming utterly extinct in the country. The number of Irish-speaking people had been decreasing at a painful rate in recent years, and there was no manner of doubt that the national responsibilities rested with the Commissioners of National Education for the fact. The Board was peculiarly constituted. They were no members of the League, and represented nobody, and the question of religious equality was observed by having an equal number of Catholics and Protestants on the Board; so, while there were 700,000 or 800,000 Catholic children on the register of National schools, and from 200,000 to 300,000 Protestants, it was considered equal and just treatment to have the Board thus composed half of Catholics and half of Protestants. That Board so constituted had done more than any agency in Ireland to kill the Irish language. It should submit to criticism, and its actions should be under the control of public opinion in Ireland.

CATHOLIC JURORS.—Mr. W. O'Brien at a great meeting held in Cork recently, referred to the shameful packing of the jurors summoned at the recent assize to try an unfortunate man charged with murder. Over sixty Catholic jurors were innocently ordered to "stand by" as persons unworthy of credence on their oath. Many of these jurors came long distances at great inconvenience and expense in obedience to a peremptory summons to attend. Instead of being thanked for their attendance they were insulted in a public court, and in the presence of a number of people. It is high time to make an effectual protest against the conduct of the authorities in this matter. Even at the risk of imprisonment for contempt of court, if the jurors thus insulted were vigorously protested on the spot against the shameful insult levelled at them and through them at the Catholic religion, the protest thus made would be

At this Season of the Year

Many People Suffer from Summer Complaint.

In this condition they use different remedies, principally those that tend to check the usual diarrhoea. In doing this they overlook the fact that they have not eliminated from the bowels the poisons which caused the trouble.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

taken in the early stages of any trouble of the stomach and bowels, relieves them from these poisonous substances, and prevents and cures all such irregularities. Whether taken medicinally or as a beverage, Abbey's Effervescent Salt is better and more healthful than any mineral water, and costs less.

A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this scientific preparation will be mailed free on application to The Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, Limited, Montreal. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c and 60c a bottle.

almost certain to have some effect. At any rate an association of Catholic jurors should be formed, and united action of some kind taken in view of a similar insult being offered in the future. That over sixty Catholic jurors should tamely submit to treatment of this kind is not as it should be, to say the least of it. The injustice done to an unfortunate Catholic prisoner by being tried by a jury composed of Protestants and Freemasons is apparent to everyone, and should be shown up in the press and in Parliament.

FOR THE FARMER.—The Agricultural Department intends taking definite steps towards improving Irish horses. It is proposed to arrange a scheme, which will be carried out systematically for the whole country, and applicable to the conditions existing in the various districts. The purpose of working out such a scheme, the department has resolved to appoint two special committees, one to deal with live stock, exclusive of horses, and the other to deal with horse breeding. These committees will be competent to proceed at once to the framing of a practical scheme, for the administration of which the department will be in a position to supply the necessary funds. It is the intention of the department to invite agricultural societies throughout the country to co-operate, so far as may be possible in carrying the scheme into effect, and aid which may be given to shows promoted by societies willing to co-operate, must be applied in such a manner as to fulfil the requirements of the scheme.

GHASTLY RELICS.—At the meeting of the Athy No. 1 District Council a report was read from Dr. Danby, Monastererevan, stating that fourteen or fifteen human skeletons had been taken out of a gravel pit opened in March last on the lands of Denis Fitzpatrick at Rickardstown. The skeletons were found in a space of about two square perches, and the bones were only from 14 to 18 inches below the surface of the earth. A man named Patrick Byrne, who works in the pit, states that it contains many human skeletons. The bones in the district is that the bodies were hurriedly buried in the pit after some of the '98 battles.

FAMOUS Gougane Barra.—The solemn act of blessing and laying the foundation stone of the new church to be erected in the island of Gougane Barra, so celebrated as the monastic retreat of St. Finn Barre, took place recently, in the presence of a large congregation. Rev. Father Hurley, P.P., officiated, and the ceremony was presided over by the Rev. Father Brady, Dunmanway. The foundation stone consisted of a concrete block, in which was enclosed a leaden casket containing medals of St. Finn Barre, the founder of the Holy Land, and the ancient monastery on the island sprang up and flourished. Two medals of the present Pope were also placed in the casket, as well as some coins of the present reigns, some relics, and a portion of the parchment bearing the name of the generous donor who has provided Father Hurley with the means of erecting the church.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.—The remarkable extension which the foreign trade of the Kingdom has taken in recent years has brought home to merchants and manufacturers the importance of the role which a sound commercial education plays in the development of the national prosperity, says a Belgian correspondent. Until a few years ago there were but three institutions in the country where a higher commercial training was imparted—the commercial institute at Antwerp, under State direction, the establishment conducted by the Jesuit Fathers in the same city, and the Josephite College at Melle, near Ghent. There is now a flourishing commercial college at La Louviere, founded by Catholics under clerical management, at Liege there is another important school, besides similar institutions elsewhere; and for the past three or four years, thanks to the Government, a course of advanced commercial studies has been in existence at the State universities of Ghent and Liege. The Catholic University, has not lagged behind. Its commercial course has a large attendance, and the results of the third year's examinations in this branch of its work, published a day or two ago, are in every respect gratifying. At the Melle College, the instruction has been put on a new footing. A Royal decree, which has been lately issued, authorizes the colleges to confer the degree of Licentiate in commercial and consular sciences on those of its students who pass the examination in the prescribed subjects, and with this

diploma the young men will be admitted to pursue the higher studies at the State universities. Commercial instruction has long been a speciality with the Josephite Fathers at Melle, and that their establishment may be on a level with the best of the kind, their curriculum of studies will henceforward be on precisely the same lines as that of the Government commercial institute at Antwerp.

AN UNCHRISTIAN SPEECH.

Not being in Germany we have no dread of suppression should we deem it well to criticize the language of the sublime Emperor. When the German troops were leaving Bremerhaven for China, in the course of his lengthy speech, the Emperor is reported to have said:— "If you close with the enemy remember this: spare nobody. Make no prisoners. Use your weapons so that for a thousand years hence no Chinaman will dare look askance at any German. Open the way for civilization come for all."

Commenting upon this, the "Ave Maria" very appropriately says:—"Could anything be more savage and unchristian than this? But it is generally regarded as a blazing indignation; and in diplomatic circles, where men speak cautiously, it is only said that 'the Emperor went beyond necessity or prudence.' If it is easy to judge what will be the effect of that horrible speech on the infuriated Chinese. It will inevitably confirm the inflammatory aversion of the Boxers that the plan of Europeans is to massacre all Chinamen and take away their nation. If an extra amount of foreign blood should be shed before Peking falls, Emperor William ought to feel that he will be in some measure responsible for it." Needless to say that we are in perfect harmony with our learned contemporary. Emperors, as well as ordinary men, sometimes make grave mistakes—and surely this is one.

THE INVENTOR'S HELP.

A revised and enlarged edition of this valuable book has just been printed by Messrs. Marion & Marion, the well known patent attorneys, of Montreal and Washington. It is a complete expose of patent law, giving the cost of patents in every country and how successful inventors have made money. The work concludes with "hints on the sale of patents," the pitfalls into which an unwary inventor would stumble are pointed out. It is a trustworthy guide to inventors, and our readers would do well to secure a copy of the book, which is sent by mail for the nominal sum of ten cents.

ABOUT THE BOXERS.

A man who was formerly in the Chinese missionary field says of the "class" who are now in that country:—"The significance of the name Boxers is misconstrued. The idea prevails quite largely that a Boxer is a Chinaman who is mitted and pugilistic, with fencing as his specialty, and sparring as his distinction. He is pictured in the comic papers with large mittens and a scowl on his face. Now, the fact of the matter is, that though boxing is a European and American pastime, it is not such in China, and never has been."

What then is a Boxer? We are assured that that is the correct English word, and so it is. But it has no reference to any sport, instead,

it should be defined as one who boxes, or makes boxes. That is, nothing else than wooden boxes. A Boxer is a north Chinaman who makes wooden boxes for a livelihood, or who is guided with those who do. He is a carpenter-shop workman, and a member of an ancient and highly honorable craft. The Boxer is a skilled laborer. Boxes are used even more generally than with us, and the work is always done by Chinamen, never by coolie labor. The masters command high wages—on an average \$3 per week—while the workmen receive on an average \$1 a week. The boxes, for whatever purpose; for tea, cotton, agricultural products, household uses, boxes, coffins, jewelry, and others have always been made, from time immemorial, by our own hands—that is, by Chinamen, and largely by North Chinese. Then, in addition, they have always been made of woods from the native forests, so that a box, whatever the description, has always been supposed to be made of native woods by native labor. There is a matter of pride in the manufacture and in the manufacturing.

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Printed and Published by the True Witness P. & P. Co., Limited,  
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P. O. BOX 1138.

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## EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY AUGUST 18, 1900.

## Notes of the Week.

**AIM OF CATHOLICS.**—Our Curstone Observer, in last week's issue, touches upon a question that the "Catholic Columbian," of the same week, thus refers to—

"Catholics usually aim too low. They are content to be subordinate mechanics, clerks, railway hands, etc. Why don't they push into journalism, law, medicine, banking, statesmanship, engineering, architecture, chemistry and similar pursuits?"

We would, reply to this question that they do push into the professional spheres. Here in Canada alone we have a number of remarkable cases in which Irish Catholics have won honors and distinction as journalists, lawyers, judges, doctors, bankers, statesmen, engineers, and so forth. The trouble lies not so much with the lack of high aim on the part of Catholics as with the ostracism which generally makes success a real feat of wonder on the part of a Catholic. We admit there is a natural tendency on the part of the children of the old Land to shun the higher and more ambitious paths of life. This is natural, because the true spirit of the people has been crushed out of them by centuries of barbaric persecution.

**QUACK DOCTORS.**—In one of our exchanges we find a very peculiar case reported. The summary of the details reads thus—

"There is somewhere in the 'West End' of London a 'natural doctor' who professes to cure all ills that flesh is heir to by the application of the 'seventh power of Nature.' Austrians are proverbially well educated, and a waiter of that nationality applied to the medicus, who is his countryman, in order to reap the benefit of said power, which, as far as can be gathered, is an amalgam of electricity and hydro-therapeutics. In spite of the unquestionably attractive nomenclature of the dual system, the patient, a victim to nervousness, did not get rid of his complaint, and after four weeks' treatment, at the rate of £3 per week, found himself minus his money and minus a stone or so of flesh. For the latter he could not sue the disciple of Aesculapius, but the return of the former he claimed in the Westminster County Court, and His Honor admitted the validity of the claim."

We have no desire to criticize the judgments of courts, and we take, as a rule, for granted that such decisions are based upon law and equity. In the present case, however, we believe that the so-called doctor should have been fined as an impostor, and the plaintiff should have been made pay the costs, as well as lose the fee he had given the "Doctor," as a lesson for all fools who run after every quack dabbler in professional practice. We hold a penny that the "victim of nervousness" would not seek advice or treatment at the hands of a bona fide physician—or, if he did, he would feel it hard to pay a fair fee to a regular practitioner.

**CATHOLICITY IN HUNGARY.**—This week the Catholic population of Hungary celebrates the 900th anniversary of the introduction of Christianity into their country. When we

seriously contemplate the fact announced in these few words, we are forced to marvel at the stupendous greatness of the Catholic Church. While we constantly refer to the nineteen centuries, since the time of Christ, during which the Church has remained one, unchangeable, and ever triumphant, yet we are actually inclined to think of that Church as we know her to-day. It requires an effort of the mind to travel back along the ages and to live, in imagination, with the succeeding generations that have passed away. But when an event, such as that now taking place amongst the Hungarians, comes to our attention, we can make use of it as the basis of an estimate such as all Catholics would like to make for themselves.

Imagine nine hundred years! For nine centuries the Catholic Church has been established inside the limits of Hungary. What a great length of time! A century seems to us to be something vast and even incomprehensible; but when we multiply it by nine, we are bewildered in its contemplation. Since Catholicity appeared in Hungary the map of Europe has entirely changed, at least four times; nations have come and have gone; empires have arisen and disappeared; kingdoms have been established and have vanished; Republics have lived and have expired—and all through these vicissitudes in human affairs the Church has gone on immutable amidst universal ruin and decay. This alone is a grand and wonderful subject for serious contemplation.

But the astonishment of the student does not here cease, rather does it only commence. For one thousand years before the introduction of Catholicity into Hungary, the Church has flourished, has taught, has spread abroad the beneficent and life-imparting rays of truth.

**SHOULD A WOMAN KNOW.**— "Advice is cheaper than pennies" is an old saying. There is nothing easier in the world than to give advice—and often very good advice. But frequently it is not as easy to put such advice into practice. In the ordinary case people are very strong, but in practice their theories vanish into air. The "Catholic Sun" has the following under the heading "Mr. McGuire's Advice":

"A man's wife has the right to know the condition of his business affairs and should be taken into the fullest confidence in adjusting the expenses of the home. Much of the misunderstanding and the bitter dissatisfaction which has marred family life could have been avoided would husband and wife spend an occasional evening together with pen and paper making up a budget of monthly expenses and adjusting their mode of living to their income."

This is all perfectly true; possibly it may be laid down as a general rule, but it must be remembered that a good deal depends upon what kind of a woman the wife is.

**PRAYERS FOR FAIR WEATHER.**—As an official notice "La Semaine Religieuse" of last week contained the following—

"The priests of the diocese are aware that they are already authorized whenever they think it opportune and that liturgy permits, to re-

peat the orison ad petendam pluviam, or the orison ad petendam serenitatem. Owing to the abundant fall of rain which threatens to do considerable damage to the crops, the Archbishop authorizes them further to organize processions or offer any other public prayers to obtain from heaven more favorable temperature."

In accordance with this episcopal permission, in all the parishes, especially in the country districts, processions were held last Sunday, the Litany of the Saints was sung, and special invocations went up for favorable weather. The superabundance of rains during the last weeks of June and the whole of July, has menaced the destruction of the crops. Already there has been an immense amount of hay ruined; potatoes are rotting in many districts; and the grain is so heavily "lodged" that there will be difficulty in cutting it. It is to be hoped that these pious invocations will be favorably heard by Heaven.

**LIQUOR VENDORS ORGANIZE.**—It would seem that all bodies, commercial and otherwise, are determined to be organized. Mr. L. A. Lapointe, the active secretary of the Liquor Vendors' Association, has sold his restaurant on Craig street, for the purpose of devoting his entire time and efforts to the organization of the hotel and restaurant-keepers of this province. The Association wants to extend its influence into every corner of the province, and to have one head-centre in Montreal. Mr. Lapointe is likely to be successful in his undertaking; if he should fail no other person need try.

We are perfectly aware that the objects of this organization concern the liquor dealers alone, and have nothing directly to do with any temperance movement. It is for purposes of internal economy that they combine. Still the friends and advocates of temperance cannot fail to perceive in this movement signs of the times and of the general tendency towards strengthening the bulwarks of the liquor traffic; it is for them to be on their guard!

**POTATO BLIGHT.**—An Irish exchange remarks: Unfortunately, the blight is appearing in many potato gardens in Ireland, and the unsettled weather is sure to extend its ravages to all, unless the necessary preventive measures are adopted.

**RAIN IN INDIA.**—A despatch from the Viceroy of India says: "The favorable conditions continue. Rain is falling generally throughout the country. The total number supported in all the famine-stricken provinces is still large, owing to the backwardness of the crops, the restricted demands for labor in the fields and high prices. About 6,149,000 persons are receiving relief."

**SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.**—From St. John comes the following report: The Chief of Police and City Recorder have given a pledge that next Sunday they will enforce the Sabbath Day Observance Act. This will mean the closing of all beer and tobacco shops, and stopping the sale of soda water, etc., by druggists. The Sunday street cars, however, will not be interfered with.

**NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.**—Is your subscription in arrears? Examine the address label on your paper for the answer. We are looking forward to a large number of remittances during the remainder of this month, and we sincerely hope that we will not be disappointed.

**FROM CHINA.**—A dispatch received by the State Department at Washington from Consul Fowler, at Chefoo, was so badly mangled in transmission as to be almost unrecognizable. The cipher experts of the department worked on it last night and to-day. So far as made out, the dispatch appears to contain a message from Minister Conger transmitted to Chefoo by courier. The gist of the Conger message contained in the cable dispatch is that the situation in Pekin is more critical, and that the Chinese Government is endeavoring to force the Ministers to leave the Imperial city under Chinese escort before the arrival of the relief column.

**THE ACADIANS.**—Down by the sea this week, in the historic and beautiful land of "Evangeline," the Acadians hold their fourth national convention. The special theatre of that event is Arichat, on Ile Madame, Cape Breton. The first convention was held at Memramcook in 1880, the second at Egmont Bay, in 1883, and the third at Digby, in 1890. Owing to their mutual religious faith and French origin, the Canadians of Quebec and the Acadians of Nova Scotia are in deep sympathy with each other, and the traditions of the latter are dear to the former, even as if belonging to their own history.

Little did Lawrence and his united mistresses and children of Mary,

and scattered families of Louisbourg, the Basin of Minas, Beaubassin, and Grand-Pre, would, in the persons of their descendants, come back peacefully and powerfully to take anew possession of the lands occupied by their forefathers, and to build up afresh that simple, noble, glorious race. During the past quarter of a century the progress made by the Acadians has been little short of a miracle. The 1,266 members of their little family, in 1767, have augmented to 150,000. From that fatal day, over a century and a half ago, which witnessed the deportation of the children, the parents, the relatives, down to 1864, the oblivion so common to humanity in all its forms and phases, was almost complete. Into the tomb of national death the few remaining children of the race had descended; but from every tomb there must inevitably be a resurrection—and the hour of that people's arising from the dead had already arrived. With Hon. Senator Poirier, the leading spirit of all recent Acadian movements, and his patriotic fellow-countrymen rests the credit for all that led up to this glorious celebration.

Strange as it may seem, Longfellow, the great American poet, when he penned his delightful story of "Evangeline," gave an impetus to Acadian national revival that possibly would not have ever been felt, or, at least, not for long generations after his time. That poem is translated into almost every modern language, and its simplicity, truthfulness, and charming form as well as its expression, have done more to make known abroad the sad story of the martyred race of Acadians, than have all the histories written, or stories told during the last hundred years. Out of the Egyptian darkness of exile this little band of devoted patriots has returned to the homes of their fathers, and has again pitched its tents to remain within sight of scenes consecrated by memories of the dead past.

We of the Irish race can fully sympathize with the Acadians. They, like the Irish, have suffered from the baneful administration of laws calculated to crush and forever efface them. We have been the victims of similar tyranny and have taken, as did the Acadians, the dreary road into exile—like them our people are again returning to triumphantly occupy their own land. May God bless them!

## FEAST OF THE ASSUMPTION.

On Wednesday last, the 15th Aug., the Church celebrated the glorious feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin; the solemnisation of the feast is to-morrow, Sunday. While this is one of the leading holy days specially connected with the Holy Mother of God, it is also a festival that, for Irish Catholics in particular, carries with it some of those fond memories which serve as links in the chain that binds children of the ancient race to the land of their forefathers. "Lady Day," that grand midsummer festival, so traditional and so faithfully kept in Ireland, has ever been one of the most cherished occasions of the whole year. There are many of our readers who can recall the happy hours and pleasant events that this feast suggests. The long tramps over mountain and valley to the Mass on Lady Day; the joyous reunions in the evening; the bonfires on the hill sides; the happy meetings of young and old; all of which come back to us in the strains of the olden ballad:

"One midsummer eve, when the bonfires were lighted,  
And the bag-pipers tuned called the maidens delighted."  
In the eventful history of the Most Blessed of all creatures this feast of Assumption is surely the most important, for it is the consummation of an earthly career of extraordinary privileges. It corresponds, in Mary's life, with the Ascension of Her Son, in His earthly span. It is the commemoration of the translation of Christ's Mother, body as well as soul, from the scenes of her inexpressible sufferings, to the theatre of her unending glory. On the occasion of the Annunciation the messenger of Heaven to the humble Virgin was the Angel Gabriel; at the Birth of Christ, a choir of Seraphim chanted the celestial message of peace on earth, of glory to God; in every important movement in her subsequent life—from the flight into Egypt, down to the announcement of the Resurrection—some one of the angelic host conveyed to her the Divine will; but on the occasion of the Assumption the whole vast "celestial army" was ranged in order, from the foot of the awaiting throne above to the humble tomb on earth, to fittingly receive and usher into eternal glory she whom the world for all time knows as the "Queen of Angels."

It is a feast of special devotion for all Catholics, and for none more so than the Irish Catholics—faithful mistresses and children of Mary. KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III. On last Saturday the new King of Italy took the formal oath prescribed by the constitution, and the Senators and Deputies took the oath of allegiance. On that memorable occasion the young king pronounced a discourse that was loudly applauded, but which may serve as an index to the future policy of Italy's rulers. As the speech is destined to become known the world over, we will reproduce a translation of those memorable words. The speech ran thus:—

"My first thought is for my people—a thought of love and gratitude. The people who wept by the casket of the King whom they loved are brought in close touch with me, and they have demonstrated the racial foundation which a liberal Monarchy has in the country. From these manifestations of sorrow I draw the most favorable auspices of my reign. The noble and pious sentiment which sprang spontaneously from the soul of the nation at the news of the tragic event tells me that in the hearts of Italians there still vibrates the voice of patriotism which inspired at all times worthy miracles.

"I am proud of the power I am assuming. It is with a high head and seeking a nobler ideal that I consecrate myself to my country with all the ardor and strength I feel myself capable of, with all the strength the examples and traditions my house give me. The word of the magnanimous Charles Albert, who granted liberty, is sacred, just as are those of my grandfather, who achieved the union of Italy, and of my august father, who, by all the acts of his life, showed he was a worthy heir of the virtues of the father of the country. In his work, my father had the assistance of my august and venerated mother. It is she who engraved on my heart and spirit the sentiment of the heart and spirit of a Prince and as an Italian. So, in my work I shall be aided by my wife who, born of a strong race, will consecrate herself entirely to the country of her choice.

"Of the friendship of all the powers, we have had eloquent proof in the participation in our mourning of the princes and illustrious representatives, and I wish to express my profound gratitude to all.

"Italy has always been an efficient instrument in concord, and will be so during my reign. In the common aid of preserving peace. But external peace is not alone sufficient. We must have internal peace and concord, and the good will of all men to develop our intellectual forces and economic energies. It is necessary to raise the young generations in the culture of the country and with honesty and industry to the point which we must acquire on land and sea, who came from the people, and who are a pledge of the fraternity which binds the whole Italian family in unity and love of country. It is necessary to concentrate ourselves and to defend ourselves by the wisdom of the law and by its strict application. The monarchy and Parliament should proceed, united, in this beneficial task.

"I mount the throne without fear and quietly, with knowledge of my rights and duty as king. Oh! that Italy had the confidence in me that I have in the destiny of the country. No human force is capable of destroying what my fathers have shaped with so much abnegation. But we must awaken and apply all our strength to preserve intact the great victories of unity and liberty. I shall never be lacking in confidence in our liberal institutions, and never decrease in initiative energy when action should be taken to defend vigorously the glorious institutions of our country and the precious heritages of our ancestors.

"Restored in love of religion and of country, I take God as witness of my promise that from to-day I will work always with all my heart for the greatness and prosperity of my country."

This is certainly a patriotic speech from the standpoint of what is called united Italy; but it conveys no promise of any amelioration in the painful condition of affairs between the Quirinal and the Vatican; quite the contrary, it is a public statement of the new King's intention to carry out to the end the policy inaugurated by Charles Albert, by Victor Emmanuel I., and by the secret as well as public enemies of the Church, who have ever cherished a desire to efface that institution. Twice does he repeat his determination to adhere to the principles of his grandfather; in other words, he will continue in the footsteps of the one who drove by force of arms—the Holy Father into exile, who made a prisoner of the venerable head of our religion, and who planted the bitter seeds of infidelity in a soil so fertile that the crop has ever since prospered. The fact is simply this: the truly Catholic party, the men who place their fate in the hands of Providence, need expect nothing at all in any beneficial line different from what the old policy afforded. The King's speech means a silent continuation of the present state of affairs. Such an announcement is enough. The House of Savoy will remain antagonistic to the Church, and the great struggle between the two powers—the temporal and the spiritual—will go on. As to the final result we have no hesitation in making a pronouncement: the Church will eventually come out of the ordeal triumphant, but it may not be within the life-time of either the present King or

## THE LIE DIRECT.

As an evidence of how respected is the Catholic who manfully defends his faith and his Church, we are told of the rebuff of Bishop Bilenk when publicly insulted by a minister. The affair took place in the San Juan Theatre, on June 6th last. An educational congress was in session, at which representatives of all religious bodies were present. Bishop Bilenk had spoken in the forenoon, and a couple of able and fair-minded Protestant clergymen had also delivered lectures. All went well until Dr. Groff, the chairman, introduced Rev. Juan Vallmer, a native of Brazil, a Portuguese Protestant minister, who would speak on education in his own country. It was evident from the embarrassing manner in which he began his discourse that Mr. Vallmer had come to the convention primed for the purpose of attacking the Catholic Church. He seemed very disconcerted at the presence of Bishop Bilenk, having without doubt not calculated on the Bishop attending all sessions of the convention, especially after speaking in the morning. He opened under difficulties, but, growing bolder, drew a lurid picture of a schoolroom in Brazil; the cause he attributed to the conservative and monarchical element in Brazil, which he said is still ruled and guided by the narrow and bigoted views and traditions of the Latin race. But now that the liberal and progressive element was in power things were gradually changing for the better.

"This portion of Mr. Vallmer's speech constituted about half an hour; he was listened to quietly and respectfully. Emboldened, he continued with a general onslaught on the Latin race, its contaminated blood, its superstitions, its ignorance, etc., and turning directly to Bishop Bilenk he wound up in the following words:—

"With due respect to you, sir, and the clergy present, I cannot help speaking the truth and the whole truth in this matter. And that truth is that the world holds the Catholic Church convicted of the backwardness and the state of utter degradation in which Austria, France, Spain, Italy, all South America, the Philippines and the West Indies are languishing and decaying."

As he closed this sentence, Bishop Bilenk rose to his feet, and, bringing down his open hand with force upon the table, he said, with the deliberation and tone of voice which showed perfect mastery of himself, but absolute firmness in not yielding one inch to the accusation, "Es Mentira—it is a lie. I will not sit here quietly and presentively in Puerto Rico traduced in this manner."

"Vallmer advanced and said: 'It is not a lie.' Bishop Bilenk faced him squarely and answered, 'It is a monstrous calumny and an infernal lie.' Then a profound silence ensued, and Vallmer attempted to proceed with his speech, but he was crossed by him from all sides. He stopped a moment, the Bishop still standing with his arms folded looking straight at Vallmer, with the sternest determination marked in every lineament of his face, and again Vallmer attempted to proceed. Then the audience, as one man, sprang to its feet, hissing him and shouting: 'Out with him! Down with him! Begone from here!'

"In the meantime not only Catholics, but Protestants also, rushed forward to take Bishop Bilenk by the hand and express their commendation and respect for his conduct. The Bishop acted. Dr. Pratt, the Episcopal minister, walked straight across the stage and, extending his right hand to Bishop Bilenk, said: 'Bishop, I am entirely with you in this matter. That man Vallmer's conduct and his abuse of the Catholic Church is shocking and disgraceful. The Bishop thanked him as he thanked the other gentlemen who crowded around him, and prepared to leave the room. Then the audience stopped their hisses and shouts, and raising their hats and their hands, cried out: 'Live the Catholicism! Long live our Bishop!' and the entire assembly, Protestant and Catholic, with the exception of five or six persons, followed him from the hall."

## DOWN BY THE SEA.

**TWO SCORE YEARS A BISHOP.**—On Wednesday, August 15th, His Lordship the Right Reverend Dr. Rogers, B.D., Bishop of Chatham, completed forty years service in the Episcopacy. Dr. Rogers was consecrated at St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown, on the feast of the Assumption, 1860, at the same time with Bishop McIntyre, by the late Archbishop Connolly. Bishop Sweeney being attending here at the time. The other prelates attending were: Bishop Sweeney, just four months earlier. April 15, 1860, and Drs. Mallock and Dalton, of Newfoundland, and McKinnon, of Arichat. They have all, with the exception of our venerable Archbishop, passed away to their reward. There are not many bishops living to-day who received their mitres before the Bishop of Chatham. All the members of the hierarchy in the United States, England and Ireland, with three exceptions, have crossed the silent river. These are Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, who was consecrated in 1817; Bishop Vaughan, of Plymouth, England, in 1835; and Archbishop McPhillip, of Tuam, Ireland, in 1857. All the members of the Episcopacy in one, who 50 years ago, were legal presidents, legal presidents, legal presidents, were in respect and honor, and to mark the 50th anniversary of the day when he was made a coadjutor bishop (Dr. Barry), and 83 priests—St. John Boscato.

the present Pope. But come when it may its certainty in the spring of Papal ascendancy, the source of Papal tranquility.

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As he closed this sentence, Bishop Bilenk rose to his feet, and, bringing down his open hand with force upon the table, he said, with the deliberation and tone of voice which showed perfect mastery of himself, but absolute firmness in not yielding one inch to the accusation, "Es Mentira—it is a lie. I will not sit here quietly and presentively in Puerto Rico traduced in this manner."

"Vallmer advanced and said: 'It is not a lie.' Bishop Bilenk faced him squarely and answered, 'It is a monstrous calumny and an infernal lie.' Then a profound silence ensued, and Vallmer attempted to proceed with his speech, but he was crossed by him from all sides. He stopped a moment, the Bishop still standing with his arms folded looking straight at Vallmer, with the sternest determination marked in every lineament of his face, and again Vallmer attempted to proceed. Then the audience, as one man, sprang to its feet, hissing him and shouting: 'Out with him! Down with him! Begone from here!'

"In the meantime not only Catholics, but Protestants also, rushed forward to take Bishop Bilenk by the hand and express their commendation and respect for his conduct. The Bishop acted. Dr. Pratt, the Episcopal minister, walked straight across the stage and, extending his right hand to Bishop Bilenk, said: 'Bishop, I am entirely with you in this matter. That man Vallmer's conduct and his abuse of the Catholic Church is shocking and disgraceful. The Bishop thanked him as he thanked the other gentlemen who crowded around him, and prepared to leave the room. Then the audience stopped their hisses and shouts, and raising their hats and their hands, cried out: 'Live the Catholicism! Long live our Bishop!' and the entire assembly, Protestant and Catholic, with the exception of five or six persons, followed him from the hall."

## DOWN BY THE SEA.

**TWO SCORE YEARS A BISHOP.**—On Wednesday, August 15th, His Lordship the Right Reverend Dr. Rogers, B.D., Bishop of Chatham, completed forty years service in the Episcopacy. Dr. Rogers was consecrated at St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown, on the feast of the Assumption, 1860, at the same time with Bishop McIntyre, by the late Archbishop Connolly. Bishop Sweeney being attending here at the time. The other prelates attending were: Bishop Sweeney, just four months earlier. April 15, 1860, and Drs. Mallock and Dalton, of Newfoundland, and McKinnon, of Arichat. They have all, with the exception of our venerable Archbishop, passed away to their reward. There are not many bishops living to-day who received their mitres before the Bishop of Chatham. All the members of the hierarchy in the United States, England and Ireland, with three exceptions, have crossed the silent river. These are Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, who was consecrated in 1817; Bishop Vaughan, of Plymouth, England, in 1835; and Archbishop McPhillip, of Tuam, Ireland, in 1857. All the members of the Episcopacy in one, who 50 years ago, were legal presidents, legal presidents, legal presidents, were in respect and honor, and to mark the 50th anniversary of the day when he was made a coadjutor bishop (Dr. Barry), and 83 priests—St. John Boscato.

**REDEMPTION.** Many souls are saved by the...  
**DEATH.** One of the...  
**OUR SCHEMERS.** School...  
**FINANCE.** The...  
**MEMO.** A little...

Local Notes.

REDEMPTORIST NOVITIATE
Many young Irish Canadians have become members of the well known Redemptorist Order in the past. It is now the rule to send young aspirants to Belgium, where they made their classical studies. But it was found that a large number broke down in health or were otherwise unable to continue after all the expense had been made. Much of this had now been avoided, as a novitiate had just been opened at Hochelaga where probationers for the priesthood will be received. This, together with the establishment of a study house at Ste. Anne de Beaupre, comprises a rather important step for the order, inasmuch as it is the beginning of making a new province here in Canada, independent of Belgium, as is now the case. Of course, the student after having passed the period of probation in the novitiate is almost certain to receive ordination. To complete the long theological course, he must, for the present go to Belgium.

DEATH OF MR. STAFFORD.
One of the best known Irish Catholics in this city—Mr. William Stafford—died suddenly on Sunday evening. He had just been talking with one of his nieces, staying at his residence, 156 Cherrier street, and turned to sit on the sofa. He was hardly seated when his head was seen to drop forward upon his chest. Medical aid was summoned in all haste, but death was found to have been instantaneous.

OUR SCHOOLS.
The Catholic School Commissioners are preparing for the next school year, which opens early next month. At a meeting held on Tuesday afternoon, the various committees were appointed—

FINANCE—Mayor Fontaine, Father Quinlan, School—Mr. Racicot, Ald. Hart and Mr. Demers. General Work—Father Leclerc, Ald. Gallery and Mr. C. Beauvois.

IN MEMORY OF MR. O'GARA.
A little more than twelve months ago there passed suddenly away, in this city, says the Ottawa Citizen, one who by his high talents, as a legal practitioner, and his excellent qualities as a private gentleman, had won in an exceptional degree, the respect and esteem of his fellow-men.

THE CAP DES ROSIERS NOMMENT.
NOW BEING RAISED TO THE MEMORY OF IRISH EMIGRANTS THREE SHIPWRECKED IN 1847.

In tens of scores from Erin's shores See Erin's sons and daughters, You good ship strong, the "Carriek," through To plow the briny waters.

To breast the wave, dread seas to brave In quest of freedom's blessing, Of honor'd name, station and fame Of all that's worth possessing.

'Tis all that's worth, behold them sail Into the broad deep rounding, A bidding farewell to homes loved well, New hopes within them bounding.

New hopes for fields where labor yields Its guerdon in due measure, Where rich and poor true worth are sure Above all else to treasure.

Where cries of race find little grace And bigotry's scorned son perish In fine, where all, what'er befall, The rights of all men cherish.

'Ours, ours that land of promise grand, For which the stout ship's steering That, blind to fate, her human freight, Are jubilant in nearing.

'Ah, that alas their hopes should pass Bright hopes of peace unending, The good ship's prow shows now, 'e'en now Death's shadow fast descending.

'Hark, hark at last, they see aghest Those shadows low'ring o'er them The lightning's flash, the thunder's crash, Proclaims that death's before them.

What Shall Our Boys Do?
With the closing of the school-year and especially with graduation comes the problem, what shall our boys do? In their valedictory they told us that they "stood on the threshold of life," that "the world was waiting to receive them," but now that they have crossed the threshold and stepped into the world, that world does not seem to be particularly concerned about them, but it becomes a matter of serious concern for them or their parents to know what they are going to do with the life and the world that is theirs.

Business or Profession?
We want to put in here a word for the business man, or one of the professions. Often they have no further notion of the profession they would follow than a certain vague idea that it is a little more respectable than one which demands skill of the hands or which involves hard work.

MARRIAGE, according to the Catholic Church, being an institution founded by God, Himself, comes properly under the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical representative of God on earth.

At very best (or worse) no person will deny that the mere existence of all affairs of internal discipline and economy. Such being the case, as far as a sacrament is concerned, the Church has the power and right, under proper circumstances, to declare the non-existence of a sacrament.

Careful figuring shows that the Philippines last year have cost the people of the United States in money just about \$186,678,000. This is not the final cost for the account is still running at the rate of about \$500,000 a day.

The cost of conquest in the Philippines as regards human life, however, is small in comparison with that paid by England in the similar enterprise in South Africa. The British war office statement of July 21 gave the deaths for the 10 months of the war as 8,487, the missing and prisoners 2,218, the invalided home 33,655, sick and wounded in hospital in South Africa 19,000.

REAL DUTY.—The Irishman who helps to build a house in Dublin or London, in New York or Ottawa, does more for the true welfare and glory of his race than the Irishman who dies on a battlefield, and the Irishman who builds a house for himself in Canada infinitely more.

AN AUSTRALIAN ON IRISH AFFAIRS.
All F. Whelan, of Western Australia, at present on a visit to England and Ireland, was interviewed by representative of the "Catholic Times" of Liverpool recently in regard to Irish matters generally.

We, the people whom I know, many of whom have been falsely accused financially and otherwise to the death, think that one of the greatest stumbling blocks to our infinitely that Unionist opposition—the discussion amongst the Irish representatives, the loss of such men as Buxton, O'Brien, and Davitt from the House of Commons is con-

considered a very serious matter, and it is supposed they got sick of the business on account of the bickerings between individual members. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Redmond and his brother in Australia—they are two splendid fellows indeed—and I also met Mr. Davitt, the gro-maned Grogan, and I hope before I leave London to see Mr. John Dillon, who is indeed idolized by his countrymen in Australia, and considered to be in every sense worthy of his honored father—Blanc Dillon—whose patriotism, I need not say, was ideal.

Then the constitution of the Irish party appears as a whole satisfactory? Yes, if the members would not be abusing one another. Until mudslinging is at an end and real unity is established, "Greater Ireland" cannot be expected to be behind them. It is a pity that their unrivalled talents could not be used in another direction. We have in Australia, as you know, one of the greatest living Irishmen—Cardinal Moran—and, like His Eminence, the clergy are all on the side of the old country. You cannot imagine how painful it is for Home Rulers abroad to be twitted by the crowd, including 8th and 2nd street, to Longacre square, above 42nd street, including 8th and 2nd avenues, was in an uproar, and in the windup, twenty-four people had been injured, two seriously and one, the negro Leo, probably fatally. Over forty arrests were made.

THREE MEN SUFFOCATED.—Three employees in the New York Steam Heating Company were killed on Sunday by the breaking of a 15-inch pipe elbow.

BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.

A RIOT IN NEW YORK.
The race question was the cause of a riot in New York on Thursday night, in which it is estimated 10,000 persons participated, directly and otherwise. It began in Eighth avenue about 10 o'clock and lasted until 2 o'clock on Friday morning. It was precipitated by a woman whose condition caused her to be in a public house in the neighborhood of Police-man Thorpe, early Sunday by a negro named Harris. A negro, who heard her lamentation, resented it. Another negro threatened to shoot her. A white man disarmed him until the police arrested the negro. Following this another negro shot into the crowd, including 8th and 2nd street, to Longacre square, above 42nd street, including 8th and 2nd avenues, was in an uproar, and in the windup, twenty-four people had been injured, two seriously and one, the negro Leo, probably fatally. Over forty arrests were made.

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PHILLIPS SQUARE.

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OPTICAL DEPARTMENT—THE STEREO FIELD GLASS.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS, all sizes, from \$2.50 up.

- TRIPOD STANDS (universal screws)..... from \$2.50
RUBY LAMPS ..... from 20c up
RUBY LIGHTS ..... 5c
Funnel, 20c; Glass Measures, 25c; Squeezer, 25c; Plothes, 25c; Developing Trays, 25c; Printing Frames, 35c; Dry Plates, Dark Boxes (special).

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The competent staff constantly kept in this department enables the execution of orders on shortest notice. High grade work and finish. Mourning Orders given special attention at customers residences.

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MONTREAL NUTMEG MELONS

Are celebrated all over the Continent of America as the very finest variety of Musk Melons grown, and GORMAN'S is the standard brand. This is acknowledged by every grower on the Island. In quality and flavor Gorman's Melons are unapproached by any other brand. We except none. And having secured Mr. Gorman's entire crop this season, we offer the

"OUTREMONT BEAUTIES" (GORMAN'S MELONS) At 45c, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 each. All according to size and all of the very finest quality. The best variety of Musk Melon in the world; grown under glass from selected seed.

Standing orders for daily, bi-weekly, tri-weekly or weekly shipments to all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain during the season selected. FRASER, VIGOR & CO., ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 297, 299, 301, ST. JAMES STREET.

# A CHINESE STORY.

The name of Pierre Loti is not one that suggests anything very Catholic, nor do we often find in his writings that which we could freely praise or reproach. However, there are times when even the most dangerous of writers pens something that is actually good. Loti is no exception to this rule; he has written very few good things, and this very fact causes us to wonder how it is that he has ever written in the anti-Catholic strain of the fashionable gentlemen of letters in France to-day. Some time ago Mgr. Morel, director of Catholic missions, asked him to write a little missionary story; he did so, and the following, taken from "the Outlook," is the result.

"In the sinister yellow country of the Extreme Orient, during the heavy period of the war, our boat, a heavy ironed, was stationed for weeks at a post in the blockade in a bay on the coast. With the neighboring country with its impossible green mountains, and its rice fields like velvet prairies, we had almost no communication. The inhabitants of the villages or the woods stayed at home, defiant or hostile. An overwhelming heat descended upon us from a dull sky which was nearly always gray and veiled with curtains of lead.

"One morning during my watch the steersman came to me and said: 'There is a sampan, captain, that has just come into the bay, and which seems to be trying to speak to us.'

"Ah, who is it?"

Before replying he looked again through his glass.

"There is, captain, a kind of priest, Chinese, or I don't know what, who is seated alone at the stern."

The sampan advanced over the sluggish, oily, warm water without haste and without noise. A yellow faced young girl, clad in a black dress, stood erect and padded in a boat, bringing up the ambiguous headpiece and the round spectacles of the priests of Annam, but whose beard and whose astonishing face were not at all Asiatic.

He came on board and addressed me in French, speaking in a dull and timid way.

"I am a missionary," he said, "from Lorraine, but I have lived for more than thirty years in a village six hours march from here, in the country, where all the people have been converted to Christianity. I wish to speak to every one good, and ask for aid from him. The rebels are threatening us and are already very near. All my parishioners will be massacred, it is certain, if some one does not come promptly to our aid."

Always the commandant was obliged to refuse aid. All the men and guns that we had been sent to another place, and there remained on board just enough sailors to guard the vessel; truly we could do nothing for those poor parishioners "over there." They must be given up as lost.

The overwhelming noonday hour had arrived, the daily torpor that suspended all life. The little sampan and the young girl had returned to land, disappearing in the unhealthy vegetation on the bank, and the mis-

sonary had, usually enough, stayed with us, a little taciturn, but not recriminative.

The poor man did not appear brilliant during the luncheon he shared with us. He had become such an inmate that any conversation with him seemed difficult. After the coffee, when the cigarettes appeared, he seemed to wake up and asked for ten many good things, and this very fact causes us to wonder how it is that he has ever written in the anti-Catholic strain of the fashionable gentlemen of letters in France to-day.

"And to think that, without doubt, we should have to keep with us for several months this unforeseen guest that heaven had sent us! It was, without enthusiasm, I assure you, that one of us went to him to announce on the part of the commandant.

"They have prepared a room for you, father. It goes without saying that you will be one of us until the day when we can land you in a safe place."

He did not seem to understand.

"But I am only waiting until night-fall to ask you to send me to the end of the bay in a small boat. Before night you can surely have me put on shore, can you not?" he asked uneasily.

"Landed! And what will you do on land?"

"I will return to my village," he said with sublime simplicity. "I could not sleep here, you know. The attack might be made to-night."

This man who had seemed so vulgar at first grew larger in every word, and was surrounded him, charmed and curious.

"But it is you, father, who will be most in danger."

"That is very likely," he replied as tranquilly as an ancient martyr.

Ten of his parishioners would wait for him on the shore at sunset. At night-fall, all together, they would return to the threatened village, and then, at the will of God!

And as we urged him to stay—because to go was to go to a certain death, to some atrocious Chinese death—this returned aid had been refused, he became indignant, gently but obstinately and unchangeably without long words and without anger.

"It is I who converted them, and you wish me to abandon them when they are persecuted for their faith? They are my children!"

With a certain emotion the officers of the watch had one of the ship's boats prepared to take him to shore, and we all shook hands with him when he went away.

I forgot to tell you again, he confided to me a letter for an aged French man in Lorraine, took a little French tobacco and went away.

And as twilight fell we watched in silence over the heavy, warm water the silhouette of this apostle going so simply to his obscure martyrdom.

He got ready to leave and from week to week I forget for where and from what time on events gave us to rest. We never heard more of him, and I think for my part that I never would have thought of him again if not for the addition of a Catholic seigneur Morel, director of Catholic missions, had not insisted one day that I write a little missionary story.

## HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

### FOOD FOR HOT WEATHER.

Midsummer menus should be the very antithesis of winter ones, all heating, stimulating foods giving place to that splendid variety of health-giving good things which the season brings to us. Three months of vegetarianism would do every one good, but since we are not all inclined to such radical changes, there is left to us the sensible change to lighter meats, which proves as delightful as beneficial. Lamb, veal, poultry, boiled and broiled hain, bacon, and, above all, fish, give a wide range of choice.

Fish is the ideal summer meat-fool both for health's sake and enjoyment, and those who live where they can command it in perfection are to be congratulated. For hot weather breakfasts, there should always be one dish that has a "snappy" to it, something to provoke appetite. This is just the role for delicately-prepared salt fish dishes (prominently among them haddie), for curries, and other highly-seasoned dishes that are not heavy.

Bacon should rarely be left off the breakfast menu. It is the finest relish accompaniment to other meats, and alone it covers the breakfast-item if accompanied by such things as fried tomatoes, an egg dish plain or elaborate, or something of that character.

When tomatoes are readily in market they should be in evidence in some form for breakfast, dinner and supper, for summer gives us no vegetable more enjoyable or healthful. Notwithstanding all the attacks made formerly upon its healthfulness, it is now firmly established as medicinal to the greatest degree. Who that loves them ever grew tired of them? For breakfast, they are best simply skinned and sliced, to be eaten with salt, pepper and natural "vinegar" which is their juice; for dinner or luncheon, they are perhaps most properly served cooked or in salad, for supper, in salad or plain sliced. For any meal, and particularly for breakfast, they are delicious fried if properly done. Never roll them in crumbs or dip them in batter, but roll them until well coated in flour well seasoned with salt, pepper and sugar. Fry to a rich brown on both sides.

thick, three to a medium-sized tomato.

The salad feature in midsummer menus cannot be overdone, breakfast being the only meal when it is ineluctable. Almost everything available comes from the garden in available material, and there are dressings with and without oil which cover the whole range of possible tastes, making salad enjoyment a grateful possibility to every one. It is salads which should really take the place of meats in the summer time, being sufficiently nourishing for the time, and more wholesome.

Our systems require for vigorous health all the elements which the succession of vegetables afford us; therefore we should eat freely of them all, from the first tender green of early spring to the tubers left us for winter's consumption. There are organic salts, acids and other elements in them which in no other form will so perfectly assimilate. Green vegetables preserve their color better if cooked uncovered in rapidly-boiling water. Wilted or too old vegetables may be rendered more tender by the addition of a tiny bit of soda to the water in which they are boiled, but this is done to the detriment of their wholesomeness.

As for fruit, we should be as busy as the birds in its enjoyment the whole summer through. Certain most mischievous ideas are current as to the wholesomeness or digestibility of the various fruits, and if the dicta of "authorities" were accepted we should cut off everything from early berries to late apples. Nine-tenths of the "disagreement" talked about is purely imaginary, and if we were half true we should still eat our fruits as they come in their season. The stomach may be forced to develop strength as any other part of the body. It should be given something to do, for nature is always ready to take a rest if we give her half a chance. The custom of cooking fruit to make it digestible is to be deplored, for most fruits are really more digestible without cooking, because of the sugar required to make them palatable if cooked.

Cooking fruits to make enjoyable desserts is quite another question; shortcakes, cobblers, roly-polies, dumplings, and even fresh-fruit pies have their proper place in summer menus and not to have them is to miss much enjoyment. Fresh fruits may as well be prettily served as to have no thought for their appeal to the eye. A crystal dish border-

ed with fresh green leaves (those belonging to the special fruit if possible), with fruit heaped in the centre, surely seems more—and is more—than the same fruit served without any regard to its appearance.—Woman's Home Companion

### ABOUT SOAP.

There is a good deal of nonsense about the use of soap. Any good soap that is efficiently made of rancid oils is efficient and harmless if it is properly used. Almost no soap will ever chafe or roughen the hands if the latter are thoroughly rinsed in clear water. Not one person in a dozen washes his hands properly, because of the neglect of this important part of the operation. Another point about soap cake should be rinsed before being returned to the soap dish. Dirty soap dishes and cakes of soap with crusted suds upon them can be found in many other neat homes. The best soap dish for cleanliness and economy is a rubber one. This is quickly scoured out every morning, and there is no fear of its clinging to a moist cake of soap and dropping, as metal or china may. Powdered soap in a shaker is the most sanitary and economical kind to use in a family. A further desideratum for the washstand is powdered pumice for the washbasin in a common salt shaker. A dust of this on the fingers when washing will quickly remove ink and other stains.

### TO FIT A SHOE.

"People would find less difficulty in suiting themselves with ready-made shoes," said an experienced shoemaker, "if they would stand up to have them fitted. Nine persons out of ten require a particularly comfortable chair when they are having shoes tried on, and a few minutes more of their time is difficult to make them stand for a quantity of blood to the feet, which accordingly swell. The muscles also expand. These facts must be borne in mind when one buys one's shoes, or discomfort and disappointment are sure to result. People who are not comfortable in their ready-made boots should have their feet measured. The result will generally be the discovery that they have feet of different sizes."

People look round at a nice head of hair on the street, so rare has that beautiful ornament become at the present day. Why is this? It certainly is not LUBY'S Parisian Hair Renewer, which is an almost infallible remedy against premature grey hair. Only 50 cents a bottle.

## HALF HOUR WITH CATHOLIC PRESS.

### INFLUENCE OF RELIGION.

We have frequently and editorially expressed the opinion that the heads of governments—be they governors, premiers, presidents, emperors or kings—should be the safest of all politicians for them to pursue is one that fosters and encourages religion and religious principles. The Church is the only true friend of the rulers, as of the ruled in this world. All others are enemies in one form or another. That our idea is not altogether barren of merit we have a proof in the comments of the general press upon the recent murder of Italy's King. Referring to that sad event, we find the "Monitor," of San Francisco, saying:

"The policy which engenders and fosters anarchy and socialism, is primarily responsible for such acts as the 'removal' of King Humbert. Political assassination is the legitimate fruit of a system which deliberately aims to stifle religious influences."

It is exactly the same idea that we find more extensively expressed in the current number of the "Ave Maria," Indiana, has always some very just remarks and appropriate comments to make. The following speaks eloquently:

"The sad death of the King of Italy, cut down by the hand of an assassin, without a moment's warning, gives new emphasis to a lesson as old as human history. As a mere matter of policy, and apart from all question of conviction, the rulers of nations ought to be the staunchest friends of religion. The forces of anarchy and revolution are growing strong under the very eyes of kings; and these forces are recruited not only from the ignorant and criminal classes, but from among men and women who talk smoothly and read

much. Education, popularly so called, has not kept these people out of the anarchist camp; religion, on the other hand, the real guardian of human life, the real source of obedience due to authority, and, above all, by holding out to the poor and the oppressed the hope of a future life in which the seeming wrongs of this life will be righted,—religion alone can prevent the spread of anarchy. The Italian Government has been at war with religion, and has pointed out this great conservative force as the enemy of popular liberty; to-day Italy shudders on the brink of a cataclysm. And when the younger generation, the product of purely secular schools, appears on the scene of action, worse things will be."

Whenever we read of governments persecuting the Church we cannot but recall to mind the fact that they are "sowing the wind," and that inevitably they will reap the whirlwind. The only wonder is that clever and trained minds, like those of leading statesmen in certain countries, have not yet discovered that their own salvation depends upon the Church's influence, and that their hostility towards missions, and their daggers and charge the pistol against their own lives.

### A TERRIBLE LESSON.

A twelve-year-old boy, Noble Drumm, deliberately hanged himself at Frazeeburg, near Zanesville, Ohio, on August 2. His suicide is attributed to the separation of his father and mother, both of whom "married" again and had no use for him with their new mates in their new homes. His deadly sin is a cry against divorce.—Catholic Columbian.

### CHINESE FANATICISM.

So much is written about China at this moment that it would be difficult to add anything original, or of importance to the heap of literature devoted to the war, to the missionaries, and to the contradictory situations in the Celestial Empire. About Chinese fanaticism, we read in the "Catholic World" this striking paragraph:

"There are over a million Catholic Christians in China, and if the insurrection of the Boxers becomes a restrained revolution, it will be encouraged by the thousands. Father Galliard, S.J., writes from Peking in April last,—his letter is published in the 'Eudes,'—saying that the Boxers are capable of anything in the way of devastation. Their leaders work up into a frenzy of fanaticism and cruelty that even if they die in the blessed work of killing the foreigner they will rise again the seventh day. In the strength of this fanaticism they are equal to any amount of slaughtering."

## SOCIALISM DISCUSSED BY FR. SHEEDY.

Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, of Altoona, Pa., gave a very able lecture recently at the Columbian Catholic Summer School in Detroit, on the subject of "Socialism and Socialists." Considering this as the great question of the coming century, the lecturer said that the social aspect of modern thought lends color to the poetry, the art, the literature, the philosophy, the politics and even the religion of the age. Socialism is the religion of another is the chief factor in the forces that are silently transforming the old order, and no student of contemporary events can fail to be interested in its origin and developments.

The speaker then defined socialism in its general sense to be the attempt to better the condition of the less fortunate classes of society. "It aims," he said, "at making this earth, that for so many is a stepmother, a true mother for all who bear the human form."

As there are various forms of socialism so there are different kinds of socialists. Among Christian socialists he reckoned the late Cardinal Manning and Cardinal Gibbons, who would reform society by inculcating in the minds of the rich and poor alike obedience to the gospel. When Leo XIII. issued his encyclical on labor he was styled by capitalists a socialist, but a type far removed from the author of "Progress and Poverty."

After dealing with individualism and capitalism, the two great evils of our present industrial system, Father Sheedy reviewed the condition of the workingman during the past century in Europe and America. He traced the revolt against capitalism, the suffering to the socialist societies of France, Germany and England. He sketched the life of Karl Marx, the leader of modern socialism, and outlined the theory of surplus value.

In England the growth of socialism has been very rapid during the past few years and is constantly increasing. It has its representatives even in the House of Commons.

In the United States, continued Father Sheedy, we are far from being free from the presence of socialism, even in its more deadly form of anarchy. Having detailed all the movements that will be the outcome of the socialist order of things to-day, the speaker asked what part the church is going to take in these movements, and how can she exert her influence for good in these troublesome times.

The answer is, she can guide the movement to ends of holiness and peace, as she has done in great crises in the past. From his frequent utterances on this subject, it is evidently the wish of Leo XIII. that the church should set herself to improve and educate the masses, and thus aid in bringing about a peaceful solution of the social problem. This work is being done in Germany by Catholic associations modeled after the ancient guilds. These associations have grown strong and powerful, and see the mainstay of conservatism in Germany. The speaker then urged that students of the Catholic Summer School should become familiar with the facts and forces at work in our present industrial system, to learn the wisdom and value of contemporary movements, and that they may aid in

making the transition from the old order to the new tranquil and benevolent.

He concluded by saying that the Catholic Church, which has redressed the evils of society in the past, has still the power to redress present evils; that there is no missionary that the great mother of Christianity will not move heaven and earth to take away.

## CATHOLIC PUBLIC SPIRIT IN ENGLAND.

The Catholics in the Tower Hamlets have fittingly opened the School Board campaign in the largest and most central parish—St. Mary and St. Michael. A surprisingly and enthusiastically meeting was held in the Johnson street schools on Sunday evening, Father Amigo, the rector, in the chair, among those present were the clergy of the mission, Father Beckley, M.L.S.B., Mr. P. Considine (lay hon. sec. Tower Hamlets Catholic League), Mr. Keenan (Wapping), Messrs. Kelly, Murphy, Day, Whelan, Leahy, Dove, Littleton, Mooney, Quinn, and McCarthy.

Father Amigo, in opening the proceedings, explained the object for which the meeting was called, and urged on his people most earnestly the importance of at once setting to work in canvassing and getting ready for the fight on November 29th.

Father Beckley delivered an address on School Board work generally, and promised to do his utmost to carry the Catholic banner to success in the forthcoming election. He said he was proud to be the candidate selected by the priests, and people, and hoped that they would all work cordially and earnestly, and put him in November into the position to which he was co-opted as the successor of the late lamented Mr. Costello. He sincerely believed a great Catholic vote was now put on them, and that if they lost the position gained in 1897. Though a friend of his had told him he should require 25,000 votes to win, still he was sanguine his friends could make a big effort. If fully rounded, and if the time was now ripe, he was quite sure the result would be satisfactory.

Mr. Considine moved the following resolution:

"That this meeting pledges itself to support Father Beckley's candidature at the coming School Board election, and do all in its power to secure his return."

Mr. Considine, after complimenting Father Beckley on the absolute unanimity which marked his selection, appealed to the Catholics to be true to themselves and their people. But when it came to the vote between them and victory. He said the Catholic vote, if fully polled, was strong enough to put Father Beckley at the head of the poll, and if he suffered defeat it would be entirely due to the neglect of his own people.

Father Amigo, in a way of in-litue, urged on the Catholics that they should carry reform, but that it was absolutely necessary that their interests should be safeguarded by having some one to watch over them. Considine, in his speech, of bigotry and antagonism which the candidature of that truly great man, the late Mr. Costello, aroused, it would be in the highest degree unwise to depend on outside support, and that made it all the more necessary that Catholics should say in one voice together, and add as a motto: "I am a Catholic, and will plump and work for Father Beckley."

Mr. Keenan seconded, and appealed to Catholics to sink political differences, and each work for the election, and the result of the election depended.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

Father Beckley returned thanks, and was given three hearty cheers.

Mr. Mooney moved the following resolution:

"That we shall urge on our neighbors to see that they are registered as voters, and that we shall endeavor by every means in our power to get votes, or promises of votes, from non-Catholics as well as from Catholics."

Mr. Day seconded, and pointed out that voters for the School Board election could be registered up to the week preceding the election.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Considine, in reply to an inquiry, pointed out that the Tower Hamlets Catholic League was, and was not, as was erroneously imagined, bossed by the priests, and that the proportion of clerical to lay delegates was, approximately, one to four.

A hearty vote of thanks was given to Father Beckley for his address.

Father Amigo was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks for his conduct in the chair, as well as for the spirit and earnestness he is putting into the preparation for the election. This, at any rate, the parish of St. Mary and St. Michael will not be found wanting.

A meeting of the Parish Election Committee will be held in the Johnson Street Schools, on Sunday next, the 29th inst. after evening services. Father Amigo will preside, and hopes to see all the members present.—London Universe, Aug. 4.

## NOTES ON INVENTIONS.

Among the recent inventions is a new thing in hats. It consists of a plurality of crowns, one of which may be peeled off after the other, so that, if desired, a man may change the color and style of his hat several times a day to meet any occasion.

A German firm has recently announced a discovery by which any character of fabric may be made fire-proof. The process is said to be cheap, and it adds but little to the weight of goods.

A window sash which dispenses with the necessity of putty is the invention of R. N. Whipple, of North Adams, Mass. The glass pane slides into thin channels and fit snugly into grooves.

Among the features proposed for the St. Louis World's Fair for 1904 is a gigantic watch, so big that persons may walk through the works and thereby become familiar with all the parts of a pocket timepiece. It will be nearly seventy-five feet in diameter. The hair spring will be as thick as one's wrist, and the main spring three hundred feet in length. (Communication from Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, New York Life Building, Montreal).

## THE DEADLY FEVER.

Dr. Conan Doyle writes in the "British Medical Journal":

"The outbreak of enteric fever among the troops in South Africa was a calamity the magnitude of which had not been foreseen, and which even now is imperfectly appreciated."

"We naturally did not dwell too much upon it while war was in progress, but it was appalling in its severity, both in quantity and quality."

"I know of no instance of such an epidemic in modern warfare. I believe that in one month there were from 10,000 to 12,000 men down with this, the most debilitating and lingering of continued fevers."

"I know that in one month 600 men were laid in the Bloemfontein cemetery."

## ASSOCIATION OF OUR LADY OF PITY.

Fund-raised to assist and relieve the poor Homeless Boys of Montreal, Qc. Material aid only given by the Association, which was organized in 1900. The Association has a large number of members, and is a valuable institution.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, WRITE TO: The Association of Our Lady of Pity, 100 St. James Street, Montreal, P. Q.



**The Dainty White Things**

that are washed with SURPRISE Soap—a little Surprise Soap and still less labor—are not only clean but uninjured.

You want the maximum wear out of your clothes. Don't have them ruined by poor soap—use pure soap.

**SURPRISE** is a pure hard Soap.

**C. A. McDONNELL,**  
Accountant and Liquidator.

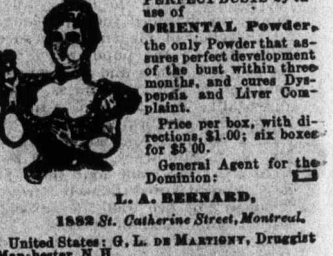
190 ST. JAMES STREET,  
Montreal.

Fifteen years experience in connection with the liquidation of Private and Insolvent Estates. Auditing Books and preparing Annual Reports for private firms, and public corporations a specialty.

Loans negotiated on Real Estate. Superintendence of Real Estate, such as Renting, Collection of Rents, and Repairs. Fire and Life Insurance. Valuations made of Real Estate. Personal supervision given to all matters.

TELEPHONE 1102.

## A Blessing to the Fair Sex!



**Rain-Killer**

PERFECT BUSTS by the use of RAIN-KILLER, the only Powder that assures perfect development of the bust within three months, and cures Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Price per box, with directions, \$1.00; six boxes for \$5.00.

General Agent for the Dominion:

L. A. BERNARD,  
1889 St. Catherine Street, Montreal,  
United States: G. L. DE MARINI, Druggist  
Manchester, N. H.

announced a discovery by which any character of fabric may be made fire-proof. The process is said to be cheap, and it adds but little to the weight of goods.

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## MONEY AND...

A vain man's and wear it.

A generous man shares it.

A miser's—"W. it."

A profligate spends it.

A broker's—"It."

A fool's—"Win it."

A gambler's—"It."

A wise man's—"It."

**HOW TO RE-MONGERS.**—It is the famous one of a bygone era, one came to her other's misdoing. "How very sad about finding you or not." Then to be sure to answer so, after all, I am not. To which More would repeat so about repeating. Sometimes she until she had gossiper to the life, which was a...

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MONEY AND  
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and wear it.

A generous man  
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A miser's—"W.  
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**INDIGESTION**  
Weakness of the  
by Host's Bismarck  
and its relief and cure

Our Boys and Girls.

WAIT A MINUTE.

Did you answer "Wait a minute?" Ah! look out! there's mischief in it.

There's a reason old and true. Let me whisper it to you.

It seems kindly friend should say: "You shall have your wish to-day.

When, my boy, will you begin it?" Would you answer, "What a minute!

No, indeed you'd be a dunce if you did not say, "At once!"

There's a thief, procrastination. Wait a Minute's near relation.

FIVE SWEET WORDS.—Five of the sweetest words in the English language begin with the letter H.

Heart, hope, home, happiness and Heaven. Heart is a home-place. Hope is a heart-peace.

ALWAYS SMILING.—A happy face may and often does conceal an aching, weary heart.

TRUE BRAVERY.—The bravery consists not in ignorance, or in insensibility to danger.

A GOOD ADVICE.—Boys, keep your hands free from every crime, your tongue free from using bad language.

MONEY AND ITS USES.—A vain man's motto—"Win gold and spend it."

HOW TO REBUKE SCANDAL-MONGERS.—It is told of Hannah More, the famous English authoress of a bygone period.

INDIGESTION, resulting from over-eating of the stomach, is relieved by Hood's Bismark.

away in which case you may be sure she effected a speedy and permanent reformation of the person who had been so anxious to spread the scandal.

WHEN TO WAIT AND WHEN TO HURRY.—When wa are animated by evil thoughts or unkind desires.

THE CHILD TEACHER.—Backward and forward in her little rocking chair went Alice Lee.

"Did you, darling?" And she clasped her tenderly. "I am very glad my Alice loves me so much."

HANDLE IT FIRMLY.—The only way to handle a nettle without injury is to grasp it with a firm hand.

A LOVING CHILD.—There are sermons on the streets for watchful eyes. A lady was walking homeward from a shopping excursion.

A STORY WITH A GOOD MORAL.—At a gay party, the other night, claret punch was served.

HOW TO GET RICH.—We refer to the richness of the blood. If you are pale and thin.

For torpid Liver, Poor Digestion, Flatulence, Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Head-Ache.

Fred to take the punch? Don't you know that his father fills a drunkard's grave and that over the corpse the lad was made by his mother to vow never to taste a drop of intoxicating drink?

DYSPEPSIA AND HEADACHE

An Elderly Lady Tells of Her Cure Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills After a Score of Other Remedies Had Failed.

Dyspepsia causes more genuine distress than most diseases that afflict mankind. In this country from one cause or another, its victims are numbered by the hundreds.

OUR FARMERS' COLUMN.

EGG INDUSTRY.—A correspondent of the "Country Gentleman" thus interestingly deals with the subject.

HOW TO GET RICH.—We refer to the richness of the blood. If you are pale and thin.

fall between four and five million eggs are shipped to New York every day, and as the city's consumption averages only three to four million eggs a day.

One of the important outlets for the broken, cracked and injured eggs that come to the storage houses is the cannery.

Now even the rotten and cloudy eggs are of some use in the world, and they are not a loss to the storeroom.

Commission men have to be pretty expeditious in handlings eggs in hot weather for twenty-four hours at the right temperature will be sufficient to start the process of incubation.

expeditious in handlings eggs in hot weather for twenty-four hours at the right temperature will be sufficient to start the process of incubation.

We refer to the richness of the blood. If you are pale and thin.

Professional Cards.

JUDGE M. DOHERTY CONSULTING COUNSEL. No. 8 Savings Bank Chambers.

J. A. KARCH, Architect. MEMBER P.Q.A.A.

FRANK J. CURRAN, B.A., B.C.L. ADVOCATE, SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS.

Business Cards.

M. SHARKEY, Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent.

LAWRENCE RILEY, PLASTERER.

T. F. TRIHEY, REAL ESTATE.

WM. P. STANTON & CO. Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers.

J. P. CONROY, Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter.

C. O'BRIEN, Horse, Sign and Decorative Painter.

GARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarium.

THOMAS O'CONNELL, Dealer in General Household Hardware.

DANIEL FURLONG, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries.

GOWAN'S Hygienic Cocoa.

Society Directory.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863.

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.—Meets in St. Patrick's Hall.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.—Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 3.—Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.—President, Wm. J. Clarke.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY Meets on the second Sunday of every month.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—(Organized, 13th November, 1883.)

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION, organized April 1874.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863.

ST. PATRICK'S COURT, NO. 95 C.O.F.—Meets in St. Ann's Hall.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

An action in separation as to property has this day been instituted by Dame Celina Boyer.

**RANDON REMARKS**

**ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.**

**POLITICAL GUESS WORK.**—Always prior to an election—be it a general one, or that of a President of the neighboring Republic—there are people who make it a business to forecast the results. In eight cases out of ten these general predictions are worthless, but sometimes they "strike the nail on the head." Here is an estimate of the electoral vote as it will divide itself next November in the United States, according to a Catholic exchange. We skip the long list of States, and merely give the totals. States sure for McKinley number 188, and States sure for Bryan number 140. Then the report adds—

All of these states were carried by McKinley and Bryan respectively, in 1896. The successful candidate must obtain at least 224 electoral votes. Our estimate leaves McKinley short 41 votes, and Bryan short 64 votes. (The doubtful states cast 124 electoral votes.)

McKinley may hope to get his 41 doubtful votes out of the following doubtful states. (Those marked thus went for him in 1896):

Elec. votes	
Delaware	3
New York	36
West Virginia	6
Indiana	15
California	9
South Dakota	4
Kansas	10
Washington	4
Total	87

Bryan may hope to get the additional 64 votes he needs from:

Elec. votes	
Idaho	3
Kentucky	13
Maryland	8
Nevada	3
Utah	3
Wyoming	3
Colorado	3
New York	36
Washington	4
Kansas	10
Indiana	15
Total	102

The editor adds—

"All of these states went for Bryan in 1896, except New York, Indiana, Kentucky and Maryland.

From the above estimates it will be seen that either McKinley or Bryan may be elected without New York."

kicked her. He cared more for the dog, she said, than for his children, and gave the animal all the bits he did not want himself. Mr. Fordham declared that a more terrible story had never been told in his police court, and sent the cruel father to gaol for six months. The court missionary promised to look after the children.

**A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.**

**TRAIN AND BUS COLLIDE.**—Fifteen persons were instantly killed and eleven others, several of whom will die, were seriously injured on Sunday night in a grade crossing accident near Sidington, Penn. A passenger train on the Lehigh & New England railroad crashed into an omnibus containing twenty-five persons.

All the dead and injured were in the omnibus, and but three escaped uninjured.

**A TRAIN DITCHED.**—It is reported that several persons were killed and forty injured by the wrecking on Sunday of the west-bound fast passenger train on the Southern Pacific road leaving Lake Charles at 5 p.m.

The trucks of the engine left the track and the entire train was ditched except the sleepers.

**COLLISION AT SEA.**—During manoeuvres of the French fleet off Cape St. Vincent, on Sunday last, a collision occurred between the first-class battleship Benvenut, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Fournier, commander of the fleet, and the torpedo boat destroyer Frames.

The Frames sank immediately. The accident was due to the fact that the Frames turned to the right when ordered to the left. It is believed that no fewer than fifty were lost.

**STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.**—A dispatch from New York says: Nine persons enjoying a picnic who hurriedly sought shelter under some trees and bushes in the "woods" in the Bronx section during the storm on Sunday afternoon were struck by the same flash of lightning.

**LINEMAN KILLED.**—The lineman's occupation is a hazardous one, as the frequent fatal accidents go to show. Adelard Brisbois, a lineman of the Royal Electric Company, received a shock while working on a pole on Sunday, near the City Hall, and was hurled to the pavement below. His injuries were so bad that he died in a few minutes while being carried into the Notre Dame Hospital.

**KINETIC HEAT.**

If Mr. Allen G. Ingalls, the discoverer of these phenomena, which embodies the practical application of an automatic mechanism for the production of heat units whether for the tiniest coal-stove or the largest marine engine, causing a pound of coal and two pounds of water to produce the heat equivalent of three pounds of coal, had lived in a foreign country—Russia for example—he would be spoken of as a great scientist. He is however a Canadian living among us right here in Montreal. After a long series of experiments Mr. Ingalls found that combustion does not depend solely upon oxygen, because chlorine and iodine would also support it; that combustion was in reality the action of oppositely electrified bodies operating powerfully upon each other. Knowing that hydrogen produces a greater heat than carbon he used ordinary paraffin for his experiments. He discovered means of separating it out of this water, and thus produced heat energy at one-third the cost of coal. He gave his invention the name "Kinetic," and immediately began to apply it in a construction applicable to coal stoves. The next step was to perfect a like apparatus for hot water furnaces which he has done and is now engaged in further experiments to apply his discovery to steam boilers, smelting processes and the like.

**THE PESSIMIST'S CRY.**

"And I will begin too to exploit the superior bliss and blessedness of Catholic married life, as soon as I begin to see that most Catholic mothers are comfortably supported (in their old age at least) and kindly cared for by their Catholic sons. Oh! I think not I undervalue the spiritual opportunities of married life. No, no! I, like noble beyond praise to be a saintly wife and mother—and if a woman yearns for sainthood and martyrdom, if she yearns for opportunity of great bitterness here below in order to reap great sweetness above, why, let her marry and become the mother of sons!—Miss Elder."

**AN AUXILIARY NAMED.**—Right Rev. Bishop Spalding of the diocese of Peoria has received a papal bull announcing the appointment of the Rev. P. J. O'Reilly, the vicar general of the diocese, as auxiliary bishop. The appointment is made at the request of Bishop Spalding.

**A LITTLE WHITE SLAVE.**

Some of our young girls who are inclined to grumble in their homes should meditate upon the following sad story of a little girl in London.

Her mother being dead, little Ellen Clare, aged 12, who lived in Whitmore Road, Shore-ditch, had to keep house, wash the clothes, and look after her father and four brothers and sisters. She had also to look after a dog. The dog ran away and what happened her father told on Saturday at the North London Police Court. Her father, a labourer, charged at the animal and was struck on the head. The dog bit his hand and he was taken to the hospital.

**LAST WEEK OF CHEAP SALE**

If you want a pair of Boots, our Samples for Ladies' and Men's, sold at factory cost, are going fast. We never had anything like it.

**LADIES' MEN'S**

FINE KID BOOTS ..... \$1.25 EXTRA FINE KID ..... \$2.00  
regular \$1.75 ..... regular \$2.50  
LADIES' NIKE BOOTS ..... \$2.00 for \$1.25

Fine Willow Calfskin and Black ..... \$2.95  
and Tan, regular \$5 and \$4 ..... Now being run off at 2.45  
New selling for

**NEV'S NIKE BOOTS at \$1.50.**  
ALL WHITE CANVAS GOODS REDUCED TO COST.

**E. MANSFIELD, 124 St. Lawrence st.,**  
Corner LaSalle Street Phone Tain 949.

**CLEARING OUT PRICES**

Have been marked on all the balance of our Fine Lawn and Verandah Furniture. Prices which are away down below cost and seem absurd for such elegant Furniture.

Whatever you want in Furniture don't miss seeing our qualities and prices before buying.

**RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,**  
652 CRAIG ST. 2442 ST. CATHERINE ST.

**THE POWER OF THE ADVERTISEMENT.**

In the course of some remarks on the great increase in the use of advertising columns by the banks of all countries, the American Banker indirectly bears testimony to the power of the newspaper advertisement, says an exchange. It points out that the old-fashioned idea of advertising a bank was, if not infra dignitatem, at least superfluous, has now become a thing of the past, and that the banker now knows well enough that this is an age of competition with banks as well as other branches of commerce and that he must, if he wants to maintain his position in the race, have recourse to the only means in existence of effectually keeping his name constantly and prominently before the public. And the Banker adds that the change has come slowly and that it was not easy to overcome "a prejudice the product of conditions long passed away," and that "the old-fashioned idea that the solicitation of business was undignified, gave way only before the experience that it paid."

All engaged in mercantile enterprises caught the spirit of the advertising era, they knew they were in trade to make money and, having learnt by experience how advertising enlarged their business, they freely used the new medium for soliciting custom. Still, for years, so directors and managers of insurance companies and banks. They cherished the idea of their dignity being imperilled by advertising until some of these fossils began to see that their business was in peril from the inroads made in it by advertising competitors. When one insurance company decided to place its card in a daily paper, one of its directors, a city magnate, resigned. So fastidious were men of the old school that, years ago, on the bank offices in many towns and cities, there was no sign of any kind, not even a door plate, or an inscription on the window blinds. This privacy was a survival from days when communities were very small, very self-contained, very little troubled with visitors, when everybody knew not only everybody, but everybody's business habits.

This kind of "business" does not do to-day. And the non-advertiser has to go to the wall. Every business or professional man must advertise.

**A PIG STORY.**

A very curious incident is reported in connection with the seizure of fourteen near Dunnungway. It appears that when the police had made their haul, the District Inspector, with a cruel disregard for the feelings of others, ordered the liquor to be spilled. There was a considerable quantity of it there, and with a sorrowful look in their eyes and feelings of deep anguish in their hearts, the Constabulary men emptied barrel after barrel of the precious liquid, and the thirsty soil swallowed it as fast as it came. Then the strange thing happened. A squadron of pigs snuffled the fumes from afar, and forgetting their dignity and their caution in presence of the police, poked their unclean noses into the rippling stream of mountain dew. Intoxication was the result. Drunk and disorderly pigs wobbled about under the eyes of the appalled Constabulary. It was simply shocking. But the narrator of the story should have stipulated the public with the equal. It was an unforgivable omission not to state how these pigs felt next morning.—Cork Herald.

**CARPETS.**

Our immense openings of new designs has and is attracting the attention of connoisseurs and we are often complimented by the frankness of purchasers saying a CARPET HOUSE FOR CARPETS. No doubt the thoughtful, careful buyer has studied out the problem, and knows that the Carpet Specialist is surrounded with advantages in purchasing and handling in such quantities as enables him to discount largely all other concerns.

Our showing for August is the largest and most varied on record, and we are anxious of making it a record month.

**THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.**

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

SATURDAY, August 18.

**WAISTS AND SKIRTS!**

Repeating what we have told you before—that you can buy a new Silk Waist or a stylish Outing Skirt for less money than they cost to make in the first place. No fiction about that; but if you want them you must be quick.

**SILK WAIST SALE.**

Ladies' Pretty Silk Shirts Waists in handsomestripes and colors, circular yokes, a soft flare cuffs, detachable linen collar; regular price \$3.25 for \$1.55.

Ladies' Handsome Striped Silk Shirts Waists, in pretty colors, shirred India mull yokes, new shaped sleeves; regular \$3.75 kind, for \$2.20.

**OUTING SKIRT SALE.**

Ladies' Stylish White Duck Outing Skirt, four yards wide, 8 inch hem, well made; regular 1.50 Monday ..... \$1.00

Ladies' Fine White Pique Outing Skirts cut bell shape with serpentine flounce, full sweep, \$2.50 kind, Monday ..... \$1.60

Ladies' Stylish Irish Linen Dress Skirts, tailor made, inverted pleat back, regular 2.25 Monday ..... \$1.71

**SHIRT WAISTS, CHEAP.**

Ladies' Fine Percale Muslin Ringham Shirt Waists, in a variety of stylish and colors, some with white and some with colored collar; regular 75c kind, for 30c

Ladies' Fine White Lawn and Muslin Shirt Waists, all in new styles regular \$1.30 kind, for 60c.

Bargains every day in these goods.

**TABLE DAMASKS, CHEAP.**

These lines of Table Damasks are of exceptional good value, and are of the best manufacture.

Unbleached Table Damasks, good designs, 52 inches wide, yard, 21c.

Unbleached Table Damasks, good patterns, fine finish, 67 inches wide, yard, 38c.

Unbleached Table Damask, 2 yards wide, all good patterns, 52c.

Fine Bleached Linen Table Damask, 58 inches wide, 35c.

Bleached Linen Table Damask, handsome patterns, 70 inches wide, 52c.

**SUMMER SILKS.**

Richly attractive bargains and colorings in these choice goods for Summer Shirts Waists and Dresses.

Rich Corded Striped Silks, for Shirt Waists, 25 different shades, various width stripes, yard, 65c.

Rich Plain Colored Liberty Satins, in a variety of handsome designs, art shades, yard, 70c.

Rich Colored Silks, with handsome floral designs, all newest colors, with white floral designs, yard, 80c.

**BLACK DRESS GOODS.**

The Big Store carries an immense stock of all kinds of Black Dress Goods, both for mourning or general wear.

Stylish Black Figured Llama Dress Goods, in a variety of different patterns, 44 inches wide, 55c.

Rich Black Figured Satin Soleil Dress Fabrics, in small and large patterns, suitable for Skirts and Full Costumes, 44 inches wide, 75c.

Rich Black Figured Mohair Dress Goods, in a variety of newest patterns, 44 inches wide, 75c.

**THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.**

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

**MARKET REPORT.**

**GRAIN.**—There was little change in the grain market during Thursday. A few lots of oats changed hands at 30½¢, and peas at 70½¢ to 71¢, all at Montreal. Other grains follows: Wheat, 48,218,000, increase 683,000 bushels; corn, 11,351,000, decrease 969,000 do.; oats, 5,857,000, increase 272,000 bushels; rye, 624,000, increase 17,000 bushels; barley, 250,000, decrease 55,000.

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**FLOUR AND FEED.**

Flour is dull and unchanged, but feed is in active demand with short supplies. Very little Manitoba feed is finding its way to this market, as it meets with a good demand at more profitable prices at home.

Quotations are as follows: Manitoba patents, \$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.20; winter patents, \$3.80 to \$4.10; straight rollers, \$3.50 to \$3.65; in bags, \$1.67½ to \$1.75; Manitoba bran, \$14 to \$15 in bulk, and shorts, \$16.50 to \$17 in bags.

**JEWELRY SPECIALS.**

Women's Paris Watch Chains, half price, 60c for 80c; \$1.00 for 50c. Pearl Watch Guards, \$2.50, worth for 95c each.

Sterling Silver Blouse Sets, 8 piece, only 25c set.

Rhethorite Bracelets, 75c, for 89c each.

**OGILVY'S**

Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain sts.

**MARKET REPORT.**

**EGGS.**—Supplies are large, especially from the lower provinces, but losses have also been large on account of warm weather.

Quotations are as follows: Selected eggs, 14c; straight receipts, 12½c to 12½c; No. 2, 9½c to 10½c.

**BUTTER.**—The market is steady with a good demand for finest creamery at 21c to 21½c for export, while the country buying price for current receipts is 20½c to 20¾c. Choice stock is quoted at 20c to 20½c on spot.

**CHEESE.**—There is said to be some improvement in the demand for cheese, but business is slow, as holders have advanced their price to 11c to 11½c for westerns. It is understood that 10½c to 11c is offered. Quebecs are offered at 10½c to 10¾c, and Easterns at 10½c.

**BUSINESS MEN.**

The shrewd merchant knows where to place his advertisements. Why not try our columns. Our rates are reasonable. Our paper reaches near and far in every parish in the City and Province in Canada.

Give our columns a trial. Send orders to our office, "The True Witness," P. O. Box 102, 300 St. James Street, Montreal.

**JOHN MURPHY & CO.**

Woven Silk Photos of England's Generals, at present in South Africa. A regular work of art, nicely mounted, special price, 10c.

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