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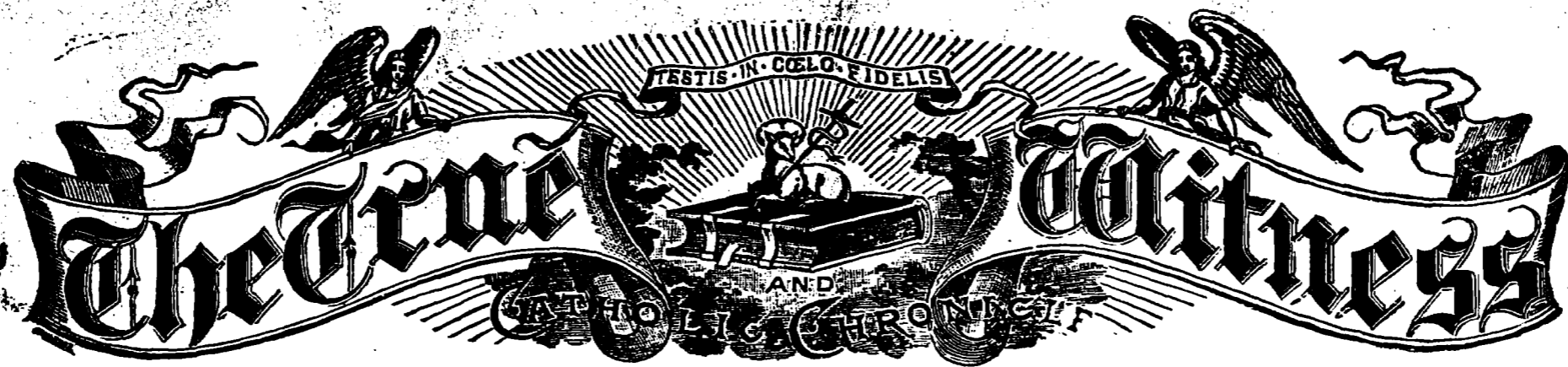
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VOL. XLVI., NO. 3.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A CRY FOR AMNESTY.

THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS SHOULD BE LIBERATED.

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION IN CHICAGO—ENGLAND'S POLICY ARRANGED—STIRRING SPEECHES BY LEADING PUBLIC MEN—RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

That the Irish race the world over, and more particularly in America, will never rest until they achieve the liberty of political prisoners whose only crime was patriotism, was never better illustrated than at the magnificent demonstration held in Chicago last week.

Over seven thousand citizens of all parties, many of them prominent in the councils of the great Republic, were present. Some of the speeches delivered were of such thrilling and heart stirring periods, and withal were so pathetic, that the Celtic heart could not but beat responsively in sympathy.

Mr. J. J. Mahoney, president of the United Irish Societies, opened the meeting and introduced the Hon. J. F. Finerty, who took the chair. The latter gentleman, in the course of his opening remarks, said they were not there to apologize for the Irish political prisoners, or for the acts they were alleged to have committed in a season of great political excitement (cheers), when their country, or the country of their fathers, was groaning under an odious tyranny (Continued applause). They were not there to crave a charter from the British government but to demand justice. It was with poor grace that England could now refuse to give these men their freedom. Recently Dr. Jameson and his band walked over the frontier of the South African Republic, shedding the blood of innocent people. When they were sentenced to death, Joseph Chamberlain, the English Colonial Secretary, went down on his knees before President Krueger and begged for their lives. The Boers, more generous than England would have been, gave these men their freedom, and this clemency should shame England into doing justice to those Irish-Americans and Irishmen who are now confined in her dungeons.

After letters of regret had been read, the following resolutions were submitted—

The quality of mercy is something that appeals, or should appeal to every human heart. God Himself is mercy. If He were not, how few of His creatures could ever hope to enjoy His glory. Man, made in the image and likeness of God, should possess the attribute of mercy above and before all other qualities. But the members of the British Ministerial Cabinet seem destitute of God's mercy; for, from fifteen to thirteen years, several unhappy Irish-Americans, citizens of the United States, and many Irishmen who are claimed as subjects of the British crown, have been kept in stringent confinement, and subjected to brutal restrictions and penalties, on charge of having committed certain quasi-political offenses, proven against them, to British satisfaction at least, by the salaried detectives and professional spies of the British Government.

At the time when the offenses charged were committed, Ireland was deprived of the operation of the habeas corpus act, the jails were filled with Irishmen unconstitutionally arrested; famine spread in the island; the people were being evicted by the thousands—in some instances fire being set to their houses by kerosene torches in the hands of sheriff's posse—a state of war and terror virtually prevailed in Ireland, as the country was occupied by a formidable English army and by an armed constabulary equally formidable. Many lives were lost on the side of the people, in the effort to preserve their homes, but it is not recorded that the forces of the British government suffered any loss throughout the troubles specified. Under such circumstances, it is hardly wonderful that what are called outrages, and attempts at outrage, occurred in London and elsewhere in England. Nobody was killed or seriously injured in these attempts, at least on the English side. England was thrown into a fury of terror, and every man who was regarded as a suspect, for any cause whatever, was set upon by the police, arrested, "tried" before prejudiced juries, materially aided by partisan judges, convicted and consigned, in most cases for life, to British penal institutions. Although accused of causing explosions by the use of dynamite, they were tried under the Treason Felony act, passed specially for the conviction of John Mitchell in 1848, and intended to serve as a drag net in all cases where Irishmen threatened the existence of British rule in Ireland. The Irish-Americans among the prisoners were not granted the privilege of a mixed jury, and they were obliged to accept the British verdict, denied of their alien privileges.

Considering all the circumstances, we believe that all the men so convicted have suffered sufficiently, whether they were guilty of the offenses charged or otherwise, and, in the words of our fellow-countrymen resident in the Transvaal, South Africa, who passed resolutions on the subject at a meeting held in Johannesburg last month, we hold "that all right-minded men will admit that the said political prisoners, if guilty, were doomed to the acts for which they

were arrested fifteen years ago by the oppressive measures meted out for many years toward the land of our birth. That justice and fair dealing alike demand that the clemency and magnanimity shown by his Honor the President and Executive Council of this Republic (the South African) in liberating most of, if not all, the political prisoners arrested in connection with the Jameson raid on the Transvaal, be extended to the Irish political prisoners."

In addition, we, citizens of Chicago, and of the United States, in mass meeting assembled,

Resolve, That common decency, not to mention common humanity, demands that the British government should at once set free the Irish political prisoners, who were not engaged, at least, in an underhand invasion of an independent and peaceful state which had inflicted on them and theirs no injury;

That if the Colonial Secretary of England did not consider it beneath his dignity to abjectly appeal for mercy for the Johannesburg raiders to President Krueger of the South African Republic, after their defeat, conviction and death sentence, we do not consider it beneath ours to demand from his government the release of men whose hands are bloodless, and who did not make war on their peaceful neighbors; That we call upon the President of the United States to use his good offices for the immediate liberation of Irish-Americans, citizens of this country, still confined in British penitentiaries.

Senator S. Cullom was the next speaker. He opened his speech with a quotation from John Quincy Adams:

"Proud of herself, victorious ever fate, See Erin rise, an independent state."

The great statesman, more hopeful than prophetic, did not live to see the realization of his vision. Year after year has passed, generation has followed generation, and still Ireland, although "proud of herself," has not become "victorious over fate." What the future has in store for her is hidden from our view, but the day when Ireland shall rise "an independent state" will come.

The history of Ireland, as one writer says, is a story of "700 years of tears and groans." Wendell Phillips, in writing of the struggles of Ireland, said: "Was not her very heart plucked out by confiscation and reverses? Before Cromwell left Ireland that country had become a perfect Acedema. The angel of death had smitten every household. Horrors upon horrors—nameless iniquities were perpetrated with fiendish malignity. Six hundred thousand of her children were slain, and Ireland had become worse than a wilderness. There was never such slaughter since the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus."

With what feelings of wonder must we look at a people who have withstood for century after century such oppression. And they were not exterminated. The Green Isle has not only buried a patriot on nearly every yard of her soil, but she has peopled largely this Nation across the sea with other patriots, who rest on every field over which the stars and stripes now wave. It was hoped that, with the Gladstone conversion of Home Rule for Ireland, and the re-ascension of that aged statesman to the Premiership of England a few years ago, some important modifications of the rigidity of British control might give promise to the Irish people. But that hope has not been wholly realized. The penalties for political convictions remain just as burdensome as before. The chains draw just as tightly about human beings as they have been, and the doom of outlawry or banishment is just as terrible as ever. America has a kinship and a sympathy with the oppressed of Ireland, and other suffering countries, and that sympathy has its value and effect. A few years ago Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Irish member of parliament said: "It is the Irish race in America that have largely the decision of the question in their hands. Living under the flag of a free country, in those prominent positions to which the talents of their race entitle them at home and abroad, it is they who are most feared by the enemies of their country."

The influence of sympathetic America has its weight and effect. The latent love of liberty and justice toward mankind, which the people of the United States have always fostered, found an unexpected expression when the mandate of Abraham Lincoln broke the shackles and severed the bonds of many millions of black men, and at the same time made free many millions more of white men.

This meeting is held by your various societies and associations in the interest and on behalf of certain persons who have long been held in the prisons of Great Britain. They are called political prisoners. Some of them are American citizens. It is the purpose, doubtless, to appeal to that Government to release them from their long and suffering bondage. I cannot recount the story of their alleged offenses or of their trials. I am not prepared to speak by the record, but I am always prepared to appeal to the powers that be in behalf of the suffering, and to ask that in the punishment of offenses justice shall be tempered with mercy.

Col. Marcus Kavanagh, Dr. Hinch, Gov. Algeid and others, also delivered able addresses, after which one of the most successful public meetings held in Chicago for many years was brought to a close.

Advices received at the Marine hospital, Washington, from Alexandria, Egypt, show that the cholera outbreak there has got beyond the control of the

sanitary authorities. For nine months they fought the disease with energy, and as long as the infested areas were small the limited force of European doctors were sufficient to handle it. Now, however, the dimensions of the outbreak forbid any attempt to stamp out the disease.

BROTHER BARRY DEAD.

A WELL KNOWN AND FAMOUS IRISH EDUCATIONALIST PASSES AWAY.

The Rev. Brother Barry, of the Order of Christian Brothers, died on Saturday the 11th ult., in the monastery of his institute, Youghal, fortified by the rites of Holy Church and surrounded by his brethren in religion. In 1846 he entered the Christian Brothers' Novitiate, which was then at Mount Sion, Waterford.

When he had finished his novitiate he was sent to Manchester, where he labored with much devotion. Preston was the next scene of his labors, and there a noble monument still exists of his unremitting toil and unceasing devotion. His labors here were not confined to the schoolroom; they also included the lecturing and instructing of large numbers of young men who were members of the religious guild or society of which he had charge. He was Superior of the Christian Schools Armagh, for about nine years, where he much advanced the work of education, and endeavored himself to the people who were not slow in recognizing his sterling worth and his great devotion to the work in which he was engaged. From Armagh he was removed to the Christian Schools, Sexton street, Limerick, where until a few months before his death he labored with an ardor that never cooled, with a zeal and devotion that never lessened.

On Monday, the 13th ult., his remains were removed from Youghal for interment in Limerick. On arrival at the Limerick station a funeral procession was formed which consisted of a large number of priests and Christian Brothers, as also a very large number of the citizens of Limerick. The interment took place in the beautiful little spot in the cemetery of St. Lawrence, which was enclosed by the Brothers so that those of their community who worked together in life might repose side by side in death.

On Tuesday morning Office and High Mass were offered up for the deceased Brother. The number of priests, both secular and regular, who joined in the choir was very large.

The grave that has closed over all that is mortal of Rev. Mr. Barry has closed over one to whom very many both in England and in Ireland—the land of his birth—are very deeply indebted; over one whose life was sacrificed to the welfare of others.

FEAST OF ST. ALPHONSUS.

The Feast of St. Alphonsus, the founder of the Redemptorist Order, was observed with all pomp and ceremony on Sunday last at St. Ann's Church. Archbishop Fabre officiated at Pontifical High Mass in the morning, and Rev. E. Strubbe preached to crowded pews at the evening service.

The musical arrangements, which were under the supervision of Mr. P. J. Shea, were of a high order, and the chorists excelled themselves in the splendid way in which they interpreted the beautiful passages of Lambillotte's "Mass in E," which was rendered with full orchestral accompaniment. The soloists were Messrs. J. Morgan, W. Murphy, R. Hillier, E. Quinn and E. Finn. The "Tu es Sacerdos," by Azoli, was given during the Offertory, and at the conclusion of the service the orchestra rendered "The Three Kings March," composed by Prof. P. J. Shea, the organist of the church. Rev. Father Strubbe conducted the choir.

The Redemptorist Fathers who administer to the spiritual wants of this large and populous parish made special preparations for the event.

THE DUTY OF A PRIEST IN A CITY PARISH.

The duty of a priest in a city parish may be easily stumped up. He must walk many miles, for his parish may cover a great amount of territory and there are often no street car lines to carry him across the town where he has received a pressing call, no buggies or cabs at his disposition, no bicycle to rush him since they are not yet approved by the Ordinary for priestly duty. He must receive many blows when in the performance of good works, not those of the sword, but those of the tongue.

The parish is a mixture of the most diverse elements, from the highly cultivated to the most uncouth; and the beau ideals of a priest of these classes differ widely. He must tunc many fiddles—and in doing so meet with numerous difficulties—for the heart strings of many are either too much lax or too much strained. Heads of families are often in union with the prevaricating members; old friends have become estranged, and many sing in discord with the Church's full, harmonious, majestic hymn of "Peace on earth to men of good will."

Regardless of all criticisms, the priest still continues to perform the functions of his noble mission—consoling the sick, the dying, relieving the poor and giving a word of timely advice to the weary and disheartened—St. Mary's Calendar.

No young man is excused from carrying a lantern on his bicycle after night merely because the light of his life may be on another wheel beside him.

RELIGION IN SCHOOLS.

CHILD STUDY IN AMERICAN CATHOLIC SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE SUBJECT OF A VALUABLE PAPER BY MRS. B. E. BURKE, IN DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE—THE STRIKING TESTIMONY OF A PROTESTANT EDUCATIONALIST ON THE VALUE OF READING THE LIVES OF THE SAINTS.

The August Donahoe's opens with a thoughtful and practical article on "Child-Study in a Sunday School," by Mrs. B. E. Burke, the well known lecturer on methods of teaching. The writer shows how the latest methods of child development as tested in the kindergartens and higher grades of primary schools may be successfully applied to Sunday catechism classes, and cites the Sunday School of Saint Paul's church, New York, to illustrate this successful application.

Mrs. Burke, who has evidently devoted much time to the study of this important question, enhances the value of her paper by furnishing testimony in the form of quotations from deliverances of a number of Protestant educationalists. We have selected one from amongst these evidences, which serves as a marvellous manner to prove the justness of the attitude of Catholics in relation to the all important question of religious instruction in our schools.

Prof. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., in a recent address, made the following remarkable statement:

"Religion, directly and indirectly, would influence vast areas that are now wholly fallow. No virtue of a secular school system can atone for the absence of all religious cultivation. We have much to learn from the Catholic Church in this regard. I am a Protestant and the Protestant but I would rather a child of mine should be educated in a nunnery, or in a rigid parochial school, with its catechism and calendar of saints, than have no religious training. The Catholic Church is strong where we are weak; namely, in the veneration of the saints. We have allowed our prejudices to deprive us of one of the grandest features of brain-awakening and mental development in this matter of saints. It is no sufficient answer that they do not get from the study all they might. There are at least sixty-three large books devoted to the saints in the Catholic Church, while there are but three discoverable that attempt a similar work with Protestant children in school or Sunday-schools."

"Our Sunday-schools and theirs ought to study pedagogies. The home leaves the child to the school for his mental training, and to the Sunday-school for his religious culture, and neither is equal to the demands placed upon them. This is especially true of the Sunday-school."

All that we know of men is in a critical state just now. The emotional life conditions the intellectual. Religion is and always has been the centre of life. It always will be."

In the present state of the controversy which has been going on in this country for many years in relation to the vexed question of the Manitoba Schools, the words of Prof. Hall will be received with a great deal of interest.

Mrs. Burke's paper should be read by all Catholics, and particularly all those who are associated with the administration of our Sunday Schools, as it contains much valuable information and is brimful of suggestions in the right direction. Mrs. Burke closes her article in the following manner:

"Too many of the thinkers of the age are looking at the world through college windows, hoping to effect reformation in hearts seared with the cares and sorrows of life, to make transformation in heads covered with the marks of many winters. It were better to give some of this enthusiasm, born of world wide experiences, to looking into the hearts and souls of the children, trying to put their feet in the proper paths, to turn their minds towards right things, to aid in every way in making them grow to perfect manhood or womanhood pleasing in the sight of God. Bishop Dupanloup calls educating a child a 'divine task' and he says: 'Intellectual, moral and religious education is the highest human work that can be performed. It is a continuation of the divine work in that which is most noble and elevated,—the creation of minds.'"

A BOY CONFESSOR.

INTERESTING AND CURIOUS ANECDOTE TOLD BY AN ENGLISH PRIEST.

An interesting and very curious anecdote is told by good Father Robert Plowden, who was for many years priest of Bristol, England.

A certain young midshipman, who was a member of the ancient faith, when making a voyage contract a strong friendship with a Protestant boy in the same service. Our nautical "Damon and Pythias" were each about 14 years of age, and for prudent reasons the former had not made known his creed to the latter.

When far away on the high seas, the Catholic lad fell dangerously ill and was sedulously waited upon by his mate, the Protestant "middy." All medical skill

proving of no avail, the poor boy was rapidly approaching death's door, when he drew nearer to him his faithful friend, in whom there seems to have been apparent a simple piety in which he could confide. Accordingly, he bravely told him that he was a Catholic, and that the nearer death approached the firmer he clung to his faith. He must have deeply astonished his mate by the startling news that, as no priest, or even Catholic, was at hand, he wished to make his confession to him. Then by an effort, unusual and heroic, the poor lad poured his tale into the ear of his sad friend, but bade him keep it honorably a secret. He told him, however, to keep it well in his mind, and then repeat the full confession of sins he had made to him to good Father Plowden as soon as over the ship should reach Bristol. Then giving him the priest's address, he bade him a long adieu and breathed his last.

The Protestant "middy," sad at the loss of his mate, kept true to his word, and daily recalled to mind the duty committed to him. On landing at Bristol he made straight to the old priest's house and told Father Plowden the dying request of his dear old friend, relating how the latter had lamented his inability to get shrive by a priest, and how he had solemnly vowed to do so. He remembered the confessor's name to you, and on reaching the port he sought out the whole of Father Plowden, word for word. But here the young sailor stopped. He thought and paused, but in vain did he bid his memory to give up the confession once told to him. Then in confusion, he told the priest that though he had often thought of it as his dying wish had distressed him, yet it had all vanished from his mind. The old priest, who could only to his assistance and relieved him of all anxiety, informing the boy that there was no necessity to try to tell him the confession. Then he added that his dying friend had done a brave act, and one which was not required of him yet that doubtless his humility, thus so rarely tested, had procured a speedy pardon from an all-merciful God.

The priest spoke so kindly and so wisely that other visits were paid to the presbytery, the doctrines of the Church were explained and the "middy" started on his next voyage a devout Catholic. Still, as he kept to the navy, he never received faculties to "sacri" a priest, and this dying mate's confession was the first and last he was ever called upon to hear.

CONVENTION OF FRENCH CANADIANS.

TO MEET IN CONNICTICUT IN SEPTEMBER.

The French-Canadians of Connecticut will meet in convention on September 1st. Among the questions which will be considered by the convention will be the education of Canadian youth; what hours should be devoted to the study of French in schools, and whether they should send their children to the colleges in Canada or have them finish their education in those of the United States. Naturalization, the preservation of the French language, National, Benefit and Temperance societies in regard to their importance as social factors, and other matters, will also receive the attention of the delegates.

PRINCE MAXIMILIAN

RECEIVES HOLY ORDERS IN SAXONY.

Prince Maximilian of Saxony was ordained a priest at Dresden last week. His father, Prince George, Duke of Saxony, and his sisters, the Princesses Mathilde and Marie, were present at the application ceremony. The Pope sent his blessing to the newly ordained priest.

Prince Max is the nephew of King Albert and the third son of Prince George. He will celebrate his first Mass as a priest at the great Catholic church in Dresden on August 1, at which service all the members of the Saxon royal family are to be present. Prince Max, who was born on November 17, 1870, studied at Leipzig and took his degree as doctor of laws. About three years ago His Royal Highness expressed a wish to enter the Church and be ordained priest, and after considerable opposition from his family, he obtained his wish and went to study at Eichstätt and has never wavered in his intentions. All the members of the Saxon royal family are strict Catholics, but Prince Max is the first member to enter the priesthood.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

A despatch to a Toronto paper, in asking the question, "Is there a deal on," says—

"Premier Greenway and all his Ministers are away on vacation, so they cannot be seen regarding the statement that Mr. Laurier has already had a representative in Winnipeg to see if an amicable arrangement could not be made on the school question. Archbishop Langevin appointed a committee to represent him should any action be taken on the question during his absence in Rome, but this much may be accepted as a fact, that His Grace gave the committee the ultimatum that nothing but separate schools would satisfy him."

Dr. PARESH—I think, Mrs. Butts, it would do your husband good to feed him on goat's milk awhile.

Mrs. BUTTS—But, Doctor, my husband is very headstrong now.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE UNION OF AMERICA.

THE REPORT OF REV. FATHER DOYLE, GENERAL SECRETARY—A SPLENDID RECORD FOR THE YEAR—THE GREAT VALUE OF WOMAN'S WORK IN THE ORGANIZATION—SOME INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES.

The annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America was held on Wednesday at St. Louis. This organization is wide-reaching in its influence, and it has a faith in the great power of women and children to advance the noble cause of temperance. It is guided by men whose great object in life is the redemption of the unfortunate victims of the debasing drink habit. That the union has made wonderful progress and is doing woman service, a glance at the report of the General Secretary, Rev. Father Doyle, will show.

This document is replete with good advice that comes from an enthusiastic heart that has labored for years in the great cause, and records in the vast statistics which have already been attained, the large numbers who have discovered the evils of the saloon and new found them. It is full of hope for the future, in the direction of further prosecuting the work that still remains to be done.

The past year shows that 120 new societies have been organized with a membership of 5761. These numbers added to last year's roll makes an addition in three years of 312 societies and 13,882 new members. A very gratifying result indeed.

The Union is divided into societies of men, cadets and ladies and the grand total sums up to the splendid figure of 75,330 members.

The report, after referring to the work done in previous years, says:

"This last year, far more than previous years, has made known the official position of the Church. Of course, the difficulty of thoroughly persuading the public has arisen from the fact that too often have names presumed to be Catholic been seen over liquor stores, and too frequently have people supposed to belong to the true Church been convicted of drink crimes; and commonly people judged by facts and not by words. But in spite of these difficulties we can today rejoice in the fact that in public opinion we have got where we belong. First, last and all the time the Church stands for law and order. The name of Catholic is no longer allied with intemperance, and some of the virtues which characterize a true-hearted Catholic people are sobriety and good citizenship. That things have come to this pass we may rejoice with exceeding joy; it is the heritage of twenty-five years of vigorous work done in our national organization by men who started with a single eye for the Church's good, with no hope of personal gain; started amidst the greatest discouragement and against tremendous obstacles, but, with a heroism worthy of the noble cause they were working in, presented their work through good and evil report, until to-day they are able to enjoy the ripe fruit of their labors. Seldom is it given to reformers to sow the seed and reap the harvest in a lifetime, but that they have done it in this Temperance work is due as much to their energy and devotion as to any other circumstance."

In looking forward to the year that is to come out of the ripened experience I possess it is my privilege to make some suggestions.

First of all, and in my opinion the greatest of all is the necessity of more and more emphasizing the religious side of our work. Temperance is a religious virtue to be cultivated by religious methods from religious motives, and under theegis of the sweet influence of religion. I have reported this over and over again, and with the risk of even seeming commonplace, I solemnly repeat it here that Temperance is a vine that grows upon the trunk of religion and finds its most fertile soil in the sanctuary, and the ruthless hand that will tear it down, and drag it away and trample it under foot will crush the life out of our movement.

Finally, more interest ought to be taken in the organization of Women's and Cadet Societies. Woman lends the element to all work, and particularly in reform work she is the driving wheel. Many a man's society languished till a woman's society was organized in the same parish, and from that moment it required new life. Convert a man and you convert but an individual; convert a woman and you convert a generation.

REV. EUGENE SHEEHY IN BOSTON.

Rev. Eugene Sheehy of county Limerick, Ire., is at present in Boston. He is visiting America for the purpose of securing assistance for building a church in his parish from the sons of the Gael. He has arranged to give a lecture in the Boston Theatre on Sunday evening, Oct. 4, for the benefit of his mission.

Father Sheehy has been an enthusiastic supporter of the Irish cause. He will be remembered through having suffered punishment at the hands of the British Government.

PREMIER LAURIER

Says He Only Wants a Delay of Six Months to Settle the Manitoba School Question.

Premier Laurier attended a large demonstration at St. John's, P.Q., last week, and in the course of a very lengthy address he referred to the Manitoba School difficulty in the following terms:

"In your beautiful address you speak about the Manitoba school question. I thank you for having drawn my attention to the question which has embittered public opinion for the past six years. The Conservative party during the six years did nothing towards the settling of the question, and although I have not been in power a fortnight, the Tory press is crying out, 'Why do you not settle the school question?' But I only want six months in which to settle the question, and if I am not mistaken, before that time is over the question will be settled without exciting the prejudices of anybody and rendering justice to whom justice is due. It is not by using violence that we will manage to settle that question. I have declared in the House, in the Province of Ontario and in the Province of Quebec that the only manner by which the question could be settled was by means of conciliation. And I believe that further events will show that I was right. I am now in the presence of the responsibility of my word, which I gave to the electorate before the 23rd of June, and the time has come to keep my word. I accept the responsibility, and I hope that before six months I will have the pleasure of saying to the people, 'I have kept that word which I gave you; here is the settlement of the question.' (Applause.) During the last battle everybody did his duty not only in this County of St. John's, Iberville, but the whole Province of Quebec. Of 65 counties you have given me 49. Immediately the Tory papers of Ontario began to cry out 'French domination.' But the formation of my Cabinet has been an eloquent answer. The Province of Quebec is behind me, but I know her well. What she wants is that no one will dominate over her and she will not dominate over anyone, although she holds the reins of power. I am speaking in the name of the Province of Quebec and I know that she will never abuse her position and give authority to persecute anyone, but that she always renders justice to everybody, without distinction of race or creed."

A YEAR'S RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

The number of railway employees killed during the year ending June 30, 1895, was 1,811, and the number injured was 25,636. These figures compared with those of the previous year show a decrease of 12 in number killed, and an increase of 2,274 in the number injured. The number of passengers killed was 170, the number injured, 2,375. These figures give for the year a decrease of 154 in the number killed, and 659 in the number injured. The number of passengers killed is remarkably small. The smallest number killed in any of the preceding years was 286, in 1890. One employee was killed for each employed, and one employee was injured for each 31 employed. Of the class of employees known as trainmen, that is, engineers, firemen, conductors, and other employees whose service is upon trains, it appears that one was killed for each 155 in service, and one injured for each 11 in service. The number of passengers carried for each passenger killed or injured the year was 2,984,832 and the number carried for each passenger injured was 213,651. The liability of passengers to accidents is better shown in the fact that 71,696,743 passenger miles were accomplished for every passenger killed, and 5,131,977 passenger miles for every passenger injured. A comparative statement shows that considerable advance was made during 1895 in respect to railway casualties. It is suggested that beneficial results were derived from the fitting equipment with automatic appliances as well as from the raising of the character of railway service and grade of railway equipment, first noted in the last report.—Report of Interstate Commerce Commissioner, Washington.

SIXTEEN TO ONE.

Many people ask us to explain what 16 to 1 means. They are figures of weight. By the Mint act of 1834, which, except as regards silver dollars, is still in force, every owner of gold bullion and of silver bullion was permitted to take it to the Mint in unlimited quantities and have it coined, free of expense, except for refining and for the alloy used, into silver dollars and gold eagles and fractions of an eagle, at the rate of sixteen times as many dollars for a given weight of gold as for an equal weight of silver. That is to say, while 23.22 grains of pure gold went to the dollar in gold, 371 grains of pure silver were required for a silver dollar. With the alloy added it took 25.8 grains of standard gold for the dollar in gold, and 412 grains of standard silver for the silver dollar. The provision of this law, as to silver, was repealed in 1873, and this provision the silverites now demand to have re-enacted. As a matter of fact, an ounce of silver was worth in the markets of the world, from 1834 to 1873, more than one-sixteenth of an ounce of gold, the value in Europe being at the rate of 15 to 1. Consequently, our silver coin was exported as fast as it was coined, gold became the only coin in circulation, and in 1853 small change had become so scarce that Congress authorized silver halves and quarters of a dollar to be coined on Government account exclusively, of less weight than the proportionate parts of a full dollar, so that two halves and four quarters contained only 384 grains of standard silver, instead of 412 grains. At the present moment, the market value of silver bullion relatively to that of gold bullion is as about 31 to 1. That is to say, one ounce of gold is exchangeable in the market for 31 ounces of silver. Hence, if the law of 1834 relating to silver were re-enacted, the dollar would sink in value very nearly one-half, because, under free and unlimited coinage, silver coin would be

worth no more than silver bullion. The reason that the silver dollars now in circulation remain equal in value to dollars in gold is that the quantity of them is limited, and they are received by the Government on the same footing as gold in payment of duties and taxes.—Trade Review.

ST. ANN'S DAY.

CROWDS THROUGH THE SHRINE FROM ALL PARTS—A GRAND FESTIVAL.

Sunday, the 26th July, the feast of St. Ann, the great thymaturgus, was solemnly observed at the shrine of the good saint at St. Ann de Beaupre. Fully four thousand people were in the Basilica there Sunday from all parts of North America, as the Reverend Father Macphail said in his sermon. Three Grand Masses were celebrated, the first at five o'clock by the Superior of the Redemptorist Order in charge of the parish, the second at seven o'clock by the Reverend J. Hart, of New Britain, Connecticut, and the solemn High Mass of the feast at half-past nine by the Right Reverend Mgr. Marois, V.G., assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Lapointe and Turcotte. The Right Rev. Dr. Macconnell, Bishop of Brooklyn was present in the sanctuary, attended by his chaplain. There were also present a large number of priests from dioceses in the United States. Fathers Anderson and Borgia represented the St. Patrick's house of the Redemptorist Order. The music of the Mass was rendered by the choir of St. Louis Church, Montreal. Over fifty low Masses were celebrated from daybreak to noon, and several thousand persons communicated. The sermons at the last High Mass were preached in French by the Rev. Father Sobrecht and by the Rev. Father Macphail in English. In the afternoon a procession of the relic of St. Ann took place through the village, after which Vespers were sung by the Choral Palestrina of this city. The pilgrimages at St. Ann Sunday were about 4,000 male members of the parish of St. Louis, Montreal; 500 from the Union Palestrina, and 1,000 members of the C.M.B.A. of this city and over 500 from Northern Michigan.

MGR. SATOLLI'S SUCCESSOR.

IT IS NOW SAID THAT IT WILL BE MGR. MARTINELLI.

The correspondent in Rome of the United Press telegraphs that although the report that Monsignor Biomede Falconio would succeed Monsignor Satolli as Papal delegate to the United States, has been hitherto entirely credited at the Vatican, the Pope has appointed, as Monsignor Satolli's successor, Rev. Sebastian Martinelli, Prior-General of the Augustines Chausens, and a brother of the dead Cardinal Martinelli. The fact that the nomination had been made has been kept a secret even from the most intimate associates of His Holiness, and it is only becoming known occasioned a general feeling of surprise. The Pope's choice is regarded as an excellent one. Rev. Sebastian Martinelli is about sixty years of age. He is a learned theologian and is thoroughly versed in the foreign policy of the Vatican.

A NICE POINT.

The Boston Pilot refers to a little flag incident which occurred recently in the following manner:

"Mr. Patrick O'Brien, a Lawrence, Mass., builder, placed a green flag on the chimney of an unfinished school-house on the morning of July 4. A policeman took it down, but the builder compelled him to return it. Last week Mr. O'Brien was fined ten dollars under the 'flag law' enacted last session. His counsel claimed that as Ireland is not 'a nation' the case did not properly come under the statute against raising the flag of any foreign nation on a public building. Moreover the building being unfinished is not as yet a public one. The case has been appealed to the superior court, where it is to be hoped that the statute will be finally interpreted. If the law is as the Lawrence court understands it, the United States should logically recognize the independence of Ireland."

IRISH ATHLETES.

The splendid form displayed by the Irish athletes at the English athletic championships, held in Northampton, maintains our pre-eminence for excellence in physical culture, says the Dublin Freeman's Journal. The Irish contingent carried off five first prizes out of a possible thirteen. A great deal of interest centred in the Northampton meeting, which, in view of the recent suspension of several of the leading English cricketers, was distinctly more "open" than in former years. These suspensions did not, however, operate in favor of the Irishmen, who would have secured them against any opposition available in England. The 100 yards sprint, which D. N. Morgan won in magnificent style, was the first event to fall to an Irishman. Morgan is a wonderful athlete. He is now 32 years of age, and as long ago as six years he was also credited with the 100-yards championship. J. C. Meredith's victory in the quarter mile will be deservedly popular. His competitor, Fitzherbert, who was the holder of the championship, is one of the best men that England has produced for a long time—a fact that makes Meredith's three-yards win all the more meritorious. The high jump at 5 feet 11 inches fell to Mortimer O'Brien, of Mallow. It will be remembered that Ryan won this event last year. In slinging the hammer and putting the shot Flanagan and Hogan had no serious rivals. The Trinity crack, Barbour, had somewhat hard lines in being outclassed in the long jump by Leggatt. The latter's distance, however, 23 feet 3 inches, entitled him to rank with the best men the championship contests have produced. It was a magnificent performance, and no one will grudge the Englishman his victory.

PHOTOGRAPHING THOUGHT.

It may be rash to pronounce that anything is beyond the photographer's art. But the communication just made to the Paris Académie de Médecine by Dr. Bar-

duc is so astonishing that if he had made it before Dr. Rontgen had rendered his discovery public, very few people would have been inclined even to enquire into the matter. Indeed, Dr. Barduc affirms he has succeeded in photographing thought, and he has shown numerous photographs in proof of his assertion.

His usual method of proceeding is simple enough. The person whose thought is to be photographed enters a dark room, places his hand on a photographic plate, and thinks intently of the object the image of which he wishes to see produced. It is stated by those who have examined Dr. Barduc's photographs that the most of them are very cloudy, but that a few are comparatively distinct, representing the features of persons and the outlines of things. Dr. Barduc goes further and declares that it is possible to produce a photographic image at a great distance.

In his communication to the Académie de Médecine he relates that Dr. Istrate, when he was going to Campana, declared he would appear on a photographic plate of his friend, M. Hasden, at Bucharest. On Aug. 4, 1883, M. Hasden at Bucharest went to bed with a photographic plate at his feet and another at his head. Dr. Istrate went to sleep at Campana, at a distance of about three hundred kilometres from Bucharest, but before closing his eyes he willed with all his might that his image should appear on the photographic plate of his friend. According to Dr. Barduc that marvel was accomplished. Journalists who have examined the photograph in question state that it consists of a kind of luminous spot on the photographic plate, in the midst of which can be traced the profile of a man.—Paris Correspondence London Standard.

A DESERVED TRIBUTE

To James Jeffrey Roche, Poet and Journalist, Editor-in-Chief of the Boston Pilot.

(By Thomas O'Hagan, M. A., in the Argosy Magazine.)

When the mantle of the great and lovable John Boyle O'Reilly descended upon the shoulders of James Jeffrey Roche as editor-in-chief of that best of Catholic journals, the Boston Pilot, there was assuredly no interregnum in the succession of genius within the sanctuary of that potentially noble paper. James Jeffrey Roche, poet and journalist, is unquestionably one of the most versatile and gifted writers connected with the press of the United States. He is a substantially gifted writer not blown in the public eye. To-day, there is a great deal of not only machine poetry, but machine fame worked out through the cogs of coteries that buzz and boom in various literary mills of the land.

Jeffrey Roche has ripened intellectually through the dreams and blossoms of spring, the genial and vibrant moods of summer, and the thought-laden hours that hint of the full fruition of golden autumn. His scholarship has been a steady acquirement, not fitful and spasmodic. Like his great chief, the ever lamented O'Reilly, Roche possesses in a rare combination brilliancy and prudence, added to a deep and true knowledge of men and things.

He was born in Queen's County, Ireland, not quite fifty years ago, so that it might be said that James Jeffrey Roche stands today upon the threshold of his matured years. When but an infant, he emigrated with his parents to Prince Edward Island, one of the maritime provinces of Canada. His early education was conducted under the tutelage of his father, Mr. Edward Roche, a talented scholar and teacher. He pursued a classical course of studies at St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, where, as a boy, he edited the college journal, "unto the urn and ashes of its infant years." Two years ago, he visited his Alma Mater, where he was tendered a magnificent ovation by the professors and students, before whom he delivered a commencement oration, which, he wittily remarked, but was a continuation of the valedictory in the delivery of which he broke down, when, as a boy-graduate, he bade adieu to St. Dunstan's, away back in the sixties.

Soon after leaving college, Roche came to Boston, entered commercial life, and prospered in it. In 1883, Boyle O'Reilly, quick to discern genius in others, offered him the assistant editorship of the Pilot, which he accepted. During the sixteen years that our clever poet and journalist was engaged in affairs of commerce, his pen found at intervals its true vocation. He wrote at times editorials for O'Reilly's paper, which was fast becoming then, as it is now, the highest exponent and representative of American Catholic life, art and letters. It may be worth noting here that it is no new thing for commerce, finance and the muses to find an abiding place in the same heart. Stedman is a banker; so was Crabbe, while no stockbroker on Wall Street has a keener financial eye than had the immortal William Shakespeare. The poet's eye may in fine frenzy roll and look from earth to heaven, but the divine poet, "Give us this day our daily bread," must consecrate as well as the honey of Hymettus the lips of the heaven-endowed singer.

As a paragraph writer, Roche is without a peer among the journalists of this country. He is a master of art and epigram, and can turn the scorching rays of satire in full tide upon the face of an opponent. No other journal in America, secular or religious, can furnish such a repast of bright, sparkling, humorous and sarcastic paragraphs as the Boston Pilot. With one thrust of his lance, Roche can un-horse a proudly-riding adversary, and fill his ear with the din of the laughing multitude. Nor is he ever light or frivolous. A careful and serious student of literature, art, ethnology and social problems, he brings to his editorial work a fullness of knowledge and ripeness of judgment rarely found in any other journalist of our time.

A good deal of the newspaper work of to-day lacks grasp as well as breadth and clearness of vision. A true journalist should be a rounded scholar and a most accurate thinker. If there is any man

SEW WITH Harper's Needles Finlayson's Linen Threads THEY ARE UNEQUALLED

who cannot afford to flout at logic, it is surely he who holds in his hand day after day the editorial pen.

That Jeffrey Roche can assess the literary qualities and distinctive merits of our great poets with little waste of words, let the following fine estimate of Robert Browning, which appeared in the Pilot soon after that poet's death, bear testimony: "Robert Browning was the first great poet since Shakespeare who profoundly set the sense above the sound. Yet, he valued melody, and was a most consummate artist—as great a seer as Walt Whitman, who is not an artist; as great an artist as Tennyson, who is not a seer; as splendid a storyteller as Byron, who was not a moralist; as high a moralist as Clough, who was not a poet. He strode over old conventionalists. His metrical and rhythmical expressions were the natural garb of his conception, as one seed clothes itself in a velvet leaf and another in a barley blade."

But it is in writing brilliant and witty paragraphs that Roche is at his best. For fine polished satire and sunny humor, no American writer in late years has surpassed him, save it be the inimitable Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Many years ago, John Boyle O'Reilly, his dear and loved chief, wrote of the present editor of the Pilot: "Since Dr. Holmes' early and inimitable papers in the Atlantic Monthly, no humorist has appeared in America equal in quality and quaintness to Mr. Roche."

What could be finer than the reference made by our poet and journalist some time ago, in the columns of the Pilot, to the poetic gifts of Queen Victoria, current report having given it out that Her Majesty had written in her lifetime one hundred poems, but by command of their royal author these were not to be published till after the queen's death. Roche adds at the close of the paragraph: "We are not a loyal subject of Her Majesty, but on this occasion we say with all our hearts, 'Long live the queen!'"

Or, again, take a recent paragraph in the Pilot, chronicling the fact that a certain unfortunate creature, who is less than a woman, and whose mission it is to slander the lives of saintly men and women, was engaged in lecturing in the Western States. Roche adds: "The admission to hear her is but fifteen cents, which, considering the character of the lecture and lecturer, is dirt cheap."

The editor of the Pilot has written two prose works of genuine merit, "The Filibusters" and "A Life of John Boyle O'Reilly." The latter was a labor of love, and lovingly and sympathetically has Roche performed it. Never was friend more closely knit to friend in bonds of endearing friendship, than was Roche to his great chief, O'Reilly. Every page of his admirable work, the life of O'Reilly, testifies to this affectionate union and bond. Roche's first volume of poems was dedicated to him who was close to his heart, to

"JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY, My Very Dear Friend, and an Honorable Gentleman."

As a poet, Roche's strength lies in the ballad. His last volume of poems, "Ballads of Blue Waters," published about a year ago, is packed full of virile verse. Nothing nearly equal to "The Fight of the 'Armstrong' Privateer" has appeared in recent years. Neither Tennyson's "Revenge" nor "Defense of Lucknow," nor the best of Macaulay's ballads can match it for fire, force, superb picturesque, harmonious treatment of theme, rapidity and directness of narrative and that breath of heroism which is to every true ballad of war what tone-color is to an idyll or transcript of nature. Surely, the author of "Ballads of Blue Waters" has established in this book of vigorous and forceful ballads his right to the title of the "American Laureate of the Seas."

After reproducing several poems with a brief introduction to each of them, Mr. O'Hagan concludes his very interesting tribute of praise in the following words:

"No words of mine are necessary to emphasize the fine gifts of James Jeffrey Roche, poet and journalist. His genius has an abiding place in every Catholic home of the land, where his countless friends cherish his name as a true representative of Celtic brilliancy, Catholic knightliness and American citizenship."

MAUDE GONNE

An Interesting Pen-picture of a Talented and Brave Irishwoman.

The campaign now being waged in England for a general amnesty of the men convicted in the dynamite conspiracy of ten years ago has again brought to the fore that paragon of politicians, Miss Maude Gonne. In all Ireland there is none who stands closer to the Irish heart. And this in spite of the fact that Maude Gonne is not an Irishwoman in the true sense of the word. Her father, an Irish colonel, was, strictly speaking, an Orangeman, and the young lady herself was brought up in the atmosphere of the "castle." She is, indeed, the reigning beauty of the viceregal court, and it would have been the easiest thing in the world for her to have adopted the narrowness and bitterness of the anti-Irish coterie of Dublin. But the effect of this latter spirit upon this thoughtful and generous girl was to drive her headlong into the opposite camp, says the New York Herald.

Her conversion to the Irish cause was due to a dramatic incident which she witnessed the night after her return from a long sojourn as a schoolgirl in England. Near to the Gonne homestead was the home of a Land Leaguer named Mr. Grath, who had won wide fame through his long and heroic struggle against being evicted from his farm. McGrath was evicted from a Land League

hero, and in the middle of his fight took sick of a fever and died. Along with his homeless wife and children Maude Gonne saw him waked.

From that time on the Land League had no heartier supporter and a little later no more lavish contributor than this Orange girl. In 1888, when she was just 20 years old, her father died, leaving her a snug fortune and the mistressship of her own self. Her mother had died when she was a mere slip of a girl. Immediately she threw herself into the work, and rapidly acquired fame as a platform speaker. In the home rule campaign of four years ago she was in the thick of the fray. She was everywhere, speaking in the morning, in the afternoon, perchance, too, at night, and then consuming the rest of the night riding to the next meeting place. Of so generous a nature herself, she could not understand the strange bitterness and hatred that existed between the English and Irish, and when, that year, the union-of-hearts idea was sprung, she became its ardent supporter. To unite the two races in a common bond of sympathy, to make them understand each other—this was her consuming idea.

Of the amnesty campaign she has proved the very life and soul, and has shown an exceptional grasp of details and executive ability in her conduct of it, while she has but just returned from the west of Ireland, where she has been initiating a movement to celebrate the landing there of the French under General Humbert. Her idea in the latter movement is, if possible, to put new flame and ardor in the national cause. Miss Gonne has not confined her crusade to the three kingdoms. She has addressed meetings in France and Belgium, and her last lecture tour on the continent was most successful. This Jeanne d'Arc of Irish politics is described as rather above medium height, with a classic brow crowned with a wealth of wavy hair. She has large, deep, lustrous eyes, a mobile face of rare beauty, a slender, supple body, a queenly carriage and admirable taste in dress. What wonder that she should be among the most sought after and the most welcome of women in the United Kingdom? Painters have delighted to trace her features upon canvases and sculptors to immortalize her form in stone. One of these days, maybe, this remarkable woman will come on a lecturing tour to this country—perhaps soon. She did plan one three years ago, but it was postponed.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS.

List of guests registered at the Abenakis House, Abenakis Springs, Que., July 29th:

- James Withell, Mrs. Withell, Miss Gilmore, Ch. Sheppard, Mrs. Sheppard, Miss F. Rothwell, A. R. Angus, Mrs. C. Sheppard, Jr., Miss Gertie Sheppard, J. B. Layton, Mrs. Layton, William Robert, H. Simpson, J. G. Gouldthorpe, Henry W. Prendergast, E. E. Sheppard, P. D. Dods, E. Luckhurst, Jr., Miss Alice Munro, Miss Cross, D. O. Leprince, J. A. Reid, M. D. W. S. Stoverson, W. L. Leonard, Louis Dutil, H. R. Angus, A. J. Leslie, Miss G. Higgins, Miss J. Higgins, Mrs. D. Lariviere, Miss M. Mounsdain, G. Luckhurst Mrs. Luckhurst, Miss M. A. Butler, C. F. Beauchemin, Montreal, Carl W. Kempton, J. N. Daggett, Mrs. Daggett, Philadelphia, Pa. Miss Maggie Muir, Howick. G. D. Brodie, Burlington, Vt. Mrs. T. H. Henderson, Huntingdon A. E. McLaughlin, Mrs. McLaughlin, Richmond. Ch. McDougall, Mrs. McDougall, Lenoxville. G. H. Rawins, Mrs. Jennie L. W. Clime, J. H. McWilliams, Sherbrooke. F. St. Jacques, Mrs. St. Jacques, Ste. Hyacinthe. Miss May Williams, Miss Emma Williams, Detroit, Mich. Victor Pigeon, Mrs. Pigeon, Longueuil. Mrs. John Graham, Miss Daisy Spittal, Ottawa. A. A. Mondou, Rev. H. O. Loisele, Pierreville. Dr. Allard, Burlington. V. Robillard, Leopold Verville, St. Francois du Lac. Gasper Harris, J. A. Wright, Sorel. M. L. Kelong, Mrs. Kelong, Milton. Miss Hall, Stanbridge East, Que.

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EARLY RISING AND LONG LIFE.

Most persons who have lived to be old have been good sleepers. But this does not mean, says Good Health, that they have been long sleepers. A good sleeper is one who sleeps well. He may sleep quite enough in six or seven hours to answer all his needs, and it would be folly for him to lie in bed three or four hours more. As a rule long-lived persons have been early risers because they have been good sleepers. By "good" sleep is meant sleep that is sweet and sound, without dreaming, and refreshing; the body recuperates wholly. Those who love to rise early generally are of this sort. They have strong wills and good health to begin with. Late risers are often invalids or persons of bad habits—idlers who are never free from other vices besides idleness. The nervous exhaustion which keeps a man wakeful throughout the small hours requires sleep late in the morning. This exhaustion is invariably due to one of several life shortening influences, especially anxiety or indiscretion in diet or drink. Early rising is thus rather one effect of certain favorable influences, another result of which is longevity.

To turn a weakly man out of bed every morning will not prolong his life unless he has slept enough. Preventing a weakly person from sleeping more than four or five hours nightly would not cause him to live to be old, but would tend to shorten his life.

ROOM VENTILATION.

It has been proved by actual experiment that a layer of air lies against the walls which is subject to very little movement even when there is a strong circulation in the middle of the room. It is therefore important that a bed should not be placed close to the wall. If kept there during the daytime it should be moved at least several inches out into the room at night.

Alcoves and curtains should be avoided. In an alcove enclosed on three sides a lake of air forms which may be compared to the stagnant pools often observed along the margins of rivers. While placing the bed, especially the head of it, where it will be shielded from the strongest draught, there should still be enough motion in the air in that vicinity to ensure fresh supplies constantly throughout the night.

The prevailing lack of appetite for breakfast, as well as any cases of an influenza and worse diseases, are due to the breathing over and over again of the same air in restricted bedrooms, where beds are too often placed in alcoves, or are shielded by curtains, which are far too seldom shaken out in the fresh air.

An emigrant in New York was lazing in amaze at a large anchor. A policeman came along and asked Pat what kept him loitering around. "Begorra," says Pat, "I am going to remain here until I see the man that works with that pick."

unfortunate

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THE DANGEROUS BASIN NEAR OLD CUSTOM HOUSE SQUARE—THE SPARSITY OF YOUNG MEN AT SEASIDE RESORTS—THE VALUE OF CONFIDENCE IN ONESELF—A HINT TO IMPROVE THE FIRE BRIGADE—A WELL-DERIVED TRIBUTE TO DOLORES—OTHER TOPICS.

(Specially written for THE TRUE WITNESS.)

If you would appreciate good pure air and sweet balmy breezes, stand on the dyke immediately opposite the Custom House on a sultry afternoon where humanity all around you is sweltering with the heat and the beast of burden laboring beneath its load. The appreciation of pure air will come to you suddenly, all in a rush, and will remain with you as long as you linger there. You will realize with a force and emphasis hitherto unknown to you how sweet are nature's unpolluted breezes, how invigorating and healthful the breathing of pure, unadulterated atmosphere. Why? On the same principle that the starving man realized the true worth of a crust of bread, the wanderer, though desert wastes the happiness and comforts of a home, or the cripple the value of a limb. There is an odor arising from a basin immediately in front of you which can be done but scant justice by the word stench. This basin is a cesspool of disease, a hotbed for fever germs and a nursery for microbes. If something is not done there will be several vacancies in the Customs service not caused by superannuation nor by the swing of the Liberal axe, and crepe will be found hanging on the doors of the residences in that vicinity. That such a state of affairs should exist is a disgrace to our city and a reflection on the City Hall administrators. I understand the nuisance is nothing new, having been experienced, though in a milder form, during previous summers. The Health Committee should look into the matter at once, as a question of public health is always of paramount importance. Should an inspector be sent around on an auspicious day to "inspect," there can be but on result, unless, out of self-protection, he takes the precaution of putting a clothes-pin on his nose.

It looks very much now as if the Toronto Lacrosse Club would have to be relegated to the shelf. Its ancient glory can no longer keep it in the Senior League—the glory has passed away, whither nobody knows, and it never came back. I would be sorry to see old Toronto dropped, but this is a prosaic age and lacrosse men have imbibed the prevailing ideas of it. Unless something unforeseen happens, with the expiration of the present season the once famous Torontos shall have gone, where many other good men and things have preceded, into history.

Reports say that young men are at a premium at our seaside resorts. The maidens fair are there in numbers, and any young man who would enjoy a nice quiet time should drop down to Murray Bay or Cacouna. Now, don't go all at once or there may be another sudden decline in the market attributed to the "silver craze."

I have been informed by several credible authorities during the past week that "it is hot." In fact, after a time, I came to believe it myself and to them who sought for knowledge and put the query "isn't it hot?" I unhesitatingly answered, "No, it isn't not hot."

Confidence in oneself is a great boon. Many a genius has remained on the lower rungs of life's ladder for the lack of it, and thousands of mediocre ability have climbed to the very top, eye, even reached the apex of fame through its possession. Confidence in oneself gives others confidence in you. There is a distinction between self-confidence and self-conceit. The former can be acquired through the determination to do every act well and by consistently carrying out this determination. In the course of time you get accustomed to performing your work properly, to bringing all your effort to a successful issue, and you naturally acquire that self-confidence which makes you believe that no matter how great the task set before you its accomplishment is not beyond your power. Conceit is an inborn mental deformity which jumps at the conclusion that everything is within its reach. But conceit is lazy, and if forced to undertake a difficult work will probably weaken before long, consoling itself with the characteristic remark, "that thing is not worth worrying my brain about. Why, so-and-so, who doesn't know enough to pound sand, can do it."

What a good sight the burning Exhibition buildings made last Thursday morning as viewed from the slope of Mount Royal! Too bad the hour was so unpropitious.

Can Montreal's fire brigade with reasonable hopes of success fight two big conflagrations simultaneously? This is an extreme emergency, but should it not be provided for?

The idea which emanated from Toronto, of having a meeting of the Canadian delegates to the Irish National Convention in Montreal previous to sailing for Dublin, should be carried out. It would cement the delegates together and they would go to the Old Land as friends from a common country, not meet as strangers in the home of their fathers.

The letter, by the talented representative of the TRUE WITNESS at the Catholic Summer School, which appeared in the

last two issues of the paper, are generally voted as highly interesting and creditable to the paper and to its able correspondent. Anything which emanates from the facile pen of K. Dolores repays its perusal and forms the subject for good, elevating thought.

WALTER R.

A DISASTROUS FIRE

AT THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS—THE OLD CRYSTAL PALACE COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

The Crystal Palace is nothing but a pile of charred bricks and ironwork. By its destruction one of Montreal's historical buildings disappears from view. It was modelled after the Crystal Palace in London, and was originally built on St. Catherine street, opposite Victoria street, in 1869, to accommodate the industrial exhibition inaugurated by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

A fire occurred last week in a small shed on the Exhibition Grounds at Mile End, and as a result the main building, or Crystal Palace, the annex, the carriage building, Machinery Hall, Lorne Restaurant, the swine building, and the trolley barn, with their contents, including the electrical plant and twelve cars of the Park and Island Railway Company, which used Machinery Hall as a power house, have been completely destroyed.

Mr. S. C. Stevenson says that the loss of the Exhibition Company will be between \$30,000 and \$45,000, on which there is insurance to nearly \$40,000. Mr. Holgate, General Manager of the Park and Island Railway, stated that the Company's loss is between \$40,000 and \$50,000. The loss altogether will be in the neighborhood of \$140,000. Mr. Stevenson, the Secretary of the Exhibition Company, was seen, and asked the question, "Will the fire prevent the holding of the annual exhibition this fall?"

"No," Mr. Stevenson answered, "the exhibition will be held. I have already made arrangements to have the grounds cleared in order that the necessary temporary buildings may be erected as soon as possible, and I hope that exhibitors will stand by us, for we have suffered a great loss. The new buildings will be erected in such a way that the timbers used in them will be available for the construction of new permanent buildings. We shall utilize some of the buildings on the Park side of the grounds for the purpose of exhibition."

A RACE FOR LIFE.

SEVEN MEN HAVE AN EXCITING EXPERIENCE TRYING TO ESCAPE A TRAIN.

Four men on a hand-car had a race for life against a train on the Newark and New York branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey last week, and finally won, although one of their number was badly injured just as the goal of safety had been reached. With three other section hands, Patrick Morley, fifty-four years old, of No. 254 Van Horn street, Jersey City, had been at work on the line just outside of Jersey City, and when 5 o'clock arrived all boarded the hand-car to ride into town. As they bowed along the whistle of an approaching train sounded, and, looking back, they saw the train was upon the same track. The hand-car was being propelled at such a rapid rate that for them to have jumped would have meant death, so putting on a burst of speed, they began a race for life against the train. Faster and faster the four men worked the handles. A moment's cessation meant that they would be overtaken and hurled to death. The train inch by inch gained upon them, although the engineer, recognizing their peril, shut off steam and whistled for breaks. At last, as the hand-car neared the West Side avenue station and the men upon it saw safety, the train overtook it. The cowcatcher of the engine bumped against the hand-car, throwing it from the track. All four men were landed in the ditch alongside the track, the hand-car rolling upon them. Morley was the only one injured, his left leg being crushed. He was removed to the Jersey City hospital.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

The most remarkable instance of a human being's rapid growth and maturity, followed by decline, is one recorded by the French Academy in 1729. It is that of a boy, whose voice changed at the age of 5; whose height at 6 was five feet six inches, and whose beard was then grown, making him appear to be about 30 years old. He had great physical strength, and could easily lift and carry a bag of grain weighing 200 pounds. His decline was as rapid as his growth. His hair and beard turned gray when he was 8 years old; at 10 he tottered in his walk, his teeth fell out and his hands became palsied. He died at 12 with every sign of extreme old age.

A PREACHER ON OLD MAIDS.

"Miriam, the Old Maid" was the subject of a sermon preached by the Rev. S. A. Sammis, of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, New Brunswick, N. J., recently. Mr. Sammis is a bachelor. His remarks caused the spinsters in the front pews to beam with pleasure. The preacher said: "I have no sympathy for those wealthy girls who will go out into the woods and pick up an isolated prince or a God-forsaken duke and bestow large sums of money upon them for their titles. I don't care for dukedom, principedom, or any other kind of 'dom.' They find when it is too late the mistake they have made and then expect the sympathy which no one has for them."

Mr. Sammis told of the part Miriam played in the finding of Moses. He spoke of the Egyptian princess, who was, he said, an old maid, in taking the child. "If she had been one of our new women, she would have had a poodle dog with a fine coat spangled with buttons in her arms, and Moses would have stood no chance at all."

"Next," said the dominie, "we find Miriam with the children of Israel in the desert. After her triumphant song she was made a prophetess. Bad results came of it. She became ambitious. Then she became jealous of her brothers,

then slanderous, and was finally punished by being afflicted with leprosy. Here is a striking lesson. Give a woman too much power and you will repent it. Universal suffrage would be an excellent thing were it not for this. If the lady of the house gets full control of domestic affairs you will soon see her coming it over her husband in an alarming manner. Just limit her power a little and all will go on pleasantly; but give her complete control, and that settles it."

RETREATS FOR PRIESTS.

The Necessity of Retreats—Their Order of Exercises—Advantages Which Flow From Them.

This is the season when the Catholic clergy of the various dioceses throughout the land enter on the annual spiritual retreat. What is a retreat, and why is it held periodically, are questions that not all persons can answer satisfactorily. Rev. Dr. A. A. Lambing in the Pittsburg Catholic treats the subject interestingly and instructively. He writes:

What then, is a retreat? It is often called the spiritual exercise, and indeed this is the proper name. It is well known that when a person enters into a new state of life, or at least a considerable part of it, he has thought the matter over carefully, and has worked himself up to an unusual degree of earnestness, and perhaps enthusiasm. But it is equally well known that this fervor naturally grows weak by the very lapse of time; and this cooling is frequently accelerated by the force of the circumstances in which he may be placed. For this reason it is found necessary to adopt means to renew and revive that spirit of zeal. This is seen in the periodical conventions, and other assemblies of persons of the same profession, whatever name they may assume. The object is to renew, and, if possible, intensify the original members of the organization. It is the same with the retreats of the clergy. They endeavor by a few days spent in recollection, meditation, prayer, and self-examination, to discover whatever might have been wrong or imperfect in their past, that it may be repented of and corrected; and that additional light may be obtained to direct them in the formation of rules for their guidance in the future, and additional divine grace to enable them to put these good resolutions into practice. Animated with the zeal for their own sanctification, and new energy for the performance of the duties of their exalted state, they return to their respective fields of labor, saying with the psalmist: "Now I will begin; this is the change of the right hand of the Most High."

The necessity of retreats is apparent to all. Religious whose surroundings shield them from many of the distractions and temptations incident to life, and whose pious exercises furnish them with abundant supernatural assistance, are, notwithstanding, required to make an annual retreat of at least nine days, and generally a shorter one between these, with a retreat of one day every month. And lay persons in the world are frequently met who make an annual and a monthly retreat. But the secular priest is thrown into the midst of the turmoil of the world, is daily engaged in the most distracting and multifarious occupations where a spirit of recollection is almost if not quite impossible, and is yet required for a three-fold reason to lead a life of more than common holiness. He must for his own sake attain to the holiness proper to his state of life, because it is in that state and in that state only that he can be saved. He must sanctify himself for the sake of the people entrusted to his pastoral care, because he must lead them in the way of salvation, not only by word but also by example; for his words however timely and eloquent will produce but little effect if they are not accompanied by that union which only a holy life can breathe. And he must be holy for the sake of the church, because he is one of her ministers, chosen by God Himself to advance her interests among men, and he cannot do so unless he is a worthy minister.

It would be difficult if not impossible to give the history of the institution of clerical retreats; and it is not necessary, nor would it prove interesting. But the manner in which they are conducted will be both interesting and instructive.

The very name retreat signifies a withdrawal from the place, the occupation and the associations in which a person is generally found; and, considered, in so far as it affects the mind, a forgetfulness of the occupations in which a person is commonly engaged. The better to produce both of these desired effects, the clergy are directed to repair at certain times to a place selected by the bishop and there spend a number of days in common exercises conducted by a strange priest also selected by the bishop. Recollection is enjoined, and silence is as far as possible. But this latter it is impossible to secure perfectly because some of the priests have not met for an entire year, they are laboring in the same holy cause, have mutual interests to advance and, consequently, to discuss; and, besides it is not inconsistent with recollection to give a limited time to quiet conversation.

With regard to the order of the exercises, they begin with meditation and Mass in the morning and end with Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament in the evening, the rest of the day being divided between public and private devotions. The public devotions consist of meditations, conferences, pious readings, examination of conscience and the recitation of the divine office. The private devotions are only recommended, and consist of the Rosary, visits to the Blessed Sacrament, the Way of the Cross and such other devotions as each one may prefer. Time is given for necessary relaxation also; but any one who imagines that priests on a retreat have an easy time are very much mistaken. They have little rest of mind or body from 5.30 in the morning to after 9 at night. It goes for saying that all the exercises, both public and private, are directed to the same end, the success of the retreat.

Little need be said of the advantages of a retreat for the clergy. The fact that it has been so long practised and is so

highly recommended by those who are the most competent to judge of its utility, should be sufficient. It is the fulfilment of the words of the prophet Osee (2, xiv): "I will lead her into solitude, and I will speak to her in fear." It is following the example of our divine Lord, who, having sent His apostles to preach, said to them when they had returned and given an account of their labors: "Come apart into a desert place, and stay awhile." (St. Mark 6, xxx.) The illustrious Pius IX., among many other advantages of the retreat, and urges on the clergy the obligation they are under of seeing that their clergy make them at regular intervals; and his words, which it is not necessary to quote, are, incorporated into the decrees of the third plenary council of Baltimore (No. 75) which is the law for the church in this country.

Much more might, of course, be said on this subject, but I think these few remarks will be sufficient; and I have no doubt they will prove both interesting and instructive, especially when many Catholics will have the thoughts of retreats before their minds.

MUTILATED SILVER

BECOMING A NUISANCE IN THIS CITY.

IT IS PRINCIPALLY AMERICAN—THE MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY COMPANY IS NOT AN OBLIGE TO REFUSE IT ON THE CAR—THE OPINION OF A WELL-KNOWN BROKER ON THE DEPRECIATION OF AMERICAN BILLS.

The ordinary business man could not fail to observe the increase which has gradually taken place in the circulation of American silver during the past year. There was scarcely a dollar of silver passed over the counters of our retail stores which did not contain one bit or twenty-five cent in that coin. The matter is attracting the attention of some of our leading financial operators and being otherwise referred to in a manner which must bring about a remedy that will prevent the circulation of such battered, bored and plugged coin in this country.

An evening paper, after referring to the mutilated silver nuisance at some length, publishes the following interview with a prominent broker in this city, in which the serious phases of the effects of the circulation of American notes is producing, or likely to produce, is entered upon.

"The circulation of United States silver money in Canada is a more bagatelle in amount to the United States bills in circulation here," said Mr. George R. Marler, banker, to a *Witness* representative yesterday. "Although we dislike very much seeing American silver used here in the same manner as our own coin, he continued, the great harm to our banking institutions here is the circulation of American bills, both silver certificates and national notes. These circulate to an enormous amount in Canada. In the Eastern Township one sees almost as many American bills as Canadian. We now hear that at last some of the largest banking institutions in this city are refusing these greenbacks."

In answer to the question as to why the banks do not unite in this matter and all refuse to accept the money instead of working on the present basis of shipping all they received to New York, Mr. Marler said: "It is just because some of them do not understand the situation. They imagine that they can by the present means ship all the money out of the country, and that will settle the question without any disagreeable action against the bank's customers who hold the bills. But don't you see," exclaimed Mr. Marler forcibly, "the fact of these banks accepting the greenbacks is what keeps them in circulation. They will receive them in small amounts, and there are more coming into the country than they are sending out. Every United States note in circulation in this country is just so much loss to Canadian banks and the Canadian Government. They replace our own notes and those of Canadian banks, which would be in circulation were these not here. The very moment they refuse to accept them, or accept them at a heavy discount, they will go out of circulation and be forced back to the United States. A man cannot refuse to take money from his customers, while some banks will accept it, without appearing to be obdoling, so that the action of a few banks can virtually force the bills upon the public."

The Montreal Street Railway Company are among the first to commence the crusade against the bored coin, as may be inferred from the following statement of one of its officers:— Mr. Warren, the comptroller of the Montreal Street Railway Company, said this morning that the company's action had been caused by the fact that it was found impossible to get rid of the United States silver. The Bank of Montreal would no longer accept it from them, and the alternative of shipping it to the United States is too expensive; therefore the company could do nothing else than refuse the coin.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB CONCERT

The continued success attending the usual Thursday evening concerts of this worthy Club, held in their own nice hall, corner of St. Peter and Common Streets, is surprising. Mr. P. J. Gordon, the permanent chairman, who only gets the necessary talent during the evening, has to arrange and conduct his programme, as he proceeds along, which he does in a most clever manner. Last week Miss Delaney and Miss Wheeler opened in a duet—"Music and her sister song," followed by Mrs. Tigh, singer, in fine style; Miss B. Brown, song. Mr. J. W. Greenwood, by request, recited his now famous piece, "Bill Adams," which seems always welcome. Mr. P. Sheridan, violin solo; Peter Cyne, seaman, danced a sailor's hornpipe; T. W. Reid, seaman, song—"Don't call us common sailors any more," which he ably rendered and was loudly applauded. Mr. Peter Morninge, favorably known for his fine pieces, recited in

How weak the soap and water seems when you begin your washing! You don't get any strength out of it till the work is about done. Plenty of hard work and rubbing and wear and tear, even then—but more of it at the beginning; when the water is weakest. Now with Pearline, the water is just as strong at the beginning as at the end. This is one of the reasons (only one) why Pearline acts so much better than soap, in all washing and cleaning. Use no soap with it. Millions now use Pearline

his usual manner, "Sheridan's Ride." A number of seamen representing the different steamships in port, rendered some fine songs. J. P. Lawlor, song "Dear Little Shamrock"; J. Milloy, song. It is expected that the Independent Church choir will take part to-morrow evening.—F.C.L.

TELLING A HORSE'S AGE.

"The popular idea that the age of a horse can always be told by looking at his teeth," said a veterinary surgeon, "is not entirely correct. After the eighth year the horse has no more new teeth, so that the tooth method is useless for telling the age of a horse which is more than eight years old. As soon as the set of teeth is complete, however, a wrinkle begins to appear on the upper edge of the lower eyelid, and a new wrinkle is added each year, so that to get at the age of a horse more than eight years old you must figure the teeth plus the wrinkles."

A GOOD TOOTH POWDER.

Charcoal powder is good and safe, and acts as a deodoriser as well as whitening the teeth. Moreover, it possesses a great advantage over ordinary tooth-powders, inasmuch as it cleans them without injuring the enamel. The following recipe, made up, not only cleans the teeth, but takes away any offensive taste or smell in the mouth. Two ozs. of crushed bone, one oz. of sweet almonds (raw) pounded, five ozs. of prepared arrow root charcoal. Perfume with a few drops of essence of violets, or any other scent you prefer.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 1976. Dame Jessie Smith, of the Village of Saint Louis du Mile End, in the District of Montreal, vs. this day instituted an action, in separation, to property, against her husband, John Marison, of the same place. Montreal, June 3rd, 1896. MCOITTE, BARNARD & MACDONALD, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 129 St. James St., next to Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM EXCURSIONS. Sunday Schools and Societies should make early applications for their summer excursions, as the choice dates for Otterburn Park, Clarke's Island, Valleyfield, Ormstown, Itherville, Rousses Point, etc., are being rapidly secured.

Moonlight Excursions Through Lake St. Louis. The club can now be arranged for with societies, clubs, military and other organizations. The Trip is as follows: Leave Bonaventure Station by special excursion train about 8 p.m., twenty minutes ride to LaSalle Wharf, where the "Duchess of York," a steel steamer, electric lighted, and with a carrying capacity of 700, will be in attendance for a three hour moonlight sail through Lake St. Louis, and return to LaSalle Wharf in time to reach Montreal by special train at 11:30 p.m. These moonlight excursions will only be run on application of societies, clubs, etc., the Excursion Committee being allowed to control the sale of tickets if desired. For choice dates, rates, etc., early application should be made at City Ticket Office, 129 St. James Street, or to D. O. Pesse, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1896

A PATRIOT PARLIAMENT.

If you asked an Irish student of Irish History to what gathering above all others that met in Ireland for the making of laws, from the year 1172 till the Union of 1801, it would be most in accordance with historic truth to apply the name of Patriot Parliament, his answer would in all likelihood be "Grattan's Parliament." And, assuredly, for the time and circumstances, it was a great triumph when Grattan carried his address declaring Ireland's independence. Not without reason did that great spokesman of Ireland's cause exclaim in the tumult of emotion excited by his victory: "I found Ireland on her knees; I watched over her with a paternal solicitude, I have traced her progress from injury to arms, from arms to liberty. Spirit of Swift! Spirit of Molyneux! Your genius has prevailed! Ireland is now a nation! in that new character I hail her! and bowing to her august presence, I say, 'Eato perpetua!'" There were lawyers, indeed, who maintained that England's response to Ireland's assertion of independence—namely, the repeal of the Declaratory Act of George I—was not explicit enough as a renunciation of the right, if right there were, to legislate for Ireland; but to cast doubt on the constitution would have revived a dangerous agitation, and while England adhered to the understanding, every one had to be satisfied. The discussion of the Regency bill indicated a possible source of danger to the connection but the King's recovery made it merely momentary. No human arrangement is perfect, and, although the Parliament that bears Grattan's name was, by the irony of fate, the destined preliminary to the Union, and was not without grave essential drawbacks, it gave Ireland that political and commercial freedom which had been so sorely needed and so strongly yearned for, and, but for the evil of dissension among the leaders, might ultimately have conferred the great boon of religious freedom as well. Looking back at that Parliament to-day, and bearing in mind that it was composed of Protestants, one cannot help feeling that the prospects of "emancipation" from a body so constituted were anything but cheering, and that, had the opposition to the Union scheme prevailed, Irish Catholics might again and again have endured the anguish of hope deferred in a matter so dear to their hearts. The Relief bill of 1793 was, indeed, something like a guarantee of the intentions of the more generous-minded members of that Protestant Parliament, and it might have been possible, by good management eventually to give seats to a majority favorable to Catholic claims. The Relief measure of 1793 was certainly a marked advance on the Penal Laws. It abolished some of the most vexatious distinctions of that cruel regime. Our forefathers had the elective franchise, but they could only elect Protestants, as Catholics had no seat in the Legislature; and as for the other rights that the law restored them—of serving in the army and navy, of being jurors in both kinds, of carrying arms, of obtaining degrees in the university, etc.—the very mention of them arouses indignation as reminding us that generations of Irish Catholics were deprived of such rights. Nevertheless, the victory, as it was deemed, gave great satisfaction and inspired hope of a

grander triumph that would leave no just aspiration of national pride unfulfilled.

But after everything has been said for Grattan's Parliament, it is to an earlier assembly that we must refer if we seek in Ireland's Parliamentary annals for the true model of a National Feis that satisfied every claim, so far as religious liberty is concerned. Most historians have discussed the Parliament of 1689 from the standpoint of their prejudices or have hastily dismissed it as of minor importance compared with more stirring events of that period of disquiet. Lecky, Froude, McGee, Walpole, Macaulay, J. H. McCarthy, and other historians, have all dealt with it with at least sufficient fullness to permit the reader to infer whether their sentiments are in sympathy or antagonism with its legislation. Of the whole of that legislation none of them approve, and none of them entirely approve of James the Second and his house. The Irish people have no great reason to revere his memory, and the epithet that is sometimes attached to his name in their native speech is more vigorous than polite. Nevertheless, the Parliament of 1689 was a grand experiment. It was to be expected from the character of the struggle in which James and his son-in-law were engaged that most of those who sided with His Majesty in Ireland would be Catholics. Nevertheless, Protestants were admitted into both Houses. If there were only a few of them in the House of Lords, it was because they were absent or otherwise engaged, not because their presence was forbidden. As it was, Protestant prelates and lay peers sat in the upper house with the heads of noble Catholic families. The Bishop of Meath, Dr. Anthony Downing, and the Earl of Longford and Granard, carried on a vigilant opposition which was not wanting in boldness. There were at least six Protestants in the Commons, two of whom sat for the University. Of the legislation of this Parliament we are mainly concerned with two features—by one of which its own independence was secured, while the other established liberty of conscience and freedom of worship. Supplemental to these were acts declaring Ireland judicially independent and abolishing writs of error and appeal to England, and obliging all persons to pay tithes only to the clergy of their own communion. A measure repealing Poyning's Law was defeated by the King's interference. With the mere controversial elements in the legislation of the Irish Parliament of 1689 we need not meddle at present. McGee has condemned what he considered arbitrary, unjust or vindictive on the King's part, but he sums up the general character of the proceedings in these words: "Whatever may be the bias of historians, it cannot be denied that this Parliament showed a spirit worthy of the representatives of a free people." The best history of it—indeed, the only history of it that is worthy of the name—is that which was written by Thomas Davis, more than fifty years ago, and republished a few years since with a careful introduction by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, as a volume of the New Irish Library, prepared and issued by the two Irish Literary Societies of London and Dublin. Mr. Lecky, in the second volume of his "History of England in the Eighteenth Century" says of Davis' monograph: "By far the best and fullest account of this Parliament with which I am acquainted is to be found in a series of papers (which have unfortunately never been reprinted) by Thomas Davis, in the Dublin Magazine of 1843. In these papers the Acts of Repeal and Attainder are printed at length, and the extant evidence relating to them is collected and sifted with an industry and skill that leave little to be desired. I must take this opportunity of expressing my grateful thanks to Sir Gavan Duffy for having called my attention to these most valuable but now almost forgotten papers." With Sir Gavan Duffy's introduction, Davis' essay on "The Patriot Parliament of 1689" forms a contribution to Irish history which no Irish student of his country's annals ought to neglect reading.

Mr. JAMES WHITE, for many years president of the Capital Lacrosse Club, is one of the principal organizers of the demonstration to be tendered to Premier Laurier in Ottawa this evening. If Mr. White has worked half as enthusiastically in connection with the demonstration to the Premier as he did in the past in connection with the National game in Ottawa, it will be a splendid success.

The Daily Witness, under the title "Lachine Canal Superintendent," refers to a rumor which has been circulated, that certain friends of the Liberal party were endeavoring to have Mr. Conway dismissed, on the grounds that he had interfered in the recent elections and used his influence to advance the cause of the Conservatives. The Daily Witness pays a very high tribute to Mr. Conway for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, and deprecates the idea of any official being made suffer through having evinced any

desire to interest himself in the national affairs of his country. We have it on the most reliable authority that Mr. Conway abstained from taking any part whatever in any of the contests in this city, and that the present agitation to secure his removal is simply due to the fact that some of the anxious placers have an eye on his position.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND ARBITRATION.

In the year 1820 the course of events had simultaneously directed the attention of the United States and Great Britain to certain dangers that seemed to threaten the recently liberated American Provinces of Spain. After the great readjustment of 1815, the Emperor Alexander the First of Russia, who had been a prominent figure among the sovereigns who contributed to the overthrow of the Napoleonic system, undertook to use his influence in the establishment of such a European concert as would prevent the renewal of warfare. It had been suggested to his majesty, by a lady who exercised no little control over his mind, that the policy of nations ought to be in harmony with the principles of the Gospel, and that if the great powers united in an agreement to put their Christianity in practice, the result would be most beneficial to themselves and to the world at large. Alexander succeeded in persuading the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia to join him in a league, which, from its aims, was called the Holy Alliance. Although the map of Europe, as reconstructed by Napoleon Bonaparte, had been, in the main, restored to the condition in which it had been before the Revolutionary wars, the revolution had to a considerable extent modified the ideas of statesmen and even of monarchs. There was a craze for written constitutions, solemn agreements between kings and their subjects. The Holy Alliance seemed at first to be imbued with the spirit of liberal reform and to have the rights of the people very much at heart. But, however well-meaning they may have been, they could not divest themselves of the traditional prejudices of sovereignty. They wished whatever liberties they granted the people to be regarded as proceeding from their sacred prerogative, and any attempt to claim them as rights they considered Jacobinism. Gradually the sentiment of royalty proved too strong for the new-born fervor of democracy, and before its course was ended the Holy Alliance became a league of sovereigns united for interests of their own exclusively. As the years went by and other impressions of the revolutionary era had less force, their majesties and their policies on old models, and rumors of many kinds of restoration were daily heard. Among the princes of the house of Bourbon that had profited by the revival of the *status quo ante* was Ferdinand the Seventh of Spain. Of all the powers of Europe none had suffered greater loss of domain than Spain by the outbursts of popular aspiration that followed the triumph of the Revolution. In two centuries, it is true, the realm which had once wielded so wide a sway in both hemispheres had been sinking deeper and deeper into the slough of political despair, until at last the pompous manner of Spanish ambassadors was in absurd contrast to the lack of power and wealth that lay behind it. As long as Spain was mistress of five-sixths of the new world, there was some excuse for an assumption of majesty that had some basis of reality. But when, one after another, her vice royalties and captaincies and provinces were wrested from her enfeebled hands by the determined efforts of well-led insurgents, those airs of oriental state were out of place. The successive steps of Spain's descent from the throne of power and pride that she had occupied at the close of the 15th century would be interesting to follow in the pages of universal history, and they certainly form a remarkable chapter. Such a chapter would also comprise a considerable part of the history of Europe and America, and would bring on the scene some of the greatest statesmen, soldiers and ecclesiastics of three pregnant centuries.

The causes to which Spain owed the loss of her hold on the new world existed before the Revolution, but it was the wide-spread unrest that ensued on the success of the great revolt in France that prepared the way for the catastrophe. The romance of Spanish exploration and conquest, which is so fascinating in the pages of Prescott and other historians, ought not to blind our eyes to the cruelty and oppression of Spanish rule. Neither ought we to ignore the brighter passages of Spanish domination such as the noble self devotion of Las Casas and other missionaries, nor the learning that has given the world so many rich treasures of historical knowledge. If in the north, Jacques Cartier, Lescarbot, Champlain, and the members of the Jesuit, Recollet and Sulpician Orders have left us volume after volume of most valuable information touching the condition and events of New France in the 16th and 17th centuries, the secular clergy and religious orders who accompanied the Conquistadors have filled the archives of old and new Spain with precious tomes not to be found elsewhere. Robertson, Irving, Prescott, and the more critical later writers on Spanish America, could have made little advance but for the rare sources of first hand knowledge to which the Spanish authorities gave them access. We can hardly wonder if it was with extreme reluctance that Spanish kings and ministers allowed events in their Cis-Atlantic Empire to take their course and recognized the independence of the provinces on which, with whatever mistakes of judgment or faults of heart, they had expended so much thought and care. It is not surprising, therefore, that when the Holy Alliance set about its task of monarchical restoration, the rulers of Spain should have asked whether nothing could be done in the way of bringing back their revolted colonies to a sense of their alliance to the motherland. George the Third had been very slow in acknowledging the right of his American colonies to throw off the yoke. Nothing but the stern arbitrament of the sword could convince him that they were not to be won back to the yoke that he had discarded. But in the time of President Monroe's administration, the Revolutionary war had been followed by another needless quarrel and the war of 1812 by a peace which, it was hoped, would prove lasting. The old King had gone to his long home and the two countries were fairly friendly. When it was rumored that there was a design on the part of the Holy Alliance to assist Spain to recover her lost possessions, the President of the United States conceived the idea of entering into a compact with Great Britain to oppose the *Dreibund* of that period and to defend the newly emancipated colonies from interference. Mr. Adams suggested another course, which was followed, and so the Monroe Doctrine was formulated as a perennial platform of foreign policy for American statesmen. In the course of time, by the irony of fate, that doctrine was to be invoked against the ally of 1823.

In the year 1499 a fleet of Spanish vessels from the harbor of Cadiz, commanded by a brave Castilian named Alonso de Ojeda, after cruising up and down the coast from the mouth of the Oronoco to the Isthmus of Panama, at last entered the estuary of Maracaybo. Amerigo Vespucci, who was aboard of one of the ships, was reminded by the pile-sustained villages of the natives of the familiar scenes of Venice with its captive waters, and the name of Little Venice (Venezuela) came to his lips. Ojeda was made governor of that stretch of coast and he called it Andalusia, but to the English speaking world it is better known as the Spanish Main. For nearly a quarter of a millennium it acknowledged the sovereignty of Spain, and then there came the crisis already referred to, when one by one, or sometimes several at once, the colonies of Spain cast off the yoke. Miranda, who had fought under Washington, raised the standard of revolt in 1805, and, though he failed, others took up the cause of freedom, and in 1811 a republic was declared. A struggle of ten years ended in the expulsion of the Spaniards. For some years Simon Bolivar, who shares with another great patriot the honorable title of Liberator, ruled a republic composed of Venezuela, New Granada and Ecuador. Disintegration followed his death and Venezuela started on its career as an independent State. It has an area of some 600,000 square miles, one of the grandest river systems in the world, a coast line of some 2,000 miles, and resources of great variety and value. Venezuela has for neighbors the Guianas, British, Dutch and French, and between the republic and the British colony there is a dispute of long standing touching a region in which gold mining is carried on. The attention of civilization was somewhat abruptly called to this territory some six months ago by a message from President Cleveland to the Marquis of Salisbury of an arbitrary character. Good is sometimes developed out of evil, and if a permanent plan for the peaceful settlement of disputes between the British Empire and the United States should be the ultimate result of the controversy, it will be one stage nearer to that

"Parliament of man, the Federation of the world," which is the goal of the Laureate's dream.

A DECISION by the New York Court of Appeals has caused a great deal of comment. The judges, practically speaking, ruled that if a person loses his bank book the man who finds it has a right to go to the bank and draw out every cent of the deposit, and there is no redress or recovery. If the judgment has been correctly reported, to say the least it is a peculiar one.

In Protestant Germany this year, for the first time since the "Reformation," a public procession on Corpus Christi Day has taken place, while in France the Archbishop of Cambria was again in trouble through insisting on holding the procession in opposition to municipal authority.

There are certain considerations which make the present Presidential campaign in the United States of considerable importance to Canada. The history of parties in the great Republic may be said to have begun with the discussions between Hamilton and Jefferson in Washington's first administration. The germs of conflict already existed, indeed, before his inauguration—the country being divided into two large factions known as Federalists and anti-Federalists. As they both united in choosing Washington as the nation's first President, there was nothing like a presidential campaign in 1788. Washington's cabinet was nevertheless a coalition cabinet in so far as it contained elements that had been hostile to each other. What was of more importance, they remained hostile and no two leaders of opposing parties could be more distinctly pitted against each other than were Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton. These dissensions in his cabinet caused much distress to the President, but before he retired from public life, he had personal reasons to deplore the growth of party spirit, for in spite of his services to the Republic, Washington was frequently assailed with a coarseness and bitterness which must inspire resentment even to read of. His farewell address is full of pathos, as implying a forecast of evils due perhaps to his own mistakes. Jefferson, who was president from 1801 to 1809, is looked upon as the founder of the Democratic party. It was not, however, till Andrew Jackson's time that the party of Jefferson assumed the name of Democrats. Their opponents, at first called Federalists, afterwards National Republicans, then, from 1834 to 1852, Whigs, were at last, after a few years of disintegration into several incoherent groups, united into a strong compact organization under their present name. The first Republican convention, after the reconstruction of the party, was held at Philadelphia in 1856, when Fremont and Dayton were nominated for President and Vice-President respectively. They were defeated. President Buchanan's administration was a period of evident preparation for a great struggle, which was precipitated by the election of Abraham Lincoln, over three competitors, Douglas, Breckenridge and Bell. Notwithstanding the war, the tragedy of Lincoln's death, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and a series of troubles that attended the pacification of the emancipated South, the Republicans held the reins of power until the election of President Cleveland in 1884. In 1888 President Harrison was the choice of the majority and four years later Mr. Cleveland was again elected the Republic's chief magistrate. Every quadrennial election since 1856 has had its peculiar features, and those who are old enough to remember the civil war and the discussions that preceded and followed it need not be told how materially the party platforms have changed since Lincoln's election. The most regrettable outcome of a partisanship that has survived the principles of the party displaying it is that, when neither theory nor practice offers fair ground of division subjects that ought never to be brought into the arena of party warfare are selected as *casus belli*, and such differences as exist regarding them are enlarged or misrepresented until reconciliation seems impossible. Even the burning question of slavery, which was the great stumbling block to harmonious deliberation on matters of common interest between the two main sections of the Republican party, as now constituted, entered on its career, could, it was believed, have been settled without bloodshed but for the exaggerations and misrepresentations of demagogues. There were Americans who firmly believed that, had the negotiations been wisely conducted, there was no more insurmountable obstacle to the peaceful extinction of slavery in the United States than there had been in the West Indies. In like manner the character of a purely business character, related on the one hand to revenue, and, on the other, to the encouragement of home industries, instead of being dealt with impartially by experienced men according to the condition and requirements of the country, has been made the foot-ball of warring parties, now sent up to an extravagant height and again dropped almost to zero, as one or other side prevailed.

In the platform of both parties the tariff is looked at from a purely traditional standpoint. The Republicans charge their opponents with the sacrifice of needed revenue, thus necessitating deficits and loans, and augmenting the public debt, causing panics and prolonged depression by the interruption of many branches of industry. They appeal to their own record in power as a record of revived prosperity, of taxes on foreign goods and encouragement to home industry, of securing the American producer a constant and profitable market and of making the American farmer less dependent on foreign control and domestic monopoly. Without being pledged to any particular schedules, the Republicans promise to uphold the principle of protection, the details to be governed by the conditions of the time and of produc-

THE TWO PLATFORMS.

Along with protection, they would make provision for reciprocity on a basis advantageous to both nations concerned. Thus, while by protection they would build up domestic industry and trade, by reciprocity they would find an outlet for the country's surplus production. The Democrats, on the other hand, adhere to the principles of a revenue tariff—the duties being so adjusted as to discriminate neither for or against any particular class or section. At present, however, and until the money question is settled, they are against agitation for further tariff changes, save such as may be necessary to compensate for the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax.

The question of the money standard, and the free coinage of silver is undoubtedly the essential issue in the present contest. And, although the platforms of the two chief parties are antagonistic on this head, neither platform is quite satisfactory to all the members of the party which it claims to represent. There are silverites in the ranks of the Republicans. Indeed, major McKinley, the Republican candidate, was until a short time ago looked upon as one of the champions of free silver coinage. The late ex-Governor Russell, on the contrary, denounced any departure from the gold basis as immoral, unpatriotic, unbusiness like and wholly inconsistent with the best traditions of the Democratic party. "For one," he wrote just before his death, "I believe that our country's honor demands scrupulous fidelity to her plighted word, honest payment of her obligations, and that the people's interest is best served by strictly upholding here the gold standard of the civilized world." Only on one condition does the Republican platform admit that free silver coinage would be either judicious, profitable to the nation or morally justifiable—that is, by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world. Until such an agreement is possible, the Republicans hold that the gold standard must be preserved. The Democrats, while regarding the money question as of supreme importance at the present stage in the national development, are strongly opposed to mono-metallicism as un-American. With a gold standard, they deem it a British policy, the adoption of which has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. Its effect in the United States is, they believe, to keep the property of an industrial people locked up, while morally it stifles the love of liberty and undoes the work of the Revolution. Therefore, the Democrats demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent or aid of any other nation. They would make the standard silver dollar a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public or private, and they would, by legislation, prevent the demonetization hereafter of any kind of legal money by private contract.

On some minor points both platforms are agreed. They are alike ready to uphold the Monroe Doctrine. They are nominally both in favor of an honest enforcement of the civil service law—the Democrats being, however, opposed to life tenure. They are in the main at one as to the payment of pensions to deserving veterans of the Civil War. They would both put restrictions on immigration. In excluding, by extension of the law's provisions, those who cannot read or write, the Republicans doubtless refer only to Europeans, as but such a ground few Chinese or Japanese would be affected. The Democrat platform condemns arbitrary interference with State rights. The Republicans urge a return to the free homestead policy. Both favor the admission of Territories with the least possible delay. The Republicans devote a special section to the rights and interests of women. They have also a word for Alaska, to whose citizens they would give representation in Congress.

Such are the chief points of likeness and unlikeness between the two platforms. On two points affecting other nations, they both hold virtually the same views—the Monroe Doctrine and checks on immigration. On two other points they are widely at variance—the tariff and the money question. But, on this last question there is a secession from each party, and as we have seen, one of the strongest and ablest Democrats of his generation condemned almost with his party's platform.

AMERICAN physicians are largely responsible for the increased use of all kinds of liquor among American women, says one of our contemporaries. They prescribe stimulants in a large number of cases of invalidism among women, with the inevitable result that, whether salutary or not for the sick, the habit grows among the healthful.

The old men are becoming victims to the bicycle craze, which has now taken possession of this city. It is a consolation, however, to dwell upon the thought that the new fad for the old men will share the fate of the one which made a number of them wear a blanket suit some years ago.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

One of the distressing sights which is seen in our public thoroughfares every evening is that of the female bicyclist.

St. Augustine's Benedictine priory at Ramsgate has been made an abbey by the Pope. The first since the days of the "Reformation."

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE RUSSELL of England will sail for the United States on Saturday next. The preparations for his reception by the American Bar Association are on a grand scale.

In response to Archbishop Ryan's recent appeal for funds for the new Catholic Rectory in the suburbs of Philadelphia, more than \$200,000 was promptly subscribed, and two-thirds of the subscriptions have been already paid in.

The farmers in the Township of Kingston have a peculiar way of their own of removing such ante-diluvian things as toll-gates. It is high time that these relics of the past should be abolished, especially in a civilized country.

The Catholic Record of Indiana asks, "Could a Catholic be elected president?" and the Catholic Union and Times, also American, answers, "No! not even if he were another George Washington, an Abraham Lincoln, or an angel from heaven."

The Connecticut Catholic good naturally says: "Some one has discovered that Mr. McKinley has a Catholic cousin in California. One of our exchanges asks now if it cannot be ascertained that Mr. Bryan's wife's father's uncle's niece was a Catholic?"

An American Woman's Sound Money League has been organized in Boston by three of the founders of the New England Woman's Press Association. It will uphold and work for the gold standard. The membership embraces all women's organizations of national scope.

It is said that Cardinal Satolli has been charged to prepare, before his departure from the United States, the erection of an ecclesiastical tribunal to act as Court of Appeal in ecclesiastical questions which were hitherto brought directly before the Propaganda.

The Shamrocks suffered defeat at the hands of the Cornwalls on Saturday last on the M. A. A. grounds, much to the surprise and chagrin of their hoets of followers. The cause of the downfall of the boys was due in some measure to an unwise indulgence of over-confidence in themselves, a meagre sentiment of respect for their opponents, and the introduction of players who did not practice enough immediately before the match to warrant their appearance on the team. It is to be hoped that an effort will be made during the present week to remedy matters, or else they will run very great risk of having to submit to a greater humiliation in being defeated by their old time rivals the Montreals, whom they play on the same grounds on Saturday.

The current number of the Review of Reviews refers to the recent elections in the following spicy manner: "It is probably the first occasion on record in which Orangemen are enthusiastic over the installation of a Roman Catholic as Prime Minister. If there is one country in the whole world where the voters are alleged to be priest-ridden, it is in the Province of Quebec. But at the last election the whole force of the Catholic hierarchy, from the archbishop down to the parish priests, was thrown against Mr. Laurier, on the ground that he was opposed to the so-called Remedial Bill which had been introduced for the purpose of establishing separate Catholic schools in Manitoba. The ecclesiastical drum was beaten with might and with main; while the doctrine that a Catholic citizen must vote as his priest tells him was asserted with the most uncompromising emphasis. Mr. Laurier carried no fewer than fifty out of sixty-five seats. The worm has turned at last with a vengeance."

The ecclesiastical drum, and the worm has turned, are very good, but they sink into insignificance when compared with the statement that the "Orangemen are enthusiastic over the installation of a Roman (with emphasis on the Roman) Catholic Premier."

The Canada Presbyterian, in a recent issue, publishes a somewhat lengthy article, during the opening of which it grows enthusiastic in its measure of eulogy of the new Premier, Mr. Laurier. We give the following extract to show how nicely the artistic touches were put on, in order to entice the reader to proceed in a perusal of it.

"Have we still such a thing in Canada as an 'inferior' or 'conquered race'? Is a man's blood to be a bar to his social or political progress? Is anyone's readiness to pronounce some religious shibboleth to be the test of his fitness as a political leader among his fellows? We had thought that the days of such intolerant and unreasoning idiocy had long

since past, at least in Canada. Especially we had tried to persuade ourselves that it had so passed, as far as Protestants were concerned, not merely in theory, but in feeling and practice as well."

Then the good old Presbyterian sentiment gradually becomes apparent in each line. It has a fling at Bishop Laflèche and the other members of the hierarchy of this Province, and concludes in the following manner:—

"Let all Protestants read, mark and inwardly digest these threatening words of the Bishop—evidently of the College of Cardinals rather than of that of the fishermen—and let them remember that as a campaign document they were circulated in the Province of Quebec by tens of thousands. Let them bear also in mind that Mr. Laurier has never retracted the words thus put under the episcopal ban; but that, on the contrary, in the very teeth of all this and kindred episcopal fury he carried Quebec by 50 to 15, and we think that they will conclude that such a man should have fair play at any rate, and not be condemned simply because he is, though a Frenchman, a British subject, and speaks English like a native, and a Roman Catholic who thinks for himself and claims the right in this free land to speak as he believes and thinks, 'impugn it whose listeth.'"

LORD RUSSELL.

An Interesting Pen Picture of the Distinguished Lawyer Who Now Fills the Position of Lord Chief Justice of England.

The New York Sun gives an appreciation of the career of Lord Russell in a two column article. It refers to many pathetic incidents in the career of the distinguished lawyer, such as the following: "In America he was better known than all the other members of the English bar put together, if for no other reason than for the tears—genuine tears—which he shed in his reply at the close of the Parnell Commission. Speaking of the ambition of this great man it says:

Sir Charles had an ambition—he wanted to sit on the woolstack; to have the mace and purse carried before him; to be the keeper of the Queen's conscience; to be the head of the legal profession, and to be the first Catholic Lord Chancellor of England and Ireland since the days of the Stuarts. This would be immortality in history. Lord Rosebery was willing; but there was a difficulty. Lord Herschell was already on the woolstack and intended to stay there. There was no precedent for two Lord Chancellors. Would Sir Charles wait until after the next general election and take his chance? He thought not. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, every lawyer knows. The Lord Chief Justice of England was vacant. Sir Charles looked toward the woolstack and sighed, and then he sat down in the vacant chair. History may tell more, but that is how Sir Charles Russell became Lord Chief Justice of England, with a seat in the House of Lords as Baron Russell of Killowen. Killowen is his home in County Dublin and from it he takes his title.

In losing Sir Charles the English bar lost its finest orator. He stood alone. There was no one like him, and no one of equal merit. Some people praised his oratory at the expense of his legal knowledge, and they said he was no lawyer. Some people find it difficult to praise a man highly as the possessor of two qualities. It draws too much on their generosity. But Sir George Lewis—no mean judge—said Russell was a great lawyer and the best verdict getter in the kingdom.

The English bar, as at present constituted, is not rich in oratory, and the style of many of its ablest men should be studiously avoided. There is not a single "silk" who at command can give such an intellectual elevation to his subject, while playing on the mere emotional qualities of his audience, as Sir Charles could and often did. By nature he was generously endowed with the intellectual capacity to attract and captivate, and at the same time to sway the sympathies, even to the shedding of tears, which at times would glisten in his own eyes.

In his early days he had a good deal to put up with from older men and judges who thought to prune down his exuberance, and he might have been snuffed out as so many men have been but for the splendid combative element with which he was endowed. If he could help it he would not be sat on, and was often very irritable when interrupted. His native wit made him formidable. One day Sir Digby Seymour, Q.C. kept up a flow of small talk when Russell was speaking.

"I wish you would be quiet, Seymour," said Russell with his Irish accent. "My name is Seymour, if you please," replied the learned gentleman with mock dignity. "Then I wish you would see more and say less," was the rejoinder.

THE CANADIAN PRIVY COUNCIL.

IT IS SAID THAT A NEW SYSTEM WILL BE INTRODUCED REGARDING ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Globe, in a somewhat lengthy correspondence regarding the past methods of passing orders-in-council for almost every matter in connection with the various departments, throws out hints in the direction of reform, in the following manner:

"Public attention has recently been drawn to the enormous number of orders in Council put through at meetings of the Cabinet, and it is very evident that a system has grown up of late years which is as foreign to the science of Government as it is detrimental to the interests of the country—a system of having departmental work transacted by the Privy Council. It was never intended that this body should discharge departmental functions. It is a joint meeting of all Ministers when matters of policy and

affairs of State of first-class importance should be discussed and decided. It should confine itself to such business as the joint interests of the country and of the Ministry demand. One of the evil effects of the transaction of minor departmental business in Council is to rid the Minister at the head of a department of the individual responsibility which belongs to him. It is true that an order in Council changing a contract is done on the recommendation of the Minister at the head of a department, but if it turns out to be wrong it commits the whole Cabinet to a defence of it and allows the Minister concerned to take refuge behind the statement that the change was made by an order in Council. The system is not conducive to strict attention to business on the part of individual Ministers and the responsible officers of a department. If there is a doubt about a matter, well, send it to the Council and we will see what they think of it. As a rule each of the other Ministers think very little about it, and the recommendation of the Minister directly concerned goes through pro forma."

UNDERGROUND WIRES.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY NOW ENGAGED IN DOING A PORTION OF THE WORK.

During a period of many years there has been many evidences of marked disapproval on the part of a section of our citizens, in regard to the great nuisance of telephone and telegraph wires which are strung in front of the buildings in numbers beyond computation. In other cities these wires have been placed in conduits underground. The Bell Telephone Company is not to be blamed in the matter, as some years ago they took advantage of the paving of St. Catherine street and had conduits laid from St. Christophe to Mountain streets, a distance of over 7,000 feet. They were will to proceed further at the time, but permission was not forthcoming. In view of the near completion of their new building down town, they obtained permission to lay conduits on a number of the streets contiguous to the head office, and this work is now being carried on with vigor.

The conduits have been completed on Notre Dame street, from St. Peter to St. Francois Xavier street, and work is being carried forward on each of the side streets mentioned. The streets on which it is proposed to place conduits at present are: On Notre Dame street, from St. Sulpice to McGill; from St. James to William street on McGill; St. Sacrament street, on Hospital street, from St. Sacrament to Commissioners on St. Nicholas; St. Sacrament to Commissioners on St. Peter street; from Notre Dame to Craig on St. Peter street; from Bleury to Victoria Square on Craig street; from Notre Dame to Craig on St. Francois Xavier; from Commissioners to Craig on St. Sulpice and Place d'Armes Square and hill; and from Craig street up St. Alexander and St. Charles Borromeo streets to the St. Catherine street conduits. This work is not by any means the company's entire scheme, but is simply intended to be preparatory to taking possession of the new building, introducing the latest improvements in the telephone system, and is the beginning of a plan whereby all the wires of this company will be placed underground.

ELECTIONS CONTESTED.

WILL KEEP A LARGE NUMBER OF POLITICIANS BUSY FOR THE NEXT SIX MONTHS—IF MR. QUINN CAN BE UNSEATED, DR. GUERIN WILL BE HIS OPPONENT.

During the past two weeks, there has been an unusual feeling of anxiety among the recently elected members and their intimate friends regarding the question of protests being entered. All uncertainty, however, has now passed, and the following candidates, their agents and henchmen will have to face the music before the courts:— Conservatives—Beauharnois, J. G. H. Bergeron; Champlain, Dr. Marcotte; Jacques Cartier, F. D. Monk; Montcalm, J. L. E. Dugas; Montreal: St. Anne's, M. J. F. Quinn; St. Antoine, L. A. Chauvin; Three Rivers and St. Maurice, Sir A. P. Caron. Liberals—L'Assomption, Jos. Gauthier; Laval, L. Fortin; Maskinonge, J. H. Legris; Montreal: St. Lawrence, E. Goff Penny; Two Mountains, J. A. C. Ethier.

In many of these instances counter protests are filed, in order, no doubt, to make the fight more interesting. A well known real estate owner in St. Ann's ward informed the TRUE WITNESS this morning, that, if they were successful in unseating Mr. Quinn, Dr. Guerin, and not Mr. McShane, would be the next candidate in the interest of the Liberal party.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN

TO HOLD THEIR EXCURSION AUGUST 13.

The St. Ann's Young Men's Society will hold their annual excursion to Lake St. Peter, by the good Three Rivers, on Thursday, August 13. Past experience has led us to expect great things from the young men, as their annual outing is without doubt the most enjoyable of the season.

This year they are particularly fortunate in the selection of the date, as the return trip will give the excursionists an opportunity of witnessing the great mid-summer fete at Boucherville, which for grandeur of pyrotechnic display and beauty of illuminations, in and around this district, has never been surpassed.

Mr. Ed. Quinn, the genial president of the Society, informed the TRUE WITNESS yesterday that arrangements had been made with the Richelieu Company to hold the boat in the vicinity of Boucherville for an hour, in order to give their patrons a chance to witness the great event.

THE LATE MR. FELIX CALLAHAN

At the monthly meeting of St. Patrick's Society, on Monday evening last, it was Resolved,—That St. Patrick's Society hereby desires to put on record its high appreciation of the many good qualities of its late brother member, Mr. Felix Callahan, and to extend to the family their deep sympathy in this time of trial and sorrow to those who were so near and dear to him.

ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN

POINTS OUT SOME OF THE CAUSES WHICH INFLUENCED THE ELECTORATE.

THE MANDATEMENT WAS MOST PATRIOTIC AND WELL-TIMED—SOME INQUISTABLE FACTS TO SHOW THAT THE LIBERALS DID NOT WIN A TRIUMPH IN SPITE OF THE CLERGY.

La Minerve yesterday morning published the following letter, addressed by Monsiigneur Langevin to the Croix of Paris:—

"It would be a great mistake to say that the result of the Canadian general elections of the 23rd June is a mortal blow to the influence of the Catholic clergy in the Province of Quebec, as the Temps and the Gaulois pretend.

"The collective mandement of the bishops of the three ecclesiastical provinces of Quebec, of Montreal and of Ottawa had an aim that was most patriotic, and, from a religious point of view, most desirable.

"By calling upon the electors to vote only for candidates who would promise to support in Parliament legislation which would restore to the Catholics of Manitoba the separate school guaranteed to them by the constitution of the country, they desired to obtain that Catholic Quebec should send to the House at Ottawa a phalanx of members determined to exact from the victorious Laurier or Tupper, a federal remedial measure, giving 'full satisfaction' to the Catholic minority; and settling the question 'for all time.'

"Many Liberal members have made this promise, and, generally, the Liberals, just as much as the Conservatives, have made use of the collective mandement to obtain popular support. More, many priests, disgusted with the Conservative Government, were favorable to Laurier. It is then understood that the Canadian people who are so deeply imbued with religious sentiments, and who desire ardently to help their brethren in Manitoba to secure their schools, were easily deceived into favoring a party which has never been trusted by, nor trusted the clergy generally.

"Furthermore, the general impression throughout Canada was a species of weariness of a regime which has lasted for eighteen years, and which has not failed to commit many errors and excite much discontent.

"Besides, the Catholic Liberals, who (except seven) were opposed to the Remedial Bill of the 23rd of March, promised to 'do more.' They repeated in every tone that the bill of the 23rd of March 'was worth nothing'; that it 'was not worth the paper upon which it was written.' And yet this bill had been approved by the episcopate. Laurier himself repeated what I have quoted. "Those are incontestable facts. Let it be decided, then, whether 'the Liberals have triumphed in spite of the clergy,' and, especially, 'in spite of the collective mandement,' which did not express a preference for either party.

"Laurier owes his success to general causes:

- 1. Discontent, even among Conservatives.
2. Distress in the country.
3. Desire for a change.
4. Many errors and acts of abuse of power.

"And to 'special causes,' namely: "1. The fact that the Conservatives did not settle the school question during the six years during which it has occupied public attention.

"2. The promises of the Liberals to 'give more.'

"3. The zeal of the Liberal press and the perfect organization of the election committees—want of organization, on the other hand, among the Conservatives.

"4. The fact that Mr. Laurier is a 'French-Canadian' and a 'Catholic.'

"N.B.—It is true that he has, on different occasions, enunciated three false principles: "1. That of neutral schools. "2. That of the independence of Catholics in politico-religious questions such as the Manitoba school question, at the present moment—this has gained him the enthusiastic applause of the most fanatical Protestants, Presbyterians, Methodists, and above all, free masons. (I do not think that Laurier is a free mason.) "3. That of indifferentism in religion.

"5. The sympathies of a great number of priests. La Verite, of Quebec, by constantly attacking the Conservatives, contributed largely towards turning the clergy to the side of the Liberals; and yet La Verite abhors the Liberals.

"In conclusion, I must say that I hope that the Liberals will give us our schools, 'through policy,' 'through interest.'

"The Remedial Bill gave us:

- 1. A Catholic School Board, having control—
a. Of teachers' diplomas.
b. Of books.
c. Of the Catholic Normal School.
d. Of the Catholic inspectors.
2. The right to erect school districts.
3. The right to levy municipal taxes for our schools and exemptions from all taxes for the maintenance of Protestant school—taxes which we have been paying at Winnipeg for the last six years!

"In a word, our schools were restored in 1890; only we were given no Parliamentary grant; but our right was affirmed, and we would have had those taxes before long.

"We shall see if the Liberals will give more."

"We await in all patience and in all hope. If the Liberals do not do their duty, the same Quebec which has given them power will be able to take it away.

"The Conservative press of Quebec and Montreal have erred in accusing the Catholics of Quebec of apostasy. It is an expression of exasperation which does no good and which causes much harm. 'Let us hope and pray.' "The Archbishop of St. Boniface fights his best, and he is prepared to remain in the breach until the question is equitably settled.

ed with the school question, and the question of the thousands of Indian pagans who still worship the stars, and the beasts, 'bears, wolves and birds.' "Many ask for missionaries; 'Parvuli petierunt panem.' The little ones sought bread.' With all this the financial condition of the archbishopric of St. Boniface is most lamentable. Even a catastrophe is threatened.

"† A. D. "O. M. I., "Archbishop of St. Boniface."

OBITUARY.

MRS. MICHAEL SAVAGE.

It is with a feeling of deep regret that we chronicle the sudden demise of one of Montreal's highly respected citizens in the person of Mrs. Michael Savage, which sad event occurred at her residence, No. 55a McCord Street, on Tuesday, July 21st, after a comparatively short illness. The deceased lady identified herself prominently with all the good works of her church, winning the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.

The funeral took place on Thursday morning, 23rd July, at St. Ann's Church, and was largely attended. The Requiem Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Schellfaut, the pastor, who was assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. The church was heavily draped with mourning, and a full choir rendered the choral portion of the service, which was of a most impressive character.

After Mass, the funeral cortege wended its way to Cote des Neiges cemetery, followed by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances, whose warm sympathy is extended to her relatives and especially to the ones she has left behind her, and whose prayers will be constantly offered for the welfare and eternal repose of their loving mother.

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL.

IN AN INTERVIEW, EXPRESSES NO SURPRISE AT THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

An evening paper of this city publishes the result of an interview with Sir Mackenzie Bowell. In answer to the question, "Were you not surprised at the result of the elections in Canada?" Sir Mackenzie Bowell answered:—

"I was not so much surprised by the general result as at the vote cast in the different provinces. When I reflect that the Conservative party has been in power continually for about 18 years, and more particularly think upon the events of the past two years, and the circumstances and the surroundings under which Sir Charles appealed to the country, the result is not so remarkable. Had the vote in the different provinces been reversed, the whole country would be less astounded than it is to-day. I never had any doubt of the good sense and liberality of those composing the great body of the Conservative party in Ontario, and was convinced that, notwithstanding appeals to creed and race prejudices, the vote in that province would not on that account be materially changed from that recorded in 1891. The vote in Quebec is mis-comprehensive, unless it is the outcome of a determination, which it is feared exists to a great extent, to have a French-Canadian Premier, no matter though at what sacrifice of the principle. Under other circumstances, the vote in Quebec would, I am convinced, have been vastly different. There may have been other reasons. No doubt, the most was made of the expression attributed to Sir Charles in his Winnipeg speech that Protestants should not vote for Laurier, because he was a Frenchman and a Roman Catholic, which no sensible man believes he ever uttered, and which he positively denied."

NICE SENTIMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, sealed the heights of the tower of patriotic ideals during the course of a campaign delivered in the Eastern Townships last week. Referring to the religious complexion of the administrative side of the new Government, Mr. Tarte said:— "I am a Roman Catholic, born in the Roman Catholic Church, and I am proud of it; but I am not so narrow-minded as to be ashamed of Sir Henri-Joly. He is not a Roman Catholic, but he is a French Canadian, and I am proud of it. In 1893, at the great convention held in Montreal, the question was raised whether French-Canadian Protestants should be allowed to form part of our organization. I at once protested at the introduction of such a question. A man may kneel to God before any altar he likes; that makes no difference. Mr. Joly is a man of our race, a son of our dear country, and I am proud that my French Catholic friends supported me in my protest. Are we going to allow Sir Adolphe Caron to sow the seeds of prejudice amongst us? (No, no.) You are English and Protestant; I am a French Catholic. I do not ask your religion. Let us walk together the great way of life."

IMPURE MILK.

AN EYE DISEASE IS SAID TO BE TROUBLING DAIRY CATTLE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF TORONTO.

Dr. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, has received information from several veterinarians of the appearance of ophthalmia in the neighborhood of Toronto. He says that the city cattle markets should be carefully watched by inspectors detailed for the purpose, as diseased cattle may be brought in and infect the local herds.

The worst of the situation is that a number of the dairy cows supplying milk to the city are said to be suffering from the complaint. The local medical health officer should see that these are isolated.

Dr. Bryce says that while there is no evidence that this eye-disease renders the milk of infected cows injurious to the consumer, yet the milk of no fevered animal is wholesome food.

DIED.

HAMILTON.—At Littleton, N.H. (White Mountains), on August 1st, Mathew Hamilton, aged 68 years, father of John Hamilton, printer, of this city, and W. P. Hamilton, of Mitchell Station, Que. [Quebec papers please copy.]

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PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete weekly up to date record of patents granted to Canadian inventors in the following countries, which is prepared specially for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Laberge, Solicitors of Patents and Experts. Head office, Temple Building, Montreal, from whom all information may be readily obtained.

CANADIAN PATENTS.

C. B. Jarvis, Toronto, Ont., Bicycle saddle; S. Stephens, Hamilton, Ont., Street cleaning machine; C. Pickering, Richmond, P. Q., Smoke stacks; W. J. B. McDonald, Granby, P. Q., Sheet Metal pipe; J. S. N. Guinon, Montreal, Que., Advertising vehicle; W. G. Kelly, Niagara Falls, Ont., Snap-Hooks; A. Morrison, Toronto, Ont., Bicycle Attachment; Richard Marchand, Montreal, Que., Heater for boilers.

AMERICAN PATENTS.

Reuben C. Elbridge, Niagara, Ont., Currycomb; Ovide M. Gouin, Montreal, Que., Brake; Isabella M. Polley, Simcoe, Ont., Rein supporter; William H. Russell, New Castle, N. S., Electric car trolley.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

RUMORS AFLOAT TO THE EFFECT THAT HER MAJESTY WILL ABDICATE.

The rumor so frequently heard within late years, that Queen Victoria was about to resign, is again revived.

The probability of some time past the Queen has been noticeably declining under the weight of years and the cares of state. Her health of late has not been so good as usual, and many believe that she is getting tired of ruling, and anxious to spend the remainder of her days in the comparative quiet of private life.

Then, too, the story to-day seemed to be given with more detail than before. It was stated that Her Majesty had decided to spend her time in future at Balmoral or at Osborne, and that she would give the Prince and Princess of Wales the use of Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle.

Those who professed to know something of the affairs at court said that Her Majesty repeatedly remarked during her last stay in this city at Buckingham Palace, upon the occasion of the recent marriage of Princess Maud of Wales to Prince Charles of Denmark, "This is my last visit to London."

Color was also given to the rumors in circulation by the deep emotion displayed by the Queen as she bowed in reply to the enthusiastic cheers of the multitudes which lined the route from Buckingham Palace to the railway station, where she took the train for Windsor after the marriage ceremonies.

A SLEEPING-CAR TRAGEDY.

BY W. L. ALDEN.

[FROM THE IDLER.]

THE through express, consisting almost entirely of sleeping-cars, had just passed through Jericho Station. The station master gazed after the rapidly receding train which, at a little distance, was nearly hidden by a following cloud of dust. Then turning to me, and dropping heavily into a chair, he remarked, "That's what people nowadays call 'comfort in travelling,' but gimme an old-fashion ordinary car every time."

"Then you don't like sleeping-cars?" said I.

"No, sir! I don't. When I'm travelling by night I want to be my own master. If I want to smoke, I want to be where I can smoke, and if I want to sit by the window and chew tobacco, I want a window accordingly. Now, when you travel in a sleeping-car at night, what happens? Why you have to turn into a berth whether you want to or not, and you have to give up your boots and you can't get 'em again till morning; and you can't smoke, and you haven't got any air to breathe, and some fellow is sure to snore so loud that the seven sleepers mentioned in Ephesians couldn't get a wink if they were there."

"Why, speaking of snoring, I've known lots of what you would call tragedies to happen in sleeping-cars on account of snoring. You don't hear of 'em in the papers, for the men that do these tragedies don't care to talk about 'em, and the company naturally wants the thing kept quiet. You read in the papers every little while about the mysterious disappearance of some man who started on a railway journey and was never heard of again. The next time you read anything like that you can just make up your mind that the missing man was a snorer, and that he was rash enough to take a sleeping-car where there were a lot of other travellers. Oh! I'm not trying to coax you. When you go back to Chicago you go to a public library, and you ask for a file of the Chicago Tribune for last year, and if you go through it carefully you will find that at least a dozen men who are missing were last seen entering a sleeping-car on such and such a road. You'll have to admit that if what I'm telling you isn't true, it is certainly a curious coincidence that the missing men were all travelling in sleeping-cars."

"The company put a sleeper on this line in the days when the Jericho mines were having their boom. It was the first sleeping-car ever seen in the North West, and for a time it was very popular; that is on the east-bound trip. You see, miners that had made their pile at the mines always took the sleeper when they started for the east, and sometimes we'd have every berth in the car engaged. They were that anxious to spend their money that they would have taken any sort of a car that we might have put on the line and charged an extra price for. I was brakeman of that sleeper, and I used to get a lot of amusement out of the miners, except when they happened to start a difficulty, and then I would bolt for the other end of the train till the shooting was over. It was curious to see how those miners that didn't care for any sort of law would knock under to the piggy porter, and obey his rules. I suppose it was because they didn't want anybody to think that they didn't know the ways and manners of sleeping-cars. The porter would come at nine o'clock, and say, 'Time to make up the beds, gentlemen, and they would stand around till the beds were made up as meek as if they were children. Then when the beds were made they had to turn in, for there wasn't any place for them to sit down, and they'd take off their boots and hand them over to the porter, without ever dreaming of telling him that they weren't in the habit of taking off their boots at night, and that if he wanted those boots he had better try and take them off himself. Take 'em by and large, those miners were generally better behaved on that sleeping-car than the average commercial traveller is now-a-days, for all that he gives himself such airs, and lets on to be at the top of Chicago society."

"There was one thing that the miners wouldn't stand, and that was snoring. They got the conductor to post up a notice in the sleeper, 'No Snoring Allowed,' and any man who wanted to snore after that was expected to do it so quiet that it wouldn't disturb anybody. If a man snored in a loud, tempestuous sort of way, he would be waked up and warned once. After that, if he began again, strong measures would be taken with him. I've seen a chap that persisted in snoring, dragged out of his berth and made to sit on the wood-box, with a man in front of him stirring him up with the poker every time he began to nod. The miners would take turns at this duty, and relieve each other every two hours, and the snorer wouldn't get a wink of sleep the whole night time he was on that train. I've known of a man being kept awake in this way on a Central Pacific train all the way from Frisco to Chicago, and that was five days and nights at the time I'm speaking of."

"But this was only mild treatment compared with some of the things that were done to passengers who would snore. I remember one chap who had a porous paster put all over his mouth and nose. He didn't snore any more, and in the morning he was found to be suffocated, and the boys just dropped his body off a bridge while the train was crossing the Missouri. There hadn't been any intention of suffocating him, you understand, but nobody was dissatisfied with the result, except perhaps the friends of the man who had so mysteriously disappeared. Lots of men were gagged for snoring, and when they showed fight, as they did for the most part, they were knocked on the head, and occasionally the knock was a trifle too hard, and then of course there was another mysterious disappearance."

"Did you ever notice the kind of men that snore? Perhaps you haven't had

the opportunity for studying the subject that I have had. Well, in the first place it's always a big man, put together kind of loose and careless, that snores. Your small, tight built nervous chap never snores. Now I'm a snorer myself, and I don't deny it. That's one of the reasons that I don't travel on a sleeping-car; but if I could reduce my weight by, say, eighty pounds, there wouldn't be any more snoring about me."

"Then a man's business, and his religion, and his politics, have a good deal to do with the snoring question. I'll back a Methodist to out-snore any two men of any other denomination, while it's mighty seldom that a Presbyterian can be heard to snore. Ministers of the Gospel are hard snorers as a rule, and next to them come professional musicians. If you look at a man's politics you'll find that a Democrat and a Republican are about equal when it comes to snoring, but that of a Prohibitionist will out-snore anybody that ever tried to compete with him. I don't understand why these things should be as they are, but there is no denying the facts."

"Do women ever snore?" I asked.

"Not often, that is to say in sleeping-cars. What they may do elsewhere, I can't say, not being myself a married man. Speaking of women, a curious circumstance happened in a sleeping-car about the time I was telling you of, when we used to carry the car full of miners that had made their pile. I suppose by this time you are getting middling tired of listening to my yarns, but its something I can't help. Telling anecdotes was always my strong suit, and I play it out whenever I get a chance. If anybody don't want to listen to me, it's always open to them to tell me so, and to get up and get out."

I assured the station-master that his anecdotes were the one thing that reconciled me to life in Jericho.

"That being the case," he replied, "I'll tell you about this yer circumstance. It's true, for I was brakeman on the sleeping-car at that time, and I saw the whole proceedings."

"We left Athensville one afternoon about four o'clock with the car chock-full. The whole lot were miners except a Jew pedlar—a chap who had come up from Chicago to assay silver—and a young woman. Naturally the young woman attracted a great deal of attention, women, old and young, being mighty scarce at the mines. It appeared that she had come to Athensville to prospect for a school, some of the leading residents having decided to start a school for the benefit of their children, and having applied to have a teacher sent down to take charge of it. When a handsome young woman turned up and said she had come to teach school, everybody felt that she wasn't it to grapple with Athensville boys, who required an able-bodied man who could handle three or four of them at once if the occasion should arise. At the same time nobody wanted to send the young woman away, and the upshot was that it was decided to start a Sunday school and to put her in charge of it, paying her the same that they would have paid her to run the regular school. Of course she didn't object, the berth being a mighty easy one, and when I met her on the sleeping-car she was on her way to Chicago to lay in a stock of Sunday school books, and a magic lantern."

"The miners treated her as if she was a genuine first class angel. Not a soul of them dared to speak to her, but they kept bringing her cakes and apples and candy and heaving them into her lap without speaking a word. When they wanted to smoke they went into the smoking-car instead of smoking in the sleeper, which had been their usual practice, though it was against the rules. When there was a nice bit of scenery to be seen, one of them would say something about it in a loud tone of voice, and they would all get up and go to the end of the car, so that the girl could look out of any window that she might select. There wasn't a single swear word spoken in that car, and, once, when two of the fellows showed an inclination to quarrel about something, the other chaps put them out of the car so quick and so quiet that you would hardly have noticed that there was any argument in progress."

"When night came, and the darkey porter started to make up the beds, the boys all went into another car, so as to give the girl a chance to go to bed in an unostentatious way. When they came back, which was about ten o'clock, everything was quiet, and there was no girl to be seen. The boys then turned in themselves, making no more noise than they could help, and mentioning to the Jew pedlar, who had the air of a snorer, that if he called to do any snoring that night, he might as well prepare to meet Moses and the Prophets at once."

"About an hour later as I was sitting just inside the door where I had made the whistle handy, and at the same time got a few winks myself, somebody began to snore. It was a very small and inoffensive snore at first, but it kept growing stronger and louder, and bimeby it settled into one of the loudest and the most stragulating snores that you ever heard. The boys stood it for a few minutes, and then two of them got up, and going to the berth where the Jew slept, which was a lower berth in about the middle of the car, they pulled the curtains open and gave him a good shaking, telling him that unless he stopped that snore, and snored more like a Christian and less like a pedlar, his days were numbered. The man was considerable frightened, and he allowed that he was very sorry and wouldn't do it again. But the boys hadn't left him alone more than ten minutes before the snoring broke out worse than."

"Thishyer insulting of innocent young women has got to be stopped," says one of the miners. "Get that cuss out of his berth, somebody, and set him up on the wood-box. I'll attend to him for the first two hours, and after that one of you fellows will relieve me." So saying the

miner gets on his legs, and two other miners having roused up the Jew and set him on the wood-box, the chap that took the first watch sat down in front of him with his pistol in his hand and told the Jew that if he snored a single snore he would find himself where the climate was too warm for the ready-made clothing trade.

"There had been considerable noise made in the process of waking the pedlar up and hauling him out of his berth, for it appears that he was dreaming at the time, and took a notion that the boys were attempting some kind of violent action. He was quiet enough when he saw the miner with the revolver sitting in front of him, and for a little while the car was as quiet as you please. It wasn't long before the miner who was on guard began to nod, and presently he was sound asleep. The Jew seeing this, leaned back against the side of the car, and settled himself for another nap; and to tell the truth, I dropped asleep myself."

"I was waked up by a scream from the Jew. The miner had him by the throat and was choking him pretty considerably. Feeling that it was my duty to protect passengers from harm, I asked the miner what the Jew had been doing. 'Snoring,' says he, 'and he knows very well that we ought to drop him off the train without any more words. Don't you know that, you ruffianly insulter of women?' he adds, letting go of the Jew's throat so that he could answer.

"Well! the Jew swore that he hadn't snored the least particle in the world; that is, since he had been sitting on the wood-box. 'I was wide awake all the time,' says he, 'knowing that the miner had been asleep and couldn't contradict him. It's somebody else that's doing the snoring and I was listening to him when you woke up and grabbed me.' 'This is worse and worse,' said the miner. 'Not content with snoring like a low beast, and keeping an innocent and beautiful young lady awake with your disgusting uproar, you are trying to lay it on to gentlemen. You'll now point out the man you charge with snoring, and I'll tell you right here, that unless you prove your accusation that there man will take you out on the platform and hang you without further nonsense.' 'I can't tell you the precise man who was snoring,' said the Jew, 'but I can show you the berth where the snoring came from. It's the berth just above mine, and if you gentlemen want to show fair play you'll wait a little while, and see if the snoring begins again. If it does you can catch the guilty man red-handed; and if it doesn't, all I can say is that I am raly to take an oath before any magistrate that I am not the man who has been snoring in thisyer car.'

"The boys considered over the matter for awhile, most of them being for hanging the Jew at once, and paying no attention to his charges. But the leader of the gang remarked that a grave charge, affecting their honor as gentlemen, had been made, and that although nobody had any doubt that it was a lie, it must be judicially investigated. So it was agreed that everybody should wait for half an hour, and if at the end of that time no snoring was heard, the Jew should be disposed of in any way that the majority might select.

"They hadn't very long to wait, for in about ten minutes the snoring began again. It came from the identical berth pointed out by the Jew, and you never saw a more disgustful-looking set of men than the dozen or so miners that sat and stood and listened to the sound. They were ashamed of having made a mistake in accusing the Jew, and they were still more sorry that any one of their own number should have been guilty of disturbing the whole car-load of passengers, and especially the young woman."

"Whose berth is that?" said the leader.

"Nobody knew, though it was generally thought that it was Old Pinkett's. Just at that minute, however, Old Pinkett turned out from a berth near the end of the car, so it was clear he wasn't the guilty man."

"It doesn't make any difference whose berth it is," said one of the men. "There is some heaven-forsaken vagabond who is snoring in that berth in the presence of a young lady, and if he was my own brother I'd be the first one to convince him of the error of his ways. I propose that we go to that berth, and catch the miscreant red-nosed, as our Jewish friend here remarks. Just take him by the feet and drag him out. We can then hold a little Lynch court in this end of the car, and settle the thing in decent order."

"This satisfied the views of the other miners, and the whole gang of them went softly to the berth. The snoring was worse than ever, for it got to be of the choking variety. You'd have sworn that the snorer was choking to death to hear the gasping, and the stranglings, and the sighings that came from that berth. However, that kind of snoring is never directly fatal, though it is followed by fatal consequences on sleeping-cars, as I've already given you to understand."

"One of the miners was just going to give the word for hauling the snorer out of the berth, when all of a sudden the curtains opened, and a young woman looked out with a sort of scared expression on her face. If you believe what I say, that there snorer wasn't any miner whatsoever, nor yet any other sort of masculine miscreant, as you might say. The whole of that snoring had been done by that identical pretty young woman that the boys had been wanting to protect."

"She saw in a minute that something was up, but put on a stern sort of countenance, like a school-mistress addressing a lot of bad boys, and she said, 'G'way! or I'll call the conductor.' The boys didn't wait for any further orders, but they just bolted out of the car. The Jew went to his berth chuckling to himself, and remarking that he meant to sue the company for damages. As for me, I kept out of sight round the

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RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.
STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR.
CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP.
KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL.
IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY.

FOR THE HAIR.
IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES' HAIR.
RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING.
IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET.
IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR.
DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS.

R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL.

corner of the wash-room, for I didn't seem to care about being mixed up in the business. The girl sat up a little while, as if she was waiting for another interview with the boys, but as they didn't seem to have any further desire to cultivate her acquaintance, she drew the curtains together again, and the concert re-commenced. The Jew, and she, and I had the sleeping-car to ourselves for the rest of the night, and when we got to Chicago, the miners sneaked out of the smoking-car on to the platform as if they had been caught picking pockets, and were afraid of the police.

"This story that I have been telling you goes to show that women can snore even when they're young and good-looking. I wouldn't have believed it unless I had heard it with my own ears. In my opinion, however, it is a thing that young unmarried men ought to know. If it hadn't happened to have been aboard that sleeping-car on that identical night, I might perhaps have been a married man myself before now. What I say to you is, never despise any sort of knowledge. It's always liable to work in handy at some time, and protect you from one sort of harm or another."

A RAILWAY DISASTER.

A FAST EXPRESS AND AN EXCURSION TRAIN COLLIDE.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE—HARROWING SCENES—THE CORONER ORDERED THE ARREST OF THE PRINCIPAL OPERATOR.

A terrible railroad catastrophe took place about two miles out of Atlantic City, N. J., shortly after 6:30 p.m., on Thursday last, resulting in the death of 42 people and the wounding of 80 others. A train left here, consisting of seven cars, over the West Jersey Railroad, bearing a special excursion of Red Men and their friends, of Bridgeton, N. J., and Salem, and had reached the crossing of the Reading Railroad when it was struck by the 5:40 down express from Philadelphia, demolishing two cars and telescoping the two following. The engine of the Reading train became a total wreck, killing the engineer and fatally injuring the fireman. The car behind it also was thrown from the track and many of its occupants killed or injured. The responsibility for the collision has not yet been placed, but William Thurlow, the operator at the Block Tower, situated at the crossing, has been arrested by order of the coroner.

Leaving this city the tracks of the West Jersey road run parallel to those of the Camden & Atlantic City until they cross the drawbridge, when they switch off to the south, crossing the Reading Road at an obtuse angle. John Greigner, the engineer of the West Jersey train, saw the Reading train approaching the crossing at a swift speed, but as the signals were open for him to proceed on his way he continued. His engine had barely cleared the track of the Reading when the locomotive of the latter train, which left Philadelphia at 5:40 p.m., struck the first car full in the centre, throwing it far off the track into a nearby ditch and completely submerging it. The second car of the West Jersey train was also carried into the ditch, the third and fourth cars being telescoped. The engine of the Reading train was thrown to the other side of the track, carrying with it the first coach.

A few minutes after the collision, to add to the scene of horror, the boiler of the Reading locomotive exploded, scalding several to death and casting its boiling spray over many of the injured passengers. As soon as the news reached the city thousands of people flocked to the scene. The road leading to the scene of the collision was a constant procession of hacks, busses, bicycles and all kinds of vehicles, while thousands of pedestrians hurried along the path to render what assistance they could or to satisfy their curiosity. Darkness fell quickly and the work of rescuing the injured and the dead was carried out under the lurid glare of large bonfires.

It was a gruesome sight presented to onlookers as the mangled and burnt forms of the dead were carried from the wreckage which bound them and laid side by side on the gravel bank near the track, with no other pall than the few newspapers gathered from the passengers. The wounded were quickly gathered together and carried by train wagon to the Atlantic City Hospital, where six of them died shortly after their arrival. The old excursion house at the foot of Mississippi avenue was converted into a morgue and thither the dead were taken.

The city is greatly excited over the accident, the streets in the vicinity of the Excursion House and the City Hospital, as well as the road leading to the scene of the accident, being packed with people anxious to learn the latest news. The Bridgeton and Salem excursionists who escaped injury were brought back to this city and sent home on a special train several hours late in the evening.

James W. Hoyt, Secretary of the Department of Public Safety, immediately

upon learning of the extent of the catastrophe, telegraphed for the Philadelphia Medical Emergency Corps, fifteen of whom responded, and hurried to here on a special train. These surgeons masterfully aided the volunteer corps of this city. Many of the injured were taken to hotels, as the City Hospital soon became over-crowded. About thirty of the wounded had their injuries dressed and were able to proceed on their way. It is expected that fully a dozen of those now lying in the hospital will not survive. Mrs. Edward Farr, the wife of the Reading engineer, who met death while performing his duty, and was found with one hand on the throttle and the other on the brake, when informed of the accident and her husband's tragic death, was unable to withstand the shock, and fell to the floor dead.

The identified dead are: Mr. and Mrs. Trenchard, Bridgeton; Edward Farr, engineer of the Reading Railroad train, Atlantic City; Samuel Thorne, Baggage-master, Pennsylvania Railroad, Atlantic City; P. S. Murphy, Millville, N. J.; J. D. Johnston and D. Bonchas, Bridgeton; G. B. Taylor, no address; P. H. Goldsmith and wife, Bridgeton; Samuel Smith, Atlantic City; D. F. Wood, Shipping Clerk, Philadelphia; John Greiner, Bridgeton; Charles Ackler, Salem; Chas. McGear, Bridgeton; Franklin Duvoie, Woodruff, N. J.; Mrs. J. Earnest, Bridgeton; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Bell, Bridgeton; W. H. Souder, member of the Board of Health of Bridgeton, and wife.

PRACTICAL SILVERISM.

It would appear that, already in the Presidential campaign, the practical operation and eventual outcome of the "Free Silver" theory are being brought home to some of the workmen in the Southern and Southwestern States, which, in this political struggle, appear to constitute the stronghold of the Populist party.

On the subject of the supposed popularity of silver dollars, an old dealer in Mexican and American coin—silver and gold—in response to an enquiry as to how the demand for coin rated recently said:—

"We have had many enquiries for 'Mexican' dollars, principally from the South and West. These dollars cost the purchasers only fifty-five cents each. Two Mexican dollars are paid to a workman for each American dollar due him. When, however, he comes to pay out a Mexican dollar, in trade, he is surprised to find that it is accepted for fifty cents, and no more, although it actually contains more silver than the American dollar."

Less than fifty years ago, in the city of New York, a Mexican silver dollar of that period could be sold, in ordinary trade, in any manufacturing jewelry store, in Maiden Lane—then the headquarters of that business—for a hundred and five cents of good American money. For, then, under the old American Democratic system, we had no paper money, except what was issued by the local banking institutions, among which the note issues of very few, outside of the New York city banks, were rated as at par—that is to say, that they could be calculated on to pay one hundred cents on the dollar, in solid cash, in a crisis.

The Mexican Government, at that time, did not allow the export of silver from that country, except of what had passed through the official mint, and had paid the assay-fee (about five per cent.) which was the principal cash revenue the Mexican government had at the conclusion of the war with the United States,—which had cost Mexico the loss of the golden regions of California, which the Mexicans were too indolent to develop to their, as yet, undiscovered capacity. So, in those days, it was cheaper, for the Maiden Lane silver manufacturing jewelers, to buy Mexican dollars,—which they knew had been assayed to the full bullion value—and five per cent. over,—at the market rate of silver, instead of risking the unstamped value of the silver bars put on the market,—handicapped as they were, in these days,—by the fancy stock issues of the San Francisco mining syndicates,—the representative of which is now taking the front rank in trying to subordinate our National policy to the level of the mere whirl of the Stock Exchange exigency of a half dozen California brokers in American National policies.

It is only a few years ago that this silver movement appeared to be at its highest attainment, when it collapsed, suddenly,—in front of the corpse of a drowned man, on the margin of the harbor of San Francisco. The dead broker had undertaken to change the course of Democracy in the Pacific States, and had influenced at least one choice of the Presidency of the United States before he died. To-day his name is unheard of in the political councils; and the local politician, who can "swing" his district, for the election of some candidate for office, is, according to the verdict of the Silver leaders of the Gold Coast, a greater man than the accidental leader, who, for a fatal moment, appeared to have the control of the whole Pacific coast within his grasp:

and, because he was not in touch with the genuine popular organization, collapsed, a defeated and disappointed politician.—Irish American.

A TEMPERANCE SONG.

Sing a song of penitence, a fellow full of rye; four and twenty serpents danced before his eye. When his eye was opened, he shouted for his life; wasn't he a pretty chump to go to his wife? His hat was in the gutter underneath a chair; his boots were in the hallway, his coat was on the stairs; his trousers in the kitchen, his collar in the shed; but he hadn't any notion where he was at himself. When the morn was breaking, some one heard him call; his head was in the ice box, and that was best of all.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT



In a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

PAIN-KILLER is a safe cure for Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all kinds of Colic.

PAIN-KILLER is THE BEST remedy for Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, and all kinds of Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

PAIN-KILLER is the most powerful and safe remedy for all kinds of Pain in the Head, Face, Neck, Chest, Stomach, and all kinds of Colic.

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Very large bottles 50c.

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Bromide of Soda and Caffeine

Calms the nerves and removes headache. Students, non-vivants and neuralgic people will find it invaluable.

50 Cents Bottle.

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A STRANGE EXPEDITION.

Mrs. Brennan to go in Search of Millions Hidden on Cocos Island—The Motives which Urge Her to Embark on the perilous Undertaking.

The Journal of New York, says: Mrs. James Brennan, of North Sydney, Nova Scotia, has been for the past ten days in Oakland, Cal., where she is superintending the fitting out of the schooner Meridian, which had been chartered for her by a San Francisco agent before she left her home in the province.

And yet Mrs. Brennan is going to try to effect a landing on Cocos Island, a little shell of volcanic rock about five hundred miles south west of Panama, an island inhabited only by herds of goats and known only as having been at one time a watering place for South Sea whalers.

Mrs. Brennan is going there to find some treasure, which she knows was there some fifty-four years ago and which she has every reason to believe has not since been removed.

Most expeditions in search of treasure are organized by mere dreamers, and not by men of business and skillful swindlers.

Mrs. Brennan was married for the first time in 1848 to John Keating, of St. Johns, Newfoundland, a seafaring man, who died in 1882.

When the Rose Blanche reached St. Johns, Thompson said he would like to find board in some quiet place where he could regain his strength before going to sea again.

The story as Thompson told it begins with the voyage of the schooner Mary Dear, commanded by Capt. Wm. Thompson, which sailed from Lima on the 23rd of November, 1820, bound for the Gallapagos Islands.

On the 7th of December the Mary Dear anchored off Cocos Island. Why she went to Cocos Island instead of the Gallapagos Islands and how the Spanish officer and the 12 marines disappeared from the narrative Mrs. Brennan says she does not know.

In the course of the long continued struggle between the Spanish and the Peruvian colonists any record of documents bearing on the case would undoubtedly have been lost, and it is impossible now to say whether the gold belonged to the Spanish government or to some private citizen who had procured a naval guard to superintend its transportation to the Gallapagos Islands

and its concealment there. In either case it would now be impossible for the original owners to prove their property and the present government will not, Mrs. Brennan thinks, give her any trouble. It is a strange undertaking for a respectable little old lady with side combs and gray curls and gold bowed spectacles to search for buried gold.

TRIBUTE TO SERVANT GIRLS.

HOW CATHOLIC HELP IN A PITTSBURG HOTEL SAVED LIFE.

"The fact that several of the servant girls at the hotel were devout Roman Catholics prevented an awful loss of life. There were 25 servant girls employed in the hotel, and they all slept in one wing of the house. The fire broke out at 5 o'clock and at that time seven of the girls were up dressing, making ready to attend Mass. They rushed to the rooms of their fellow working girls and pulled the sleepers from their beds, but before one of them could get out the stairway was on fire."

The above is the concluding portion of a despatch describing a fire in a Pittsburg hotel on Sunday morning. Seven of the girls were up dressing "making ready to attend Mass." What a splendid example these poor servant girls give to so many so-called Catholics who deem it a hardship to arise and go to Mass even as late as 10 o'clock.

THE RICHEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD.

Twenty-six millions is the colossal fortune which Lucienne Fremelic Hirsch, granddaughter of the late Baron Hirsch, will eventually inherit, and it will make her the richest woman in the world. Though the Baroness Hirsch is named in her late husband's testament as his sole legatee, it is stated upon unquestionable authority that, acting under private instructions, which the baron gave her not many months before his death, she will only hold this vast wealth in trust for the daughter of the Baron's much-loved and only son.

Break Up a Cold in Time BY USING PNYN-PECTORAL The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ABENAKIS HOUSE, Abenakis Springs, Que. OPENED JUNE 1st.

The Most Delightful Summer Resort in Canada. Capital fishing and boating on St. Francis and St. Lawrence Rivers and Lake Peter. Beach Bathing. The use of boats, bath houses, tennis courts and pool tables free to guests.

Best for Wash Day USE SURPRISE SOAP Best for Every Day For every use about the house Surprise works best and cheapest.

NERVE AND PLUCK.

HOW AN ENGINEER OF THE CAPE EXPRESS SAVED THE TRAIN.

When one of the connecting rods of a locomotive running a mile a minute breaks, there is serious trouble. Engineer John H. Abbott of the Old Colony road was in a mix-up of this kind last week, near Bridgewater, and gave an exhibition of nerve and pluck seldom equalled.

The Cape express, drawn by locomotive No. 857, was speeding "down the hill," about a mile outside of Bridgewater. Abbott was on his seat and the fireman on the opposite perch. The train was making up four minutes' lost time at a mile-a-minute rate.

A terrible crash against the cab in front of the engineer led him to jump instinctively to the open space in front of the firebox. Immediately there was a terrible roar of escaping steam, and the cab went to pieces under powerful blows.

The break had come sharp and sudden half way between the drivers. The two heavy pieces of steel each long enough to reach the sleepers, had been whirled around at a terrific rate, both making a line of dents in the roadbed, and the fragments nearest the cab thumping that shaker box to pieces, on the engineer's side.

DIVORCE IN SWITZERLAND.

The divorce statistics of Switzerland for 1895, just published, furnish us with some interesting comparisons highly favorable to the Catholic cantons. There were 879 divorces granted and 22,910 marriages contracted during the year that is to say, about four divorces for every 100 marriages.

FADING AWAY.

The A. P. A. organization of Massachusetts is philosophically considered in its decadence by Mr. Bridgman in his Boston letter to the New York Evening Post. Bridgman thinks the end of the activity of this secret institution is about over.

TESTING HIS HONESTY.

Your druggist is honest, if, when you ask him for a bottle of Scott's Emulsion, he gives you just what you ask for. He knows this is the best form in which to take Cod Liver Oil.

ENDOWING CATHOLIC COLLEGES.

During the past week we were honored with a visit from Mr. Creighton, who founded the Creighton College of Omaha, Neb. His visit brings to mind the great dearth of men of his class.

A VETERAN GONE.

DEATH OF CAPT. W. M. KELLY—A WORTHY SON OF A DISTINGUISHED FAMILY.

Captain William Moore Kelly, 4th Batt., Incorporated Militia, one of the veterans of 1857, passed away on Saturday, the 18th instant, at his residence in Penetanguishene, Ont.

GINGER PUDDING.

Put one-half pound of flour, one-quarter pound of suet, one dessert-spoonful ginger, one-half of sugar, in a basin. Mix three table-spoonfuls of syrup in a basin and mix with the other ingredients.

FOLLOWED COPY.

An instance of faithful effort to "follow copy" occurred recently in a New York newspaper office. The reporter, who wrote a very bold, vertical lead, put it down as a zig-zag flourish of lightning played among the clouds, and on the proof it came out "zig-zag flashes" played among the clouds.

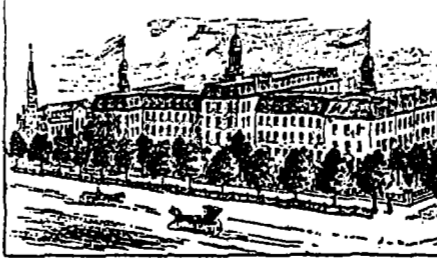
The D. & L. Emulsion Is invaluable. If you are run down, as it is a food as well as a medicine. The D. & L. Emulsion Will build you up if your general health is impaired.

DROPPED LETTER.

The omission of an initial letter sometimes completely alters the sense of a sentence. A paper recently announced in a scorching "Great Laughter in Armenia." Another paper says that owing to numerous accidents occasioned by skating on a certain pond "measures are to be taken to put a top to it."

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. Assets Exceed \$40,000,000. Investments in Canada: Forty Million Dollars. \$1,783,487.83.

BAILEY'S REFLECTORS compound, heat-reflecting, silver-plated Corrugated Glass Reflectors. The most perfect light ever made for CHURCHES, Halls, etc.



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THE CANADIAN HORSE.

The London Morning Post says: "The extensive shipments of Canadian horses to this country have for some time past seriously hampered the markets for the produce of British studs.

LEGALLEE BROS.

General Engravers. ENGRAVED BUSINESS SIGNS White Enamel Letters. METAL AND RUBBER STAMPS SEALS, BRANDS, STENCILS.

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The D. & L. Emulsion Is invaluable. If you are run down, as it is a food as well as a medicine. The D. & L. Emulsion Will build you up if your general health is impaired.

DROPSY TREATED FREE

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THE CATHOLIC WORLD FOR AUGUST.

A temperate and thoughtful paper on the forthcoming "Convention of the Irish Race" is the first article in the August number of The Catholic World Magazine. An interesting series of "Reminiscences of Constantinople after the Crimean War," by "A Member of the Embassy," follow as an illustrated paper.

Not long ago a parson robed in white was instructing his flock, and took for his text, "Woe to the man who loves riches." Paddy, in the porch, listening, cries out, "No, but woe to the man who wears his shirt outside his breeches."

THE SILVER LINING

IN THE CLOUD OF DISUNION HOVERING OVER THE IRISH PARTY.

PROSPECTS OF THE DUBLIN CONVENTION—MR. DILLON'S MANLY ATTITUDE—THE "CATHOLIC TIMES" ON THE SITUATION.

In view of the near approach of the great Irish National Convention, to be held in the city of Dublin, 1st of September, the following official statement, prepared by Mr. John Dillon, for publication in the United States and Canada will be read with interest.

"I have been authorized to make an announcement which contains the only hope of the revival of the cause of self government for Ireland. It is welcome news that a genuine, earnest effort will be made at Dublin, a month hence, to harmonize all factions in the ranks of the Irish Nationalists.

"These concessions the great majority of the Irish Nationalists in Parliament are not only ready but anxious to make. They will make them at the convention to be held next month in Dublin.

"I shall not undertake," continues the correspondent, "to prophesy what the result of the overtures from the most numerous section of the Irish Nationalists in Parliament will be.

"The National Convention which is to meet at Dublin, on September 1, was summoned with a view of affording an opportunity to all who desire unity restored among the Irish Nationalists to come together and lay down a platform in support of which Irish Nationalists all over the world might act together.

"It is now manifest that, so far as Ireland and the Irishmen in Great Britain are concerned, the convention will be the most representative one which has been assembled since the split of 1891; and it will have, as compared with previous conventions, the advantage of the presence at its deliberations of many representative Irishmen from other parts of the world.

"The convention was not summoned in the interests of any section or of any individual, as is plainly shown by the rules which have been laid down for the admission of delegates, under which every organized body of Irishmen who are sympathizers with the Home Rule movement have a right to be represented.

"For my own part, if at the convention or subsequently, as a result of its readings, every man can be agreed upon whose chairmanship all the Irish Nationalist members of Parliament would unite, I should, as I have always stated, be most willing to support him in the office.

The Catholic Times of Liverpool deals at length with the importance and necessity of the Dublin Convention, to be held next month. We take the following extract from the article:—

We do not defend the divergence of view amongst Irish Nationalists. We regret it. It would be infinitely better and infinitely more statesmanlike to sink differences and, even at the risk of sacrificing a little, obtain much.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment.

now are huddled together a few thatched cabins; no one, who loves justice and hates iniquity, can fail to regret and bitterly to deplore the internecine divisions which make the representatives of Ireland, once so strong and so commanding, as weak and insignificant as an unbound bundle of twigs.

"The annual retreat for the priests of the archdiocese was held in the Tuam cathedral last week. It was conducted by Rev. Father O'Connor.

BENT NEARLY DOUBLE.

THE STORY OF A WELL KNOWN DELHI MAN.

TORTURED WITH RHEUMATISM FOR NEARLY TWENTY YEARS—BENT LARGE SUMS IN A VAIN SEARCH FOR RENEWED HEALTH—HOW HE AT LAST FOUND IT.

From the Delhi Reporter.

There are very few troubles more widespread and more difficult to eradicate from the system than rheumatism. The sufferer is racked with pains that seem unbearable, and frequently feels that even death itself would be a relief.

"At a recent meeting of the Tusk branch, I.N.F., the following resolution was passed: 'Resolved, that in view of the forthcoming great national convention of the Irish race we respectfully call upon our fellow-countrymen to exert themselves with renewed zeal in order to be fully and efficiently represented at what we hope will prove to be the greatest gathering of the Irish race assembled on their native soil in this century; and we confidently look forward to its accomplishing the object for which it has been convened, viz., the unification of the Irish race at home and abroad, and thereby secure the speedy triumph of Home Rule.'

At a special meeting of the committee of the Tusk branch of the I.N.F., the following resolution was adopted: That in view of the supreme importance of the National cause of the forthcoming convention of the Irish race, summoned by the unanimous voice of the Irish party, that the county and city of Cork should take their accustomed place in the councils of the nation, and that we appeal to our fellow-citizens and our fellow-Nationalists in the county to join with us in organization to the end that our county and city should be fully and fittingly represented at the convention."

At a story of an extraordinary nature comes from the district of Four Roads, a few miles from Roscommon. A man named Healy was digging potatoes in a field when suddenly he fell beside the ditch and lay there unconscious, until some of his friends, wondering at his absence from his dinner, went to the place where they knew he had been working, and were surprised to find him lying in a sound slumber.

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FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

A Cheap Life Saver. I was afflicted with nervousness for twelve years, so that I trembled all over, could not sleep, and had severe pains in the back and head every day, even my eyesight was so affected that I could neither read nor see, but two bottles of Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic relieved me of all these troubles.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases

For sale in Montreal by L'ETOILETTÉ & NELSON, 1605 Notre Dame Street, and by E. E. McGALE, 2122 Notre Dame Street.

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

The annual retreat for the priests of the archdiocese was held in the Tuam cathedral last week. It was conducted by Rev. Father O'Connor.

Ballinasloe fair was remarkable for the large number of lambs, which, even though it is always a noted lamb fair, was much larger this year than usual, and consequently sales were slow and prices drooping.

At the last meeting of the Middleton board of guardians, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That we approve of the bill at present before Parliament for the slaughter of foreign cattle at the port of debarkation, and express our surprise and regret that some of the Irish members of Parliament should be found opposing it."

A meeting of the newly organized branch of the federation was held in Limerick last week. Mr. J. Wynne, chairman, presided, and the Mary Street fife and drum band attended in honor of Mr. David Sheehy, M.P., who, after spending some days in the work of organization, was present.

A monster land and amnesty meeting was held in Ballinamore last week, under the presidency of Rev. Dominick McBreen, P.P., V.F., and much interest was taken in the proceedings.

On Monday last week, the great ship buildings of Harlan & Wolff in Belfast, Ireland, were the scene of an extensive conflagration. The fire began early in the morning in the engine-fitting-room, and the wind was blowing.

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tained by means of pouring milk down his throat. He is attended by medical men from Roscommon, and his friends are in a state of alarm as to his condition.

At the meeting of the governors of the asylum board at Derry, last week, a proposal was made that the governors at their next meeting, take into consideration the advisability of acquiring the grounds and buildings of Foyle College if they be for sale. The notice came to the governors by surprise, as it was taken for granted that the Gransha site was practically decided upon by the board of control.

ST. JOSEPH'S SEMINARY.

DEDICATION SERVICES TO BE HELD ON AUGUST 12.

The date of the dedication of the new St. Joseph's Seminary at Dunwoolie has been changed. It has been decided to hold the ceremony on Wednesday, Aug. 12, the feast of St. Clare. Archbishop Corrigan will officiate.

MARKET REPORTS

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

Cheese prices continue to advance in the country, fractional advances being paid by buyers at the different boards today. Based on these prices the spot market should be 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 for finest Ontario makes, and even more.

The butter market rules fairly steady. A large portion of the July creamery is now in second hands, costing all the way from 16 1/2 to 16 3/4, and even more, in the country. Exporters are also buyers, at 16 1/2 to 16 3/4 when the goods are all right.

There was no change in the egg market. The demand is limited and business quiet, but the feeling is about steady and prices show no material change. Choice candled stock sold at 9c to 9 1/2c, culls at 8c to 8 1/2c, and new laid at 11c to 12c per dozen.

Business in beans continues dull, sales being difficult to make at 70c to 75c in car lots, and at 80c to 90c in a small way.

owing to the large receipts of potatoes of late the tone of the market is weaker and lower prices have been accepted. The demand is fair and sales to-day were made at 90c to \$1.25 per barrel or 40c to 50c per bag.

MADON, Ont., Aug. 4.—At the Cheese Board to-night 925 boxes were offered. McCarger bought 350 at 7 1/2c; Bird, 200 at 7 1/2c; Watkins 100 at 7 3/4c, and 50 at 7 5/8c; Hodgson, 100 at 7 5/8c; Cook 30 at 7 1/2c.

INGERSOLL, Ont., August 4.—Offerings, 1,650 boxes. Sales, 671 at 7 1/2c.

BELLEVILLE, July 28.—At our Board to-day twenty-eight factories offered 1,500 white, and 250 colored cheese. The following are the sales: Thos. Watkin, 75 white at 7 3/8c; J. K. McCarger & Co., 255 white at 7 1/2c; Morden Bird, 290 white and 70 colored at 7 3/4c; A. A. Ayer & Co., 60 white and 150 colored at 7 1/2c; Wm. Cook, 370 white at 7 3/4c; J. R. Brower, 75 white at 7 1/2c.

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THE APPLE CROP.

A western exchange says:—There is going to be trouble this year in handling the summer and fall apple crop for export. The season is about two or three weeks earlier than in previous years, and the weather is so hot that apple packages, unless there is cold storage, would soon spoil in the shipment, and that in a few days. There is no use shipping ripe fruit to England in the summer and early fall months.

weeks earlier than in previous years, and the weather is so hot that apple packages, unless there is cold storage, would soon spoil in the shipment, and that in a few days. There is no use shipping ripe fruit to England in the summer and early fall months. If Canadians want to be successful in packing fruit they should imitate the methods followed by those who ship tropical fruits, and pick it green. Whether for shipment or not apples and pears should not be allowed to ripen on the trees, if their keeping qualities are to be preserved. Fall apples for shipment to England especially in warm weather, should be picked fully three weeks before they are ripe, and they will stand the voyage and keep indefinitely longer. Oranges and lemons for export are picked perfectly green, and should our apples and pears, in the absence of cold storage, unless the immense crop of apples in Ontario is harvested early, and on the green side, one-half of those that are exportable will never see the English market.

RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour, Oats, Peas, Cooking peas, Corn, Beans, Buckwheat, Flaxseed, Parsley, Cabbage, Onions, Carrots, Turnips, Beets, Lettuce, Tomatoes, Mint, Cucumbers, New potatoes, Old potatoes, Cauliflowers, Celery, Green beans, Butter beans, Sweet peas, Corn, Spinach, Radishes, Lemons, Oranges, Rhubarb, Pineapples, Bananas, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Cherries, Watermelons, Blueberries, Peaches, Appricots, Pears, Plums, Black currants, Apples, Nutmeg melons.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, August 3.—Despite the Bank holiday the tone of the cattle market was much stronger, and as there was a decided improvement in the demand a firmer trade was done, and prices advanced 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 since this day week.

MONTREAL, August 3.—The improvement in the English live stock trade noted for the past two weeks, has not doubt come to stay, as cable advices received to-day were of a very encouraging nature to shippers, as they noted a further advance in the price of cattle of 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in the past three weeks, the lowest figure being 3c to 3c for both States and Canadians on July 23rd, while today States sold at about 12c and Canadians at 11c. The only bad feature of this recent upturn in the English markets is the sudden big jumps in values in such a short space of time, and it would not be surprising to see a reaction in the near future, but in the meantime present prices are very beneficial to shippers, as they will have a chance to make up some of the recent heavy losses made.

At the East End Abattoir market the receipts of live stock were 450 cattle, 250 sheep, 250 lambs and 350 calves. Notwithstanding the fact that the supplies of cattle for the past two market days were just about equal to the requirements of the trade and the improvement in values in the Toronto market on Friday last, along with the firmer advices from abroad and the improved demand from shippers here, the tone of the market did not show any signs of weakness, in fact, if anything, prices were easier, as shippers had the pick of the market at 3 1/2c per lb., while they paid 3 1/2c for fair stock.

The principal reason for the low prices ruling here and this market not responding with others is that the larger portion of the stock coming forward is of very poor quality and not fit even for local use, let alone shipping. All the choice beasts are picked up in the Toronto market for export, and the balance comes here. The supply was far in excess of the demand, and the indications were that a number would be left over. A fair export trade was done, but the demand from butchers was slow, only taking sufficient stock to fill actual wants. Really choice cattle were scarce, and some butchers would have paid as high as 3 1/2c for such stock, but the top figure for the day was 3 1/2c, and the bulk of the sales were at 3c to 3 1/2c, while common to inferior sold down as low as 1 1/2c to 2c per lb. live weight. Good fat cows brought from \$25 to \$30 each. A fair trade was done in sheep at 3c to 3 1/2c per lb. on shipping stock, and butchers paid 2 1/2c to 3c. The demand for lambs was good, at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 each, or at 3 1/2c to 4c per lb. live weight. Calves met with a slow sale at from \$2 to \$6 each.

The run of cattle at Point St. Charles cattle market was small, the bulk of it being for export account on through shipment. A few loads of butchers' stock were offered, for which the demand was slow, and only one or two loads changed hands at 2c to 2 1/2c per lb. live weight. The receipts of live hogs were 300, and as the demand was better the tone of the market ruled firmer, and better prices were realized, sales being made at 3 1/2c to 4c per lb.

Superior officer.—You are accused of sleeping on your watch. Sentinel.—Impossible, sir. "Impossible?" What do you mean? "My watch has been at the pawnbroker's for six months."

Advertisement for Bicycles, Farm Implements, and other goods. Includes images of a bicycle, a carriage, and a horse-drawn wagon. Text: BICYCLES, SOILED AND SLIGHTLY USED. NEW—\$50.00, \$60.00, \$70.00, \$80.00. Just what others ask \$100.00 for. You can't mistake this is the place to buy. Family Carriages, Express Waggon, Carts, Farm Implements (Mowers, Rakes, Reapers), Open Buggies, Beautiful Doctors Phaetons.

Every man his own agent. Send your Cash and Order and save all Discounts and Commissions.

R. J. LATIMER, 592 St. Paul St., Montreal.