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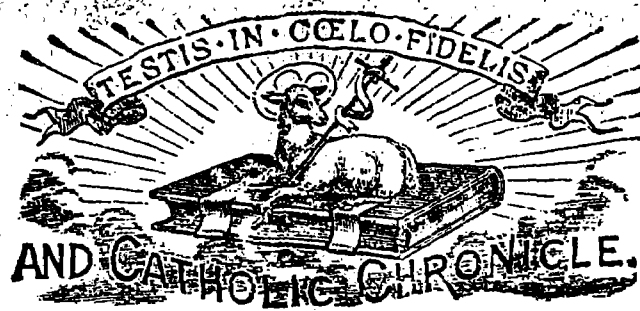
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THE DREYFUS CASE.

The world is alive to-day with topics of great interest, but none of them approach the famous case of Dreyfus. Last week we briefly referred to the trial now taking place at Rennes, in France, and we expressed our opinion, in general terms, concerning the whole question. Each day since then has brought to light new facts, has unfolded fresh situations, has developed unexpected combinations, until it has become a matter of the greatest uncertainty, how the case will terminate. That there are extremists, and dangerous men on both sides, no person can deny; that the press reports are not entirely to be relied upon that is certain; that the majority of outsiders—strangers to France—are in favor of Dreyfus, and that the majority of Frenchmen are against him is also apparent; but all this does not place us in a position to form an opinion.

As to the present trial, the ordinary reader is surprised at the latitude given to witnesses, the want of apparent order in the procedure, the lack of all ordinary observations that we are accustomed to in courts of justice, the seeming antagonism of the tribunal to the accused, the lengthy speeches made by generals, the cases—like Supreme Court factums—presented by those who had only to give evidence, and the total disregard for public opinion, as well as the exclusion of all natural sympathies. But one all important fact is almost generally overlooked: it is a military and not a civil trial. The principles of Potiers, and the civil code of Napoleon find no application before a court-martial; rather does it move upon the principles of the unwritten military code of the same Napoleon. In the civil court the innocence of the accused is presumed until his guilt is proven, and the burden of proof rests with the prosecution; in the military court, the guilt of the accused is pre-supposed, until he can prove his innocence, and on him lies the burden of proof. In the civil court the benefit of the doubt goes

to the accused; in the military court a doubt is sufficient to create a suspicion of guilt, and suspicion, if not proved baseless—is sufficient reason for immediate execution.

Again court-martial knows no sentiment, it recognizes no code except that of discipline, and it has no spirit except the "esprit de corps." Even though the civil code of highest jurisdiction, has declared Dreyfus innocent of the crime for which he was condemned in 1894, still the Court-martial may find him guilty of lack of discipline, of meddling with affairs that did not concern him, or with violation of the "esprit de corps" that governs the army. To find him guilty of that for which he had been degraded and sent to the Devil's Island, would need fresh and strong evidence, which is not forthcoming so far. To discharge him entirely would accost him his restoration to his rank in the army. To restore him to his rank, but to deprive him of the emoluments and the right to advancement, would be contrary to justice, and also to the spirit of the military code. Therefore, to restore him to his grade, would mean that the road to higher commands would be open to him. In the accidents of human affairs there would be nothing surprising were he one day to reach the grade of general. Now, the idea of a general, who was under military suspicion, upon whose life a doubt rested, would be a menace to the country and to the army. It is, consequently, clear that there is no medium; Dreyfus must not only clear himself of the accusations of 1894, but he must efface every shadow of a doubt regarding his infringements upon the rules of military discipline, otherwise he cannot be acquitted—for acquittal means restoration in the army; and the restoration of one under suspicion is against the most elementary principles of every military code in the world. For these reasons we find it hard to believe that Dreyfus will be acquitted.

SATURDAY'S LACROSSE MATCH.

The executive and lacrosse teams of the S. A. A. achieved great triumphs on Saturday last. The former by their splendid management of the large crowd of spectators and other matters incidental thereto, and the latter by their magnificent work against the plucky representatives of the Factory Town, which resulted in a victory which places the wearers of the green ahead of all competitors for the championship pennant.

Some idea of the enthusiasm displayed by the spectators, in the match, may be inferred from a perusal of the following letter received by the secretary treasurer of the Association from a French Canadian clergyman associated with one of the dioceses adjoining that of Montreal. This enthusiastic priest writes his appreciation of the great battle as follows:

"I attended the match between the Corvalls and Shamrocks, on Saturday last at the Shamrock grounds, and I considered it one of the finest exhibitions of the national game I had ever witnessed. For years past I have followed lacrosse, because I admired the game believing it to be a noble, elevating, and heart-stirring athletic exercise. Team lacrosse is undoubtedly the best recreation for all classes, and the match on Saturday was certainly noted for this feature. For my part I always want the best team to win. Of course the Shamrocks had my sympathy, never-

theless I am desirous of giving justice to whom justice is due.

The Shamrocks have the fastest home I ever saw. Such tactics, for combination passes and sharpshooting work, by Lade, Brennan, Hoodin and Henry are not only rare, but well calculated to rattle the most astute defence. Pardon these few observations. They are made not to criticize, but to appreciate the great work of the representatives of the Irish Canadian Athletic Association, which is so deserving of the support of all lovers of amateur athletics.

May good luck follow the Shamrocks on every battle field, between now and the falling leaves of Autumn. May they gather enough victories to enable them to swing to the breeze the proud emblem of the championship of the world."

Captain O'Connell was a happy man when at the conclusion of the eleventh game he rushed from the field to the club house where he received the congratulations of hundreds of the friends and admirers of the team.

By exact count of tickets taken in at the different gates there were 5,031 paid admissions. Add to those figures the membership annual passes and complimentary cards to members of the team, and press which the secretary treasurer estimates at 600, it would make the attendance at the match 5,631. The national game is not dead evidently.

JIMMY.

SOMETHING ABOUT BANKS.

A statement was made by Mr. A. L. Kent, one of the liquidators of the Ville Marie Bank, to a meeting of depositors held a few days ago. Despite all rumors to the contrary he said, that, so far as a cursory glance at the books showed, the depositors would ultimately obtain 50 cents on the dollar.

The assets of the bank he figured at \$1,866,000 at the present time. From this sum must be deducted \$726,000 as uncollectible, leaving a difference of \$1,140,000 in favor of

the depositors. From this amount however, must come the circulation to be redeemed, and this, of course, could hardly be even guessed at at the present time. Putting it at its worst, say \$500,000, would leave something like \$640,000. To this sum must be added the funds which would come from the double liability clause. Mr. Kent was of the opinion that something like \$75,000 might be collected from this source, which would give \$715,000 to be divided among the depositors, or about 50

per cent. From this sum, however, must come the cost of liquidation and the like, so there would not likely be over 50 per cent. net for the depositors. Since making this statement Mr. Kent and two other gentlemen have been appointed permanent liquidators. The appointments suggest a consideration to the "True Witness"; and it is this: Is it not strange that, while there are many Irish Catholic depositors in the Ville Marie Bank, and there are a few Irish Catholics in the city who are well known to be eminently proficient in all matters appertaining to accounts and in the transaction of general business, no effort was made by these depositors to have one of their own people appointed as liquidator. It is the same old story told over again.

The outlook for the Jacques Cartier Bank seems to be bright. According to the president and vice-president, depositors having nearly a million of dollars in the bank have signed an agreement to leave their money in that institution for a year. The severity of the "ruin" on the bank is shown by the government bank returns for July, which proves that \$1,517,000 in deposits payable both on demand and after notice were withdrawn. It was this heavy drain which caused it to close its doors temporarily. From appearances discernible it may probably open soon.

CATHOLIC ORGANIZATION IN ENGLAND.

The Liverpool correspondent of the Dublin Freeman gives the following interesting and enthusiastic account of the recent Convention of Catholic Young Men's Societies held in that city. He writes:

THE WHOLE OF THE Catholics of the Emerald Kingdom have had their attention drawn to the great conference by which the Young Men's Societies are closing the fifteenth year of their existence. What a rare the walls of the historic Benedictine Church of St. Mary's (the mother church of Catholics in Liverpool since the Reformation) could tell of the hopes and aspirations of the brilliant Irish priest the day he ascended the pulpit to found the organization which had done so much to elevate the sons and grandsons of those victims of the famine years for whom it was in a special manner intended.

Looking around the elegantly decorated rooms of the Liverpool Town Hall on Saturday night, when the Lord Mayor gave a reception in honor of the delegates (250 in number), I saw many evidences of the glorious work which Dean O'Brien began. How the children of St. Patrick have progressed in Liverpool since then! No less than forty Irish Catholics occupy prominent public positions inside the four corners of the city; aldermen, councillors, poor law guardians, school board members, magistrates, etc. very many of whom were present at the various functions in connection with the conference.

AS AN IRISH PRIEST inaugurated the Society it was but to that a priest of the same race should preach at its jubilee. Dr. Lyster, Bishop of Andover, was the choice, and well was the selection justified. For an hour and ten minutes the great audience listened with rapt attention to the eloquent words which fell from his lips and scarcely an eye was dry as he graphically pictured the condition of Ireland in the years which saw the foundation of the So-

ciety. Carried away by the burning eloquence of the preacher, the immense congregation knelt down with one accord, and remained in that position throughout the brilliant peroration and touching exhortation which concluded the sermon. Scotland was represented by the Bishop of Galloway, who sang the High Mass. Wales sent the new Bishop of Mekevic. England had two representatives in the Bishops of Liverpool and Shrewsbury. The solemn service touched many an Irish heart in the old church of the famine years.

EIGHT PAPERS WERE read before three committees, into which the conference was divided, the most notable being a paper on "Catholics and Public Life," by the Lord Abbot of Glasnevin, in which he said that to the persisting and unceasing efforts of Irishmen English Catholics had now open to them every avenue of public usefulness, which he urged them to aspire to fill.

Papers were also read on the Drink Problem, the Social Question, and the Attitude of the Church towards Science, the latter being read by the well-known astronomer, Father Corneille, S. J.

A public demonstration, attended by over 4,000 persons, was held in the evening, addressed by the Marquis of Ely and the Bishops mentioned above.

The Marquis said the Young Men's Society was one of the many debts which English Catholics owed to Ireland. The meeting was on the whole enthusiastic, and those who were present will not readily forget the stirring incident of the vast audience spontaneously and giving vent to their feelings in the beautiful hymn, "Hail, Queen of Heaven."

The Conference ended with a grand public banquet. Ireland loomed large at this historic gathering, and it may interest the delegates to learn that the body of the great O'Connell rested in the chancel of St. Mary's, where the pall is still affectionately preserved.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

The Canadian Government is taking precautions against the introduction of the Bubonic plague into this country, and its prompt action is to be commended when it is considered that Oporto, where it is prevalent at present, is only three days' sail from England. The Imperial Government is also on the alert. A London doctor who was for many years a resident of Hong Kong and attended thousands of patients there during the outbreak of 1894, and has made special researches as to the origin and progress of the disease, says:

"The sanitary arrangements of many towns in England, including London are not calculated to defeat the disease. If we get the plague in the east end of London, the chances are that it will spread like wildfire, just as it did in Hong Kong. The bacillus thrives amidst unsanitary surroundings, while sunlight and plenty of air kill it. The period of incuba-

tion is usually five and sometimes seven or eight days.

"If the plague breaks out in London the present hospital provision would not answer at all. Special plague hospitals should be temporarily erected. The greatest danger lies in the possibility of the disease coming overland through Persia, Turkey or Russia. If the Baltic, Black Sea and Mediterranean ports became infected it would be a fearful menace to England."

The Lancet, the leading British Medical Journal commenting on the outbreak of the plague, says it must frankly be admitted that the subject is one of considerable concern to the population and trade of Great Britain. It is not so much at ports like London, Bristol, Liverpool, Southampton and Plymouth that the danger is to be feared, but at certain smaller ports where the medical inspection is inadequate.

NOTES FROM AMERICAN CENTRES.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, to which we referred in previous issues, was brought to a close last week. The resolutions reported by W. J. Shanley, of Hartford, and unanimously adopted, are lengthy. They recognized the action of the Catholic Bishops in deciding to administer the pledge to all children at their confirmation, and they congratulated the union on the association of women in such large

numbers and with so much enthusiasm in the movement. They further said in part:

"We call upon the adult members of our cause to have their children enrolled in the juvenile unions and thereby to have them made by association to adhere to the principles to which their parents are allied.

"We recommend the introduction into Catholic schools of text-books treating upon the drink question, and that periodically instructions be given

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THE VATICAN AND THE QUIRINAL.

It is said that His Holiness will shortly make another solemn protest against the position of the Vatican in Italy. It will be the most strongly worded protest which has ever been issued from the Vatican against the seizure of the Papal States. The general opinion is that the Pope will seize the opportunity at the approaching great festivities of the Holy Year, when tens of thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the world are gathered together in the Eternal City. The Pope intends, it is said, to enumerate all of what he considers to be the vexatious sufferings of the Church and the persecutions to which the clergy are exposed in Italy. He will lay special stress on what he is reported to have described as "the last and worst indignity suffered by the Church"—namely, the fact that Italy employed all her diplomacy to exclude any repre-

sentation of the Vatican from the Peace Conference at the Hague. His Holiness considered it most fitting that he should, as the Apostle of Peace, be represented at the assembly, and the organizers had understood this, since they showed their desire to send him an invitation. The Pope deems the action of Italy a flagrant violation of her own laws, since, according to the guarantees voted by the Italian Parliament in May, 1871, the Pontiff must be considered and treated as a Sovereign Power. Finally, His Holiness will demand the moral support of the whole of the faithful, to help the Church to raise herself from her present unbearable position. Judging from the warmth of feeling with which the Pope expresses his views on the matter, the new protest will be the strongest in terms which has emanated from the Holy See for some time.—The New Era.

COMPENSATION FOR IRISH LANDLORDS.

FROM TIME TO TIME we meet with a "leader" in some exchange or other that attracts our special attention, either on account of its spirit, its originality, its logic, its wit, or its genuine sarcasmic humor. Such an article, containing, however, all of these qualities, do we find in the London "Evening" of July 22nd. It is a solid argument, underlies all its polished form. We will give our readers the *bona fides* of this striking editorial. A motion, presented by Lord Inchiquin, asking compensation for the landlords of Ireland on account of reduced rents is the subject, and the "Evening" thus deals with it.

CRY OF DISTRESS. It is a hardened generation that will not listen to the cry of the distressed Irish landlord. So it is that, since Mr. Gladstone, in 1887, has clipped their claws by the Land Act which set up a sort of arbitration to fix Irish rents on something approaching a basis of justice. Before that their habits were unimpaired, subject to no law, responsible to no authority, and, in defiance of every principle of equity, they reaped their victims without mercy or remorse. The tenants, while in a way they were freemen (being British subjects), were as much the slaves of the landlords as were the negroes of Carolina, the bondsmen of the plantations. The landlords could raise the rents to any pitch they pleased, and the tenants, having no other employment, were obliged to live or starve, and suffer perpetual hunger in order to pay a ruinous land tax to their absolute master. If a farmer exercised the franchise by voting against the landlord's nominee, his rent was doubled, or he was thrown out, with his family and his family disappeared in the workhouse or in the emigrant ship. A record of the iniquities of Irish landlords would fill volumes.

WE WILL SKIP a lengthy historical retrospect of the Land League and the various succeeding organizations. The article continues:

"The Land Courts have docked the rents to the extent, roughly speaking, of twenty-five per cent. In many cases up to seventy per cent. have been cut off. But why? Because they were unjust rents, and therefore the exaction of them was tantamount to highway robbery. We are not surprised that the cry of the rack-renters is loud in the land. They demand compensation for the loss of the right to plunder their tenants. A thief might as reasonably claim compensation for being deprived of his liberty to pick people's pockets. It was the "Times" that years ago told the Irish landlords that they had 'fronts of brass.' Lord Inchiquin

on Tuesday last proved the correctness of the description by his motion calling on Parliament to consider the claims of the Irish landlords to compensation from the State for the loss they had sustained." Lord Inchiquin's argument was taken up and repeated by the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Fawcett, the Marquis of Londonderry, and others. All brought down to the depths of misery by Mr. Gladstone's wicked land laws. Good must be the British public who will not pity the poverty of the Marquis of Londonderry and of the Duke of Abercorn. As he began the knooked loudly at the Treasury door, but they got not a word. And so they whine in their wadded chamber and actually secure as many sympathetic votes as suffice to defeat the Government motion to enact the Land Act of 1887. It is an empty gesture.

PAST FINANCIAL AID. It is impossible to appraise the Irish landlords. Directly they can get no compensation for the loss of their plunder, and they know that their well. But indirectly their "royal friends have filled their pockets at the expense of the Irish farmers. Under the local government (O'Donnell) Act of last year, they were relieved for ever for the payment of poor rates. The support of the poor now comes out of the pocket of the people, the landlords being saved about £250,000 a year. This is compensation indeed, and yet they are not satisfied. It was by intimidation they obtained this enormous dole, for it was made plain to the Government that the Lords would throw out the Irish Land Government Bill if they did not get an adequate bribe.

The objects were aimed at in Lord Inchiquin's motion. One is the Irish Tithe Rent Bill, the other is to influence the Land Courts in favour of the landlords, and against the tenants. By howling and whining that they are robbed and "kilt entirely," they count upon intimidating the Land Commissioners. They are never weary of making charges of injustice against the sub-commissioners, and they have actually succeeded to a considerable extent in terrorizing them. This is one of the purposes of the constant demand for compensation. The other is to urge on the Government to pass the Irish Tithe Rent Bill. It proposes to give the landlords about two millions of Irish money. Owing to the opposition of the Irish members the Chief Secretary has withdrawn it for the present session. This has irritated and angered the rack-renters, hence their growl in the House of Lords on Tuesday. Brazen beggars are those Irish landlords that they had 'fronts of brass.' Lord Inchiquin

GERMAN EMPEROR AND NEW WOMAN.

The German Emperor has decided opinions on many subjects; and he has a happy way of giving terse and forcible expression to them. Some American ladies recently visited him on board his yacht at Kiel. They were "new women," and spoke to him of what they called the degraded position of their sex in Germany. When they had finished talking he said:

that women have no business to interfere with anything outside of the four K's—Kinder, Kirche, Küche and Kleider—children, church, kitchen and clothes. The American ladies, it is asserted retired from the contest, convinced that the Emperor was a hopeless subject.

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I agree with my wife. She says

THE IRISH LANGUAGE SURVIVAL

THE MOVEMENT for the survival of the Irish language is making great progress both in Ireland itself and in every country in which a number of Irishmen have settled. The Montreal classes of the Gaelic Society will be resumed in September, after the vacation, with a larger number of students than ever. The members of the Gaelic League in London, Eng., had quite a gala day recently, there being an excursion to Epping Forest, where speeches and songs in Irish were delivered and sung.

ALL OVER IRELAND new branches of the Gaelic League are being organized. At the opening of a new branch in Ireland the other day nearly two thousand people assembled from the surrounding neighborhood, and passed resolutions of which the following are translations: "That we hereby establish a branch of the Gaelic League in this district, to be known as the Coromona Branch, and we pledge ourselves to extend the circulation of 'An Claidheamh Coluis.'"

"That we call on the Boards that rule the education of youth in this country to have them taught English through the medium of the language they understand."

"That we pledge ourselves to be forever faithful to the noble language of Eire; that we are proud that the language is still as vital as ever in our midst, and we brand as Saxons and foreigners any persons living in Eire without a knowledge of Irish."

THE CAUSE OF DECAY.—Dr. Douglas Hyde, the distinguished Irish scholar, reproaches his countrymen on being themselves to blame for the decay of their ancient tongue, in a recent lecture in the west of Ireland he said:

us as a separate nationality. What our enemies were unable to do, we have done ourselves, we have broken the continuity of Irish life, and cut ourselves off from the past, and while claiming the right to build up the nation, we had thrown away the bricks with which to build it, the music, the songs, the very name of our country. Our music," he continued, "has become Anglicised to an alarming extent. Not only has the national instrument—the harp—which efforts are now being made to revive in the Highlands—become extinct, but even the Irish pipes are threatened with the same fate. In place of the pipers, and fiddlers, who, even twenty years ago, were going about the country, we now meet even on country roads, the German band and the barrel organ. If Ireland loses her music, she loses what is, after her language and literature, her most precious possession."

A SANGUINE VIEW.—Mr. Yeats, another Irish scholar and author, looks to the future, and takes a sanguine view of it. Several languages he points out, which had seemed lost, had been revived in this century with great rapidity. A Bohemian scholar had told a friend how, when some forty years ago a group of Bohemian scholars were met in a certain castle, one of them pointed to the ceiling and said:

"If that ceiling were to fall it would bring the Bohemian to an end!" And now the Bohemian language was so powerful that questions concerning it were threatening to break Austria in two, and to shatter the Triple Alliance. The coming of the Gaelic League and of Mr. Hyde, who would be remembered by coming generations as Thomas Davis was remembered, had begun a new epoch in Ireland, and he himself had no doubt that the Gaelic language would be saved where it now spoken, and spread into many of the places where it had been forgotten. Ireland would some day have a living literature of Irish language, and then they would be able to say that they had the largest literary history of any country in Europe, except Greece.

PRIESTS AND MUSIC.

FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.

A writer in the Liverpool Catholic Times, signing himself W. Jacobskoter contributes an article, which has the appearance of being the first of a series, on the subject of "Music and the work of the Priesthood." This article contains a great number of quotations from such pens as those of Prior O'Gorman, O.S.A., of the Bishop of St. Gall, of Dr. Schuez, of Father Karner, O.S.B., of Canon Witt, and of others, which tend to show that the priest should possess a certain degree of musical theory and practice. He argues that every priest should have a knowledge of architecture sufficient to guide him in the construction of churches, of painting sufficient to direct him in selecting the works of art that decorate temples; and of music sufficient to be able to regulate the vocal portions of the services.

Without going into the question in the detailed manner that W. Jacobskoter does, we are of opinion that he is asking that which is not physically practicable. It would be necessary to oblige every candidate for the priesthood to undergo an examination in music, in order to secure the ideal condition that the writer requires. In that case, no matter how pronounced a man's vocation might be, he could not be admitted to sacerdotal privileges unless he possessed a correct ear, a good voice and considerable training. This rule,

were it to have been adopted, would have deprived the Church of many a devoted, zealous, holy priest, of many a grand and effective preacher; of many an enthusiastic missionary; for thousands of these have lived, and still exist who know almost nothing about music. Such a principle would be the subjecting of all the virtues and qualifications of the individual to the standard of his musical attainments, and the musical requirements would play a more important part in the recruiting of priests than would the grand essential of vocation.

But what should be expected from a priest is that he watch over the musical concerns of his church in order that the music used be in conformity with liturgical precepts, and of a refined character becoming the dignity and the sanctity of the Holy Sacrifice, and Father Karner, on this point, says:

"But to do this effectually it is indispensable that the priest himself should know the liturgical precepts and be able to discriminate what kind of music is appropriate for and allowed in the church."

JOHN AND HENRY SHEARES.

There are no names in the annals of Irish history that more thoroughly suggest scenes of unbridled tyranny, on the one hand, and helpless misery on the other, than those of the two brothers, John and Henry Sheares. While almost every Irishman is familiar with these two names as being those of unsullied patriots and national martyrs, still not every one is aware of the exact details connected with their lives and deaths. Recently an Irish exchange published a very instructive and elaborate article on this subject; it is rather too lengthy for our present space, but some of the leading paragraphs are well worth reproducing. The article gives a concise history of Ireland's struggles against oppression, from the earliest days of the Pale, down to the organization of the Peep-o-Day Boys—now known as Orangemen. It was the existence of this Order, or Society that gave rise to the Catholic defenders. When these two were apace, there commenced a terrible sectarian struggle, the results of which are still felt in Irish life. To arrest the progress of this ruinous evil the Society of United Irishmen was formed in Belfast, in 1791. It was Tone who suggested the formation of a patriot party, and appealed not to any sect, or class, but to the Irish nation as a whole.

hands of the Rev. G. Lee, a learned and estimable Cork gentleman, John Sheares distinguished himself while under the care of the reverend gentleman. At the age of fifteen he carried off a premium at a public examination for his distinguished merit in answering the Sixth Book of Virgil's "Æneid." He entered Dublin University as a pensioner on the 20th January, 1783. In the council book of the Cork Corporation the minutes of the 8th May, 1776, record the election of Henry Sheares as a freeman of the city. Henry Sheares, on the death of his father, became possessor of property valued at £1,200 a year. Henry was twice married, his first wife being the only daughter of Mr. Loreti, of Cork. At that time Lord Clare, the young brilliant barrister, then known as Mr. Fitzgibbon, paid his addresses to the same lady, which were rejected. The young lord felt it, and remembered it in after years against Sheares. Jonah Barrington, the schoolboy of Henry Sheares made strenuous efforts to save Henry Sheares from death. Lord Clare, being then a power, used his influence against any mitigation of punishment in the case of the patriot brother."

THE WIDOW OF HENRY.—The wife of Henry Sheares died on the 11th December, 1791, and was interred in the burial ground attached to St. Peter's Church, Dublin. A monument, bearing the following was erected over her remains by her husband:

Here lies the body of Mrs. Alicia Young Sheares The beloved and lamented Wife of Henry Sheares. Who departed this life On the 11th December, 1791.

In the 13th year of her age. At no great distance from this grave rest the remains of Lord Clare, the enemy of the brothers and the patriot cause."

emy of the brothers and the patriot cause."

PROTESTANT PATRIOTS.—The brothers visited Paris about the year 1792. France was then in the throes of revolution. A few years previous, the fortification of inquiry and tyranny trembled and fell before the advance of an outraged democracy. While in Paris they became acquainted with Roland and Brissot, revolutionary leaders, and became strongly impressed with what they had seen and heard. After sojourning in Paris for some time they set out for the old land on the 21st December, 1793—an eventful year truly. Belfast a few months before, on the 14th of July, did honor to the French people. 6,000 Protestant patriots marched through the highways of the old city carrying upon their shoulders the accoutrements of war. A large meeting was held in the grounds of the Old Linen Hall, at which congratulatory resolutions were passed to the French people for the victories gained over the forces of tyranny, Belfast in our day is not the home of liberty and patriotism. An unworthy and degenerate race of bigots have taken the place of those men who loved their land and gave their lives in defence of Irish national independence. The patriot brothers on their arrival home, joined the ranks of the army of freedom. Their adhesion was hailed with delight by all. They were men of standing, with honored names, whose worth was something to be prized. The first meeting attended by the Sheares was during the month of June, 1793. John Sheares presided at many of the important meetings and wrote many important addresses for the Society. He was the intimate friend of Simon Butler, Dr. Brennan, Bagenal Harvey.

ANTI-IRISH LORD CLARE.—"Violence begets violence. The Saxon in Ireland suppressed liberty of speech and freedom of meeting. Apostles of democracy must be put down at any cost. Lord Clare was a most violent supporter of the accursed anti-Irish system. He struck with vindictiveness against the friends of Ireland. He succeeded in almost ruining John P. Curran. The losses sustained by him through the conduct of Lord Clare amounted to £30,000. The practice of John and Henry Sheares was destroyed by this arch enemy of Ireland. The succeeding years following the advent of the brothers into the society of United Irishmen were marked by excessive violence on the part of the English. 1798 was ushered in with the forebodings of war. Many of the Irish leaders, including Russell, were in prison. Those in charge of the organization arranged to meet at Oliver Bond's on the 12th March. The meeting was betrayed. Bond, Byrne, and others were arrested. Lord Edward being on his keeping the responsibility

of the society fell upon the shoulders of the patriot brothers. With valor and earnestness they began the work. John visited Kildare and neighboring districts; everywhere he encouraged the people and told them of the day of hope. A few miles from Dublin stood the camp at Loughlinstown, an encampment with several thousand men. Captain Armstrong held a position at the Camp. He visited Dublin occasionally, and when in the city called on Byrne, a bookseller. One day Byrne mentioned the patriot brothers, and arranged with Armstrong for an introduction."

A SLIMY TRAITOR.—"On the 10th of May the slimy traitor first met the two Sheares. A general talk upon the united movement, the military situation at his camp, and other matters took place. The confiding patriots brought Armstrong to their home at Baggot Street. He sported with the dear little family of the two Sheares, and from their home he sped away and sold their lives for base gold. On the 21st May, two days before the outbreak, they were arrested and imprisoned at Newgate. On the 23rd, Kildare and Wexford, flew to arms, and a brave fight was sustained north and south, in which almost 100,000 lives were sacrificed. The brothers Sheares were arraigned in Green St., on the 12th of July, 1798, and after a mock investigation they were condemned to death. John P. Curran had charge of the defence. His powers were unavailing. Camden and Lord Clare, must be satisfied even at dreadful cost of sacrificing the lives of two of the most kind and noble men to be found."

THEIR EXECUTION.—"A gallows was erected at Newgate Prison, and on the evening of the 24th of July the dread sentence of death was carried into execution. John and Henry Sheares united in life stood united even on the grim scaffold, the trap of death. The English accomplished their deed of murder, and the hangman held up to the gaze of a maddened people, the head of John Sheares and cried aloud: "Behold a traitor's head." Aye, traitor to the plundering, murdering wretches who trafficked in a nation's life; aye, traitor to a constitution the most fiendish and bloodthirsty ever known. These valiant men were true to Ireland in her day of sorrow. They fought for the same old land, for which the word of Owen flashed, and the bright spear of dauntless Red Hugh glittered. Their sacrifice was symbolic of the vitality of the good cause. They did not die in vain. Away across the paths of time their memories will roll, bringing consolation and hope to those who follow in the track which shall one day lead to the achievement of the aims of the brave united brothers."

ROMAN CEREMONIES.

Two very interesting ceremonies are the Blessing of the "Agnus Dei," which takes place once in five years, and the coronation of the picture of Santa Maria in Portico. A Roman correspondent in the London Universe recently described these two ceremonies, and as they are both unique and interesting, we will reproduce the description. About the "Agnus Dei" the writer says:

ult., when Mgr. Ciccolini, Sub-wardrobe Keeper of His Holiness, and two of the Cistercian fathers, were received by the Holy Father, and made the offering, which only takes place every five years."

This is followed by an account of the very characteristic Roman Festa of the Madonna. It is thus that the same correspondent writes:

"A splendid ceremonial on the 24th ult., signalled the closing of the twelve days' festival in honor of the second coronation of the miraculous picture of Santa Maria in Portico—a picture held in the deepest veneration by the Roman people as far back as the sixth century, for it represents a miraculous apparition of the Blessed Virgin, to St. Gallia, which took place near the spolia. Our Blessed Lady is invoked, particularly by the Romans, under the title of Santa Maria in Portico, in any calamity of pestilence, and disease; so here, while the festivals were going on, they thronged in crowds after the earthquake to return thanks for the danger escaped. The devotion of the Forty Hours was held at the closing of the celebrations, the Cardinal-Vicar of Rome, Cardinal Parochi, officiating at the end of the celebrations, which were inaugurated twelve days ago with the solemn coronation of the picture by His Eminence Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State. All the Catholic associations and many of the religious confraternities of Rome took part in the procession of the Blessed Sacrament around the church and in the piazza, where, from the windows hung with brocades, flowers were scattered before the canopy. When the procession re-entered the sanctuary a solemn Te Deum was sung, in which every one in the densely crowded church joined, the devotion ending by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament given by the Cardinal-Vicar. In the evening the facade of the fine old Church of Santa Maria in Campitelli and all the neighborhood was brightly illuminated with colored lights, while quiet and orderly crowds thronged the piazza where a band was playing in honor of the festival."

SAVAGERY IN RUSSIA.

An awful story of savage cruelty comes from St. Petersburg. Ten boys in an iron works in the Caucasus were accused of stealing a sum of money that had been missed from the safe. The owners made no complaint to the police, but took the matter in their own hands. They first imprisoned the boys for three days, without food, in the hope of extorting a confession from them. This plan having failed, a half dozen burly foremen stripped them and whipped them with sticks. Next they pierced their eyelids with need-

les, alternately beating their victims as they fell insensible. As the boys still refused to admit their guilt, even under these diabolical tortures, some of their teeth were pulled out, their mouths were filled with large stones, the jaws being bound together by leather straps. The agony of the boys was so great that they finally confessed. It is inconceivable that intelligent human beings would inflict such barbarous punishment on their fellow creatures. They have been reported to the authorities, and if they receive their deserts no sentence that may be inflicted may be too severe.—Exchange.

THE LATE RECORDER DeMONTIGNY'S WILL.

Last week we made a reference to Catholic wills and spoke of the spirit which should pervade them and of clauses that should be found in them. Since then the publication of the will and last testament of the late Recorder De Montigny having been made public, we find therein an evidence of the Christian soul of the lamented deceased as well as a model for the imitation of others. No words that we could express could possibly convey a better idea of the sterling Catholic spirit of the late magistrate than do the very terms of that document. It breathes the truest charity and the loftiest Catholic sentiments. Varied as was the career of our departed fellow-citizen, he never seemed grander than in the presence of death. The resignation, the acceptance of sufferings, the patience, the generous self-abasement that he displayed makes one feel the true significance of the memorable words of the "Magnificat," in which so much hope and consolation are contained: "et exaltavit humiles."

In reproducing the following extracts we are confident that we are paying the finest tribute to the memory of the late Mr. De Montigny, that really could be made. The life of such a man is mirrored in his last words and wishes; and such a life needs no comment.

EXTRACTS FROM THE WILL.—"I give my soul to God, who, I hope will order that it come to Him as I have asked daily, on a day consecrated to the Blessed Virgin, to whom, many years since, I confided all my merits. "To leave to the discretion of my children to pray and have others pray for me, relying upon their goodness of heart which will understand all that I suffered for them. "I order implicitly that my funeral be most humble, placing my body in my gown of Franciscan Order, in a pall bearing the crucifix and my kepi of Zouave. "The hearse will be drawn by two horses to the church or one of the chapels of the parish where I die and that a Mass of the lower class be said or chanted at half past eight o'clock, my friends being requested not to send any flowers. "I recommend to my children as the

secret of their happiness, to govern themselves according to the rules of the Catholic religion. "God submitted me to sufferings in body and soul: I ask pardon of all whom I may have offended or hurt, as I forgive with all my heart all who may have contributed to make me suffer, because, they were but the instruments of God, who, of the mercies he granted me, the signal privilege of never having been wanting in my duties, without having been severely punished. "I will die comparatively poor and my heirs will have to submit necessarily to the laws of labor, justly, light and agreeable, when it is religiously accepted as are all burdens when properly borne. "Let me remember the lesson given by the Master on Calvary that with the same cross one may lose or save himself according to the spirit in which it is accepted. "To assist them as best I can to support life, I ask those who are charged with the execution of my last will to give to those of my children who have not yet received it at the time of my death the best possible Christian education in keeping with the means which I leave. "If it pleases someone to write anything upon my humble existence they may mention that I am of the Tiers Ordre of St. Francois d'Assise and of the Nocturnal Adoration and of some other societies and my children and my friends who love me sincerely will have more consolation in learning that I belonged to those Phalanxes of Prayer, rather than to clubs of amusement which I blamed for all. "I desire that from the pulpits and through the press I be recommended to the prayers of the faithful and that they ask for me pardon for all offences towards my fellows. "I pray to God that the little I may leave my children shall not be for them an occasion of discord; let them be united in the future and may they be led against all dangers to Heaven, where I hope to meet them with their allies." "Mr. De Montigny's wish expressed in the opening sentence of this will, was realized. He died on the day set apart for the feast of the Assumption.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Reading the other day an account of the practical steps that are being taken by the Montreal Street Railway Company to erect a regular club for the employees caused us to reflect upon the serious and beneficial results that most flow from such a movement. According to the plans given out, the employees of the Company will soon have at their disposal and for their especial enjoyment, a magnificent structure, fitted up with all modern improvements, containing reading rooms, amusement halls, baths, library, and all the accommodations of a first class and perfectly regulated club. Nor is this case an exceptional one; we find by the Toronto Globe that a similar movement is on foot in that city. Here are the facts:

"The Massey-Harris Company are completing plans for the erection of a fine club-house and library for the use of their employees on the north side of King street, opposite their premises. The site was purchased a few months ago for this purpose by the H. A. Massey estate, and consists of a block of 120 foot frontage on King street, covering the space between Strachan avenue and Massey street, with a depth also of 120 feet. The building, which will probably cost from \$50,000 to \$75,000, will include baths, reading room, library, and social rooms, with a fine hall for public recitals."

In another line, but equally as important, we find the Pennsylvania Railroad Company preparing an elaborate scheme for the benefit of its employees. A New York exchange, in giving a full and detailed account of the new plan or system, says:

fund, aside from the manifest one of benefiting the employees, said: "It will increase and improve the effectiveness of the company's service through the efficiency naturally consequent upon the employment of younger and more robust men in the stead of those whose incapacitation has rendered their retirement beneficial to both themselves and to the service. It will also weld more firmly the mutual interests of employer and employee thereby better enabling that concentration of effort and uniformity of action so essential in the management and conduct of corporate affairs." The last sentence above quoted gives the aim of all these movements. The welding together, in mutual interest and mutual understanding, of the employer and employee must eventually bring about that harmony of action between capital and labor, which Leo XIII., has so strongly recommended. The moment large companies begin to thus realize the importance of their employees, to recognize their rights, and to sympathize with them, the days of strikes are numbered. The solution of the great labor problem will be almost a fact accomplished, when employers and employees blend together, enjoy the advantages of their respective positions, and come to know fully each other's rights, privileges and claims. The first step is taken by capital: labor must naturally follow. Clubs, centres of union, pensions, are all so many means of guaranteeing capital against strikes, and securing to labor a recognition heretofore unknown.



SENSITIVE WOMAN. There is a wonderful little tropical plant, the mimosa or sensitive plant as it is called. The curious thing about it is that if you pinch any part of the root or the stem, all the delicate little branches and fragile leaves will curl up and shrink together as if they had been blighted with a sudden frost. Woman's delicate and sensitive organism is remarkably like this little plant. If the very roots of a woman's life are injured or diseased, her whole being suffers, both physical and mental. She shrinks within herself and covers up her sufferings enduring all in silence as best she may. "My son's wife had been for years a great sufferer; all broken down and very weak and nervous," says Mrs. Betsy M. White, of Stony-creek, Warren Co., N. Y. "she was troubled with all the pains and aches one's tendency could endure. She took everything she heard of, hoping to get help, but in vain. The doctors said she could not live to have another child as she came near dying so many times. She tried Dr. Pierce's favorite prescription and it did wonders for her. "This spring she had a nice boy weighing eleven pounds. she got stronger before we could get any more. I was afraid she would not live. We cried for joy when we saw how nicely she got along. I cannot say enough in praise of her 'Favorite' prescription. I feel sure a recommendation of a medicine doctor. I hope all women will try it. May God bless you for the good you have done." "Any woman who writes to R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., in absolute confidence. Her communication will be thoroughly and earnestly considered and she will receive sound, professional, fatherly advice (in a plain sealed envelope) free of charge.

WHAT OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER HAS TO SAY

ON EXACTING FRIENDS.

About a week ago, a certain reader of the 'True Witness' gave expression to dissatisfaction with the terms used by one of the correspondents of the paper. After a few moments conversation the critical reader was convinced that what had appeared, at first sight, unsatisfactory, was actually correct. It is very wonderful how people seem to enjoy finding fault with their very best friend. Were it not that this same unreasonable spirit is manifest in almost every department of life, one would feel inclined to get angry with it. Yet natural as it may be to exact more from friend than from enemy, it nevertheless is ungenerous and unfair. In my rounds I hear some of the most unsatisfactory and contradictory opinions and ideas expressed. In one day I was told, by different and equally earnest men, that the paper "had too much religious matter"; that it was "not sufficiently religious"; but too much given to secular subjects; that it had "not enough of Irish news"; that it contained "too much about Irish matters"; that it was "not sufficiently local"; that it was "too local"; and so on for half a dozen other conflicting criticisms. In the name of goodness, how could any organ—unless it consisted of forty, or fifty pages—attempt to satisfy all these people? It reminds me of the fable of the old man driving the donkey: the first one he met thought the old man cruel because he sat upon the little animal, already loaded with market baskets; the old man got off and walked; the next comer said he was a fool to have a donkey and not ride him; the old man got on again; the third person told him to spare the beast such a heavy load of baskets; the old man got down, took off the baskets, and not knowing what to do to satisfy everyone, he let the donkey go ahead and carried the load himself.

AMONGST RELATIVES.—Let any reader of this column look into his own household, and I hold a penny he will find the same spirit invading his domestic hearth. We exact of a brother, a sister, a wife, a husband, and of all those who are, or should be, nearest and dearest to us, much that we never could require or expect at the hands of strangers. We would long hesitate before causing a neighbor an inconvenience which we impose, without the slightest compunction, upon our relatives. A man will display a degree of respect and even submission, to a lady whom he meets by accident, while he will talk harshly and act impudently towards his own wife. A wife will bow and smile and winnow ways for the first gentleman she comes in contact with, while she reserves all her animosity of abuse and petty persecution for her husband.

secution for her husband. A brother thinks nothing of all the sacrifices a sister may make for him, but he would go into ecstasies over any other man's sister who would perform the hundredth part of the same good services. Why is it so? Is it because familiarity causes us to forget what is due to others, or that we come to consider every kindness on the part of a relative, a mere obligation, and take it as a matter of course? Be the cause what it may, the fact remains, and it is within the experience of almost every one of us.

FRIENDS AND FRIENDSHIP.—This very general feeling which I have thus pointed out as between relatives, has its application in the case of friends. There is no limit to the manner in which some friends impose upon others. They seem to think that the source of friendship is an inexhaustive fountain. One friend performs a timely act that benefits another; the act may be duly recognized and fully appreciated, but the recipient of the kindness seems to themselves believe that he has a legal mortgage upon his friend's services, time, means and patience. Hence it is that many a true and deep friendship has been destroyed forever, by the simple lack of thought, or consideration on the part of one of the friends. There are also those who, on the plea of giving friendly advice and of helping another, permit themselves to take all manner of unjustifiable liberties with those attached to them by mutual sympathies, or mutual associations. Out of pure friendship, as they say, others go about proclaiming the faults or weaknesses of their intimate acquaintances, and shed hypocritical tears over the errors that, were it not for their officiousness, would never be known to the public. It is no wonder that the famous expression, "save me from my friends," has passed into a proverb. It is the same spirit, only assuming another form, that animates these so-called interested friends.

THE CASE OF NEWSPAPERS.—Following up this same idea I find in it an explanation—unsatisfactory, but plausible—of the attitude of many of our people towards their very truest friend, the Irish Catholic organ, and towards the general press. There was once a statement made to the effect that for an Irishman to succeed in life he would have to be as able as any other man and a good deal more able. For an Irish Catholic organ to be appreciated it would need condense the chief features of the Greek and the genius of every matter; it it displays the slightest sign of its human origin, it is from a slip, much less an error, it is

at once censured in unmerciful terms. All the good it has done, all the labor, study, research that its columns represent, all the hours of turmoil and toil, all the sacrifices personal and otherwise that it has entailed, are at once forgotten, and only the one mistake—which may not be a real mistake at all—is remembered. The voices of the very people who owe it so many deep obligations are the loudest in the cry against it; and these people may subsequently be the first to come and ask other favors from its management. They seem to think that the fact of the paper being Irish-Catholic gives them the absolute right to ridicule, or abuse, or misrepresent it, at will, and that it is supposed to accept such treatment, be grateful for it, and repay it by doing other favors whenever they are required. This again is the same spirit of exacting friendship which is both unjust and unwise.

THE OTHER PRESS.—But what amuses, and at the same time saddens me to think of, is the peculiarly exacting and so prone to harsh criticism in the case of their own organ, will feel highly delighted if an ultra-Protestant publication accidentally says a good, or a fair word about them, their Church, or their nationality. It matters not that for three hundred days in the year the most bigoted attacks and fanatical misrepresentations have appeared in the columns of their adversarial organ; the one item of purely chance justice is sufficient to obliterate all else and to awaken their enthusiasm and admiration. Here we have a powerful illustration of the contradictory spirit to which I refer. One item of just appreciation in a "Daily Witness" will suffice to create a feeling of respect and admiration for a paper that is professionally anti-Catholic and practically anti-Irish; while one error, be it even a simple typographical one in a "True Witness," is enough to bring down their censure and benevolent opposition. The injurious treatment to be expected from the former is accepted with mean-hearted goodness; the battles fought, the principles defended, the cause sustained by the latter, are entirely ignored and forgotten. Think, however, this is not generally applicable; for the exceptional cases of exacting friends, are sufficient to warrant me in making these plain statements. Any one whom they may offend is another one whom they rap for, and who is accordingly ignorant of what is due to him; by our own, I mean our relatives, our friends, our fellow countrymen, our workmen, and our special benefactors such as our clergy, our teachers, and our newspapers.

NOTES ON IRISH LITERATURE.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

It had been my good fortune, at one time, to have access to a fund of information concerning the leading writers who made the English language the medium of their expression, but whose works, in verse and prose, served to awaken a new spirit—a spirit of great hope—amongst the Irish race. I took notes both ample and exact, and I stowed them away for future reference should ever occasion arise that they might prove useful. It struck me, the other day, that some of my notes might be interesting for the readers of the "True Witness," and I consequently placed them at the disposal of the efficient management of the good old Irish-Catholic organ. As a result of the ready acceptance I will attempt to furnish, from time to time, a column that I feel will be instructive. In all cases of this kind a general preface is expected; but I do not think that any is necessary. However, I will, for this week, ask the readers to peruse carefully the following extracts from an article that I found, some time ago, in an Irish weekly. These extracts will give a general idea of all the disadvantages under which the Irish labored, and, at the same time of the great necessity there was, about the middle of the present century, of a revival of Irish letters. How that revival was brought about, who took part in it, and what they did, I will strive, in coming issues to tell in my own words. For the present purpose I quote the following:

The rich ones and honored by the poor. The Irish schools were attended by thousands of the home population. The star of Irish education shed its light upon other lands, and to our shores came many to obtain that knowledge of things essential to civilization and progress. Ireland in her pagan state was the centre of development and light when many of the neighboring countries were in utter darkness.

The records and findings of the Irish Pre-historic Society give us a faint idea of the wonderful capabilities of our forefathers. Libraries of biography, religion, philosophy, natural history, are the legacies left to us from pre-historic times. When St. Patrick kindled the Christian fire on Tara Hill, Ireland was in a state of high civilization. The royal house was the centre of government. Within that great building were made the laws. Orderliness and hospitality were peculiarly cultivated. Age and rank were respected. Harpers touched the strings of the national instrument of music, and its sweet strains proclaimed the depth, power, and sweetness of ancient Gaelic music and song. A misty, an obscure glimpse at the early condition of our country is sufficient to awaken within our breasts, no matter how cold, feelings of veneration for that touching past.

The hurricane of invasion lashed with fury against the cliffs of brave old Wexford, around Dunboyc Castle; the foam of late and cruel war dashed against the Northern rock-bound coast; the foreigner swept with his ships of war until a circle, an invading ring, closed in upon our nation. Then began the conquest for homes, for life, for freedom between the Celt and Sassenagh. Strongbow and Henry, Richard, Cromwell, Elizabeth, and the Georges has each in turn recourse to the most brutal and bloodthirsty methods in their policy of extirpation. Against them rose M'Murragh, Hugh Roe O'Neill, O'Dogherty, Feagh M'Hugh, Sarsfield, and many others, whose names would fill pages, Mullaghmast and Wexford Cross, Drogheda, and the countless massacres tell the story of English vengeance, Benburb and Yellow Ford, Clonmel, and Credran, Dunboy and Limerick, are historical testimony to the bravery and devotion of Irishmen in that long, unequal struggle. From the dark gloom which overshadowed the land during the beginning of the eighteenth century (owing to the ferocious administration of the Penal Laws) not a ray of hope was discernible.

"Slowly Irishmen began to recover

from the sleep of despair and death. They grew stronger and stronger. Grattan and Curran, the broad-minded Protestant gentlemen, pushed forward Catholic claims, with some good results. The creed of toleration was proclaimed, and practiced with such perseverance that today the name of Grattan is honored by Catholic Irishmen for his well-sustained efforts on behalf of religious liberty. He breathed the spirit which in after years influenced the patriot of '48, Thomas Davis, to link together the following verse, indicative of the spirit of the nation:

What matter that at different times—
Our fathers won the soil;
What matter that at different shrines—
We pray unto one God;
In fortune and in name we're bound
By stronger links than steel,
And neither can be safe nor sound
But in the other's weal?"

It is with those "after years," and the men of Davis' time that I wish to deal. I know that much has been written, and ably written, on this theme; but there yet remains some things that are not generally known, and even that which is old is always new, because it has its influence for good upon the younger generations. It is not well that our children should ignore the goodness or greatness of our forefathers.

ARCHBISHOP DUHAMEL'S JUBILEE.

The clergy of the diocese of Ottawa are making preparations for an elaborate celebration of the silver jubilee of the consecration of Archbishop Duhamel, as already announced in these columns. It will take place on Oct. 22, at the Basilica, and many hundreds of the clergy and members of different religious orders, are expected to assist at the ceremony. His Grace is now 57 years of age, and the fact that in October he will have been for twenty-five years a Bishop shows how early in life his talents and qualifications for such a high position were recognized by the authorities of the Holy See.

END OF AMBITION.

Our ex-Governor W. Y. Atkinson, still a young man and intensely ambitious, died the other day. He was a Presbyterian, but was buried from a Methodist Church, because it was the most capacious, and had, by request, the Episcopal service read over his remains, along with the Masonic ritual. He rose from poverty and obscurity to prominence and was the first man to break the spell of the political ex-Congressmen. He had enormous will power and determined that he would not die when the doc-

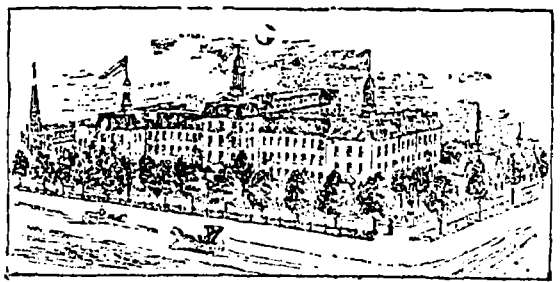
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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION

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

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....August 26, 1899.

OPENING OF SCHOOLS.

Before another issue of our paper appears the schools of this city will have opened their doors for the reception of pupils and another scholastic year will have commenced. It is our duty to remind parents that it is in the interests of their children that they should be present from the very first day. When the end of the year comes they are all anxious that their boys and girls should receive merited prizes, but they should not expect that their children come out ahead in the race, if they deprive them of the benefits of a fair and early start. Besides it is manifestly unfair to the teachers to oblige them to spend several extra days, and even weeks, in reorganizing the classes—yet this is what they must do if the pupils are not on hand at the beginning of the term.

Last week we made special references to the Catholic High School, the Loyola College and the Ottawa University. It being the initial term of the Catholic High School, we have insisted more especially upon the duty of so encouraging the institution, that its very first day may be one of success and thus a forerunner of the prosperity that awaits it in the future. We desire, however, to correct a false impression to the effect that the nuns will have charge of the lower, or primary classes. Such is not the case; but the nuns will have the care of instructing all boys up to the time of their First Communion.

While the higher and more advanced institutions will commence work next week, it must not be forgotten that the schools in general will open on, or about the sixth September. We must not forget to call attention to the various schools under the efficient direction of the Christian Brothers. This noble and self-sacrificing order of teachers deserves well from the citizens of Montreal, and especially from the Irish Catholic population. If we look over the long list of our eminent fellow-citizens, who, in commerce, or in the professions, have carved their way to success, we are confronted with the fact that the vast majority of them have received their fundamental education from the Christian Brothers—he it in St. Ann's, St. Patrick's, or in other schools throughout the city. And what the Brothers were then, they are still to-day—with the addition of men whose training has been in accord with all the most modern improvements in the art of teaching. When we consider that these devoted men have given up all worldly ties to sacrifice their entire existence to the cause of education, that they devote every hour of their lives in perfecting themselves for and in carrying on their work, that they receive merely the bare necessities of life, that they enjoy a stipend upon which any ordinary man would starve, and that they go about, in their humility, doing good to the world, we must bow the head in veneration. Let all those who enjoy the privilege of having their children taught by the Brothers perform the most highly appreciated act in their eyes, that of promptly corresponding with their request for the early presence of the pupils in their classes. And what we say of the Brothers we can repeat with equal emphasis

of the good and holy nuns whose mission it is to instruct and train the rising generation of young girls. The great world—irrespective of race and equally irrespective of creed—has times out of mind paid just tribute to the grand merits of our Catholic sisterhoods, and as far as Montreal is concerned, we feel that the ladies of the Congregation de Notre Dame, are deserving of a special share of that recognition. It is a privilege beyond price to have the young girls of to-day educated and instructed by our Catholic nuns. All that is good, lofty, pure, noble, reliable in the formation of a character and the development of the mind, may be found inside the walls of their convent-schools and academies.

Let us give the teaching sisterhoods a fair opportunity of bestowing upon the women of the future the full measure of their attention and care; and by no means can we more effectively do this than by sending the girls to their classes—even upon the very first day of the opening term.

Nor should we neglect to speak of our private schools and academies. In each of our parishes we have one or more of these elementary institutions, principally under the care of lady teachers, and from which come forth some of the best students that subsequently enter the higher-grade establishments, or else, at an early age, go forth to do battle with the world. For the various teachers of these schools we would ask the same favor on the part of the parents. Do not forget to encourage your teacher by showing your appreciation of her labor and sacrifices. Make this year a memorable one in the annals of our schools, by having every desk occupied from the first day, and on you will fall the blessing and to your children will come the reward.

FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

Any reader who will take the trouble to look over the files of the "True Witness," for some time back cannot fail to discover that we have been harping upon the string of a union of our societies. Possibly no steps have been taken in this direction because it has been considered that such a combination, or federation is not within the limits of the practicable. As different societies have different objects, and as all of them could not embrace the aims and purposes of each, it may be thought impossible to bring about such a union. Still the requirements of our people, the needs that are daily becoming more and more apparent, demand some increase of strength, vigor and influence beyond what we to-day enjoy. At a recent convention of the Knights of St. John, held in the United States, a proposal of general federation was made, and so practicable seems the plan submitted, that we think it could well be taken as the basis of an organized union of all our societies in this city. The Midland Review thus describes and comments on the plan:

"It does not ask all other societies to sink their identity and range themselves beneath its banner. Instead, it proposes a federation of all, such as we now see existing between:

the various States of the Union. Each society will retain its autonomy as now possessed—name, purposes, rebalia, etc.—but will, in addition, be affiliated with a general society made up wholly of a union of all Catholic societies—a Catholic Union of America, similar to the Catholic Union of Great Britain. Thus, owing to this union, the membership card of one society would entitle the holder, when sick or in distress in a place where his society did not exist, to aid from the society existing there, the same to be reimbursed by the federation. In case of proposed anti-Catholic legislation, the protest of such Catholic union, composed of 2,000,000 members, would certainly be heeded. Numerous other ways in which such federation would be helpful will occur to any one after a moment's reflection. It is unnecessary here to cite the ancient adage, "In Union is Strength." Catholics in America certainly need greater unity. This proposed federation of all Catholic Societies will give union without injury to the rights of any. In a word, such affiliation at one stroke would give us a Catholic society far more potent for good than the Young Men's Christian Association, so often put forward as a model for Catholic young men.

It is because we believe this proposed federation perfectly feasible and certainly necessary that we approve the suggestion and urge earnest consideration upon the members of all Catholic societies. Of all lay movements of recent years we regard this the most praiseworthy. The hour shows the necessity of unity. We have stood apart long enough. We have misunderstood each other too long. If all the Catholic Societies of England can unite in a federation surely the Catholics of America can do likewise. There will be loss to none; there will be strengthening of all. Let us unite."

We would humbly request the leaders in our various Irish-Catholic societies, to carefully read the foregoing and to seriously turn it over in their minds. Some one of them might be inspired to bring the question up at one of his society's meetings, and thus to set the ball rolling. It is absolutely certain, that with all our organizations and associations, we exercise but slight influence to-day in affairs of the deepest concern, and it is equally certain that if there were a bond of union between each and all of our societies, we would possess a weight and a power that would soon be recognized and felt.

PRIESTCRAFT.

The Detroit News-Tribune contains a department known as the "Question Box," and this box contains some very peculiar questions, and, at times, equally peculiar answers. Recently a "Querist" asked the definition of "Priestcraft," and if any such thing exists in the present day. There is a simplicity about the question that denotes either of two dispositions in the querist: if asked through ignorance, it does not deserve an answer, if asked to bring forth an anti-Catholic reply, it is both malicious and cunning. In any case the editor of that department makes this reply:

"The term 'priestcraft' is generally used in a bad sense. It was used in that sense by our correspondent, 'Truth,' and, in answer to his question we used it in the same way. To define the term, according to our idea of it, we should say, priestcraft is that undue exercise of influence and authority which some clergymen of all religions are wont to exercise over lay people for the purpose of wheedling from them superstitious reverence and unreasonable submission to their behests. Yes, we think there is much priestcraft in the present day; it is not confined to any one church, however, nor to any particular denominations, although it thrives better and grows to greater proportions in some than in others."

There is a refreshing uncertainty about this answer; it is certainly not a definition. We thoroughly understand that the editor does not wish to offend any religious body, and he consequently takes refuge behind the statement that "priestcraft" is not confined to any one church. He is right to say that it is generally used in a bad sense; he means, of course, in a sense derogatory to the dignity of the priesthood. It is clear, however, that when the word is used it is almost always applied to the Catholic Church. In fact the Roman Catholic Church is the only one that possesses priests. Certain Anglican clergymen style themselves priests, but they have absolutely no claim to the title. A priest supposes an altar and a sacrifice; no minister of any denomination offers up a sacrifice. The Catholic priest alone officiates at an altar upon which a Victim is laid and a sacrifice is offered. Moreover, no Protestant clergyman,

who makes use of the word "priestcraft," ever dreams of applying it to any other body of Christian ministers than the Catholic priesthood.

It is a pity, for humanity's sake that there exists not more priestcraft in the world to-day. Were it more universal, there would be less divisions, less errors, less unchristian principles. There is "priestcraft" in the Catholic Church—but it is something very different from that which the editor of the Question Box attempts to define. It is the sacerdotalism which constitutes a note of the true Church, which perpetuates the Divine Presence in the bosom of the Church, which fulfills the precepts laid down by the Founder of the Church, which gives a meaning to the altar and a significance to the sacrifice, which binds and unbinds the offences of humanity which, in a word makes the Church that which she alone is the "Pillar and Ground of Truth." Of that priestcraft humanity can never have too much.

ABOUT CANDIDATES.

We have no desire to force any situation, but we will take care that the "True Witness" will not be to blame if, when the time comes, the Irish Catholic element is lacking in municipal candidates. At least it will not be said that we did not forewarn, that we failed to sound the key-note, that we were silent, even while being the mouth-piece of those in whom we have a special interest. Already have we referred editorially more than once to the comb changes in the construction of the City Council and in the formation of the city wards. Our correspondent "Observer" has made it pretty clear that there is something radically wrong, as far as the Irish-Catholic element is concerned. Despite all these warnings, suggestions, appeals, we have not yet learned of any serious move being made to secure candidates, from our ranks, for the new division in St. Antoine Ward.

As far as the "True Witness" is concerned all it can do is to indicate the necessity of action, to explain the situation, and to point out the course to be followed. We cannot and would not if we could, select candidates. We are unable to bring out men to carry the standard of Irish-Catholic interests. It is for influential and prominent citizens to organize, to act, and to set the whole machinery in motion. So far no individual, no society, no organization has made a move, yet time flies, the month of March is not so far away, and the electorate is always pleased to know before hand with whom it has to deal. We have no intention of repeating all that we stated in recent issues, nor of going over our "Observer's" arguments in favor of immediate and harmonized action; we will be content this week with calling attention once more to the facts that St. Antoine Ward will return six aldermen; that one of those wards comprises almost all of St. Patrick's Parish, that we have a right to two representatives from that division, and that, so far no step has been taken to select candidates. Here is an opportunity for the Irish-Catholic element to regain lost ground, and if it allows the chance to slip unheeded, we can but look with very pessimistic eyes upon the future.

A BEGGAR'S SYNDICATE.

According to the New York press the police of that city have succeeded in breaking up a syndicate of beggars. These well-supplied mendicants had rented a house in Brooklyn, at a cost of \$5,000 per year—which was used as a store house for their implements. Begging had become a "trade," more than a "profession" with them, and they found it necessary to have a good stock of "tools" on hand. When the place was broken up the police found 3,000 crutches, 1,500 hooks, 4,000 wooden arms and legs, 6,000 signboards descriptive of various infirmities. These objects were leased to the different beggars. Sometimes a man would find that his wooden leg game was becoming useless in the region that he frequented; he would simply exchange it for a pair of crutches and also change his beat. Thus the establishment was kept afloat by the large percentages paid for the different implements or accessories.

When such a huge public fraud could be perpetrated on the strength of human sympathies and Christian charity, it presents a new problem for solution. How are people to distinguish between the deserving beggar and the impostor? Under such circumstances it becomes almost an impossibility, to do so. The result is that the generous public is placed in the unpleasant dilemma of refusing aid to all beggars—even those

deserving the assistance, or else of being constantly imposed upon by evil-minded and pernicious characters.

The only remedy that we can see is to redouble all efforts to secure sufficient and efficient homes for the destitute, and to give to these any alms of the kind that each one is inclined to bestow, while refusing pos-

itively to give to the ordinary street mendicant. If the public could be brought to act, with a degree of unanimity, in this manner, soon the begging-business would prove too unprofitable for the members of such syndicates, and possibly they might eventually be forced to seek some more honest and honorable mode of living.

NOTES FROM AMERICAN CENTRES,

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

en upon this subject to the children of our faith. We recognize that Catholic school education of the children of our faith, is necessary to the morality and virtue, and will preserve them not only as good children of the Church, but as faithful and sober citizens of the State."

All the national officers were re-elected unanimously. They are: President, Bishop Tierney, of Hartford, Conn.

Vice Presidents, J. Washington Kogge, Philadelphia; Walter J. Gibbons, Chicago; Mrs. Lenora M. Lake, St. Louis.

Secretary, The Rev. A. P. Doyle, New York.

Treasurer, the Rev. D. S. McGillivuddy, Worcester, Mass.

As a result of the convention's action each of the six hundred and eight subordinate unions throughout the country will join in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the first visit of Father Matthew, of Ireland, to this country on about Oct. 10 which is the birthday of Father Matthew.

The pledge card of J. L. Slattery, of Peoria, former president of the Illinois union, was adopted. It reads as follows:

"I promise, with the divine assistance, and in honor of the sacred thirst and the agony of our Saviour, to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, and prevent, as much as possible, by example and advice the sin of intemperance in others, and to discountenance the drinking customs of society."

The pledge is in force for one year, always dating from Fr. Matthew's birthday.

Philadelphia was chosen as the place for the next annual convention which will be held in the second week of August, 1900.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.—Denver was stirred last Sunday as it has seldom been before. Two of the bravest and best policemen on the force met instant death at the hands of a whisky-crazed assassin, says the Colorado Catholic. The event has had the effect of awakening the people to the dangers of what has come to be known as a "wide open" town.

It is morally certain that had the law been enforced the lives of the two brave officers would not have been placed in jeopardy.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.—According to an American exchange, the recent mandate of the head of the Christian Brothers, commanding the members of the order to give up teaching the classics in their schools and to return to the original work of teaching in the primary parochial schools, has caused a good deal of excitement in educational circles in New York. A meeting of the graduates of the schools and colleges in charge of the Christian Brothers is to be held in this city soon to protest against the change. A committee will be appointed to get up a monster petition, which will be sent to the Holy Father with an explanation of the peculiar conditions which prevail in the United States.

LONGER TERM OF OFFICE.—The short term of the members of the House of Representatives at Washington—two years—is about to form the subject of discussion in Congress. United States Senator Harris is going to introduce three amendments to the federal constitution at the next session, and ask that they be submitted to a vote of the people. The first will provide that the President shall be elected for a term of six years instead of four as at present, and that he shall be disqualified for re-election. The second is designed to make the term of Congressmen four years. The third will provide for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. Senator Harris believes there are too many elections now, and he wants to reduce the number. He says that a Congressman no more than gets acquainted with the streets that lead to the capitol until he has to come home and fix up his fences for re-election.

BUSINESS HINTS.—If some of the men who started in business 20 or 30 years ago in this country with, according to their own statements, only the traditional "penny" in their pockets, and attained to success, had to begin to-day they would hardly achieve the success which they have now. Competition is so close to-day that only improv-

ed methods, constant watchfulness, and untiring energy can win the race for profits, and even with all these qualifications it is very necessary to have some accommodating friend or bank to help one out in an emergency. This fact has been realized in the United States, where an association of business men have inaugurated a campaign of commercial education. Here are some of the mottoes which the association has caused to be hung up in thousands of stores, hotels, and railway stations, so that "he who runs may read."

The most expensive thing in the world is running in a rut. In business, running in a rut is trying to sell old things to persons who want new things—offering last year's goods instead of this year's. The cure is going to market.

If you stay at home you dry up; if you go to market you freshen up. To dry up is to lose your customers.

Novelties and fashions originate in the New York market.

If you go to market and your competitors do not your townspeople know it. They know that you have been to the source at New York, and set the fashion and get the trade.

Fresh ideas are worth lots of money in business, and you get lots of new ideas during a week in New York.

By going to market you get tips on styles.

Don't save pennies and waste dollars. Don't save on your railroad ticket and lose on the selling quality of your stock.

THE SHAMROCK.—Great is the enthusiasm created by the arrival of Sir Thomas Lipton's new yacht, the "Shamrock," in New York. There is a zest added yearly to the enjoyment of yacht racing; it is gradually becoming more and more popular, and the contests for America's Cup, are yearly becoming subjects and events of deep interest. It is pleasant to note how satisfied Sir Thomas is with his "Shamrock" and how pleased the American sportsmen are to have such a dangerous adversary. Sir Thomas Lipton was delighted to learn of the safe arrival of his precious vessel in New York; and the race will be an epoch-making one in the annals of yacht racing. The New York Herald's editorial welcome is characteristic of American independence and frankness. Amongst other things the Herald says:

"After a pleasant voyage from Greenock, with favorable winds—what there were of them—to speed her on her way, with only the ocean's swell and a hearty welcome to meet, the Shamrock dropped anchor in the bay yesterday.

"No race afield or afloat is more popular than the oft recurring contest for the America's Cup, and the plucky, determined challengers who cross the ocean again and again endeavoring to regain the long lost trophy deserve, as they receive, the welcome that gentlemen sportsmen know so well how to heartily give and as gracefully accept.

Welcome to the Shamrock, then; welcome of the heartiest kind to the boat and crew, who are already in our waters, and to her sportsmanlike owner, who will soon be here!" Then the Herald adds:

"With the coming of the Shamrock not only is great interest revived in yachting races of this kind, but the desire to see the challenger and our cup defender meet is more intense than ever. The reason of this is that the Shamrock is undoubtedly the fastest boat that has ever crossed the ocean to try for the cup, and that will certainly, so far as judgment can forecast her doings on race day, lower all previous records made by foreign or American yachts. No Vigilant or Defender will now keep the trophy with us. Unless all prophecies are wrong, something swifter than those admirable creations is needed to again give us the victory."

The article which is calculated to awaken deep interest in the coming race, closes thus:

"From now until she sails home again the Shamrock will receive every consideration due to so welcome a guest. Every one is delighted that she crossed the ocean with such luck attending her, and good wishes go with her until the moment she passes over the line in company with the Columbia. Then we shall naturally hope to see her defeated, but if defeat comes to her it will doubtless be of that kind that a genuine sportsman can afford to accept—with all past records broken in the striving for victory that was not attained."

THE CONNAUGHT RANGER'S CORNER.

OFFICIAL ORGAN

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS



OF HOHELAGA COUNTY, QUEBEC.

County Officers for 1899 and 1900: Wm. Rawley, County President, 78 Mansfield Street.

J. S. Fitzpatrick, Vice County President, 159 De Montigny Street.

Jas. McIver, County Secretary, 329 St. Antoine Street.

Humphrey T. Kearns, County Treasurer, 51 Gain Street.

Board meets third Friday of each month, at 1863 Notre Dame Street, 8 p. m.

THE COUNTY BOARD.—The monthly meeting of the County Board of Directors of the A. O. H., was held on last Friday evening. County President Rawley presiding. Many of the delegates were absent. Those gentlemen should bear in mind that there is a fine of fifty cents for non-attendance, and that it is the intention of the Board to enforce the rule. A large amount of important business was transacted. Permission was granted Division No. 1, to hold its eighth annual entertainment on the evening of the twenty-third of November, the thirty-second anniversary of the death of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien (the Manchester Martyrs). A request received from Division No. 8, to hold their annual celebration on the fourth of March, the anniversary of Robert Emmet, was granted.

The application of Division No. 4, to hold a concert and social on Halloween's night was concurred in, as was also that of the Life and Drum and Bugle Corps to be authorized to devise ways and means to put the undertaking on a solid basis.

Delegates from the newly organized Division No. 9, were introduced, amidst much applause. A committee consisting of Brothers Birmingham, of Division No. 1, Melver, County Secretary, and Captain Keane of the Knights were elected to draft a new code of by-laws for the governing of the Order in the county.

Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at many of the Divisions not having received their charters, and the County President was instructed to communicate with the National officers on the matter. Other subjects of interest pertaining to the Order were discussed and after the singing of the Irish National Anthem the meeting adjourned.

THE TROLLEY PARTY under the auspices of Division No. 5 on Friday evening was a magnificent success. Seven cars headed by the beautifully illuminated band car traversed the principal streets and had an hour's "stop over" at the Sulphur Springs, Long Pointe. It was a splendid evening for a drive, and the boys enjoyed it immensely. Much credit is due Messrs. Phelan, Tracey, Tobin, Hickey and Farrell, who composed the committee, for the indefatigable manner in which they worked to make it a success.

HIBERNIAN KNIGHTS.—The regular monthly meeting of the Hibernian Knights was held on Sunday afternoon, Captain Keane presiding. Communications were read by corresponding secretary, Birmingham from some of the active members of the Order in the States expressing pleasure that there was a prospect of meeting a Canadian Irish company in Boston next year, and promising to give the "Canucks" a warm reception, as well as a hard contest for the stand of colors to be offered for competition on the Boston Common between the different Irish military Corps of the United States. The Knights are jubilant over the prospect of meeting the brothers of the U. S. on a fair field and will strive to demonstrate to them that all the Irish are not in Yankee Land. They do not say much about the trophy, but judging from the expressions of the officers in command, if it does not come to Canada, it will not be their fault.

Mr. Denis Tansey, president of Div. No. 7, and Mr. H. J. Hummel, president of Div. No. 9 are the latest recruits to don the green and white plume.

There is every probability of another company being organized in the near future, and probably the third before the end of the year. A committee was appointed to wait on the Irish aldermen to secure the Bonsecours Market Hall for their

weekly drills, which will commence in October. The Knights intend to hold their annual entertainment on the fifteenth of January, and will apply at next meeting of County Board for permission.

LET US BE UNITED.—By a unanimous vote of the County Board, the "True Witness" has been made the official organ of the Order in this district. As a result of such action it is entitled to all the job printing and advertising within the gift of the various Divisions. There are a few members in one or two of the Divisions who for reasons only known to themselves are putting little obstacles in the way of carrying out the terms of the resolution. This is not fair, as the good old organ is certainly doing good service for the two-fold cause of religion and nationality. Every Hibernian should stand by the "True Witness" and help it along by every means possible.

THE PROPER SPIRIT.—A splendid example of the hospitality and brotherly love existing amongst members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was exhibited in Toronto last week, when Lieut. Thomas J. Holland, of Div. No. 6, and constable John Corley, of Div. No. 1, visited the Queen City in connection with the annual games of the Police Athletic Associations of Canada. Toronto was not big enough for them during their stay there, and the two brothers are loud in their praise of the courtesies of that whole-souled County Monaghan Irishman, Brother Hugh McCaffrey, as well as Brothers Travel, President of Division No. 1, Kelly, President of Division No. 5, and Brothers Richardson, Ryan, and several others of the Toronto Brethren. Brother Holland hopes that the compliment will be returned at no distant date and intends to make Brother McCaffrey his guest when the latter visits Montreal on his way to the Boston convention.

OUR POLICE AT TORONTO.—At the Police Games in Toronto, on the 16th inst., the Montreal team captained by Brother "Tom" Holland, was very successful, and won many of the leading events contested. Amongst them the first and third prizes in throwing the 50lb. weight; Half mile race, first place; 100 yards, second place, and a slight infringement of the rules debarred them from first place in the high throw. The home team consisted of Messrs. Corley, Coleman, Hamilton, Narbonne, Massicotte and Landreau. The men speak highly of the reception tendered them by Inspectors Breckinridge and Hall.

AT THE POINT.—The regular meeting of Division No. 7, was held in the Prudergast Hall, Ropery St., on Monday evening and despite the inclement weather there was a large attendance. President Tansey presided, and amongst the visiting members present were President Hummel, and Vice-President Stanton, of Division No. 9, each of whom made short addresses on the aims of the Order. The Financial secretary not being able to attend the regular meetings tendered his resignation and the members are very fortunate in having secured the services of Brother "Jerry" Coffey for the office. He is the right man in the right place, and will aid considerably in holding up the finances of the branch. Five new members were initiated and four proposed. Various matters of interest were discussed and a lacrosse team selected to play Division No. 6, in Cornwall on Labor Day. After the adjournment songs, recitations and music were given.

GAELIC SOCIETY.—In answer to various enquiries concerning the Gaelic Society, I am in a position to say that the Ladies' Classes will be resumed on the second Tuesday of September, the Knights of Columbus' Class about the same time, and the parent class of the society about a week later. The Hibernian Knights have in contemplation the securing of a hall, where they will receive instructions semi-weekly in the "grand old tongue."

A CORRECTION.—The winner of the first prize offered to members of St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society, who succeeded in obtaining the largest number of prizes for the annual picnic Dominion Day was Mr. P. Dunne instead of Mr. W. Dunne. I gladly make the correction.

A HINT.—Wednesday evening is always a busy one amongst the members of the Hibernian organization. No less than three or four different branches meet on that night, and consequently the members are to a large extent debarred from fraternizing with each other. The county Board should try and arrange

matters so that the meetings could be held on different evenings.

THE BANNER DIVISION.—The regular meeting of Division No. 1, was held on Wednesday evening, president McMorrow presiding. Several new members were initiated and three proposed. A communication from the County Board, was read, granting permission to hold the annual entertainment on the anniversary of the Manchester Martyrs. The final report of the Picnic and Games committee, held on Dominion day, was presented, and while the report showed it to be very successful in every detail, yet the bulk of the receipts went to the railroad company. If the various societies, which patronize Oatburn Park, would demand a greater share on tickets, there is no question but they would get it.

The Division did not decide what kind of an entertainment will be given on the twenty-third of November, but the public, and Hibernians in particular, may rest assured it will be worthy of the occasion.

DIVISION NO. 9 held its regular meeting on Wednesday evening, Vice-President Stanton presiding. From the first part of the meeting it may be inferred that the members are making great efforts to bring in new applicants as fourteen new members were initiated, and eight elected. They intend holding a "snoker" in the near future, to which all members and their friends will be invited. The County President, and President Phelan of Division No. 5, paid a friendly visit to the meeting, and delivered a few remarks.

DIVISION NO. 6 held another rousing meeting on Wednesday evening, President J. B. Lane presiding. Complete arrangements for the excursion to Cornwall, on Labor Day was announced. All the events are of a very attractive nature, and besides the pleasant outing that is promised, it is expected that a new branch of the Order will be established in Cornwall, every member of the committee is a hustler and their great efforts to provide a programme

of games, worthy of the Order should receive the generous support of every Hibernian.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S EXCURSION.—Remember the excursion of the Young Irishmen on Labor Day. If you have not already secured your state-rooms do so at once. The sale of tickets for this popular excursion has been very good, and there is every reason to expect that it will be a grand success.

LADIES' AUXILIARY.—On Saturday last, August 19th, the first annual picnic of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Division No. 1, A.O.H., which meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, took place at the beautiful Park, Bon de l'Isle, and was a most decided success, both socially and financially. The report received from the officials of the Montreal Island Belt Line Railway proves that over 3,000 persons went with the Auxiliary, notwithstanding the many other attractions in and out of the city. The Davis orchestra accompanied the excursionists and rendered some beautiful Irish music. As early as 9 o'clock, large crowds were at La Salle avenue, going down for a full day's enjoyment, and by 2 o'clock, the park was actually crowded. Owing to it being a fast day of obligation, refreshments were in keeping with the fast. Much praise is due to the committee who had charge of the same for the very able manner in which their first outing was concluded. The names of the prize winners will be published next week.

A SUCCESSFUL DAY.—The members of No. 3 Division, headed by their enthusiastic president, Ald. D. Gallorey, held a most successful excursion down the river on Wednesday. Nearly seven hundred of the members and their friends took advantage of the delightful trip which was conducted in a manner which speaks volumes for the administrative ability of the executive in charge of the arrangements.

CONNAUGHT RANGER.

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

The teaching staff of the Catholic High School is now complete. Should the number of pupils exceed present expectations, arrangements have been made to secure additional professors. As already announced the kindergarten, and the first preparatory, including those boys who have not made their First Communion, will be under the charge of two sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame. Principal Hall-Sanders will teach the first section of the High School, the other classes will be

taught by Professors F. B. Henderson and D. H. Shortell, both being holders of first class Ontario Diplomas, as well as first class certificates for practical teaching. Rev. J. P. McGrath, as announced in last week's issue, in addition to having charge of the religious instruction will give lessons in the French language and literature. Father McGrath has had large experience as a professor in Canada and the United States. Parents and guardians should make early application for the admission of pupils.

RECENT DEATHS.

The many friends of Mr. William Cullen, the notice of whose death appeared in our columns the other day must have been greatly shocked by his comparatively sudden and untimely end. Until less than a year ago deceased was the very ideal of a healthy, kind Irishman, active, cheery and with a smile and a sample of his rich brogue ready for every one. A heavy cold however, stuck to him all winter, and later developments convinced his most intimate friends that he was in a bad way. The trouble made rapid headway and on Thursday his sufferings came to an end. Many a more prominent figure will be less missed than he. A faithful service in the Colonial House for 13 or 14 years, an honest upright man in all his dealings, and a universal favorite on account of his amiable disposition, it will be long before his place is filled. He was a native of County Wicklow, Ireland, and came to this country about 15 years ago. He leaves a widow and five children to mourn his great loss. To them the "True Witness" offers its sympathy.—R.I.P.

entered on the morning of the 16th, at the family residence, Gould and Bond streets. Mrs. O'Keefe, has been suffering for some time with partial paralysis, but bore up patiently, attended by a kind husband and loving and only daughter, comforted by the clergy and all that Mother Church could do for her she passed quietly away to her eternal reward. This estimable lady was known far and wide for her charity to the poor and the infirm and the aged, taking up her special attention, without any regard to creed or nationality. That she was beloved by all the immense funeral cortege on Friday morning testified for St. Michael's Cathedral, was packed to the doors by men and women in all stages of life. The rector of the Cathedral, Rev. F. Ryan celebrated Mass assisted by Rev. F. Rhoder as deacon and Rev. Dr. Tracey, sub-deacon. The clergy present were the Very Rev. Vicar General McCann, Revs. L. Brennan, C.S.B.; E. Murray, C.S.B.; J. J. Hand, J. J. Walsh, J. J. McEntee, J. Grogan, A. Nassar. A full choir of female voices chanted the funeral requiem. The pall-bearers were Messrs. D. Miller, T. Flynn, H. T. Kelly, W. T. Murray, W. Dineen, Col. J. Mason, F. A. Anglin, N. Rooney. Notwithstanding Mr. O'Keefe's wishes that no flowers be sent, many intimate friends contributed among them being Mr. W. Hawke, his partner, Sir, Frank Smith, Col. Mason, Mr. Jno. Fay, and a large cross from the brewery employees with whom the deceased was most fondly thought of. The True Witness offers to Mr. O'Keefe and family its sincere condolences in their sad bereavement.—R.I.P.

An old resident of Chambly Basin in the person of Mr. Thomas Fryer, passed to his reward on Saturday last after a long and painful illness. Deceased was 66 years of age at the time of his death and was highly esteemed amongst all classes in the district.—R.I.P.

It is with heartfelt sorrow that we chronicle the death of Mrs. O'Keefe, wife of the well known brewer of Toronto, which sad event oc-

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN NORWAY.

Professor F. G. Peabody of Harvard College, contributes an article to "The Forum" descriptive of the workings of the "liquor company system" in Norway. When one enters a company retail shop in Bergen, he says, he finds it a place of the most cheerless and repellent character. "There are no tables or chairs or encouragements for idlers, but simply counters provided with the small glasses of the company, measured, like an apothecary's, for the exact dose. A customer enters, drinks his thimbleful, as if of medicine, and at once withdraws. Instead of solicitation, there is the barest permission. The business is conducted, as it were, under protest ;

and nothing but the most resolute determination to drink—a determination which no prohibitory law would be able to frustrate—seems likely to draw one into these inhospitable dispensaries. On the walls are various deterrent notices, like the following: "No credit," "No loitering," "No Disorderly Conduct," "No Sale to an intoxicated person." The regulations set forth that it is the duty of the superintendent not to encourage but to check excessive drinking. No liquor can be sold to minors. The saloons are open from 8 to 12 in the morning and from 1.30 to 7.00 in the afternoon. On Sundays and holidays they close at 1 p.m. That is to say, the sale stops just when an

American bar begins its best business and the prohibition, which could not be obtained outright, is obtained practically impossible to buy a drink of spirits in Bergen. A traveler staying at the leading hotel, and wishing to fill his flask for the exigencies of a long journey, must go a half mile to the company's wholesale depot, and must then buy not less than a half-bottle of brandy.

THE FRENCH SHORE QUESTION.

That the irritating French Shore difficulty in Newfoundland is nearing a solution is evident from the firm language used by Governor McCallum, who is visiting the scene of the dispute. The Governor asserts that the French have no right there save that of fishing concurrently with British subjects and that they are entitled to no territorial recognition whatever. This is the strongest declaration yet made in favor of the colony.

A PLUCKY BOY.

During the last term a schoolboy, sixteen years old, who lives in a town in Kansas, was never tardy and never missed a day. His home is seven miles from the school-house, and coming and going he travelled fourteen miles each day, which during the school term, makes a total of 2,310 miles. All through the winter he rose at half-past three every morning, fed the stock, and performed other duties and then started for school. He made a grade of 100 in deportment, which of course is perfect, and 98 in a number of his studies. If every little boy had to walk seven miles to school he would think it would be a pretty good day's work, without having lessons to study.

AGENTS Wanted!

GENEALOGICAL MAP OF IRELAND, showing the family names. Price 20c. JAMES SHEEHY, Publisher, 5 Murray Street, New York.

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WHITE SHIRT WAISTS. Just received, 30 dozen white shirt waists, all styles and all sizes, beautiful goods, hemmed stitch, fine tucks with embroidery insertion. Prices from 75c up.

COLORED SHIRT WAISTS. We are offering exceptional values. Goods that sold during the season at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.65, \$1.75. All fit, fast colors. Your choice for 69c.

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Our stores, where you can get your White and up-to-date Colored Shirts, latest style colors, New Neckwear, Underwear, etc., at lowest prices.

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The first catch of the season. . . Now in store ex Allan's cameras. The prices are higher than usual, as the Scotch Herring fishing has been almost a complete failure this season, but the quality of what we have received this year is exceptionally fine. 10 cwt. Finest Dried Export Ling Fish, 12 cents per pound.

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This Bavarian Beer is Absolutely Pure. We offer it in quarts at \$2.75 per dozen bottles, and in original cases containing 4 dozen quarts at \$10.50 per case net. In pints at \$1.50 per dozen pint bottles, and in original cases, containing six dozen pints, at \$10 per case net.

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A VICTIM TO THE SEAL OF CONFESSION.

A TRUE STORY, By REV. JOSEPH SPILLMAN, S.F.

PUBLISHED WITH THE PERMISSION OF MR. B. HERDER, PUBLISHER AND BOOKSELLER, ST. LOUIS, Mo.

CHAPTER VII.

AN EVENING AT THE GOLDEN ROSE.

Mrs. Blanchard liked the house of her brother, who was the town-clerk. She occupied a small suite of rooms on the upper story, with an orphan girl, whom she had taken out of charity, for her servant. Her brother and his family had the ground floor. The relations between the two households was not very intimate. The town-clerk did not belong to the party of the "clericals," and he looked upon his sister, who had ventured to speak to him concerning the non-performance of his duties at Easter, as a devotee and a pietist. But the sister's admonition she had administered did not rouse his ire as did her liberality to the poor and sick. He considered that by her lavish almsgiving she was defrauding him and his children of the inheritance which ought to be theirs after her death, and had even gone so far as to consult the Mayor, who held the same political opinions as himself, as to whether it would be illegal to put this spendthrift, as he called her, whose weak good nature was taken advantage of shamefully by the priests under some sort of restraint. However, as no positive proof of her incompetency to manage her own affairs was forthcoming, the charitable old lady was left at large to go about with her basket on her arm visiting her humble clients, spending daily in the relief of their wants a sum which would seldom have been found to exceed what her brother and the worshipful the Mayor expended every evening at the "Golden Rose."

worst of it is, that if such weapons are used, the assailant usually comes off with less credit than the assailed. "That is very true," remarked the doctor, a stout, good-natured-looking gentleman, taking a pinch out of his gold snuff-box. "I for one, advocate a more honorable way of warfare than is sometimes adopted by one party. And as for the laicisation of hospitals and infirmaries, I am dead against it. When I acted as army-surgeon in Italy and again during the last war, I saw behind the scenes. Provided the secular nurses had a young, goodlooking officer to nurse, it was all very well; but let the small-pox or cholera break out in the ambulance, and they soon took to flight. Now the Sisters are no more afraid of a bullet on the battlefield than of typhus in the military hospital, they are thoroughly to be relied on, and they do not want to be paid for their services, which is more by a great deal than can be said of the other nurses. Of course there are some honorable exceptions, but as a rule, let them give me a wide berth."

some sick person, and she has gone running about after him, with her alms-basket, Heaven knows where," remarked the good lady's brother half angrily. "No, no," persisted Jenny amid her sobs; "it was not so; she was going to fetch a large sum of money from his reverence and come back with it directly." "A large sum of money!" repeated all present, opening their eyes wide with astonishment. "Yes, a whole lot of money that had been collected to build the hospital; ever so many hundred pounds!" "Good Lord!" ejaculated the Mayor starting to his feet, "why did you not come and tell me this before now?" "Please, Sir," said the poor little maid, "I waited till dark. And then I wanted to ask mistress's sister-in-law what I was to do, but she would not hear a word I had to say; only told me she had enough of beggars. Then I was afraid to go out alone in the dark, at last I ran across to old Susan, and she told me that she saw Mrs. Blanchard go up to the Convent at 10 o'clock precisely, but she did not see her go back. I begged Susan to go with me to Father Montmoulin, for I would not go into that house alone after dark for anything in the world people say there is a ghost there. But Susan would not go; she declared his reverence was ill, and had given orders that he was not to be disturbed. He did not even have his supper taken up as usual."

On the evening of the 20th February those two village magnates were seated with a few other habitués of the tavern, like-minded with themselves, each having a bottle before him. Politics had been freely discussed and the increasing influence exercised by the Church denounced and deplored. Le clericalisme, voila l'ennemi! The power of the clergy is the most formidable antagonist we have to combat—such was the watchword of the party. "And you will see," said the Mayor, striking the table forcibly with his fist, "that these men will get their candidate through at the next election. They are sly, they are increasing their authority, they gain the working classes, the populace, to their side by an appearance of benevolence, this hospital, which they are going to build for the Sisters is a trump card in their hands, and this Reverend Father Montmoulin is by no means as simple as one would take him to be." "The government ought to prohibit the erection of this hospital, and above all take the duty of caring for the sick and relieving the destitute out of the hands of the clergy, and of the Sisters, their sworn opponents," said the townsfolk. "It will all come in good time," the Mayor replied. "Everything cannot be done in a day. It would be a grave political error on our part to oppose the building of this infirmary, just as the elections are to take place."

The little green card table was soon placed under the lamp which hung from the ceiling, and the play began. The stout doctor had the thin, hungry-looking notary for a partner, while the town clerk had the honor of being paired with the great man of the place. Fortune favored the doctor, who seemed very well pleased with his hand, while on the contrary the Mayor looked very surly, and addressed a few uncomplimentary remarks to his partner in regard to his play. The doctor was just about to throw down the trump card, which he held in his hand with an air of triumph, when the landlord, who had been looking on at the game, was called out, and came hurrying back to say that Mrs. Blanchard's maid was at the door, asking to speak to the town clerk; she was afraid something had happened to her mistress. "Wait till the game is finished!" exclaimed the doctor. But the Mayor, who was glad of an excuse to avoid defeat which he saw to be certain, laid his cards down on the table, and said the townsfolk had better go at once and hear what was the matter, if misfortune, or any consequence had befallen Mrs. Blanchard. "Oh, no misfortune ever happens to the old devotee, unless she has got a half-penny left to squander on imposters," the clerk interposed in a tone of vexation, as he too threw down his cards. "Let the girl come in."

"I do not see that I am particularly wanted," the doctor answered as he took down his overcoat. "When I have seen my patient I shall go straight home, so you will know where to find me if my services are required. I see little probability that they will be, and I should advise you gentlemen not to push matters too far, in view of the running election. It will not do to make the priest responsible for the disappearance of this old lady, if she really has disappeared." "What question is there of elections and politics, when the principal task lies before us of immediately and energetically searching into what appears to be a detestable crime?" replied the Mayor with an air of offended dignity. "All in good time!" said the doctor laughing, as he bowed and took leave of his friends. "For aught I care, you can take a body of police up with you, and call up the sacristan to ring the great bell; that would make quite a stir."

Random Notes For Busy Households. SUFFERING AND UNHAPPINESS.—Much of the suffering and unhappiness of which the world complains remarks a writer in the Baltimore Sun, results from the lack of a proper balance between one's means and one's wants, but very few people reflect that there are two ways of restricting the balance. They think only of increasing their means so as to weigh down that end of the scale; whereas a similar result would be attained by lightening the opposite pan. Nor is there any great hardship in the process of reducing one's wants, except in the case of very poor people, whose wants and means are few and small. A considerable number of people would be improved in health and temper and made more comfortable in every way if they would reduce their wants to the measure of the means they have to gratify them. Many of those wants grow from depraved tastes, and become fastened upon us by habit; some are established by vanity and the desire for display. They not only cause suffering and distress by disturbing the balance between what one needs and

what can be provided, but they are in themselves evil. Those who have prospered in life can readily see by a retrospective glance how wants grow without increasing the sum of one's happiness, even when the means to supply them have increased in the same or a greater proportion. MARRIED COUPLES frequently refer to the happiness they enjoyed in their first little home. It was perhaps small and poorly furnished; they had to work hard to keep it in order and to supply the simplest means of existence; but their wants were all satisfied and they lived a wholesome and comfortable life. With increase of means their wants began to multiply, vanity led them to move into a larger and more pretentious house; increasing their cares, and then envy of their neighbors stimulated them to efforts at display. In a few years what had before been luxuries became real necessities; their wants had so increased that they could not be happy if they did not spend more in a month than had at one time supported them comfortably for a year. Yet there was no corresponding increase of happiness. If fortune had

so smiled on them that they were relieved of all anxiety as to the means with which to provide for their greatly increasing wants, they were no better off than when smaller means were provided for fewer wants. But it (as is very frequently the case) their wants had grown beyond their means, or a reverse of fortune had left them with cultivated wants and no means to gratify them then they were rendered unhappy and possibly reduced to distress, not so much by loss of income as by a disturbance of the proper relation between income and the demands made upon it. HEARD TO CURTAIL.—Very many people suffer in this way and wear out their lives, he proceeds to say in vain efforts to restore the balance by an increase of means, instead of curtailing their wants. It is quite true that it is not an easy matter to give up one's habits, curtail expenditures and descend to a lower scale of living than that to which one has become accustomed. But it is possible to do so and it is worth while to make the effort. Those who have not yet established expensive habits should beware of the tendency to increase their wants. They gain nothing substantial by the increase and they risk the development of wants that they may not be able to satisfy. By avoiding the development of pride, envy and the grosser passions and appetites, they may continue to lead simple lives, notwithstanding an in-

crease of fortune, and then they will be in no danger of suffering from unsatisfied wants, even though their means of existence should by some turn of fortune be reduced to that which can be provided by daily work.

WHY WE ARE SAD.—Cardinal Ganganelli wrote this letter to a friend: You ask me why there are days when, given up to melancholy without knowing the cause, we are a burden to ourselves. To which I answer: First, it is because we are dependent upon a body which is not always in perfect equilibrium. Second, because Almighty God would make us sensible that this world is not our true home, and that we shall always be ill at ease until we leave it. Thus it was that the apostle longed after the things that are eternal. There are fogs in the moral as well as the natural world; and the soul, like the sky, has its clouds.

The best way to dispel gloom is to seek employment. When we are seriously occupied we have no leisure to become either sad or languid. Study is the element of the mind. "You will neither be a burden to yourself or others," said Seneca, "if you love study." It is conceivable how many wretched quarters of hours there are in life from which employment would save us. You cannot be happy in this world but by knowing how to blunt your sorrows. He who has no vocation at present either has had or will have some, pain and sorrow are an inheritance from our first parents, and we cannot entirely preserve ourselves from them.

VALUE OF SUNSHINE.—It is really astonishing how few people there are who properly estimate the hygienic value of the sun's rays, remarks the "Family Doctor." A valuable lesson on this point may be learned by observing the lower animals, none of which ever neglect an opportunity to bask in the sun. And the nearer man approaches to his primitive condition the more he is inclined to follow the example of the animals. It is a natural instinct, which civilization has partly destroyed in the human race. The effect of sunshine is not merely thermal; its rays have a chemical and electrical functions. It is more than possible that sunshine produces vibrations and changes of particles in the deeper tissues of the body as effective as those of electricity. Many know by experience that the relief it affords to wearing pain, neuralgia and inflammation, is more effective and more lasting than that of any application whatever. Those who have faceache should prove it for themselves, sitting in a sunny window, where the warmth falls full in the cheek. For nervous disability and insomnia the treatment of all others is rest and sunshine.

The popular view of the relation of the blood to human character and conduct is marked in many a familiar expression. We speak of there being "bad blood" between people, a family of "blue blood" as indicating ancestry, of "black blood" as describing a treacherous nature, and in many another phrase, mark our belief that in the mental, moral, and physical man, "the blood is the life." The one basis of a healthy, happy, and useful life is pure blood. With the blood pure, disease has no permanent lodging place in the system. For this reason the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the body of diseases which have their origin in impurity of the blood. It absolutely purifies the blood, carrying off the waste and poisonous matter, increasing the action of the blood-making glands, and building up the body by supplying the blood in quantity and quality such as is essential to a condition of health. It cures ninety-eight people out of every hundred who give it a fair trial.

THE SALEABILITY OF PATENTS.—Many inventors who have not met with success in selling their patents are inclined to believe that there is no longer a demand for them, and in this view the general public appears to concur. It is therefore, worth mentioning within a month there have been many patents sold, some of which brought their fortunate owners wealth. At the head of the list is a patent which sold for the princely sum of \$98,000, and another brought \$75,000. A patent beverage brought its inventor the snug sum of \$25,000, while patents for pneumatic tools sold for \$20,000, and a churn for \$5,000. John J. Stone sold his patent for door bell and burglar alarms for \$75,000, and will henceforth use his own invention to protect his money. Of course, the saleability of a patent depends largely upon the care with which the papers were prepared and the skill employed in obtaining good valuable claims. Messrs. Marion and Marion, Patent Solicitors, of Montreal, have a number of clients who have realized large sums of money from patents procured by them, but who do not desire their names to be published.

STARVING CHILDREN.—Thousands of well fed children are starving, simply because their food is not of the right kind. They are thin, pale and delicate. Scott's Emulsion will change all this. It gives vim and vigor, flesh and force. Toothache stopped in two minutes with Dr Adams' Toothache Gum. 10 cents.

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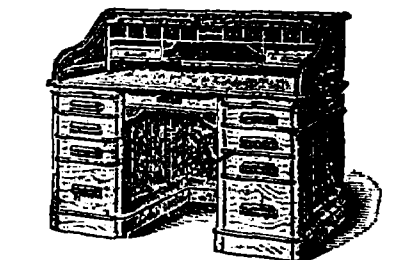


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Lasts long lathers free—a pure hard soap—low in price—highest in quality—the most economical for every use. That Surprise way of washing—gives the sweetest, whitest, cleanest clothes: with easy quick work. Follow the directions. Saves weary work—much wear and tear. Surprise Soap is the name—don't forget.

Society Meetings. Ancient Order of Hibernians. LADIES' AUXILIARY. To the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.

A.O.H.—DIVISION No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Laurier streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m.

A.O.H.—Division No. 3. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at No. 1883 Notre Dame street, near Metcalfe.

A.O.H.—Division No. 4. President, H. T. Kearns, No. 32 Delorimier ave. Meets on the first Friday of each month, at 4 p.m.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 28. (ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1883.) Branch 28 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 99 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association. Organized April 1874. Incorporated Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 18 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month, at 8 o'clock, p.m.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society. Organized 1885. Meets in its hall, 135 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 8:30 p.m.

Catholic Order of Foresters. St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F. Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m.

Total Abstinence Societies. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1841. Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 99 St. Alexander street.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society. ESTABLISHED 1863. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN. President, JOHN KILLFEATHER.

Toilet Articles. SPECIALTIES of GRAY'S PHARMACY. FOR THE HAIR: CASTOR FLUID, 25 cents. FOR THE TEETH: SAPONACOUS DENTIFRICE, 25 cents.

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NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.—The methods of house construction pursued in France and the United States present some marked differences.

owing to certain problems in this line that, in various parts of the world, observatories have been established for the purpose of keeping track of the changes in the direction which magnetic needles point.

A NEW HUB.—A new English hub is one of the smaller but useful inventions just brought to notice.

A PRIEST'S INVENTION.—We learn from the Ontario press that the Rev. Father Daniel McDonald, formerly of Alexandria, but now of Chrysler, Ont., has invented a battery to be used in municipal and parliamentary elections.

ELECTRICITY AND THE COMPASS.—An interesting discussion has taken place before the British Association of Science on the future results of the growing use of electricity upon the compass.

Chats With the Farmers.

A Lindsay correspondent, in the Toronto Globe, has a very timely article upon the great progress made of late years in farming and amongst farmers.

IMPROVED HOMES.—Another observer pointed out the advantages a farmer has in improving the appearance of his home.

MORE CONTENTMENT.—The effect of the bettered condition is to make those who are on the farms more contented with their lives.

PRICE OF MEAT.—The rise in the wholesale price of meat has been gradual and due entirely to causes over which the packer himself has had no control.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.—The candid opinion of those who are closely observing the development of agriculture from year to year is that the improvement in that occupation is quite as great as in any other line of activity.

WIDER EDUCATION.—In addition to the advantages of experience, as a teacher, the wider circulation of newspapers and books has done much to broaden the minds of the people.

MRS. L. EMOND.

Sick Fourteen Years—More Than Half the Time in Bed—Now She is Well Again, and Tells How Other Women May Regain Their Health.

The following story is truly pathetic. Fourteen years ago (in 1884) a woman was sick with womb trouble.



This is not a single instance where Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women have brought about a cure for womb trouble.

Mrs. L. Emond, 2106 Joseph street, Brighton Park, Chicago, Ill., writes as follows: "I had womb trouble for fourteen years. My left side ached terribly, and so did my heart.

were calculated on the same basis. A comparison of the market for beef cattle on the hoof in Chicago and Kansas City for Aug. 10, 1897, 1898 and 1899, shows that the following top and average prices were paid by the packers at the stockyards in open competition for hand-fed and choice Western beef cattle.

The price of cattle has been creeping up for two years in proportion to the shortage of stock and the expensive food and weather conditions for producing marketable beef.

A LOG JAM. A great log jam, containing nearly 100,000 logs, has been piled up at the Cascades, about fifteen miles up the Gatiueau, says the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Globe.

SIGNS OF UNIVERSAL PEACE

An exchange remarks: In view of the recent Peace Conference, it is highly instructive to read that Russia has a standing army of 1,700,000 men, and a reserve of 5,500,000, or a total of 7,200,000 fighting men.

A statement of the Dominion Revenue and expenditure for July, made public August 19th, shows a decline in revenue of \$411,087, from the same month last year, due to extraordinary importations of German and Belgium goods in July, 1898.

Have your Job Printing done at this office. Address "R." True Witness.

headache, nervousness, sleeplessness by giving vigor and tone to the feminine organs. They regulate the digestion and enrich the blood, thus curing pimples, blotches and ugly complexion.

MAN AND HIS YEARS.

The course of human life has been divided into three periods of duration, comprising twenty-five years each, the first being the ascent, or youth, from one to twenty-five years; the second, the level, or manhood, from twenty-five to fifty; and the third, the descent, or age, from fifty to seventy-five.

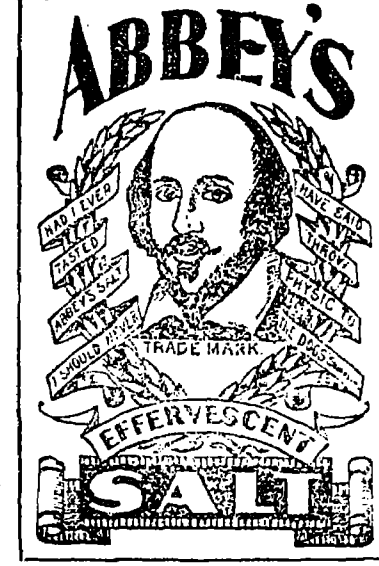
Every-day Health.

Success in this world is only for the healthful. The disease-worried worker is a failure.

You can have health—every-day, all-the-year-round health—if you take daily that excellent preventive and cure of disease,

Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

Its constant use will fortify your system, and keep it in condition to withstand disease. Abbey's Effervescent Salt is endorsed and prescribed by some of the most prominent physicians of Continental Europe and Canada.



Here is what the Canada Lancet, one of the leading Medical Journals of Canada, says of it:

"This preparation deserves every good word which is being said of it. A sample is offered to each physician, and most favorably is it commented upon.

Sold by all druggists. 60c a bottle, trial size 25c.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 114. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Margaret Cox, wife of William Edmund Evans of Verdun, in the District of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. the said William Edmund Evans, Defendant.

A Business Chance. WANTED, A young man, with capital, to take a part interest in a profitable Manufacturing business with a practical man of 25 years experience. Address "R." True Witness.

Surgeon Dentists. DR. BROUSSEAU, L.D.S. Surgeon-Dentist. 7 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal. TELEPHONE 6201.

Business Cards. DANIEL FURLONG, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in: OMOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, Pork. 54 Prince Arthur Street. Telephone, East 474. 11-G-96

DRUNSWICK LIVERY, BOARDING AND SALE STABLE. Fine Carriages and Horses for hire. Special attention given to Boarders. 62 and 64 St. Alexander street Montreal. Bell Telephone 1529. D. McDONNELL, Proprietor

CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians, PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL AND SLATE ROOFERS. 785 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine. Drainage and Ventilation a specialty. Charge moderate. Telephone 1834

LAWRENCE RILEY, PLASTERER. Successor to John Riley. Established 1860. Plain and Ornamental Plastering. Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to. Estimates furnished. Postal orders attended to. 15 Pavia Street, Point St. Charles.

THOMAS O'CONNELL, Dealer in general Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. 137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa. PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER, RUTLAND LINING, FITS ANY STOVE, CHEAP. Orders promptly attended to. Moderate charges. A trial solicited.

C. O'BRIEN, House, Sign and Decorative Painter. PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGING. Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence 645 Dorchester St. East of Bleury. Office 647 Montreal.

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J. P. CONROY, Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter. ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL BELLING. Telephone, 8562

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

SADLIER'S DOMINION SERIES. Sadlier's Dominion Reading Chart, 26 Reading Charts and one Chart of Colors, mounted on 14 boards, size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. Sadlier's Dominion Speller, complete. Sadlier's Dominion First Reader, Part I. Sadlier's Dominion First Reader, Part II. Sadlier's Dominion Second Reader. Sadlier's Dominion Third Reader. Sadlier's Dominion Fourth Reader. Sadlier's Outlines of Canadian History. Sadlier's Grandes Lignes de l'histoire du Canada. Sadlier's Outlines of English History. Sadlier's School History of England, with 500 colored maps. Sadlier's Ancient and Modern History, with 112 illustrations and 23 colored maps. Sadlier's Edition of Butler's Catechism. Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, Old Testament, Part I. Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, New Testament, Part II. Sadlier's Catechism of Sacred History, large edition. Sadlier's Bible History (Schuster) Illustrated. Sadlier's Elementary Grammar, Blackboard Exercises. Sadlier's Edition of Grammaire Elementaire par E. Robert. Sadlier's Edition of Nispet's French and English and English and French Dictionary, with pronunciation. Sadlier's (P. D. & S.) Copy Books, A and B, with tracings.

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

NOTICE is hereby given that Albertine Brabant, wife of Edward Kiernan, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce, from her husband, Edward Kiernan, of the said City of Montreal, on the ground of cruelty, adultery, and desertion. Dated at the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, this ninth day of May, 1899. WM. E. MOUNT, Solicitor for Applicant.

Notes of Irish News.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

THE QUESTION OF UNITY.—Mr. Michael Davitt, M.P., speaking on the subject of unity at a monster meeting held in South Mayo recently, said:

The people are settling the question of reunion in the only effective manner now possible, namely, a popular unity for National purposes by popular forces seeking combined employment against the enemies of the people's cause. This is the reunion that will succeed, because it possesses all the elements of success, and seeks only the good of Ireland. A union through Parliamentary men and means would now be of no particular service to the people, even if it were attainable, as I am convinced it is not. Such a union would have to consult the whims or wishes of two or three men. It would not be what Nationalist Ireland wanted, but, what these men imagined to be due to their estimate of their own importance; a by no means modest estimate, by the way. These men have stood in the way of union for years. They must now step out of the way, because the people have found out that they can go forward without them, and that the country will rally in spite of all opposition to the cause of patriotism and of common sense, which tells it that what Ireland wants is a united militant movement against her foes, and not an endless and senseless wrangle among her friends.

The people have formed a platform for themselves on land league lines, and will secure true unity under the banner and the purposes of the United Irish League. There is another and an equally strong reason why the work of unity is safer in the hands of the people than in those of self-constituted leaders. A Parliamentary force, if it is to be of any real service to Irish interests, must be a fighting force—aggressive, tenacious, of a common purpose, united in a single aim, and, above all, it must be a Nationalist force. My position is, let the country get rid of every single one of us, if that shall be necessary to secure such a united Nationalist party. Let the people settle the whole business. For my part I gladly hail this supreme tribunal as the one and proper authority who shall determine who are to be the men to whom the country will look for a faithful representation of its cause in the next Parliament, and I shall take no part in any proceedings which propose to take this task of reunion out of the people's hands.

DANGER TO THE CROPS.—The condition of the crops, says the Dublin Freeman, in the course of a somewhat lengthy leading article, threatens to bring about a state of affairs as grave as that of 1897, if it should, indeed, prove no worse. In 1897 the crop chiefly affected was the potato. At present the blight has fastened on the potato crop much more extensively than at the corresponding period two years ago. In addition, all the other crops are very poor, grain and straw being short, and the quality by no means good. Green crops have suffered very considerably. But in no crop has the damage been so great as to the potato. The blight has overrun the country and districts in which it has rarely made much show have been very extensively ravaged by it this year. The spread of the disease has puzzled the scientific investigators. The weather all along threatened to take a turn favourable to the propagation of the blight fungus, but in the past week, when the heavy thunderstorm brought down abundance of rain that condition was not actually realised. Yet, notwithstanding the absence of moisture succeeding to or accompanying the intense heat, the blight spread with alarming rapidity.

The result to the farmers is the serious question of the moment. With all the crops falling much short of the average, and with the potato crop threatening to prove in some districts an almost total failure, the outlook is a gloomy one indeed. Market gardens around Dublin, potato plots in Dublin county and throughout Leinster generally, were visited early by the blight. The northern counties, which largely escaped in 1897, and had a good average crop last year, are now considerably affected. The western and southern provinces are extensive sufferers. Since the recent rains the disease has spread to an alarming extent.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION.—A trade and labour convention, representing the branches of the Trade and Labour Association in the North and Mid-Tipperary, was held in the Town Hall, at Nenagh recently, after which a public meeting took place, Very Rev. Dean White, P.P., V.G., occupying the chair.

Dean White delivered an able and eloquent address, in the course of which he said the objects of their association were honest, and those at the head of the movement were moderate, sensible men, who did not want to injure anyone or interfere with any public interest, but to assert their own rights (hear, hear.) They knew well that nothing mischievous occurred in the past which was not owing to disunion, and that nothing good was gained which was not won by unity (hear, hear.) A number of important resolutions were adopted.

LIMERICK FISHERIES.—At the meeting of the Limerick Fishery Board held last week, Mr. Stephen Ebrill and Mr. Patrick Molloy, with others, attended as a deputation from the Anglers' Association to lay before the board complaints as to the injuries to fish caused by the matter that flowed from creameries. Mr. Molloy stated that instead of the fish being slowly poisoned they were killed by this stuff. Another of the deputation stated that in a river affected by creamery the fish had become deteriorated in size. The chairman said this was a matter that could be dealt with as pollution to rivers, by the County Council. The secretary stated the board dealt with it themselves. He had three cases of injury by creameries reported to him during the month of July, and he had the matter remedied. If the Anglers' Association gave particulars of the creameries referred to he would have inquiries made and the injury stopped.

A NEW CHURCH.—On the second Sunday of October, the most Rev. Dr. Browning, Bishop of Ossory, assisted by several Bishops and dignitaries, will lay the foundation stone of the new church of St. Kieran, in the parish of Seirkieran, near Birr, in the King's County. The parish of Seirkieran holds a unique position amongst Irish parishes. It is not only distant many miles from the diocese of Ossory, to which it belongs, but it is also cut up into three separate districts by the dioceses of Kildare and Meath. Of the three, Seirkieran is the largest, and Faucroft the smallest.

The building of a church is a heavy work for any priest, but the smaller the parish the greater does that work become. For the parish of Seirkieran, cut away from its diocese and divided and remote as its parts are from one another, with a total Catholic population of only 450 souls the work would appear insuperable, but for the fact that the mine of Irish charity is inexhaustible, and that no Catholic church in Ireland has ever yet been left unfinished for want of funds.

A NEW IRISH NEWSPAPER.—A circular has been issued by Mr. W. O'Brien, asking for support for his new paper, "The Irish People." He recalls the great work done by "United Ireland," and hopes for similar results from the new venture. The circulars have been circulated extensively in England. The Manchester branches of the League are awaiting its appearance with much interest, and have pledged themselves to give the new organ every support. Large posters announcing the first number are well posted on the Liverpool boardings. Its name recalls many stirring memories to Nationalists of a past generation.

CIVIC AFFAIRS IN DUBLIN.—A private meeting of some of the Nationalist members of the Corporation was held last week in the City Hall, Dublin. Alderman Hennessy presided, and there were 18 other members present, while nine members wrote agreeing to abide by any decision that might be arrived at. It was decided that Alderman Dowd should be nominated at the meeting of the Council in September for the position of Lord Mayor next year, and that Mr. W. J. Leahy should be nominated as High Sheriff. It is understood that some of the members present at the caucus favoured the nomination of Alderman Sir Robert Sexton as a candidate for the Mayoralty, and waited on him in order to obtain permission to put his name forward. The total number of members of the Corporation is sixty, and several of the most prominent Nationalist representatives are at present in London on business in connection with the Boundaries Bill. Sir Robert Sexton declined to allow his name to be put forward.

PARNELL MONUMENT.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin has issued an appeal to Irishmen throughout the world to subscribe to a fund for a memorial to the late Charles Stewart Parnell, the foundation stone of which will be laid in October next.

ODDS AND ENDS.

THE FATE OF THE CHURCH.—From Roslyn, L.L., we learn that the Congregational Church building is to be made a bar-room. The report says: "The building was put up several years ago in the most prominent spot in that village. The Riverhead Savings Bank held a mortgage on the church. There were dissensions

in the congregation. The debt was not paid when it became due, and the bank bought in the place under a foreclosure sale. Last week the property was sold to Mrs. Margaret Thomas, of Roslyn. Preparations for remodelling the structure were begun to-day. Then the people learned that a part of it was to be used as a bar-room. The church bell, it is said, will be used

to announce political and other meetings. This is not more wonderful than what has taken place in Ottawa during the past twenty years. The old Catholic Church on Sparks street, became a dye-house; the brick Protestant Church on Dalhousie street was—in turns—a flour store, a society hall, and an election campaign headquarters; the Presbyterian church on Queen street, West (The Flats) passed into the hands of various denominations, finally it became Fraser's hardware store; The spire was painted and represented a heap of saws, axes, chains and cut-dogs; the sides of the roof were embellished with all kinds of agricultural implements, and the front was marked with the significant sign, "The Non-Sectarian Tabernacle."

MRS. BETZ'S LANGUAGES.—An Albany dispatch gives the following queer story: "Mrs. Joseph Betz, of Red Hook, Columbia County, a few miles south of this city, was able to speak English and German with equal fluency until she was stricken with paralysis three weeks ago. Now she can talk in German only. For a long time after she sustained the stroke, Mrs. Betz was unable to speak at all. She understood signs made at her bedside and responded in a like manner, but her utterance failed her completely. Gradually she recovered the use of speech. Her family addressed her in English and discovered that she was able to understand every word. But her answers were in German, and, although every means was tried to have her talk English, she informed her questioners that she absolutely could not frame a single sentence in the language."

This may be a puzzle to the medical fraternity, but we think there must be some physical explanation of the phenomenon. However, we once knew a girl, who, when three years old, could speak a word of that language. Her parents spoke both French and English; she understood both languages but she could not speak them. At four years of age she spoke entirely her Hebrew, and began to speak in English and French. Rev. Father Dandurand, O. M. I., who for years was connected with the Cathedral in Ottawa, and who is now in the North West, was the person who discovered that it was Hebrew the girl spoke. Explanation of this phenomenon is, we think, still more difficult. Mrs. Betz lost a language that was not her own; the girl, in question while an infant, acquired a foreign, a difficult, and an unusual language.

TELEPATHY AGAIN.—The New York World's Chicago correspondent is answerable for the following item of news: "Judge P. S. Grosscup, of the United States Circuit Court, told a strange story of telepathic communication to-day. His wife died last night in Ashland, Ohio. An hour before her death he became greatly depressed. He was on the way by steamboat to Mackinac. He felt convinced that his wife was dead. Instead of remaining in Mackinac, as he intended, he made arrangements to return. He went to the telegraph office on landing, and there received a message notifying him of his wife's death. I knew it an hour ago he said to the manager."

We can tell a more wonderful story than this. St. Anthony of Padua was once preaching in a church, when, in the middle of his sermon, he remembered that he should have been saying Mass at that moment for his community; he bowed his head upon the pulpit rail and remained in apparent meditation for a time; then he stirred up, and continued his sermon. While he was thus meditating his community beheld him saying Mass in the monastery chapel. We know that the three-fourths of the world will discredit the story of St. Anthony, and will put faith in that of Judge Grosscup. Why so? Because St. Anthony's case is true and it is a miracle, while the judge's case is doubtless.

BOERS SUPERSTITIONS.—Rear Admiral Howison, of the American Navy Department, who is now in the Transvaal has made a report concerning the Boers, but on account of important recommendations set forth therein, the American government has declined to make it public. However, the following is attributed by the New York Herald to the admiral: "Admiral Howison describes the mines as fabulously rich, and devotes a portion of his report to the characteristics of the Boers. He says they are very superstitious and mentions the declination of the Volksraad to pass a bill for ridding the country of the grass hopper scourge and for overcoming the effects of drought, the reason given being that it would be unwise to attempt to thwart the will of Providence. It is apparent from reading the Admiral's report that he believes the Boers have put themselves in as good a condition of readiness as possible, but it is evident he sees but one outcome to a war—their subjugation."

FAILURES IN ENGLAND.—English bankruptcy statistics for the past year is rather serious reading, showing an increase of 10 per cent. in number. The estimated loss to creditors is \$29,155,000 or \$6,100,000 more than in 1897. This state of things is attributable to excessive speculation and failure among directors of public companies whose rapid growth, the Inspector-General says, is a fact of considerable significance. He animadverts strongly on the Hooley case, and expresses the hope that it will lead investors to distrust ornamental boards of directors, and inquire more carefully into the terms of contracts entered into by newly formed companies with vendors and promoters.

FEED, ETC.—The export demand for flour is still improving, and some large sales were made yesterday. The local trade is also more active, and higher prices are being asked by Ontario millers; but the stock of that flour is so large that any immediate appreciation of the value is hardly probable. The demand for feed continues greater than supply, and dealers find it impossible to fill orders. Those who have feed to sell are asking fancy prices,

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS CARPETS

To every purchaser purchasing their carpets at our store during the remainder of this month we make the following

GREAT OFFER to make, lay and line with superior wadded lining,

FREE OF CHARGE, all our carpets, which are of the choicest and best designs procurable.

10 per cent off all Oriental Rugs.
20 per cent off all Matting.
20 per cent off all Hammocks.

English Axminster Rugs and Squares.

Special lot, best quality, 20 per cent off. Any of above goods stored free until required.

WELDON'S celebrated Patterns for sale. Mail orders promptly filled.

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

MARKET REPORT

LIVE STOCK.—There were about 450 head of butchers' cattle, 100 calves, 1,000 sheep and lambs, and 60 store hogs and small pigs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The muggy weather being unfavorable for keeping fresh meat the demand was slow, and prices had a downward tendency all round. Mr. George Nicholson bought the best lot of steers on the market to-day, ten head, at 4 1/2 per lb., but there were a few others sold up to 4 1/2 per lb.; pretty good cattle sold at from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; and the common stock at from 2 1/2 to 3 per lb. Bulls were more plentiful than usual and sold at from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per lb. Calves sold at from \$2.50 to \$10 each. About 100 calves were bought at the stockyards yesterday and this morning to be sent to the American markets. Shippers paid 3 1/2 per lb. for good large sheep, other kinds sold down to 3 per lb. The prices of lambs were decidedly lower to-day, as upwards of 2,000 mutton cutters arrived in the city since yesterday morning. Lambs sold at from \$2 to \$4 each, or from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 per lb. Fat hogs sold at from 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per lb. for straight lots, just off the cars. Several lots of hogs were delivered to-day which had been previously contracted for at 5 per lb. Store hogs sold at from \$1.25 to \$3.25 each.

CHEESE.—The report that Peterboro sold yesterday at 10 1/2c came as a genuine surprise to all concerned in the cheese business. A prominent buyer explained this morning, by stating that he, as well as others, sent instructions to buyers to secure usual quantities at ruling price, which was not expected to be over 10 1/2c, but outsiders attended the sale, and one bid up so the ruling price was 1/2c higher than the market warranted. It is expected that some of the sale reported will not go through, and that the cheese will again be offered for sale. The ruling price at other points was 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c, which seems rather unwarranted, for any one who has cheese to sell in Montreal cannot get over that figure on spot. Eastern cheese are moving more freely, owing to lower price asked, and deals are reported at 9 1/2 to 10c. In some parts of Ontario the dairymen are suffering severely from drought; but the trouble is only local, and lack of grass is being made up for by use of bought feed. Receipts to-day were 13,010 boxes.

THE BETTER MARKET is easier this morning. Owing to very light demand through no large shipments going forward this week, some owners are more desirous of selling than exporters are of buying. Any quantity of first quality can be had to-day at 21c, and other grades weaker in proportion. The outlook, however, continues favorable, and the English markets, especially London, are strong.

Good dairy butter is in demand, while supplies, especially Townships, are rather light. Finest Western is quoted at 15 to 15 1/2c, and Townships at 17c to 17 1/2c. Receipts to-day were 3,600 packages.

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EGGS.—The receipts of eggs for the past few days have been rather larger than the local demand would consume, consequently some went in cold storage yesterday. The reports are still rather small, owing to high prices here, compared with England. The local market, is, however, a little easier; and, if large receipts continue, dealers will be forced to accept export prices. The top price

The S. CARSLLEY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. August 26, 1899.

SHOPPING BY MAIL AND THE NEW SUMMER CATALOGUE.



All orders received by mail receive prompt and careful attention. The Mail Order Department of The Big Store is in a complete state of readiness for the biggest mail order business in Canada. The store's service to mail-order customers has been improved and facilities increased to make it as nearly perfect as it is possible to do. Out-of-town customers should not hesitate to use our mail order system; it has been planned and perfected for their convenience, and the frequent use of it means a great saving to you annually. If you have not received a copy of our new summer catalogue, just published, drop us a post-card with your name and address; we'll send you one by return mail.

Early Fall Wraps and Capes, DIRECT FROM LONDON AND PARIS.

This is to announce the arrival of an advance shipment of Ladies' Novelties in new Golf Capes and Traveling Wraps. They are of assured excellence, from the exclusive fashion designers of the Avenue de la Paix, Paris. These exquisite garments are not likely to stay long at the Big Store, so that an early visit is necessary if you wish to see them.

Prices, from \$5.25 to \$20.

EARLY FALL SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

Direct from the famous looms of Lyons, and Dress Goods producers over Europe. The genius of these early Fall productions accord in coloring and general style with the new things now being perfect. They are confined to a few of the leading ideas and forecasts of the season's styles.

NEW SILKS. Fancy Check Taffeta silks in a very choice collection of newest colorings, special price, 59 cents. New Shepherd's Plaid Silks, black and white and blue and white mixtures, latest size checks, special price, 70c. Clan Tartan and Fancy Plaid Taffetas, latest combinations, exquisite goods, special, 90 cents.

NEW DRESS GOODS. Black and white and blue and white Checked Dress Materials various size checks, 4 different sizes, fine and coarse weave, 44 to 46 inches wide, special prices, 55c and 65c yard. New Homespuns, early Fall Fabrics in light and dark gray, fawn and drab, all wool, 52 inches wide, special prices 75c, \$1.15, \$1.20 yard.

STYLISH SILK WAISTS. From among the thousands of Silk Waists in stock about 35 have been taken from the lot which are slightly mussed; they are latest style goods that sold formerly at \$3.10; special to clear, 99 cents.

WHITE SHIRT WAISTS. A special lot of White Lawn Shirt Waists go on sale Monday morning; made in the latest style, three rows tucks and two rows of embroidery, trimmed bias effects, detachable collars and self cuffs, special price \$1.15.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.
The S. CARSLLEY CO. Limited.
1765 to 1788 Notre Dame St. 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

A TREASURE! HEINTZMAN Style K, For \$350.

The sale of the Heintzman Pianos have been continually in the ascendency. Each year witnesses an increased and steady demand. This is the reward of merit alone. On merit has come their lasting success. The style we advertise above is the most popular Heintzman piano manufactured.

Call or write us for further particulars. Easy terms arranged.
Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.,
2366 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

TO SECURE THE BEST GOODS



The intending purchaser must have the largest and most varied stock of **RUGS, CARPETS and MATTING** to select from. In a small assortment, which may be otherwise good, there may be nothing that can match your rooms and plans.

You will be well repaid by a visit to either of our three stores.

THOMAS LIGGET,
1884 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
2416 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.
175-9 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

but orders which are now being filled, were taken at the following prices: Manitoba bran in bulk at \$14; Ontario do. in bags at \$13.50 to \$14.50; and shorts at \$16 to \$17, \$14.50 and \$16 per ton. Manitoba strong bakers flour is quoted at \$3.70 to \$3.80; patents at \$4 to \$4.10; Ontario straight rollers at \$3.30 to \$3.40; patents at \$3.70 to \$3.90.

PROVISIONS.—There are no new developments in the provision market. The export demand continues large, and probable; and the local demand for hams and bacon is brisk, with barrel pork rather neglected. With the exception of barrel pork prices are firm at former quotations. Hams, 11c to 12 1/2c; boneless bacon, 12c; Canada Short cut, \$15 to \$15.50; lard 6 1/2c to 7c.

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Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum is sold by all druggists, 10 cts. a bottle.