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out of one's self tobeauty and goodness becoming day by day



The True Cuitness

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION

"If the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best inherests, they would soon make of the "True Witness one of the most prosperous and semeral Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who enseurage this watch work "+PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

an event in which Irish Catholics ceremony will be performed by Mgr. Racicot. V.G., and Rev. Thomas F. Heffernan, of St. Anthony's, will be the preacher. The Hibernian Knights St. Ann's and St. Patrick's Cadets, and representatives of all Irish national societies and organizations associated with our Irish parishes will

The site of the new Church is the corner of St. Denis and Boucher streets. A procession consisting of the clergy, members of societies and laity generally will leave the temporary chapel on the corner of St. Denis street and Laurier avenue at the above-mentioned hour, and proceed to the scene of the ceremony

Rev. Father Kiernan has, ever since he undertook the arduous task of organizing a new Irish parish, looked forward to the event with no little anxiety. It is to be hoped that our people will attend in large numbers, nd show the zealous pastor their appreciation of his noble courage and zeal for the salvation of souls

FATHER STRUBBE HERE. Rev. Father Strubbe, C.SS.R., arrived in his old parish-St. Ann's-on Wednesday morning. In a brief interview with a representative of the "True Witness," he expressed much pleasure in being again in the midst of So many dear friends. After a brief rest the zealous and esteemed Redemptorist will again enter upon his duties in a district where he has spent so many years of his career. On the day of his arrival large numbers of the parishioners called to express their happiness at his return

CROWN PROSECUTOR. - As we go to press we learn that Mr. Edmund Guerin, K.C., one of the trightest members of the Irish Catholic section of the Bar of this district, has been appointed by the Government of this province to take charge before the Court King's Bench during the term which will open next week. Mr. Guerin has department, and will, we have doubt, discharge the duties of office with honor to our race and credit to himself.

GOLDEN JUBILEE. -On Monday orning at six o'clock, an hour when, the majority of Montreal's citizens were preparing for a day of labor, one of those impressive scenes, which are only to be witnessed in the Catholic Church, was held in the beautiful and historic chapel of the Congregation de Notre Dame on St. Jean Baptiste street. Eight members of the Order who in the same chapel of the Order who in the same chapet iffty years ago made their first and logically vows and entered upon their career as followers of the saintly Mother Bourgeoys, celebrated their golden ligion. honor roll of jubilarians who now number forty, most of whom are in active service, some occupying high offices in the administration guides the destinies of the Order, which has its institutions in all the leading centres of Canada and the United States.

ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH - On Every seat was occupied by the St. MICHAELS FARISH of Sunday next, in the afternoon, at 3 members of the Order. At the main o'clock, the imposing ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new brated the Mass of thanksgiving, while of the corner will take place. This is parish Church will take place. This is while at the two side altars, Rev. Father Thibault, S.S., Chaplain to should manifest a deep interest. The the community, and Rev. Father Bouhier, S.S., of Montreal College, also celebrated Mass. The musical tion of the service was furnished by the novices, and their prayerful and plaintive voices touched all hearts.

The venerable jubilarians were seated near the Sanctuary railing. Previous to receiving Holy Communion. each in turn, supported by Rev. Mother-General Annaclet, and the First Assistant Mother-General, Rev. Sister Mary Josephine, renewed their vows pronounced a half century ago. The honor roll is as follows:

Mother St. Cecelia, provincial Superior of Ontario, residence in Otta-

Mother St. Thomas Aquinas, of the Convent of Our Lady of the Angels, this city. Mother St. Octave, of the Con-

ent of St. Croix, Quebec. Mother St. Martin, of the Convent

of Les Cedres, P.Q. Mother St. Athanase, directress of St. Lawrence Academy Convent, this city, residence at the Mother House. Mother St. Isidore, superior of the convent at Berthier, P.Q.

Mother St. Francis Borgia, directress of the Children of Mary, resi-

dence Mother House, this city. Mother St. Denis, associated with the convent of Mount St. Mary, this

The "True Witness" offers the noble jubilarians its sincere congratulations and earnestly hopes that they may long be spared to labor for the cause of Catholic education, for which their saintly founder made sacrifices of an heroic character.

JOHN MORLEY'S FAITH. -Som time ago a despatch from England mentioned a report that John Morley, the well known member of Parliament, statesman and scholar, has been converted to the Catholic faith. The truth of this piece of news has not yet been confirmed, and it is therefore not possible for us to make of not be wonderful were it a fact. deed, a man of Morley's great mental capacity, sound moral principles and had many years of experience in that attentive studies, could not fail, sooner or later, to grasp all the beauties and truth of Catholicity. It has been said that if he has really become a Catholic, his five years work on the life of Gladstone surely have contributed to that result. The relations between Gladstone and his two illustrious friends, Cardinal Newman and Cardinal Manning, especially in connection with their conversion from Anglicanism to Catholicity, must have impressed a deep thinker and candid critic such as Mr. Morley has proven himself to be. At all events, if it be true that he has entered the fold of the Church it is but one more proof that reason and logic go hand in hand with faith and truth; it is an additional testimony to the Divine origin of our re-

> FRANCE AND ROME-Hundreds of columns have been filled with com-ments upon the recent action of the French Government in withdrawing Mr. Nadier, the Ambassador to the Vatican. A secular organ has voiced

politician, but, unlike his predecessor. is wholly out of sympathy with modern development. He desires put the clock back. In hankering after the flesh-pots of Egypt Papacy runs the risk of forfeiting all." There is the great rock of er-All Communications should be addressed to the Managing Director, "Thur Wittenspire P. & P. Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1138. and the Pope simply from the standpoint of material power and possessions. They ignore completely real characteristic of the See of St. Peter-the spiritual kingdom over which the Pope reigns as Vicar Christ.

The Government of France may recall its Ambassador, may sever its relations with the Vatican, may ruin religious orders, may rob churches and monasteries, may trample upon the rights of the rising generation, and may heep insult upon the Pope.
Others save done all these things in the past; and those others have passed away and the Papacy has remained, and will remain until the last hour is struck on the clock of time.

ORDINATIONS. -In "La Semaine Religieuse" we find the following important notice: Wednesday, the 29th June, feast of St. Peter St. Paul, and the following Sunday, the 3rd July, ordinations will take place at the Cathedral, at 7 a.m. The directors of the Seminaries and superiors of religious congregations are requested to note the above dates and to prepare in consequence . those who, in their various houses, are to be ordained.

CORPUS CHRISTI. - In order to perpetuate in a definite manner the procession of Corpus Christi, the following rule has been established His Grace the Archbishop. On the Sunday on which that feast is celebrated there will be only one procession within the limits of the Cathedral, Notre Dame, St. Patrick's, St. James and Sainte Helen's parishes. The Church of Notre Dame will be, as ever, the point of departure and of return. On the , same day all the other parishes may hold processions within their respective territories either jointly or separately. And on the day of the solemnization of the feast of the Sacred Heart, there may be held processions of the Blessed Sacrament in all parishes without exception.

THE NEW OTTAWA UNIVERSITY

On Tuesday morning, this week, an event of great importance to Catholics of Ottawa in particular and of the Dominion in general, took place in the Capital. It was the laying of ding of the Ottawa University. The highest dignitaries of Church State and thousands of residents and visitors were present at the function.

The ceremony was preceded by solemn Pontifical High Mass at Joseph's Church. Cardinal Gibbons, accompanied by the Archbishops and Bishops, drove in carriages from the Archbishop's Palace to the Church, being escorted there by the Garde Champlain. The streets along which they passed were lined with spectators, and the sacred edifice was thronged to the doors. The Cardinal robed in the sanctuary, and together with the prelates and a large number of the clergy, entered Church by the main aisle, their appearance being the signal for the organ to peal forth a joyous pro-

The Cardinal assisted at the throne having on his right Rev. Dr. Fallon. Grace Archbishop Duhamel pontifi-cated. Rev. Father Lalonde and Rev. Father Coursol acting as deacon and subdeacon respectively. Mgr Routhier was assisting priest, while Rev. John Dowd, of the Seminary, acted as mitre bearer, and Rev. Father Archambault as master of ceremonies. the views of the extreme party that chambault as master of ceremonies. The scene in the chapel was one of beauty and impressiveness. The views of the extreme party that chambault as master of ceremonies. The musical portion of the service which was rendered by a choir of

nfty voices, composed of students of United States on the vast extent of of Rev. Father Blanchin, was beautiful

After Mass the procession reform scene of the ceremony.

lay in readiness for the ceremony. Beside it were a silver trowel and hammer. In a copper casket which was deposited in the stone, were printed and manuscript copies of the and civil, specimens of the coins of the Dominion of Canada of the stamp of 1903, and a gold dollar; a small statue of the Blessed Virgin; a copy of the Catholic directhree city papers, a copy of the University Review, and a script stating that the corner-stone was said on the 24th of May, 1904, in presence Cardinal Gibbons, of the Chancellor should be dear to the hearts of the University, of His Excellency the Governor-General, of the Prime Minister of the country, of the Min- this country centuries ago, who have ister of Education of the Province, and of the Rector of the University,

officiated, advanced, and after recit- ent missionaries from France crossed ing the prayer usual upon such occasions, took up the trowel and hammer and crossed them upon the life in their hands. They carried the

'His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons delivered an eloquent address, of which the following is a summary. After briefly expressing his appreciation of the honor and pleasure it afforded him to be present on such an occasion, and dwelling on the fact that they had assembled in the cause of Christian education, His Eminence the United States or Canada which touched upon the history of the past. He said :

'A traveller traversing the various states of the Union as I have done, and these provinces of Canada, cannot fail to be struck by the splendor of the institutions of learning and other ships except frail canoes, when religion which surround him on every side. And if I were to ask myself the question to what cause are we to ests and desert wastes, no other com. ascribe these manifestations of Christian faith and piety you would agree with me that we are indebted, God, how much now can you effect under the providence of Goo, to those sturdy immigrants who in the past days and past generations have come from Europe and settled upon our

"And among the nations which I would mention, coming as I am from Baltimore in the United States, I cannot omit to mention a nation to the city of Baltimore, the first na-I belong, of which I am a native, was settled by English Catholics. A colony of English gentlemen accompanied by their families set sail from the Isle of Wight in the year 1634, and landed on the banks of the Chesapeake Bay on the 25th of March of the same year. The vessels on which they sailed, the vessels which bore them, have the significant names of 'The Ark,' and 'The Dove,' fitting messengers to bear the fortunes of of any comment upon it. Still it would the corner stone of the new arts buil- pious pilgrims to a distant and unknown land. The leader of this coand lony was Lord Baltimore, and one of the very first public acts of his of Solomon, will surpass the old and in 1870 one of the most impordistinguished career was to proclaim temple in the majesty and beauty of and in 1870 one of the most important steps ever taken in the political its architecture, in the splendor of its history of Ireland was made. It was St. religious liberty. He declared that appointments, and in the number of in his colony no person should disturbed or mistreated on account of his or her faith, or in the free exerdies and gentlemen, agree with me proclamation of religious freedom that was ever promulgated on the shores of America. You will all, la dies and gentlemeni agree with me that Ireland has contributed not little to the spiritual and temporal prosperity of the United States of the Colonies. (Applause.) Whatever may have been the unhappy causes which have led to the natriation of so many of Ireland's sons and daughters, Divine Providence has regulated and moved their exile and made it subordinate to higher former pastor of St. Joseph's, and on his lelt his private secretary. His ture to say to-day that there is not a single town or city of the United States or in Canada or in Australia or in other portions of the British Dominions where the Christian reli- cheon which was held after the ceregion has not been proclaimed and supported by clergymen and laymen

the Scholasticate under the direction the British Empire. He said these beautiful words a

"'England has dotted the whole surface of the earth with her forts ed, and, led by His Excellency the and military posts. Her morning Apostolic Delegate, proceeded to the drum beat following the sun , and keeping company with the hours, en-The massive corner-stone had been circles the earth with one unbroken raised to its proper position and strain of the martial airs of England. (Applause.)

"And may we not say with equal assurance that wherever England has planted her flag there the Irish missionary has endeavored to plant also College charter, both ecclesiastical the emblem of salvation; wherever silver England has proclaimed her laws there the Catholic missionary has announced the Gospel, and wherever England has buther for or custom house there the missionary of Christ tory of the Dominion; copies of the has raised a chapel or church to the service of Almighty God.

"But there is another nation, most reverend Fathers, Your Excellency and brethren, there is another nation that every Canadian, a nation which always sent her sons and daughters to been the pioneers of religion and civilization. For three centuries after His Excellency Mgr. Sharretti, who the discovery of the American continthe Atlantic, explored our rivers, our mountains, our lakes, carrying their torch of faith in one hand and the torch of science in the other, and charts and mans which they home to Europe are regarded, even at this day, as models of topographical accuracy and as evidence of the success which has attended their efforts.

"I may remark that there is to-day scarcely a single tribe of Indians in does not respect and honor the black robe (applause). "Now, reverend Fathers, you of Ca-

nada, I may say to you if these pio-

neers did so much in the cause of the

Christian religion when they had no they had no other roads except through eternal snows, virgin forpass except the naked eye, and no other guide except faith and hope and you the missionaries of the Lord, by the aid of steamships, and other appliances of civilization? We bless you men of genius, we bless your inventions and we will impress you into the service of religion and make you the handmaids of the Lord. Sun and moon bless the Lord, fire and thunder bless the Lord, fire which we are personally indebted in and heat bless the Lord and all the works of the Lord. Bless the Lord, tion that I would mention is England praise and exalt Him above all for-The diocese of Baltimore to which ever. My friends this day shall be ever memorable in the annals of Ottawa. This day is sacred to the memory of an illustrious Queen whose long and eventful reign has shed lustre over the British empire and whose domestic virtues have manded the admiration of the civilized world. (Applause.) To-day is also a red letter day in the cause of Christian education. We are assembled today to lay the corner-stone in a new edifice, a new university, and I have reason to hope and believe that this new temple to be dedicated to scilett died; in 1799 the great French ence and religion, like the new temple classic writer, Beaumarchais, died; its patrons and students.

His Excellency the Governor-General was the next speaker. After an expression of welcome to Cardinal may be said to have been the father of it; since then we all know to what educational work which the University had achieved in the past. He expressed the hope that the new University would send forth distinguished men to contribute to the history of the Dominion

His Lordship Bishop Emard followed in a touching and masterly address in French. He referred to the conflagration which in December last swept away the work of half a tury, and paid a tribute to the Oblate ing discouraged, set to work without delay to restore the university on a larger and grander scale.

Space will not permit us at this mony of laying of the corner-stone, and at which nearly one thousand of Irish birth, of Irish descent (Applause.) Daniel Webster, one of our foremost statesmen, delivered an eloquent address on the Senate of the ladies and His Excellency Lord Minto their friends, and especially the ladies and His Excellency Mgr. Sharretti, are cordially invited to attend.

and on his left His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Among those who proposed and responded to toasts were: The tinguished chairman, His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Richard Harcourt, Sir Sandford Fleming, Mgr. Mathieu, Mr. Justice J. J. Curran, Rev. Dr. Herridge, Consul General Foster, of the United States, and others.

Cardinal Gibbons and the visiting prelates were entertained by the Governor-General, Hon. Mr. Belcourt, Speaker of the House of Commons and others during their stay in the Capital.

A Week's Anniversaries

(By an Occasional Contributor.)

The week that has gone past-from the 15th May-was noted for , the number of interesting anniversaries that it presented. Following our plan of some months ago, we will run hurriedly over a few of the most noteworthy of them. . . .

MAY 15TH-In 1665 the Irish people were ordered to quit Kilkenny within twenty days; in 1778 both Warren and Bristol, R.I., were plundered by the British troops; in 1808, Michael W. Balfe, the famous Irish musical composer, whose name been so frequently recalled of late, was born, And in 1836, the State of Arkansas was admitted to the American Union. . . .

MAY 16TH-In the year 1050, Guido Brezzo, the father of modern music writing, an Italian monk of great renown, died; in 1167 the first landing of the Anglo-Romans took place in Ireland; in 1801, the famous William H. Seward was born; in 1829, John Jay died; in 1838 Talleyrand died; in 1871 the Vendome column, in Paris, was overthrown, And in 1876, the first Greenback-Labor convention was held in Indian-

MAY 17TH-In 1866 the Rev. Francis Mahoney, the famous "Father Prout," author of the "Reliques," the "Bells of Shandon," and all the inimitable versions of Irish, English, Scotch and American poems, in Greek Latin, Italian, Spanish, French and Gael, departed this life in the city of Paris; in 1846 Matamoras, Mexico, was captured by the Americans.

MAY 18TH-In 1642 the city of Montreal was founded by de Maison-neuve; in 1797 General Hoche, who had once sailed for Ireland to free the country, ded; in 1798 Lord Edward Fitzgerald was arrested by Major Sirr; and in 1675, the great explorer, Father Marquette, died on the banks of the Mississippi.

MAY 19TH.-In 1795 Josiah Barthistory of Ireland was made upon that day-the 19th May, 1870. at a grand and enthusiastic meeting in Dublin, that the Home Rule move ment was commenced. Isaac Butt proportions that movement has grown.

C.M.B.A.

Branch 26 of the C.M.B.A. of Carnada will close their social season with a grand concert and open meeting on Monday next at 8 p.m. at St. Patrick's Hall,, 92 St. Alexander St. Gabriel Glee Club Street. The St. Gabriel Glee Club Quartette, Mis O'Brien, Mr. St. John Mr. Palmer and other talent will render vocal and instrumental selections.

Among the invited guasts are Hon. M. F. Hackett, Mr. J. C. Walsh (Montreal Herald), and Dr. H. J. Harrison, who will deliver five minute talls on the welfare of the organiza-

ON THE MICROSCOPE.

I recall once having attended a lecture, away back in the early "eighties," by the late Hon. Edward Murphy, on "The Telescope and the Microscope." I thought, in those days, that I was very learned; that lecture opened my eyes to the fact that I was exceedingly lacking in any knowledge upon the grand subject—a double subject—which treated. I found that I did not even know the full use of either instru ment, not to speak of the objects that they reveal to the human eye I came away feeling very humble Nor have I since learned much of that, vast world, almost invisible to us which the microscope reveals in all its beauties and perfections: I have left these subjects to men of minds grasping them, and have found, from experience, that is wisdom to keep within one's own little sphere of knowledge. It is therefore, not about the microscope as an instrument in the field of science that I would write. It was the remark of an old lady, which I found in a fugitive sheet, that caused to touch upon this matter. Here what that old lady said:

"I suppose science is a great thing, and all these new-fangled fashions of investigating are useful, but seems like we haven't much peace at home since John's taken to looking everything through a microscope. The water ain't pure, the vegetables are inhabited, and all the wholesome comfortable things that we've joyed and been thankful for all these years are discovered to have specks and spots, till 'most everything

THE SPIRITUAL MICROSCOPE. The old lady may be right from her own point of view. I am not able to contradict her. But this suggests another wind of microscope, the habit of using which is worse still. Here is what an able Catholic writer says

"The microscopic habit is very bad

when it invades the moral and spiritual realm. There are those addicted to it that they are stantly turning a glass upon fellows and all their doings and exclaiming over their defects that keen scrutiny can bring to light. The home life that looks so beautiful has its flaws, after all; the kind deed that is so helpful holds its alloy of self-The one whose example stirs to emulation is far from perfect. There are mixed motives to be discovered, if one looks closely enough, in the teacher whose words thrill and uplift those about him. Friendship philanthropy and faith, all are subjected to the ever ready glass, and all and the work becomes one of sublime pronounced imperiect. The trouble Christian charity. The moral microwith the microscope people is that

TRUE OF BOTH. -What is true of "John," who was ever discovering germs of disease in the food, is also true of the moral microscope man, who is eternally looking for defects in his fellow-men. John could find "John" and his microscope

they only spoil what we have; they

never substitute anything better."

This is not scientific; I am not a enough queer things to disgust any person with eating; the other could find hidden faults enough to disgust a person with human nature life. But John did not use his microscope for higher purposes, nor did the other use his for lofty Christian designs. John was not seeking, by aid of his instrument, to unfold the hidden beauties and perfections nature, that speak so eloquently of God's omnipotence and wisdom; nor was the other seeking the virtues, and glory spots, that the external veil of true humility hides from the 'cold-eyed many.'' Therein is the error. The use of the microscope for purposes of a common or ignoble character can only serve to lower and not to elevate the one who uses it But there is the scientist who tries to trace the inevitable grandeur of God's work in the most minute objects of creation; for him the microscope is an instrument of wonderful power, a medium of instruction and of perfection.

> IN THE MORAL REALM. -There is a proper use of the microscope, ir the domain of morals and of spiritual affairs, that is of incalculable benefit It is so with the one who feels his own imperfections, and to test them, looks into all the details and minutiae of his own soul, of his daily life. To analyze one's own thoughts, sentiments, passions, prejudices, predilections, acts and desires that lead to acts, is a work of incalculable benefit. "Know thyself." says the Holy Word, and to know one's own self, the moral microscope must brought into play. The wongers it can reveal are sufficient to make us pause and cast off the cloak of selfsatisfaction which we wrap about our lives. It is an operation needed badly in all who would really know their own imperfections and would be willing to correct and purify them. And apart from the utility of the moral microscope, in such cases there is another object, that may be had in view, and the attainment of which is a rare Christian charity.

DETECTING OTHERS. -We have een how the moral microscope used to find out all the imperfections in the character of a man, of friend, of a neighbor. Now let use that same instrument in the Godinspired work of detecting all the perfections, the glittering virtues, the noble purposes, the sublime mo tives, the pure intentions that are not visible to the naked eye, that often are unsuspected, that frequently exist and are purposely hidden, Christian charity. The moral microscope used in such a manner comes an instrument of God's glory on earth, of man's salvation, of our own personal exaltation. The microscope, like every other human device that genius has discovered or talent perfected, is an instrument for good or evil, just according as we may use it. And this all came my observing mind, when I read the remarks of the old lady about

MILLIONAIRES AND THEIR WORK.

The following sketches of American millionaires and their work, published in a recent issue of an American journal, may be overdrawn, but there is no doubt that some of the feature outlined, of the lives of the men who can write their cheques for millions are based upon facts. The writer savs :

Nine out of ten millionaires work harder than mechanics or day labor-Men who know them intimately say that the pace set by the big financiers would kill an artisan in month were he to attempt to follow True, he does not get around to his office at 7 or 8 o'clock, but when he does set foot in his place of business he is keyed to work at the speed of an express train. Hence-forth there is not a moment of inaction. and until bedtime his mind In the building of the \$35,000,000 is at work getting things ready for subway not a thing is done until it

For instance, James Stillman, president of the National City Bank New York, has a telephone at the head of his bed-and it is there for use. His business associates are not surprised to be called up at any hour of the night for consultation. Business is business for Mr. Stillman at 4 a.m. just as it is at 10. He is in his office an hour before the bank opens, and rarely leaves before 4.30 luncheon being served at his desk and eaten between answers to the telephone.

Surely an expert correspondent would not envy August Belmont his 'snap." He insists on reading all his letters personally, and every day more than three bushel baskets of mail to be sure no suggestion may escape him. The many sided character of the man will bring him a suggestion from an outsider for a change in the color scheme of a subway station, a report of a financial nature, an estimate on construction, then a protest, followed, perhaps, by an offer for a raceho

has been passed upon by Mr. Belmont tablish a club which would afford fa- will,

whether it means the expenditure of one cent or \$1,000,000. He started out with the theory that if he began to hand the small details over to his subordinates it would not be long before their ideas of trifles grow and large questions would settled without his knowledge. president of a rapid transit company, a construction company, a national bank, a realty company, and a jockey club, director in five raila life insurance company, roads. seven banks, a trust company, a race track, and nineteen other concerns, mercantile, manufacturing and trans portation, he has no idle moments.

Where would the mechanic be who should attempt to keep the affairs of all these concerns straight in his head for a month ? Yet Mr. Belmont has found time to make himself an authority in the east on the breeding of horses.

George J. Gould is another mildionaire with an extraordinary capacity for work. In fact, it is an accept ed fact that Mr. Gould can accom plish more work in a given time than any other financier, simply because of his grasp of details and his wonderfully accurate memory. From prices of ties and spikes and the lasting qualities of the different woods to the capacity, condition and strategical importance of every railroau in the United States he is SO thoroughly informed that he and generally does make his decisions seemingly on impulse. But if the truth were known it would probably be found that they were the result of deliberation at Lakewood. He seldom is in his office more than three days a week, but when he enters, which is by ten o'clock if he is go ing to be there, he is ready to through an astounding mass of busi-

He proceeds as fast as three secre taries can follow him, and then ready to discuss questions of policy with his cabinet. Mr. Gould lieves the collective mind of his advisers works better and more surely during luncheon. By following this seemingly joyous but really strenuous course Mr. Gould has increased the 6000 miles of railroad left by his father a dozen years ago to 16,000, and doubled his personal wealth.

H. H. Rogers, vice president of the

Standard Oil Company, once said : "The richer a man gets, the less he knows what he has unless he works to protect it." Acting on that principle, no detail has been too small. no labor too arduous, no hours too long for him, and at 72 the same passion for work possesses him. is his custom to bury himself in his office at 9 o'clock in the morning. Usually he remains until 5 p.m. but it not infrequently happens that midnight finds him there. All policies of the Standard Oil and its allied properties, all plans of extensions, absorption or suppression all increases and decreases in the prices of oils, and all agreements with transportation companies are under direction. And as a large part of the Rockefeller holdings are in cop-Mr. Rogers is identified with the mining industry.

A man working with almost much speed as George Gould is E H. Harriman, who caused the Northern Pacific corner by his fight with J Pierpont Morgan, and who controls 20.000 miles of railroad. Knowing almost every inch of the United States, in so far as it affects railroading, his forte is strategy, and he relies on this to railroad king of the United States. Sharp and incisive, the man who gains admittance to him needs have his questions on his tongue's tip, for if he hesitates, Mr. Harriman prod him along.

Among other men who are in class with those named are J. Hill, whose capacity for work keeping with his great depth chest; John Arbuckle, the sugar man; W. F. Corey, president of the steel trust, and John W. Gates, who spent his forenoons last summer his office. keeping other speculators guessing, his afternoons at the rac tracks unnerving the bookmakers, and his nights on his yacht concocting spectacular plans for the morrow.

MANCHESTER IRISHMEN.

In response to an influentially signed circular a number of Irishmen prominently associated with the business and public life of Manchester, tog ther with several priests, met at lngham's Hotel, Chorlton street, or Monday night, April 25th, for the purpose of forming a branch of the United Irish League. Father Hayes, of Blackley, was voted to the chair and in a brief speech oulergized

cilities to Irishmen engaged in the professional and commercial life of the city to associate themselves more closely with the Irish movement. As the circular intimated, they would organize lectures on Irish literary and historical subjects, they would have their evenings of Irish music. and in many ways they would be able to assist other local branches of the organization. As the promoters intimated, it was not proposed establish a club in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but the meetings would be held as and when dedided, probably in some central hotel." Other speakers followed, clerical, and lay, all warmly endorsing the ideas expressed, and at once de cided to form a city branch to known as the "Thomas Davis." fluential members were elected to the various offices.

There is an old saying that "if speech is silver, silence is golden." Many a difficulty has arisen in life because people could not be silent at the proper time. Not long since we were reading some practical advice given by an aged, and consequently experienced, and very successful man of the world. marks attracted our attention, for they conveyed a lesson that is easily learned, that requires no great talent to put into practice, and that has made or marred thousands-just they observed or neglected it. We will quote the exact words, and they cover the entire ground, without the necessity of any comment.

"Keep still. When trouble is brew-ing, keep still. When slander is getting on his legs, keep still. When your feelings are hurt, keep still till you recover from your excitement at any rate. Things look differently through an unagitated eye. In a commotion once I wrote a letter and sent 'it, and wished I had not. In later years I had another commotion and wrote a long letter, but life had rubbed a little sense into me, and I kept that letter in my pocket against the day when I could look it over without agitation and without tears. I was glad I did. Less and less it seemed necessary to send it. I was not sure it would do any hurt, but in my doubtfulness I learned reticence, and eventually it was destroyed. Time works wonders. Wait till you can speak calmly, and then you will not need to speak, maybe. Silence is the most massive thing conceive able, sometimes. It is strength, in very grandeur.

Patent Report.

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian Government through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Pater Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.S.

Information regarding any of the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to the abovenamed firm.

Nos. 87,047-George A. Daigneault, Marieville, Que., washing machine. 87,058-Alphonse Poirier, Normandin,

Lake St. John, Que., clover hulling machine 87,062-Richard Michell, East kirk, Man., potato seeder.

87,063-George Makinson, Brigus, Nfld., heating device. 87.104-David G. Buchanan, Mont-

real, Que., advertising device. Que., wagon attachment. 87,136—Richard H. Ruaden, Ross

land, B.C., miner's candlesticks. 87,162-Arthur E. Vance, Forest, Ont., fastening device. 87.187-Eugene E. C. Nautre, Mon-

treal, Que., suspender. 87.212-Stanislas M. Barre, Winnipeg, Man., milk heater and cool-

87.215-Frederick S. McKay. Sherbrooke, Que., clothes drier. 87.276-Elzear Michaud, Montreal South. Que., improvements

87.319-Paul d'Aigneaux, Montreal, Que., chemical process and com-

The Holy Father is reported have expressed to a French Clerical Deputy his opinion that every Catholic ought to take an active interest in politics

Let those who complain of having to work undertake to do nothing. If this does not convert them, nothing

AN INVENTOR AND ELECTRICIAN

The "Electrical Age" published the | ler providing for postal telegraphy, following sketch of a great Irish inventor and electrician, Mr. Patrick B. Delaney, in one of its recent numbers It is worthy of careful perusal, as it minutely describes the various stages of progress made by Mr. Delaney in reaching the high position which he now holds. It says:

Patrick B. Delany was born

Kings County, Ireland, in 1845,

and came to this country when nine years of age. When he was eighteen his already high reputation as good telegraph operator was enhancby the high record for skill speed and accuracy in receiving that he made as press operator at Worcester, Mass. He is one of the few men who have the reputation of being able to "receive" from fifteen to twenty words behind the sender. When he was only twenty years old he became night circuit manager at Albany for all wires between New York and Buffalo. His next-step of promotion were as chief operator for the Franklin Telegraph Company at Philadelent of the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, and superintendent of the Automatic Telegraph Company Being naturally fitted for journalistic work, he received many inducement to engage in newspaper labors, and was indeed for a time correspondent at Washington, besides becoming editor of a paper at Harrisonburg, Va. But his numerous inventions in field of electricity drew him back to his former pursuits, and he has remained active and prominent in telegraphy, as inventor and expert, since 1880.

One of Mr. Delany's great achieve ments is the synchronous-multiplex which has won him many awards, and which has been extensively introduced in England by the government postal telegraph systems. He has been engaged for some years improvements in cable signalling. Five years ago he succeeded in working over the Atlantic cable from Heart's Content, Newfoundland, to London, with a Morse sounder, eat never before accomplished. Mr Delany's patent for anti-induction cables laid the foundation of Standard Underground Cable Company, of Pittsburg. Postal telegraphy has been the goal

of Mr. Delany's ambition for many years, and the requirements certainly appear to have been met by his automatic system of telegraphy, which is now in successful practical operation in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's lines.

With this system subscribers have their letters typewritten on a tinuous strip of prepared paper. The 'tape' is then sent to the telegraph office, and it is possible for a York business man to write a letter to a San Francisco correspondent and have him receive the letter in half an hour from the time it was written. The great speed make the cost merely nominal, for many long letters could be despatched in a single minute.

Mr. Delany is a member of the Franklin Institute and the American Association for the Advancement o Science, and is a former vice-president of the American Institute Electrical Engineers. He is intimately acquainted with nearly every prominent electrical and mechanical engineer in the country, and in Engventions have already won the high est honors, having received a gold medal of the Inventions Exhibit, gold London, in 1885; two gold medals from the Franklin Institute, and the gold medal at the Pan-American Exposition.

Mr. Delany's patents number be tween one hundred and one hundred and fifty, and he is constantly work in a laboratory he has carried on for some years at South Orange, N.J.

Mr. Delany has appeared before the Senate Committee on post offices and

His expert testimony attracted great attention among the law makers and the general public. His system "machine telegraphy" has undoubtedly a great future

It is such brainy, active men Mr. Delany who are making American engineering the synonym throughout the world for a combination and concentration of ingenuity and intelligence.

The New York Sunday news, in an elaborate account of the new invention, says of the man himself

He received an excellent education and started as a telegrapher just as the art was beginning to show itself capable of development. His rise was rapid, and he filled every position to superintendent. It was 1873 that he brought out his first invention, the Delany line adjuster, and since then he has taken out more than 100 patents on apparatus and methods. His first really great invention was the multiplex system of telegraphy, by which six messages can be transmitted over one wire, three in each direction or six in one direction, simultaneously. This system was in practical operation in many large telegraph offices for seve ral years, but it has recently gone out of use almost entirely because of the interruptions it is subject to by the underground currents set up by leakage from trolley rails. Mr. De lany spent several years at Washington, during which he gave testimony before the Senate Committee ap pointed to inquire into Senator Butler's bill for postal telegraphy. He has also been a newspaper man, having served as Washington correspondent for a New York paper. Little has been heard of the pro-

gress of Mr. Delany's automatic system for many years. During this time he has been shut up in his laboratory on Vose avenue, South Orange, This is a spacious two-story building, and in it Mr. Delany keeps all his instruments, models and records, valued at many thousands of dollars. He has a fine library and an interesting collection of telegraphic relics of torical interest. He is independently wealthy, and is able to carry on his experiments without embarrassment. The inventor owns several fine houses in the residential section of the vil-He lives on Scotland road, lage. and is a conspicuous figure in town. He has a fine military bearing and springy step, and he never fails to attract attention as he journeys from his home to the laboratory, accompanied by his two dogs, Multiplex and

after the famous scientist. Pending the issue of foreign patents Mr. Delany's invention may not be described in full, but its leading fea-

Michael Faraday, the latter named

tures are thus outlined by himself: "Instead of sending the messages by the Morse key directly into the line, they are first composed on a tape by perforations representing the Morse characters. This tape is passed through a machine transmitter, which by automatic action sends the characters over a single wire at a rate equal to its full carrying capacity. one wire between New York and Philadelphia fifty or more persons in charge of machines may be employed in putting messages on tape while fifty or more persons at the other end of the line receive messages in Morse characters and transcribe them. One of the important features of the system, as compared with other systems, is the perforation of the tape by our first method with the use of the ordinary Morse operating key instead of by complicated machinery, which would require specially trained operators, as in the case of the Wheatstone plan, which has been tried in England. Under my system all the telegraph operators in country are available at once for the work of composing the messages tapes without any previous training or experience whatever, beyond that which they already possess, the operating work being precisely the same post roads, at Washington, in con-nection with the bill of Senator But-into the wire by the old method."

DENTIST.

Walter G. Kennedy, Dentist

Specialty : - Grown and Bridge Work and Plates

883 Dorobester Street,

00000000000 The key note of ed, at the Teacher

BATURDAY

lumbia University, McMillan, C.S.P., cannot exist with This lecture ies. Assuming for the complete physical powers, t asking when sh struction for the early childhood th and willing to ac home and at scho sions are the last while the model c astray in after li sion or bad examp age there is alway to the right way. The starting poi

knee. This is a with regard to The mother's love tor in the child's l a Christian this r sixth sense. The authority, is also the development o clergy of the Cath take to co-operate the teaching of rel parental respons clearly recognized duty. For the promotion of the esch Bishop is res diocese and each p parish. After citt this, an extract fr the Bishops of the assembled in the third Plenary Cour the lecturer turns curiosity, so natura especially concerning

A CHILD'S CUE ing with this phas Father McMillan

"Every child wa God and has inti tality and duty. de true, are of the ined and without the reaching out to something, the vaguely felt. Eve plete system of ed be directed to the guidance of this Like other qualiti by exercise, stimu ated by legitimate paralyzed or enfee seeks, if denied sat let through grotes

point was given fr Rev. Timothy Bro

"If, at an age w quality is activ healthy children, i nated completely f taught to consider mation, and if it mate as an eleme mental activity, t turally follow. unconsciously inf religion is relative absolutely out of dinary daily life. ligious instinct be dually sleeps; ir awake no more t in others to man

misdirected ways. Every normal instinctive thirst garding the ultim nature and the p istence, and a cra In the case of a when unfolding. ronment of religio intellectual curios tinct; but it will come deranged a and becomes at which religious

SACRED

The Holy Fath following, "Motu

By our "Motu 22nd November, subsequent Decre order by the Con Rights on the 8t

restored to th

its ancient Grego

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ora postal telegraphy. mony attracted great g the law makers and lic. His system of aphy" has undoubted-

iny, active men are making American synonym throughout combination and con ingenuity and intelli-

k Sunday news, in an nt of the new inven-

excellent education a telegrapher just as ginning to show itself elopment. His he filled every positendent. It was rought out his first Delany line adjuster, ne has taken out more nts on apparatus and first really great in-

multiplex system of which six messages tted over one wire. irection or six in one aneously. This sysactical operation graph offices for sevet it has recently gone ost entirely because of s it is subject to by d currents set up by rolley rails. Mr. Deral years at Washingich he gave testimony ate Committee a ire into Senator Butstal telegraphy.

newspaper man, hav-Washington correspon-York paper n heard of the elany's automatic sysears. During this time t up in his laboratory e, South Orange. This wo-story building, and y keeps all his instruand records, valued at s of dollars. nd an interesting col-

raphic relics of He is independently able to carry on his thout embarrassment. vns several fine houses al section of the viles on Scotland road, cuous figure in town. nilitary bearing and nd he never fails n as he journeys from ne laboratory, accom-

vo dogs, Multiplex and y, the latter named s scientist. ssue of foreign patents vention may not be l, but its leading fea-outlined by himself:

ading the messages by directly into the line, omposed on a tape by presenting the Morse his tape is passed ine transmitter, which action sends the charingle wire at a rate full carrying capacity. re between New York a fifty or more perof machines may be ting messages on tape more persons at the he line receive orse characters ires of the system, as other so-called rapid perforation of the perforation of the st method with the inary Morse operating

by complicated machiould require specially rs, as in the case of plan, which has been nd. Under my system oh operators in ailable at once for the sing the messages any previous training whatever, beyond that endy possess, the ope-eing precisely the same ding messages directly by the old method.

redy,

ester Street,

chant which it has inherited from the fathers, which it has zealously guarded in its liturgical codices, and which the most recent studies have very happily brought back to its primitive purity. But in order complete, as is fitting, the work that has been begun, and to furnish our Roman Church and to all the Chur-By our "Motu Proprio" of the 22nd November, 1908, and by the subsequent Decree, published at our order by the Congregation of Sacred Rights on the 8th January, 1904, we restored to the Roman Church ches of the same rite the common text of the Liturgical Gregorian me dodies, we have decreed to undertake with the type of our Vatican print-ing office the publication of the Li-

The key note of the lecture deliver- seeking prophets may form fantastic The key note of the total convention, Co-ed, at the Teachers' Conv telligent people, and yet are accepted by men and women amongst us possessing at times a notable degree of merely intellectual culture."

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1904.

noia University, by the Rev. Thos.

This lecture was the last of a

Assuming the need of religion

McMillan, C.S.P., was that morality

cannot exist without religious teach-

physical powers, the lecturer began

for the child begin.

asking when should religious

early childhood the mind is docile

home and at school. First impres-

astray in after life by force of pas-

sion or bad example, with advancing

age there is always hope of a return

The starting point is the mother's

with regard to religious education.

The mother's love is a dominant fac-

tor in the child's life. In the case of

a Christian this maternal instinct is

authority, is also a strong factor in

clergy of the Catholic Church under-

take to co-operate with parents in

the teaching of religious doctrine, but

parental responsibility is always

clearly recognized as the paramount

duty. For the maintenance and

atch Bishop is responsible in his own

diocese and each priest in his own

parish. After citing, in support of

this, an extract from the decisions of

the Bishops of the United States,

assembled in the year 1884 at the

third Plenary Council of Baltimore,

the lecturer turns to the question of

curiosity, so natural in children, and

A CHILD'S CURIOSITY: -In deal-

"Every child wants to know about

God and has intimations of immor-

tality and duty. These instincts, it

de true, are of themselves undeterm-

ined and without content; they are

the reaching out of rational natures

vaguely felt. Every same and com-

plete system of education ought to

guidance of this primary curiosity.

Like other qualities, it is developed

by exercise, stimulated and invigor-

ated by legitimate gratification, and

paralyzed or enfeebled, if stifled; or

seeks, if denied satisfaction, an out-

An extract bearing directly on this

"If, at an age when this intellectual

quality is active and keen in all healthy children, its exercise is elimi-

taught to consider their principal for-

mation, and if it is declared illegiti-

mate as an element of their largest

mental activity, two results will na.

turally follow. First, children will

unconsciously infer - and who will

pronounce the inference invalid—that

religion is relatively unimportant or

absolutely out of place in their or-

ligious instinct becomes inactive, gra-

awake no more to efficient activity,

instinctive thirst for knowledge re-

ronment of religious darkness, this

intellectual curiosity may become ex-

tinct; but it will more generally be-

come deranged and finds expression

in after life in uncouth superstitions

SACRED MUSIC,

The Holy Father has issued following,"Motu Proprio":

dually sleeps; in some cases,

misdirected ways.

Secondly, the

completely from what they are

point was given from an article by

Rev. Timothy Brosnihan, S. J.,

let through grotesque channels.'

to something, the need of which

be directed to the satisfaction

ing with this phase of the subject,

especially concerning religion.

Father McMillan says:

promotion of the parochiat

the development of the child.

sixth sense. The father, with his

This is a conspicuous truth

for the complete development

and willing to accept teaching

sions are the last forgotten,

to the right way.

while the model child may be

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

In

led

The

A CHILD'S RIGHTS. - The next ection of the lecture deals with the child's right to know the teachings of Christ. Through the merits His redemption the child acquires the right to heaven. This is a Celestial inheritance not dependant on worldly rank. When this doctrine is ex plained to children, it inspires confidence and hope, and elevates the imagination. The memory of little baby brother or sister in the grave yard is coupled with a bright and beautiful picture, and so death, while a mystery, is robbed of its horror. When at a proper age to re ceive religious instruction the child should be sent to Catechism, or, this cannot be done, should taught his catechism at home. The lecturer then dwelt upon Bible history and all the matters that child should be taught and has right to know.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION. - It is thus the reverend lecturer brought

his supject to a practical climax: "In the parish schools a half hour each day is given to religious instruction with review work on Sunday Most of our Sunday schools provide some extra week-day classes school hours in addition to the regular sessions lasting from one or two hours on Sundays. The question of attendance at Sunday school is a somewhat difficult one to settle. By holding it in the morning after a children's Mass the attendance may be perceptibly increased, as it may also by accentuating the social side and making the weekly meetings a source of pleasure to pupils and these teachers. But unfortunately measures sometimes fail, and as the compulsory school law does not include the Sunday school, the zealous advocates of religious instruction for be lawful for any one to approve of the young must make excursions to liturgical books, if these, even in the the young must make excursions to the "submerged tenth" of population. Here he will find a wide field for the study of human nature under varying conditions. Often the discovery is made that as charity should do the evil does-begins at home.' Then the question resolves itself into a study of the defective parent rather than the defective child.

"In his own inimitable way Father McMillan related a number of anec dotes showing that a high degree of tact, coupled with no little patience, is often necessary to secure the co operation of parents. It is quite safe to assume that even the stern and impartial parent entertains se cretly a high regard for the natural virtues and mental endowment his offspring. One who would cure the aid of such a person give some recognition to those supposedly fine qualities, the discovery of whose existence may entail long and patient search on the part of the teacher.

"More than all, however, the child himself must be made a subject loving study. No child should be frightened or intimidated. Instead, in others to manifest itself later in his confidence shot extension of good-fellowship and mu-"Every normal human being has an tual respect. A Sunday school director who is also a child's confessor garding the ultimate source of its possesses a great advantage in this nature and the purpose of its existence, and a craving to satisfy it. is a just yet kindly judge to whom In the case of a child whose mind he can give his confidence and who when unfolding, is kept in an envi. will deal with him "on the square" in his small trials and difficulties. This privilege of discussing personal matters with one outside his imme-diate family leads in the child that development of personal responsibility and becomes an instrument with which is so important a factor which religious healers and profit-

of the Holy Roman Church restored

And in order that everything may proceed with full knowledge on the part of all those who are, or will be, called by us to offer the tribute of their zeal to a work of so much importance, and in order also that the work may go on with due diligence and speed, we lay down the following rules :

(a) The melodies of the Church called Gregorian will be re-established in their entirety and purity on the faith of the most ancient codices in such a way, however, that particular account will also be taken legitimate traditions contained manuscripts in the course of centuries, and of the practical use the modern liturgy.

(b) Owing to our special predilect

tion for the Order of St. Benedict, recognizing the work done by the Benedictine monks in the restoration of the genuine melodies of the Roman Church, especially by those of French Congregation and of the Monastery of Solesmes, we desire that in this edition the editing of the part which contain the Chant should be entrusted in particular to the Monks of the French Congregation and to the Monastery of Solesmes.

(c) The works thus prepared will

be submitted to the examination and

revision of the special Roman Com

mission recently established by us for this purpose. It lies under the sworn obligation of secrecy undertaken with regard to everything concerning the compilation of the texts and the process of the press; which obligation will also be extended to other persons outside the Commission who may be called on to help in the They must, moreover, carry on their examination with great diligence, permitting nothing to published for which a suitable sufficient reason cannot be given, and in doubtful cases consulting, besides the Commission and the editors other persons who shall be deemed skilful in this science and capable of giving an authoritative Judgment. If in the revision of the melodies difficulties should occur by reason of the liturgical text, the Commission must consult the Historico-Liturgical Commission already established by us in connection with the Congregation of Sacred Rites, so that both may proeed harmoniously in those parts of

the books which form a common object of the labors of the two. (d) The approbation to be given by us and by our Congregation of cred Rights to Chant books thus composed and published will be such a nature that it will no longer parts which contain the Chant, are not entirely in conformity with edition publisheu by the Vatican printing office under our auspices, or at least, are not, in the judgment of the Commission, so conformable that the changes introduced can be shown from the authority to proceed other good Gregorian manuscripts.

(e) The literary proprietorship the Vatican edition is reserved to the Holy See. To publishers and printers of every nation who shall make the request, and who upon definite conditions shall offer a sure guarantee of knowing how to carry out the work, we shall grant the favor of reproducing it freely, as best please them, to make extracts from it, and to circulate copies of it wher-

Thus, with God's help, we confident ly hope to be able to restore to the Church the unity of its traditional Chant in a manner corresponding to the science, the history, the art and the dignity of liturgical worship, so far at least as present studies permit, reserving to ourselves and our successors the right of arranging

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, on the 25th April, 1904, Feast of Mark the Evangelist, in the first year of our Pontificate.

POPE PIUS X.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

BERT CONWAY'S SUCCESS Albert Conway, come to my office after literature period to-day. I wish to see you without fail," said Father Merritt, and bidding good morning to his pupils, left the class-

"Say, Bert, you will be trouble about that essay," remarked Jimmie Smith. "You can write in fine style and the subject is very easy. know you could make a good position of it if you try."
"Honestly, Jimmie, it is very hard its ancient Gregorian Chant, that turgical Books containing the Chant

for me to write an essay. I don't want to go into the contest, though I think it is about entering it that

Father John wishes to see me,' Bert had guessed the prefect's desire to the letter. Father Merritt knew the boy's capabilities, and wished to develop the latent genius.

"Good morning, my boy," he said as Master Conway entered: "I wish you to compete for the essay prize. Your mother's happiness depends or your advancement: do not permit her to forfeit this on your account. Come try, you may win."

These few words encouraged Bert So he determined to make use of his imagination. To write a good essay meant much mental labor for fortnight which remained dntil the close of the competition. Friday ternoon came, and Bert decided think of "American Heroes," the subject of the composition. Scarcely had he arranged himself in the study hall when Jimmie Smith's cheery voice called i

"Say, captain, all the boys waiting in the ball grounds

Bert was astounued. He had thought that Friday was practice day, and he knew what the conse quences would be should he, as tain of the "Invincibles." absent him self. At length he replied

"Jimmie, tell the boys I'll be with tham in a few seconds.'

Slowly he laid aside his pen and left the hall. Two things offered themselves: To resign the captainship in favor of Will Pierce or to give up the contest. By doing the latter his nother would forfeit her happiness. These two great questions were to be solved within a short time, and Bert did not feel capable of the SOlution.

As he entered the footbail grounds ne was greeted by a chorus of welomes, for the team respected the captain. Captain Conway made feeble effort to seem cheerful, though is heart was heavy.

Boys," he began, "I must resign my place to Hill Pierce. I know means a great deal to you to win the game. I am certain, however, that He will carry the colors to victory.

Suddenly the team, angry and sur rised, crowded about him

"Albert Conway," said Fred Sheran, "you have been our captain and friend for two years, but to-day you have aroused our anger by an untimely act without an explanation. Therefore you will be obliged to bear the disgrace if we have the misfortune to be defeated."

Bert left the ball ground disgraced, but the words, "For my mother-s happiness," lightened his burden.

Victory greeted the "Invincibles" on the day of the great game. Bert Conway was the happiest boy in St. Charles College when he heard of this new triumph, though his resignation had been the greatest sacrifice demanded of him. After the game, however, the victorious team sub jected him to many taunts, and often was the lad made miserable.

Several weeks had passed the great game, and all the essays had been collected. Bert had work ed hard, and like all the other contestants was feverish with excitement when the desired day arrived

At three o'clock the students the junior classes were assembled hear the lucky boy's name announced. Their hearts were beating wildly as Father Merritt ascended the plat-

"The gold medal," he began, "for the best essay on 'American Heroes' is awarded to Master Albert way, whom I heartily congratulate.' Before the astonished lad could reach the platform the entire mass of boys exclaimed:

Conway !' Thus did Bert's troubles in

College terminate; the hatchet was buried forever.

"So do we congratulate you, Bert

In a great city Albert Conway has become famous for his orations. The gold medal which he won at Charles many years ago for the prize essay he has always worn. "The remembrance," as he says, "of Bert Conway's first success." -Mary G. Dovle in the Sunday Companion.

Faith and obedience are bound up in the same bundle. He that obeys God, trusts God; and he that trusts God, obeys God.

SYMINGTON'S EDINETROE

COFFEE ESSENCE

GUARAUTERD PURE

A Catholic Layman On the Work of the Hour.

^

of America by the Knights of Columbus for the foundation of a chair of secular history, Hon. John Delaney, a prominent and widely known member of the order, was one of the orators of the day. His ad- in a material way, man for dress was an admirable exposition of

I am going to give you one prone promise will go at this have waited so patiently and listened so enthusiastically to what has been said by those who preceded me, I do not propose to occupy your time, and you can soon be dismissed in peace.

I feel, however, that I should say a word to rescue this occasion from the imputation of having been concocted in a vainglorious spirit by the organization which is the donor of chair to-day. My friends, nothing is further from the thought of the organization. If it had ite way, its directors would come in by the Lack door of your city, deposit with the Very Reverend Rector the check which is to-day to be given to establish this chair, wish him well, ask a bless ing upon our Order, and then depart from the city as silently as we cam But it was believed that we should let our light shine before order that the example might shown to others; and if you find us in the gap with our plumes flying in the wind to-day it is not our choice but rather that we should serve an example to inspire others to something lile that which we have accomplished this afternoon.

It is the hope that the good work ession will only be a harringer the 400 processions yet to come and speedily we hope, until every conceivable line of education, until every possible department of learning shall have its chair, and that the foundation stones shall be given by the free hearts of American Catholics who love learning as dearly as any people in the world.

My friends, the sum which we give to-day is a paltry one; large though it may seem, it is a small drain upor the resources of men of energy like ourselves. But at the same time it serves the purpose of signalizing one thing, and that is that we are loyal to the Church of our fathers. That the Church of our fathers is our Church, and that we are resolved also that the Church of our fathers shall be the Church of our children and of our children's children.

This is a testimonial not so of our desire to unfold the truth that may have been suppressed, or that may have lain forgotten. This is testimopial to Catholic education higher and lower, intermediate, and of every form, and it comes as gift in that spirit. My friends, must remember this, that while this is a testimony of our loyalty to our faith, it is also a testimony of our loyalty to the Sovereign Pontiff and the Hierarchy of the American Church Let every man, whoever he may be however lofty his station in the the State, howsoever humble his station, if the Hierarchy of this country declare, and Rome approves their declaration upon any score or any line of conduct-if that man does not throw himself into the work, he is disloyal to the cause of

American Catholic Church We know that in the history of the world that disloyalty sometimes to a policy that has been approved has done more harm than heresy. And Council chamber, we give the assurtherefore we are here to-day to stimulate the fervor of the Catholic people and to teach others, as far as we may be permitted to do so, to fol- never enter our Council chamber low our example, not the example that we set, but one which has been selves and to each other. We have set for us, and which we follow, in then but our time in which to do our order that some good may be done work. We are not working for ourby men observing the good that selves, for we are conscious that others have done before them.

consideration for us in all this. We common acceptance of that term. There is a great discussion going on in one of the New York papers now gion, and men have come from all problem, which has interested the human mind from the beginning of hu man habitation upon this earth. Now ject of history, it might not do any hand !

On the occasion of the presentation harm to consider his proposition. He of \$50,000 to the Catholic University says it is astonishing how many benevolent organizations there are the State and throughout the United States, and throughout the and he says that this manifestation of benevolence, which is doing good which the churches have undertaken true Catholic sentiment. He spoke is evidence of the fact that they are trying to secure some other ground upon which to survive than their dogmatic foundation. My friends, is the man who teaches the philosohour of the afternoon-that as you phy of history, and when the great acts that make the history of the world are to be examined and motives are to be assigned to men, this is one of the men who comes in to tell the world why certain effects were produced by certain causes. He says that benevolence is a manifestation of the spirit of the people breaking away from the ancient faith. Listen for a moment to Him who is our foundation stone. He says: "A cup of water given in my name shall ceive an exceeding great reward." He tells the story of the Good Samaritan who succors the man who has been injured; and if it is out of the department of material aid, does he not pend over the prostrate form of a sin-stained woman, after asked the question of the cowardly crowd, and they have slunk away does He not lift her up and say. none of these have accused thee, then neither shall I; go, sin no more. And whether it be the work of reforming delinquents, or whether it be the work of alleviating pain or medying diseases, if that be the manifestation of benevolence, it is manifestation of the spirit of Christ in modern society, and the greatest possible assurance that religion is in will go on, and that the fourth pro- creasing rather than decaying. Yet this man is one of the philosophers of history, and I have no doubt you dip into his books and permit your children to dip into his books, although Mr. Goldwin Smith turns and twists every fact against your religion.

My friends, I promised you that I would hold you but a minute.

This is not the first time Y addressed vast audiences in the open air. But, my friends, I solemnly avow this beautiful evening in the springtime that I never did it before such an illustrious background.

I believe that there is work for us The organization which we represent is, I believe, according to the language of the Most Reverend Archbishop of Philadelphia, not a Catholic organization, but an organization of Catholics. But, my friends,, we live by the sufferance, of the Church, and hearts that have loved the Knights of Colambus, that have grieved over their sorrows, and have rejoiced over their successes, would turn to stone if the organization met with the disapproval of the Church, and the hands that lifted it up with willing, loving and enthusiastic spirit would, if disapproval of the Church were to descend on that organization, be the hands that willingly tear it down.

You, my brothers, know very well, and solemnly have we given our promises to each other, that if the time should ever come when the Church would frown upon this organization, and we should have to take sides, w have solemnly vowed that we would take the side of the Church against the organization. And so, my friends, we are not working for to-day. We are working for the fu-ture. What little good we can do which others shall reap. We know. every one of us, as we enter our ance to one another that time fast fleeting away, and that man of us is doomed to die, and we without giving that assurance to out have eaten the fruit that our fathers My friends, there is an important have planted for us and we rejoice that they gave us strength and transare a benevolent organization in the mitted to us the faith. All we can the honor of our children after have sunk into the silent grave, that about the question of the survival of they will speak of us as their fathers, dogma, about the perpetuity of reli- have the same creed that we gave to them, and give testimony to parts, men who rush in where angels fact that it is good because their fafear to tread, to discuss this great there before them loved it, and if ne cessary would die for it.

It is so easy to meditate on a far-Mr. Goldwin Smith wrote a book a lew years ago on the philosophy of history, and while we are on the sublittle self-indulgence quite acar at

antee fund in connection with proposed Irish International Exhibi. tion now amounts to nearly \$375,-

IRISH EMIGRATION. - A Parliamentary paper just issued shows that 40,659 persons, or 9.2 of the estimate ated population, emigrated Ireland last year. Leinster showed an increase of 596, Munster a crease of 1168, Ulster an increase of 579, and Connaught a decrease of 479 as compared with 1902, when the total was 40,401.

A NEW ALTAR. - A new high altar, the gift of a parishioner, was recently dedicated in St. Patrick's Church, Dunbarton, by Archbishop Maguire.

RECTOR OF PASSIONISTS. The death of a prominent member o the Passionist Order in Glasgow, in the person of Very Rev. Anthony Carroll is announced. Father An thony, who was 58 years of age, was born in Dublin, where he was educated and subsequently ordained in 1871. After serving for a few years at the Townhead Mission in Glasgow, the rev. gentleman was transferred to Sutton, Lancashire, where he became a Superior of the Order He remained there till June 1899, when he was appointed rector of St. Mungo's Mission, Glasgow.

A REDEMPTORIST PARISH. As many as 5810 members of Arch-Confraternity of the Holy Family received Holy Communio during the recent retreat in the Church of the Redemptorist Fathers Limerick. His Grace the Most Rev Dr. Fennelly, Archbishop of Cashel celebrated Mass on the closing Sun day of the retreat, when 2458 mem bers approached the Holy Table.

IRISH CHURCHES. -Referring to Sir Horace Plunkett's recent criticism of building expensive churches by the Irish people, Rev. Robert J. Kane in a recent discourse, said:

"Some years ago a traveller was indignantly protesting against what he called the wasteful majesty and unproductive beauty of Letterkenny Cathedral. As he spoke the massiv links of his great gold watch-chair rose in responsive wrath or reposed in graceful coil of philanthropic calm over the undulating folds a vast waistcoat. When he finished with the Cathedral he told his friends of a magnificent mansion which he had just built for himself at a cost of \$60,000, Was this rich man, he asked, a cynic or humbur? If ever or anywhere there should be extravagance in church building, that, said the preacher. not the business of materialists, athe ist, or novelist."

A VETERAN'S SAD END. -American journal says: Private James Batley has lived for eight years in the Romford Workhouse, and has just died. He was eighty-six years of age, and has the expense of the parish, without single mourner. He went through the Crimean war, was at the gagements of Alma, Sebastopol, and Inlerman, and the clasps for these were attached to his medal. And a the age of eighty-six he "was buried at the expense of the parish, without a single mourner."

. . .

A MINISTEN, ON DIVORCE. -Rev. James S. Stone, rector of St James' Episcopal Church, Chicago at a recent congress of women, use strong language in referring to clergymen who consented to wed divorced persons, and used more vehe ment terms in referring to the per sons who were re-married after At the same time that he criticized the Protestant clergymen who wedded divorced persons, he sed the Catholic Church for its stand against divorces.

IRISH EXHIBITION .- The guar- the Pope as special commissioner of the the Vatican to the St. Louis Exposition, arrived in New York last week He has brought with him old manuscripts and illuminated volumes ancient workmanship and other valuable souvenirs of the past which are of great interest.

> A PRIEST INVENTOR. - From Wilkesbarre, Pa., comes the news that a wireless telegraph system has been invented by Father Joseph Murgas, of the Sacred Heart Church of that city.

The system, Father Murgas believes is greatly superior to that of Marconi in that it is more simple and speedy. This is as far as Father Murgas will say, except to add that exhaustive experiments made with it have all been satisfactory, and that it is complete. If Father Murgas makes money out of it, he says he will devote it to the Church.

For seven years Father Murgas has been working upon his invention having established his workshop in the rear of the rectory. He has established a station two miles away from his home, and from these two points the messages have been sent and received in all stages of the in vention's development.

Father Murgas took degrees in elec trical science in Vienna eighteen years ago, and has kept abreast of the de velopments in electricity ever since.

REV. DR. DE COSTA ILL. -Rev Dr. De Costa, whose arrival in New York from Rome was recently nounced, is again reported to be seriously ill in St. Vincent's Hospital New York

BIG COLLECTIONS. - The semi annual envelope collection taken up on Sunday, May 8, at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New York, of which Rev. Matthew A. Taylor is rector, amounted to \$12,000. months ago a similar collection was taken up in the same Church amounting to \$11,500, making a total of \$23,500 in one year. Only \$25,000 debt remains on a property valued at over half a million dollars. Father Taylor has taken off a debt of \$250, 000 in seventeen years.

BROOKLYN'S NEW CHURCH, The new Church of St. FrancisXavier Brooklyn, said to be the finest edifice in that city, and to have \$300,000, was dedicated last week by Archbishop Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate to the United States, assisted by numerous prelates and members of the clergy.

MEMORIAL FOR GRIFFIN. - To has been decided to erect a schoo on a central and historic spot in Limerick, Ireland, as a memorial to the gifted Irish author, Gerald Griffin.

MONTANA CATHOLICS. - The Catholic population of Montana creased 50,000 during the year 1903.

CATHOLIC RECORDS. -An organization recently formed with the sanction of the Archbishop of Westminster, is the Catholic Record Society. The object is to transcribe print, index and distribute to mem pers the old Catholic registers of births, marriages and deaths, other old records of the Faith, chiefly personal and genealogical, since the "Reformation in England and Wales."

POPE AND WORKINGMEN. -Cardinal Merry del Val has addressed in the Holy Father's name a very important letter to the President of the International Union for the legislative protection of the working classes. His Eminence says: "His Holiness His Eminence says: repeats with Leo XIII, that he will always accord his support to all efforts making for the alleviation of the evils which afflict the working classes, for the equable distribution of labor in proportion to the strength, age and sex of the workers, for the Sunday rest, and in gene-

The Holy Father hopes that the efthe International Union, which aims at bettering the condition of the working classes by peaceful means, will be crowned with success and will meet with sympathy and support from all governments. his own part His Holiness will teem himself happy to contribute to the success of so noble a movement.'

A STRIKING TESTIMONY. purse of \$10,000 was presented to Rev. Thos. F. Cusack, Auxiliary Bishop, recently. It was the consecration gift of the priests of the New York diocese to their new Auxiliary Bishop and the presentation was made by Father Corley, who was the Bishop's pastor while he was curate at the Immaculate Conception

EXILED NUNS. - Five French Sisters of the Order of the Cross, who were driven from convent by the recent edict of French Government against teacling by religious orders, reached South duties with a branch of their order in that city.

Old Publications,

THE BRITISH ESSAVIST.

(By a Regular Contributer.)

the

Steele appears to have begun 'Tatler'' without any concert, or hope of other assistance than wha might come spontaneously. His chief dependence was on his intelligence which gave him a superiority over his contemporaries. who were merely news-writers, and had never covered that a periodical paper might furnish instruction of a better and more lasting kind. In the other parts of the Tatler, he was at first ess careful; his style had a familiar vulgarity nor unlike that of the journalists of the age, which he adopted either in compliance with the vailing manner, or by way of disguise. In the paper he acknowledges 'incorrectness of style," and writing "in an air of common speech." All this, however, became a Tatler, for some time he aimed at no higher character. But when associated with Addison, he assumed a tone natural to a polished and elegant mined, and dispersed his coarser familiarity among his characteristic correspondents. If he did not introly employed the harmless fiction of writing letters to himself, and by tha gave a variety of amusement and in formation to his paper, which would have been impracticable had he al ways appeared in his own character. All succeeding Essayists have endea vored to avail themselves of a pri vilege so essential to the species of composition, but it requires a mimickry of style and sentiment which few have been able to combine.

Addison is said to have discove Steele to be the editor of the Tatler by a criticism of his own introduced in No. 6. The criticism is not great importance unless to those mmentators who make a favorite author the source of all excellence, and are determined to find a beauty in every particle. Addison was this time in Ireland, secretary Lord Wharton, Lord Lieutenant, and gave Steele an early proof of his regard by sending contributions to his work

Such an assistant was of incalculable value to Steele, who began to sacrifice his original plan by degrees, and as his views became enlarged, and public attention more generally drawn to his paper, soon rose to the dignity of a teacher of wisdom and Steele's admirable papers on duelling were among the ccessful attacks on that remnant of barbarism. They are supposed have been originally written in consequence of his being involved in duel with a brother officer of Coldstream regiment, about the year 1706.

It may be well to mention here that in assigning the papers of the Tatler to their there is better authority to follow in almost every case than in that of Steele himself, because it had been the custom to prefix his name VATICAN TREASURES. — Count ral for the protection of the worker every paper of which no other writer would be an intellectual monster; minister of God's cageatti, who has been appointed by

pers: but it must be observed, that although as Editor of the papers he was responsible for their contents he composed many of them from the contributions or hints of his respondents, principally short letters which they sometimes imitated manner with a considerable degree of success; and not unfrequently he borrowed from his library short extracts which he reprinted with an introduc tion or comment. On one occasio of very pinching distress, he began a Journal of the Iliad, of which seemed afterwards ashamed; and on another occasion he published private letters he had sent to his se cond wife. These shifts, however, occur chiefly among the earlier papers: his matter soon became proportion ate to his wants; and he acquired, by constant effort, a happier and easier mode of communicating his observa-

It appears that some part of the popularity of the Tatler, during their first publication, was owing to a very prevalent opinion that the characters described in an unfavorable light, and held up to ridicule or contempt, were Of this many hints are given, real. and the question is very artfully obscured in every attempt to decide it. That some of the characters, both good and bad, were real, has ascertained beyond all doubt: allu sions to the "events" of the times are so frequent as to render it neces sary to introduce the "actors." nay instance the Bangorian controversy, which in itself, however, wa erhaps too serious for the kind of ridicule employed. Religious troversy, when conducted with aspe rity and calumny, might often afford a proper subject of ridicule; but the attempt is dangerous, and we must never forget that the "matter" object of all religious controversy however misrepresented, is of eternal importance. The peevishness of Bishop Blockall, it must notwithstanding be confessed, is parodied with great humor in the letters of the Puppet show-man, which have been dmired by many readers who look ed no farther than to the affected consequence of a vagrant of that mean

Besides the gamblers, imany o whom were certainly real characters a few of the more harmless cast are introduced, as Ratcliff and Arne: but in general the allusions to living characters, not of the deprayed kind, are free from asperity or malvolence. One exception, indeed, occurs in the case of Madonella (Mrs. Mary Astell), and of Mrs. Elizabeth Elstob, two ladies of unblemished character, and great literary accomplishments: but let it be remembered, that these calumnies are both from the pen of Swift.

Before closing with these old books we will take a hurried glance at the

HAPPENINGS IN ENGLAND.

NEW CHURCH. -His Lordship the Bishop of Leeds, blessed corner-stone of a new Church Normanton, Yorkshire, recently. The attendance of the clergy and laity was large. The collection after the ceremony amounted to \$1000.

CONFERENCE OF YOUNG MEN. -The various branches of the Catholic Young Men's Societies of Great Gateshead on July 80th.

A PRESENTATION. -The bers of the Third Order of St. Francis of Middleborough, presented their founder and director. Rev. B. J. Guy, with a beautifully designed altar cruet, on the occasion of his departure for another field of labor. Father Guy, in his reply, after thanking the members for their kindly appreciation of his humble efforts, gave a brief but interesting account the progress of the Order since his

association with them.

NEW SCHOOLS. - Rev. Dean Chipp, of Rochedale, expressed sentiments in regard to Catholic education on the occasion of laying the ness and indifference. He asked were they going to tolerate education for to of many to-day, an education that that he may employ them, as the iter would be an intellectual monster; minister of God's Providence, for the

He did not think they would. It was perfectly plain that Catholics would have to watch their own interest ery carefully in the future as the had done in the past. They would never surrender. They had suffere in the past, and they were prepared to suffer if necessary in the future rather than shrink one iota of their religious teaching. The usual col ection on the stone was then taken

IRISH IN MANCHESTER. the Catholic Clubs in Manchester and Salford are manifesting much thusiasm in Irish affairs and scribing generously to the Irish Perliamentary Fund, according to Catholic Times of Liverpool. In the organization of branches of United Irish League in Manchester, the Irish clergy are manifesting a spirited in

CATHOLIC UNITY. -The leynote of the speeches at a recent banquet held by St. Maey's Old Boys' Asso Falsworth, was an pression of regret that the social side of our Catholic life was not develop ed to its fullest limits. They looked to institutions like theirs to help in creating more warmth and spirit among Catholic men in their relations with one another and Church of which they were parishioners.

THE EDUCATION ACT. - The Catholic Times says : Mr. John Redmond has given to the South London Catholic League the assurance that any attempt in Parliament to pair or in any was injure the character of the Education Act in respec to the Catholic schools will Le mos strenuously and persistently resisted by the Irish members. Mr. will receive a deputation of delegates from the League branches at House of Commons on the matter.

LESSONS OF THE PAST. -In lecture on "The Charch and gress." before the members of the Catholic Truth Society, Manchester, Rev. Henry Day, S.J., said

The lives of the Catholic saints and holy servants of God in all ages hore witness of how perfectly this teaching was carried out in practice. Referring more particularly to the Mio dle Ages, Father Day said that mediaeval times the poor were treated not only with reverence and honor, but with love. Inspired with the Divine spirit of charity, minent men and princes acquainted themselves with the worst forms of human misery that they might the better afford relief to their stricken Noble matrons and mai dens of tender age turned their backs on the attractions of a gay world and gave their lives to the task of alleviating the condition of the poor, of ministering to the sick, and drying the tears of the The powerful and the rich in those days of charity did not disdain live amongst the poor, to serve them and to love them in Christ.

Abbot Gasquet, the learned Bene

dictine historian of to-day, dealing

England in the Middle Ages in his work entitled "The Eve of the Refor-

mation," wrote: "That there was

social inequality is as certain as it

with the treatment of the poor

was inevitable, for that is in very constitution of human society But this in no way detracted the frank and full acknowledgmen of the Christian brotherhood. . fact, it is abundantly clear that the Church of England in Catholic days as a 'pia mater,' was ever ready to open wide her heart to aid and protect the poorer members of Christ's mystical body" (see pp. 854, 355). Church as regarded the assisting of the poor was identically the same to day might be judged not only by charitable works actually existing all over the world, and most favorably contrasting with the charities State conducted on economic princiby the recent authentic utterance of our late Sovereign Pontiff. of renown ed and hallowed memory, Pope Leo "The chiefest and most excellent rule for the right use money," he wrote, "rests on principle that it is one thing to have a right to the possession of and another to have the right to use money as one pleases. . . necessity has been supplied and one's position fairly considered, it is duty to give to the indigent out foundation stone of the new school that which is over. . . . aWhoever in that place, which were timely and has received from the Divine bounty public-spirited in this age of selfish- a large share of blessings has received them for the purpose of their children according to the ideas own nature, and, at the same time

Notes From Scotland

A NEW CHURCH. - The cornerstone of a new Church was laid at Stirling recently. Representatives of the clergy from the various and about 2000 of the laity present. The edifice, which is estimated to cost about \$50,000, the "Catholic Times" says, is the gift of Lady Murray, late of Polmaise House, Bannockburn, and now

A MISSION, under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers, held the Cathedral, Edinburgh, recently, attracted what is described by correspondent as record congregations.

ITALIANS. - In Edinburgh, as in Montreal, and elsewhere, the sons of Italy are to be found in large num-An exchange thus describes a recent social gathering held in Edinburgh:

In their brightest and gayest costumes, the sons and daughters and little children of sunny Italy as bled last Wednesday night in large numbers in the Grindley-street Hall to enjoy their annual tea-party, concert and dance. The happy gathering which brought together four hundred Italians, was held under the auspices of the Sacred Heart parish, the Rev. Father Ghezzi, S.J., an able and energetic Italian clergyman, takes such a deep interest in his fellow-countrymen and women in the Scottish capital. The scene at tea-table was certainly one of the most picturesque sights ever essed at a social reunion in Edinburgh. The gentlemen sat at tables excellently arranged at one side the hall, the ladies at tables on the other side, while the little children formed a charming circle round the The well-heated grown-up people. condition of the festive chamber, the brilliancy of the Venetian decorations the blaze of Catholic and national glory surrounding the Papal and Italian flags, conveyed to the mind the vivid impression as people tered the hall that they had suddenly slipped out of bleak Soctland and into the bright gay warmth of sunny Italy, and had settled down in the midst of a jolly banquetting pany of merry-makers. This delightful delusion, with the tea over the tables from the floor cleared, became more and more pronounced when the dancing began. Such dancing l One never saw or heard the like of it in Scotland before, especially the "Tarantella," dance, which proved a wild treat for Scottish sight made one sadly recognize that most reckless "Highland Fling" was simply nowhere beside it. The Italian colony of Edinburgh scored a distinct triumph. The function was uniqpe, picturesque, brilliant and most enjoyable.

CHRISTIAN WORK. -"Home Improvement" is the name of a charitable undertaking begun some years ago by Rev. Father Egger, S.J., in Glasgow. The object is to improve the homes of the poor and good has been achieved. Catholic women of leading positions are associated with the work, and visit the homes of their less-favored co-religionists in the endeavor to make them more cheerful and comfortable.

MAY DEVOTIONS. - According to recent Catholic exchanges, devotion to the Blessed Virgin is undoubtedly a marked feature of Catholic life of Glasgow-perhaps more than in any other city in Scotland. If the churches are well attended on week days they are still more crowded on the Sunday evenings, when as a rule grand processions are held in honor

HON. MR. LATCHFORD.

The "Canadian Freeman," in its issue of last week, says : "The numerous friends of Hon. F. R. Latchford, in Kingston, gave him a cordial greeting yesterday on the first occasion of his visit to our city since his restoration to health after his very severe illness. an is here attending the meeting of the Grand Council of the C.M.B.A. of Solicitor. May he live long to joy that respect and confidence which fellow-countrymen and co-religionists hold for him-and may tinue to improve in health and strength—is the unanimous wish of a grateful people, whom he has at all times faithfully served throughout his successful and brilliant career as a public man and statesman." Notes on

SATURDAY, M

South Africa also is the educational strugg several of its division no parliamentary go settlement has been m made more easily and

It is a remarkable t man so characteristics thought and achievement late Mr. Cecil Rhodes seen clearly the unsat racter of the modern i cation, in so far as tl clude religion from p or emasculate the religion. Yet such was t only did he choose home of lost causes, with religious tradition place for higher educat primary education also the inclusion of definite nal teaching as a part day course of study. where his influence wa offered facilities in sch every school for each making thereby religio necessary part of ever On the reconstru Transvaal and Orange after the war the resp ments have made a si ment, enabling the rep the various denominat the schools in the usual purpose of giving their teaching. In the Cold Town, where constitu ment exists, and where of the indifferent as to the rule over the minor earnest about religious things are not so ea The Protestant Episcop the Colony, where Hi have the dominating i making a good fight fo nance of religious instr schools, and the Dutch earnest on behalf of def teaching than are thei low-Protestants. In as in England and in the Protestant sects an who have to be fought. thing to say, but it is run of orthodox Protes just enough of religi them its worst enemiestors within the citadel. ous than open foes. sions, made education wherever they have influ doing the same thing, ing a great zeal for cor Every one who watch

tention the struggle nov England cannot help see this is. It is becoming some even of those wh selves as passive resis meeting of the Free Ch held at Newcastle, in following resolution in Undenominationalism That no distinctive tional teaching or fo school hours; but simp struction may be given a syllabus, as is genera in provided schools; att such instruction shall be conscience clause." The bers who control those managed the business real discussion; all the d of the meetin to the supporters of the Dr. H. S. Lunn, himse resister, tried to speak resolution, but he was three minutes. He ha ever, to point out that absurd position for tho banded themselves toge an Established Church Establishe children. "I see nothing to choose clesiastical despotism d Lambeth and an ecclesia ism dictated from the of Nonconformists."

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n Freeman," in its ek, says: "The numf Hon. F. R. Latchon, gave him a cor-esterday on the first visit to our city since to health after his ending the meeting of cil of the C.M.B.A. of ch he is the Grand he live long to en and confider ymen and co-religionn-and may he con-ve in health and unanimous wish of a whom he has at all nd brilliant career as

Notes on the Educational Question.

no parliamentary government, made more easily and more fairly.

It is a remarkable thing that cation, in so far as they either exclude religion from public teaching, Beesly says: "I would not stir given. Yet such was the case; not place for higher education, but for primary education also he insisted on they will continue to suffer uncontinue the inclusion of definite denominational teaching as a part of the everyday course of study. In Rhodesia, where his influence was supreme, he offered facilities in school hours ir every school for each denomination, making thereby religious teaching a necessary part of every-day instruction. On the reconstruction of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies after the war the respect, ve governments have made a similar arrange ment, enabling the representatives of the various denominations to enter the schools in the usual hours for the purpose of giving their own definite teaching. In the Colony of Cape Town, where constitutional government exists, and where the majority the indifferent as to religion have the rule over the minority who are in earnest about religious instruction, things are not so easily managed The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Colony, where High-Churchmen have the dominating influence, making a good fight for the maintenance of religious instruction in the schools, and the Dutch are more in earnest on behalf of definite religious teaching than are their English fellow-Protestants. In South Africa, as in England and in this country the Protestant sects are the enemies who have to be fought. It is a hard thing to say, but it is true, that the run of orthodox Protestants just enough of religion to render them its worst enemies-they are traitors within the citadel, more dangerous than open foes. They have already in this country, by their divisions, made education secular; and wherever they have influence they are doing the same thing, while professing a great zeal for conscience and

the struggle now going on in England cannot help seeing how true this is. It is becoming so clear that some even of those who rank themthe trend of events. At the annual meeting of the Free Church Council, held at Newcastle, in March, the following resolution in support Undenominationalism was passed: school hours; but simple Biblical instruction may be given according to a syllabus, as is general at present in provided schools; attendance instruction shall be subject to a in England." conscience clause." The official memdisposal of the meeting was given pared to support it because as to the supporters of the resolution. Dr. H. S. Lunn, himself a passive resister, tried to speak against the Clifford, the chairman, perhaps resolution, but he was stopped after may be called the founder, of three minutes. He had time, how- National Passive Resistance absurd position for those who had children. "As a Liberal," clesiastical despotism dictated from lic schools. Of this, therefore, Lambeth and an ecclesiastical despot- state is to take sole control and been a Nonconformist himself, For this reason the outcome of the that they all tend. efforts on behalf of undenominational-

Every one who watches with at-

South Africa also is involved in tablishment over the human race of the educational struggle, although in a still more intolerable despots.

Mr. Harrison says: "The only posthe sible solution of the education prob settlement has been made or will be lem is to be found in two plain principles, namely, (1) Public control of all schools maintained by public a funds; (2) Secular teaching in man so characteristically modern in state schools, with liberty for all rethought and achievement as was the ligious bodies to teach their own doclate Mr. Cecil Rhodes should yet have trines at their own cost in their own seen clearly the unsatisfactory chatime. We protest against any taxaracter of the modern notions of edu-tion in support of any religious sect or emasculate the religious teaching finger to relieve Nonconformists from the necessity of paying for Anglican only did he choose Oxford, that teaching in the schools unless they only did no causes, yet permeated are ready to exclude theological teachhome of lost causes, yet permeated are ready to the home of lost causes, yet permeated are ready to the lost ing of every kind. Until they are with religious tradition, as the best ing of every kind. Until they are they will continue to suffer under Anglican tyranny." The efforts of Nonconformists, therefore, are tending towards the establishment of purely secular teaching, although they profess supreme abhorence of this result. In fact the Trade Unions, at their annual congress held last year at Leicester, passed a resolution declaring that there should be secular education and popular control of all statesupported schools. The Trade-Unio nists represent a large proportion of the working classes, and they openly avow their opposition to all religious bodies, and particularly to the Nonconformists; for the latter, although averse to Anglican teaching, are vet inconsistent enough-the Trade-Unionists think- themselve to seek to impose upon those who are either atheists or secularists teaching to which the latter object quite as much as the Nonconformists themselves object t_0 the teaching of the Church of England. As recent investigations have shown, a very small proportion of the people in London attend any service whatever. It is not to be supposed that all non-attendants at church or chapel service are irreligious at heart, still less anti-religious; but it is certain that they will be unwilling, when the issue is once raised and clearly placed before them to tax themselves for the support of a religion recently manufactured the churches which they will not take the trouble even to attend. Pure secular teaching, therefore, is the goal to which Nonconformists, out of parsimonious unwillingness to make any sacrifice whatever to teach their own children their own doctrines, are driving the country, and are proving themselves a main agency in the de christianizing of its people.

Nor are they doing this without warning of the impending dangers There are within their own rank those who clearly see the outcome of the adopted Nonconformist selves as passive resisters recognize Dr. Lunn, whom we quoted above paid last year a visit to this country, lecturing in New York, Brooklyn and St. Louis. He testifies in letter to the Times that "ministe after minister of all communions came "That no distinctively denomina- to me, and said that the disputes betional teaching or formulary be tween the churches in the matter of given or used in the public schools in education had led in America to a result which they all deplored-i. e. the absolute secularization of the schools; and that they greatly feared lest such a catastrophe might occur

Other Nonconformist ministers, ofduct and of morality religion is the bers who control those meetings so ficials of the Free Church Council, indispensable foundation; and fured the business as to prevent admits that the policy which they ther, that if religious education is to real discussion; all the time at the are pursuing is not just, yet are presay: "We must all stand together." On the other hand, the notorious Dr. the Comever, to point out that it was _ an mittee, surrenders to secularists all they want, and establishes the dobanded themselves together against minion of the state over the homes an Established Church for adults, to and consciences of men, by declaring support an Established Church for that "parents as such" have nothing he said, to do with the religious education "I see nothing to choose between ec- given to their children in the pubism dictated from the memorial hall the absolute judge. It is only fair to of Nonconformists." If he had not say that the great bulk of even the he Passive Resisters have not given exwould have seen a great deal to choose, because of all tyranny that acts speals more effectually than of the sects is the most intolerable, words, and it is to pure secularism

And now we hear that even the An- Educational Subjects, published ism must result in purely secular glican allies of the Catholies are tacking, for people who will not talking of compromise; at least some talking of compromise; at least some talking of compromise to the English Education Department, is devoted to this system, and contained the lesser tyranny will not of them. Unfortunately the political stand the greater. Expression has theories generally adopted all tend Of course the circumstances of our the greater. Expression has been given to this determination by such well-known expounders of secularism as Mr. Frederic Harrison and Professor E. S. Beesly—although they themselves aspire to the esfore all schools supported by public of course the circumstances of our country differ so much from those of every other, that a servile adoption or advocacy of other systems is neither feasible nor desirable. Bot the study of these systems, is a good, in

oney ought to be completely under popular control. The teachers are civil servants, and therefore no religious test of any kind ought to be imposed upon the teachers. Anglicans as well as Dissenters have to a large extent adopted these maxims, and are therefore placed in a false position. The outcry, too, of persecution raised by the Nonconformists, has affected the imagination of large numbers of the electors. Some church men even, in making appeals to the electors, declare that they are in favor of the abolition of what they style sectarian tests for teachers, and for giving complete control of schools to the ratepayers. Important members of the government, it is said are admitting that Nonconformists In return for the abandonment of these safeguards religious education-religious teachers and religious control-it is proposed to offer to all religious denomination what are called "facilities" is the right of entry into all schools, so that the representatives of every may enter to teach their own children. This would in volve the loss of the religious atmosphere, which does as much to form the character of the children who are now in the provided schools, and are getting nothing better than undenominational instruction. would abolish the dual control which now exists; would make all schools of one type. For England it would be a step downward; for this country it would be a step upward, and is worth striving for. Catholics in England, however, will fight against it; for they will not recognize the principle of popular control, and it is thought that they will by their firmness secure special privileges. The strong position which the Catholic schools hold is due to the Trish members, who are proving themselves staunch defenders of religious educa tion; and the Nonconformists are dependent upon them for the success of their own schemes. How true to religious education Anglicans will prove a few months will show for question will come to the front at the impending general elections. The Liberal party is united in demanding complete popular control of schools and the abolition of all reli-

gious tests for the teachers.

Meanwhile the eyes of many are

being turned to Germany. There

system of instruction under state

control exists which is just both to

Catholics and Protestants. The pro-

gress of the United States in 'connercial prosperity is perhaps greater than that of any other country, but Germany is not far behind. There are those who attribute this country's prosperity to the schools. To other this seems a confusion of cause and effect; the schools of the country are but an outcome of the energetic chamined to succeed in whatever they undertake. At all events the German and the American systems are diametrically opposed, and yet material ccess has been attained by both. The Germans have thought out their whole system, and they have deliberately included as an essential part what has been as deliberately omitted by the formers of the American system. The elementary schools of Germany includes, as one of its necessary functions, the religious training of the young. The primary objects kept in view are to form racter and the conduct of the It is as strange as it is gratifying to see that Germany, the home of the Reformation, has vet got rid of all religion. In fact, the organizers of education there have be effective it must be dogmatic. They have not, therefore, attempted to lop off parts of the Christian religion in order to please the parents, but have established separate schools for the Catholics and for the Protestants, except where there are not enough children for a separate school. In this case, schools are mixed, the children from ceive religious instructions teachers of their own faith. So far from forbidding definite religious teaching, so far from enacting conscience-clauses and Mount-Temple clau ses, the law ordains that instruction should be definitely religious; state pays for it, and leaves the choice of the religion to the parents, providing even for Jews also sepa-rate schools. The German system as a whole deserves careful study. The ninth volume of the Special report of

fact a necessary, means for the iment of our own; of the truth of this the Mosely Commissions Labor and on Education are the recognition.) And when it is seen that worldly success is associated with, not to say consequent upon, a system of education the supremacy of higher interests. and when the more thoughtful minds in this country are coming to recognize that political corruption and the many other evils which are rife have not been eradicated, to say the least, by the secular education given in our public schools, it seems to be a duty

to look for a remedy wherever it may be found. Within the last few weeks Germany has taken a further step in recognition of the claims of religious cation, albeit a small one. This consists in the repeal of a part of the legislation which goes under the name of the Kulturkampf. Even yet, This however, the repeal is far from being complete. It is only the second clause of the law passed on the 4th of July, 1872, to the abrogation of which the Federal Council has consented. This clause enacted that individuals members of the Society of Jesus and kindred orders might, they were foreigners, be expelled from the territory of the German Empire, and might, if they were Germans, be compelled to reside in certain districts or prevented from residing in others. The first clause remains still in full force. The Jesuits and other religious communities as corporate bodies are still excluded from the German Empire.

The second clause has never been enforced, and powers still remain to expel foreigners of every sort, consequently of all the religious orders independently of this law. the concession amounts to very little. Small as it is, however,, a great outcry has been raised, not only by extreme Protestants but also those who inconsistently call themselves Liberals. The latter discern in the step taken, a tendency on the part of the government to allow orthodoxy, whether Catholic or Protestant, a wider influence than is consistent with the speculative freedom characteristic of most of the German universities. We welcome it as an evidence of how little power these German universities possess at home, and as a proof, however small, of the power of the Church for good. It is a concession far less than the tholics of the Empire are entitled to, for the Centre is by far the numerous and the best disciplined of all the parties in the Reichstag, has leaders of great ability. If Germany were ruled consistently on constitutional lines, giving to Parlia ment its due supremacy, the Cathoobtain more (omplete justice.-Catho lic World Magazine.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION. A minute examination of the vari ous clauses of the much talked of Education Bill, says a correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times, reveals the faulty fact that no reason for the Catholic schools of the coun try. This discovery becomes all the more extraordinary when we learn that prior to the formulation of the Bill the Catholic Bishops of the country were requested by the Education al authorities of the State to submit a memorial of the Catholic claim with a view to provision in the Bill being made to meet these. The Bi shops in their memorial were most moderate; and no doubt looked with confidence to the concessions suggested by them being duly made. their duties towards the voluntary chools is not difficult to see. Plainly put they simply seek to evade respon sibility, and this they do with shuffling dexterity by saddling the local School Boards of the Country with the impossible task of dealing fairly with the voluntary schools. what is quite impossible in a local, becomes perfectly easy in a nationa sense if the Government at the last moment but faces the fact that separate and generous treatment voluntary schools can alone rescue them from the dilemma and solve the education question in Scotland sane

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TELEPHONE 1189,

NOTES FROM QUEBEC.

(By our Own Correspondent.)

AT. ST. PATRICK'S. -A grand be removed this year to another field and most imposing ceremony place on Sunday in St. Patrick's a Redemptorist to be appointed for Church, when about 130 children of a third term. the parish made their First Com munion at the 8 o'clock Mass, which appointed for another three years, was a Grand Mass. Rev. Father The impress of Father Henning's pie-Henning was the celebrant, with Rev. Fathers Hickey and Cullen as deacon in and around the Church over which and sub-deacon respectively, and , a he has charge. Since his advent to sermon suitable to the occasion was Quebec, Father Henning has won the preached by Rev. Father Delargy. respect and esteem not only of The music was exceptionally fine, a parishioners but of the entire comnumber of solos being beautifully rendered, while the choruses were in splendid unison. The high altar was cred calling. tastefully decorated and presented a magnificent appearance. The children occupied pews on either side of the centre aisle. Temporary racks were affixed to the pews, on which were placed large wax candles, before each child. As the time approached for the children to receive Communion, the candles were lighted. adding further beauty to the already imposing scene. Father Delargy then read short Acts of Faith, Hope and Charity and Desire, together with an invocation of the Blessed Virgin which the children repeated in a loud and distinct voice. The happy moment had now arrived, and slowly and reverentially the children wen to the altar rails to receive their

hidden Saviour. In the evening there was solemn Vespers, sermon, renewal of baptismal vows, dedication of the children to the Blessed Virgin and solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Father Henning again officiated, as sisted by Fathers Delargy and Cullen. Father Hickey preached the sermon. An immense congregation crowded the Church. The ceremony of renewing the baptismal vows was most imposing. The baptismal font was removed from its customary position and placed on a pedestal in the centre of the Sanctuary, and most beautifully decorated, A white stole was placed on the font and at the base the parish baptismal re gister as well as all other articles used in the administration of baptism When Father Hickey asked the chilquestions their sponsors answered for them on the day of their baptism, they did so in a loud, clear voice. Two boys then entered the Sanctury, and on behalf of the First Communicants, read the Act of Consecration to the Blessed Virgin befor her handsomely decorated shrine. Solemn Benediction followed, which each child presented their candle to be burned on Our Lady's altar the choir in the meantime singling the

'Te Deum. On the 19th instant the Sacrament of Confirmation was administered to the children who made their first Communion on Sunday as well as a number of adults, among the latter being four converts.

A THIRD TERM. -Having al-St. Patrick's, grave fears were en- instrumental and vocal. tertained that Father Henning would All friends are invited.

took of labor, as it is rather unusual for However, much to the - delight of the flock, he has been rety and zeal is visible in many ways munity. May he be spared years to perform the duties of his sa-

> TOOK THEIR VOWS. - An imposing ceremony took place in the chapel of the Sisters of Charity on Saturday, when two nuns took their final vows, and another took the holy habit. A large number of relatives and friends of the young ladies who thus renounced the world and gave themselves to God witnessea touching event.

> FIRST COMMUNION. -Basilica on Thursday, 82 children made their First Communion. Mass was celebrated by Mgr. Labrecque, who afterwards administered the Sacraments of Confirmation. In St. Sauveur Church on the 18th inst., over 300 children of that parish/made their First Communion. Father Lauzon celebrated Mass, and Cure Tourangeau, O.M.I., delivered most appropriate and touching sermon. His Lordship Bishop Labrecque confirmed the children in the af-

> ST. JEAN BAPTISTE. -Preparations on an extensive scale are being made by the St. Roch and St. Sauveur sections of St. Jean Baptiste Society for the celebration the national feast. The Grand Mass will take place in the Church of Notre Dame de Jacques Cartier. and is in charge of the St. Roch section of the Society. choir composed of many of Quebec's leading singers will assist the pupils of the Christian Brothers in rendering the music, and there will also be a strong orchestra. A large stand is being erected at the entrance of the Church for the presentation addresses. This year's celebration promises to be one of the grandest ever held in this city.

Branch No. 26, C.M.B.A.

Closing Social and Open Meeting

ON MONDAY, MAY 30th, at St. Patrick's Hall, Alexander street, at

Addresses by Hon. M. F. Hackett, Dr. H. J. Harrison and Mr. J. C. Walsh and other members of the Asready served two terms, as Rector of sociation. Fine programme of music

CONCENTRATED PEPTONIZED COCOA AND MILK. SAVORY & MOORE'S

A delicious and nutritious preparation of Cocoa and Milk, which is enjoyed even by those who cannot take Cocoa in any other form.

The above preparations of Pepto nized-predigested-Milk, whilst ensuring the full benefit of easy and perfect digestion, is at the same time cious in flavour and convenient in use as to be invaluable not only to invalids and convalescents, but to travellers and all who, though other wise in good health, cannot take either Milk or Cocoa in the ordinary

The advantages of Savory & Moore's Peptonized Cocoa and Milk are now recognized in all parts of the world. Its easy digestibility and delicious flavour have made it a boon.

> SAVORY & MOORE'S Peptonized Cocoa and Milk 70 cents per tin, \$8.00 per dozen tins.

Liverpool "White Crystals" Coffee Sugar. Demerara Yellow "Crystals" Coffee Sugar.

T. & H. Smith's (Edinburgh) Essence of Coffee, with Chicory, 30 cents per large bottle, \$3.25 per dozen bottles

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF CHICKEN. BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF

Brand's Essence of Chicken, small tins, 75 cents each.

Brand's Essence of Beef, small tins, 50 cents each. Brand's Essence of Beef, large tins, 90 cents each. A Carload of "PABST" Beer.

The Celebrated "Blue Ribbon" Beer.
The Brewery's own bottling. Fresh from the Brewery.
The Pabst "Blue Ribbon," Beer, \$1.60 per dozen pints.
The Pabst "Blue Ribbon," Beer, \$14,75 per cask of 10 dozen pints. The Pabst "Export" Beer, \$1.40per dozen pints. The Pabst "Export" Beer, \$13.50 per cask of 10 dozen pints.

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were sent by the Almighty Father on an errand to earth. They descended with outstretched wings through the of space, passing many bright beautiful planets and stars on their way; but they tarried not. Down floated through the glory fragrance of a May night, till had reached their destination.

beautiful moonlight was shining in molten silver, lighting the gloomy darkness of a small, dingy room, and changing into etherial loveliness the sweet face of a little child asleep on the bare floor. The little face was pale and emaciated, yet beautiful in innocence; two sweet its infantile brown eyes still wet with tears were half closed, and a halo of tangled curls surrounded the little head.

"Mamma, mamma, baby wants som bread," sobbed the little sleeper "baby's hungry, mamma, baby's sick," came in piteous childish tones, but there was no mother by to hear the orphan's prayer, only a little more than a week before she had been laid in the graveyard, after a short

In the next room lay the drunken father, as insensible and brutal as the dumb beast. For more than a week he had not possessed his cons ciousness, or returned to his home In vain did his child ask for bread there was no one by to hear. While he, miserable drunkard, was spend. ing his money for whisky, his child was starving

The poor little fellow had had no thing to eat since a week, save few crusts of bread and other scraps he had found in the cupboard; he alleviated his hunger somewhat by drinking plenty of water, but night he had thrown himself on the floor, sick and faint, and fell into a troubled, feverish sleep. His mother had been a good, honest woman, earning her living by taking in sewing. She had always managed to have lood enough, if not of the daintiest, at least good and substantial. her youth she had known better days She had belonged to a well-to-do family, and had married, against her parents' will, a handsome, dashing young man, but of dissipated cha racter. It was not long till she had occasion to rue the choice had made: at first he had endeavored to do right, but depending only on his own strength, he sought not strength and grace where alone it is to be found. He was negligent of his religious duties; thought it childish to say night or morning prayers, attended Mass only when he happened to feel inclined, and as to receiving the Sacraments often, well, it was all very well for women, thought, but men could not be both-

Poor presumptuous man, with no thing but the strength of his own will to oppose temptation, and ready the inclination of habit, it was not long ere he sounded the depths of sin and degradation. Falling in one day with his old companions, whom he had promised his wife never more to see, he went to the dram shop; from that day forward his life was a series of drunken bouts, intervened with periods of bitter remorse.

the bitterness, the unnappines of these periods of consciousness ! He loved his wife and child, and drinks, becoming ever greater with the dear little child asked Jesus to o still only in his own strength, he fell again at the away, because he had suffered first temptation.

thou sought strength where alone it the mother's Guardian Angel, who is to be found, from thy Maker and went to tell her that her little boy len before the first blast, but wouldst to lead her there also: so the mother have withstood, erect, the temptuous storms of the world and hell combin ed: had thou strengthened thy weak nature by the Body and Blood of poor sinner they had left on earth. thy God.

His young wife bore all in silence and sorrow, her one prayer being that God might open his heart to grace, that his immortal soul might not be lost eternally. Fortunatery she was a good sewer, and earned enough | had done since his wife died.

But sorrow and overwork told on her constitution. At the end of five years she had died suddenly of heart failure, after but a day or two of illness, leaving her little boy, not yet four years of age, to the tender mercies of a drunken father.

The shock of his wife's death, instead of sobering him, but made him drink deeper, to urown his sor-row and silence his conscience. He

Two beautiful angels, one night, | saloons and dram-shops, only return ing home late at night at the end of When he left home he ten days. had not intended being away than a few minutes; his dittle box being asleep, he thought he have ample time to return before he awoke, his object being to get old woman, a former servant of his family, to take care of his little boy. Meeting a friend, he could not sist the temptation to have a 'iglass' Inside the tavern he met several other friends. Glass followed glass, until the unfortunate wretch forgot It was nothing unusual him during his drinking bouts to be away from home for several days, so on this occasion he but followed the instinct of habit

For the first few days the little boy found provisions enough in the cupboard, and with the aid of a chair he managed to help himself to anything the cupboard afforced, but for the last week there had been only a few dry crusts, and these the poo little fellow soaked in water and atehe picked up even the crumbs from within and around the cupboard with as much care as a little bird might have done; he found a few potatoe parings, with a raw potato and a few little bones: these also he cranged and he drank plenty of water; for the last three days he had nothing to eat. He would suck the bones, and suck his fingers, and cry and wonder where his mother had gone, and when she would come back.

As they lived all alone up in fourth story, nobody heard, him, and go out, as his father had locked the door. He would stand by the window and watch the people by in the street, to see if mother was not coming, and the little birds on the roofs of the houses and wondered if they ever felt hungry or if they had mammas to give them something to eat : at night he would cry himself to sleep on the

His little face had become blue and pinched; his eyes had lost their brightness. On this last night he had sunk upon the floor exhausted, and sopped himself to sleep, the pange of death gnawing at his little heart. In the bright moonlight of this glorious night the two angels met outside of the window; one was the angel of death, with his scythe, come to cut the thread of life; the other was the beautiful guardian angel of the little boy within. They entered, and kneeling beside the little sleeper wept tears of pity on his sweet in nocent face, but the angel of death could not tarry: the thread of life was cut, and the guardian angel pressing a kiss on the sweet little brow, took the stainless little soul

in his arms and flew away. When the little boy awoke he found himself in heaven. The angel brought him to a beautiful Lady, who took him in her arms and kissed him 'But where is my mamma?'' asked the little boy. "Dear child," said the beautiful Lady, "your mamma is "Dear child." said in purgatory yet, but if you Jesus, whom I shall take you presently, to let your mamma come at once to heaven, because you suffered so much. I am sure He will So the beautiful Lady, who was the Queen of Heaven, took hm to Jesus

their sakes wished he might do bet- his arms, and immediately it was fillter; but the appetite for intoxicating ed with an ineffable joy, and then let his moth er come to heaven r much. So an angel was sent to the by the fire. Poor weak, blinded man, hadst realms of suffering : this time it was emer, thou wouldst not have fal- was in heaven, and that he had come for ever more, and together in the them. If added to the water

Late the next day the father awoke comparatively sober, and going into the next room to look for boy, was horrified to find him a corpse on the floor. Dazed, he down and tried to recollect what he His to support them, while he drank mind, not entirely recovered from the pretty nearly every cent he earned. effects of liquor, could work but slowly, and he felt as though he were in a horrible nightmare. The cold perspiration stood on his brow: had ed? Slowly it came to him that he had not returned home for some ber: then, horrible thought, the child had died of want; —had starved; while he, miserable was the starved with the child had died of want; —had starved; while he, miserable was the starved with the child had died of want; —had starved; while he was the way to be the child was the wooden spoon than one of metal when the child had died of want; —had starved; while he was the wooden spoon than one of metal when the child had died of want; —had starved; while he was the wooden spoon than one of metal when the child had died of want; —had starved; while he was the wooden spoon than one of metal when the child had died of want; —had starved; while he was the wooden spoon than one of metal when the child had died of want; —had starved; while he was the wooden spoon than one of metal when the child had died of want; —had starved; while he was the wooden spoon than one of metal when the child had died of want; —had starved; while he was the wooden spoon than one of metal when the child had died of want; —had starved; while he was the wooden spoon than one of metal was the way the child had died of want; —had starved; while he was the way th



hands, he cried: "My God, I am a murderer, l a thousand times a mur-Slowly the teurs rolled down, the tears of bitter remorse. "Accursed liquor that has caused so horrible a crime, why cannot I keep Casting himself on the from it ?" floor by the corpse of his child, his face in the dust, he wept the tears of sincere repentance; in humility he recognized his own weakness, and that without God's grace, he could do nothing but evil. Long he remained there, weeping and calling on God for forgiveness. When at last he arose he was a changed man. went to his pastor, and wth many tears told the whole horrible truth and before he left the good priest he had received the Sacrament of Pehance and made his peace with God.

After the funeral ceremony over and the little body was laid to rest by the side of its mother, unhappy man, broken with grief and remorse, resolved to pass the remainder of his life in mortification and penance. A few days later, with the advice of his confessor, he applied for admission at a community of religious brothers, noted for the austerity of its rules, devoted to the care of the sick and insane.

Here he distinguished himself his love of mortification; for him no many years passed in prayer and the practice of virtue, he died in sanctity, let us hope, to be united for ever more to those above who had loved him while on earth, and whom he wronged, had so grievously which offences he had so nobly expiat-

the Angels trod the earth, to lead to God that soul purified by the tears of repentance.

CLARA BEATRICE SENECAL.

St. John's, P. Q.

LAMPS. - New lamp-glasses, if put in water and allowed to boil first, will last longer.

FLAT IRONS-To keep flat-iron clean and smooth rub them first with a piece of wax tied in a cloth, and afterwards scour them on a paper or cloth strewn with coarse salt.

ammonia in a quart of water, wash your brushes and combs in this, and BRUSHES. -Put a teaspoonful of all grease and dirt will disappear. So Rinse, shake, and dry in the sun, or Are the Best. Notice the Name on them sources; and Washington, D.S. U.S.A.

BORAX is a useful thing to have in the kitchen. Add a little to the water when boiling was united in glory to her little boy saucepans, and it will help to cleanse realms of bliss they prayed for the cloths are washed in it will help to keep them a nice color.

> TOWELS -When tableclothe are ! beginning to wear out in the folds, and one side and rehem them. This process will change the places of the folds, and will add new life to cloth. Servicttes and towels should be treated in the same way.

SPOONS. -It is better to use stead of sobering him, but made him drink deeper, to urown his sorrow and silence his conscience. He passed his days and nights at the

knees, and covering his face with his | take the precaution of sprinkling the shelves of the oven with salt.

> EGGC -To boil eggs for invalids bring the water to the boil, ther take the saucepan off the fire place the egg in it for five minutes. This will cook the egg perfectly without making the white hard and indian egg intended for a young child in this manner.

> HOW TO SEW ON A BUTTON. Place the button on the material, lay ing a pin crossways over the hole over the pin from side to side with strong thread; then remove the oin and the button will give slightly Wind the thread round under the button and finish it off.

FOR STAINED HANDS. - Apple, otato and most other stains can be removed from the hands by rubbing hem with oatmeal moistened with lemon juice or vinegar. A naflbrush should be used all around the fingernails. When the stain is quite re moved wash with warm water and Never use soap before remov penance was too severe, and after ing the stain, or it will be ten times more difficult to remove.

> FATTENING FOOD. - Never b ersuaded that bodily strength pends upon eating much flesh food Meat yields fat, and fat is needed by the human system; but olive oil, nu food, milk and butter would answer the purpose just as well.

HOT WATER. -Cold-blooded pec ple, who have little thirst, will well to make a business of drinking a certain amount of hot water every day throughout the year. It lessen the tendency to take cold, improves the circulation, and Lenefits coughs and insomnia. Before going to be is a very good time for this practice. Cold hands and feet can be cured in half an hour by drinking slowly one or two glasses of water so hot that it almost burns the throat.

DO NOT BUY TRASHY GOODS AT ANY PRICE. . .

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THE

Smith Bros.' Granite Co.

The following was clipped from the Granite," Boston, Mass.:

"Illustrated in the advertisement of E. L. Smith & Co., Barre, Vt., on another page, is practically their complete plant, with the exception of their derricks. This Company was the first of the quarry owners to use compressed air for operating rock drills, and also air for operating rock drills, and also the first to take up the plug drill. We can say, without exaggeration, that this concern has the best equipped granite quarry in the country."

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ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. established 1863. —Rev. Director Rev. Father McPhail; President, D Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St. Dominique street; M. J. Ryan, treasurer, 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE TY, organized 1885.-Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, Sunday of each month. 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Father Flynn, C.SS.R.; President P. Kenehan; Treasurer, O'Connell; Rec.-Sec., Robt. J. Hart,

streets, at 3.30 p.m

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26 .- (Organized 13th November, 1873.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St, Alexande St., on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritu Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chan cellor, P. J. Darcy; President, W. F. Wall; Recording Secretary, P. C. McDonagh, 139 Visitation street Financial Secretary, Jas. J. Cos tigan, 325 St. Urbain street; Trea. surer; J. H. Kelly; Medical Advise Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Con

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SATURDAY, MAY 28

CHAPTER X .- Conti While poor Nellie Cullen oors her only sister wa

oor little Cecelia O'Kane oying an evening of happy The tributes to the base irls made her prouder that been in her life. "F ever been in her she called them both, fo roud to claim Agnes as her many were present who ki nother, and not one suspe that same mother watched the zold to see her child h he cold to see her child he Both the elder an Mrs. Daton had felt reliev Nellie had declined the inv attend the reception, becar eferred not to introduce nother of Agnes. It was cause she was not consider enough or could not app enough, for she was every i but she had been kept in t ground so long that the having her remain there
Agnes' matrimonial chau
not be so good if it were had a poor mother who w

to work to support herself The attention Cecelia wa from young Mr. Carroll w ject of some comment ladies. Some mothers wo have sought his company own daughters, as well as ladies themselves, were inc jealous, while some of the who would have been glad few minutes in the comp lovely brunette, were t share the feelings of the la younger Mrs. Daton saw it fully realizing the young I tion, was highly pleased. Daton saw it too, and she she thought that her prop gard to Cecelia being settl young might come true, ar dered if her fate was really tled to-night. Poor innocent child tha

Cecelia knew nothing of t only realized that she was man, who, like herself, ha cated by religious, and she ing with him because he free from the light talk an teries she had heard fr Much of their conversation their recent school days. it might be said they we innocent children, happy other's company, and the nothing of the when arm in arm they wa piano, and while Cecelia I accompaniment they sang song they had learned in It was the first time Cec had ever been heard in pu as the clear, sweet ton through the rooms, mingl

rich tenor, conversations

pended and all ears were

"Surely, Mrs. Daton, y ter's voice is a fortune in marked one woman who dent lover of music, and a to whisper that though sh many a professional son had never yet found a voice this. Many other such re made, and Mrs. Dato thanked the admirers, every word in her heart. self received her share of leaving the piano, and she ed to sing more, but refu had become embarrassed not be induced to sing an She had not thought of the public; on the contra

carried her back that she forgotten that the house strangers, to whom she v of attraction. Shortly after refreshmen be served, and Cecelia pe self to be led away on h the dining-room, receiving all attentions he offered secretly admired him whe ed that the wine in his g ed untasted.

become so deeply interest

days to which Ma

It was over at last, lik in this world, and the to had retired, each to her Agnes threw herself into chair, smiling as she rem many attentions she from her guests, and she the morrow, when she co happiness all over with and mother. At fast, to

CHAPTER X .- Continued.

While poor Nellie Cullen had been

enter. Both the elder and younger Mrs. Daton had felt relieved

Nellie had declined the invitation to

attend the reception, because they

referred not to introduce her as the

preferred not to interest the mother of Agnes. It was not the

cause she was not considered good

enough, for she was every inch a lady

but she had been kept in the back

ground so long that they preferred having her remain there; besides,

Agnes' matrimonial chances might

had a poor mother who was obliged

The attention Cecelia was receiving

from young Mr. Carroll was the sub-

ject of some comment among the

ladies. Some mothers would gladly

own daughters, as well as the young ladies themselves, were inclined to be

jegious, while some of the gentlemen,

who would have been glad of even a

few minutes in the company of th

share the feelings of the ladies. The

fully realizing the young man's posi-

tion, was highly pleased. Grandma

Daton saw it too, and she smiled as

she thought that her prophecy in re-

young might come true, and she won-

dored if her fate was really to be set

Poor innocent child that she was,

ompany of a sincere Catholic gentle-

man, who, like herself, had been edu

cated by religious, and she enjoyed be

ing with him because he was wholly

free from the light talk and vair flat-

teries she had heard from others.

Much of their conversation was or

their recent school days. In a word

it might be said they were like two

other's company, and they suspected

nothing of the remarks they caused

when arm in arm they walked to the

piano, and while Cecelia played the

accompaniment they sang together a

had ever been heard in public, and as the clear, sweet tones floated

through the rooms, mingled with his

pended and all ears were bent to lis-

"Surely, Mrs. Daton, your daugh-

ter's voice is a fortune in itself," re-

marked one woman who was an ar

dent lover of music, and another came

to whisper that though she had heard

many a professional songster, she

had never yet found a voice to equal

this. Many other such remarks were

made, and Mrs. Daton smilingly

every word in her heart. Cecelia her-

self received her share of praises after

become embarrassed and could

leaving the piano, and she was press-

not be induced to sing another verse.

She had not thought of entertaining

the public; on the contrary, she had

become so deeply interested in the

school days to which Maurice had

carried her back that she had almost

orgotten that the house was full of

strangers, to whom she was a centre

Shortly after refreshments were to

be served, and Cecelia permitted her-

all attentions he offered to her and

secretly admired him when she notic-

ed that the wine in his glass remain-

self to be led away on his arm

ed to sing more, but refused.

thanked the admirers,

rich tenor, conversations were

was the first time Cecelia's voice

song they had learned in school.

ent children, happy

younger Mrs. Daton saw it all,

gard to Cecelia being settled in

Cecelia knew nothing of this.

only realized that she was in

thei

life

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in each

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treasuring

were tempted to

to work to support herself.

have sought his company for

lovely brunette,

tled to-night.

be so good if it were known she

ar different part inside. The open little Cecelia O'Kane was

oors her only sister was acting a

inside. The one

crety Directory.

RDAY, MAY 28, 1904

TRICK'S SOCIETY. -Estat farch 6th, 1856, incorpus 1863, revised 1846. Meets in 'atrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexan street, first Monday of Committee meets last Wed Officers : Rev. Director, M. Callaghan, P.P.; President Mr. Justice C. J. Doharty ice, F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treas. Frank J. Green; correspond Secretary, J. Kahala; Reg Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

oor little Cecelia O'Kane was en-oying an evening of happy triumph. The tributes to the beauty of her dris made her prouder than she had ever been in her life. "Her girls," she called them both, for she was proud to claim Agnes as her own, and TRICK'S T. A. AND B. SO. Y-Meets on the second Sun. f every month in St. Patrick's 92 St. Alexander etreet, as p.m. Committee of Manage meets in same hall on meets in same hall on the uesday of every month at 8 Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Kil-President, W. P. Doyle; Rec. Jno. P. Gunning, 716 St. ine street, St. Henri,

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139 Visitation street agh, ial Secretary, Jas. J. Cos 325 St. Urbain street; Trea. J. H. Kelly; Medical Advise J. Harrison, E. J. O'Con d G. H. Merrill.

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It was over at last, like all things this world, and the two cousins had retired, each to her own room. Agnes threw herself into an easy

ed untasted.

think of saying a prayer, she quickly | up the walk. She stood in utter | doubt me, whom you have never youth, leaving only you, Cecelia." ed and soon fell asleep to dream of many bright things.

With Cecelia it was different; tired of the glitter and glow of the evening, and glad to be alone, she cast her jewels and rich gown and knelt in prayer for some time before retiring. When she fell asleep it was in a dreamless and refreshing slumher, and a smile not founded earthly happiness rested on many were present who knew not that the lovely blonde had a poor mother, and not one suspected that that same mother watched outside in the zold to see her child honored in the cold to see her child honored in the cold to see her child honored in the cold to see her child honored in peaceful face.

CHAPTER XI.

Tired out after spent in mirth, the Daton family slept late, and the sun was far above the horizon ere any of them awoke. Agnes was the first to open her eyes and almost the first object they rest ed on was the dress she had worr the evening before.

"How fortunate I am," she thought "to be in society. I intend making the best of every opportunity offered me to enjoy myself. Truly this is the happiest time of life.'.

After a time, thinking of her mother, who might be pleased to hear something of her enjoyments, she hastily donned a loose dressing gown and stole softly to her room. Mrs. Cullen was sleeping soundly, but her heavy breathing was quite unnatural Agnes approached and laid her hand on her head. It was burning hot, and though the woman stirred un frightened, but undecided what to do, the daughter sat down by her mother's bedside and watched her fully half an hour, then moved to awaken her. She opened her eyes looked around until her gaze fell upon Agnes, then said :

"Good morning, Agnes; how kind of you to come and awake me when I might have siept until noon and my her sick aunt. work awaiting me."

"I hardly think you will go work this morning, mother, for it is nearly 11 now." "How could I have slept so late,

when I am always such an early riser ? "I do not know, mother, unless

you sat up too late last evening; but I do not think the rest will harm

"Probably not, Agnes; but what will my employer think of my ab-

sence ?' "One half-day can make no differ ence, mother."

"If you had to work you would know that it does. I should have gone home last evening, so as to have been up in time this morning. I am glad, however, I had the chance to see how lovely my own darling child looked."

All this had been spoken in a whis per. Agnes, not knowing that her mother was really unable to speak aloud, thought it was because did not wish to disturb grandmother, who occupied the adjoining room. Mrs. Cullen tried now to arise, but fell heavily back on the bed. She made a second effort, but with the same failure, while beads of perspira-

tion stood on her forchead. "What is the trouble, mother?"

asked Agnes in alarm. "Nothing, Agnes, only my head is a little light. It will soon pass away." So saying she sank back on her pillow and closed her eyes, while Agnes hastened to call Aunt Cecelia, who sent for a physician. The doctor pronounced patient very ill, the result of a severe cold. There were also symptoms of overwork. In a few days she was at the very portals of death. Knowledge of this fact were carefully kept from her, but the other members of the family knew it, and required all the strength Agnes posessed to keep back the tears when

lin her mother's presence. Never during the long years sine the first Mrs. Daton had been visited by her cousin had a priest crossed self to be led away on his arm to the dining-room, receiving like a child the threshold of the house, and had such a thing been mentioned in the presence of grandmother, she would have objected at once. It was bad enough, she thought, to have three Romanists in the house, but as long as they did not interfere with her she would not with them. Without consulting anyone excepting, her sunt chair, smiling as she remembered the and the nurse, whom she told to many attentions she had received be propared for the coming of the from her guests, and she longed for priest, Cecelia went to Mass one the morrow, when she could talk her happiness all over with her cousin the parish clergy. The old lady saw and mother. At tast, too tired to them from the window as they came "Yes, grandma; why should

amazement, and had he not been with her darling Cecelia she would have been tempted to open the window and ordered him out of grounds.

"Upon my word," she soliloquized, "what will that girl be doing next? There she is coming right into my house with a Catholic priest, when no one else would dare think bringing him here; she seems bound to rule the house and everybody in 1t 1"

They were nearer now, and she pressed her face closer to the window. She had no fear of being discovered, for both walked with downcast eyes, the priest holding his hand on his breast, as if guarding some Neither appeared to speaking a word.

"They appear very unsociable," thought Mrs. Daton, "but perhaps they are both saying some of their Popish prayers to protect that man as he enters this half-Protestant household.'

They were silent because the trea sure the priest was guarding was no other than the Lord of heaven earth. Whom he was taking to the sick woman, and both felt too strong ly the Divine presence to think talking, even if it had been proper for them to do so. Cecelia ducted the priest to Mrs. Cullen's room, and made a deep genuflection to the Blessed Sacrament before leaving him. When his work was done she accompanied him back to easily she did not awake. A little front door, and Mrs. Daton, who had not left the window, watched him as he took his departure

That afternoon when Cecelia went to spend a few minutes with her grandmother she commenced calling her to an account for what she had done, but the girl informed her that she had only done her duty in bringing one of her own clergy to visit

"Your mother would not think of bringing a Catholic priest into this

"I do not understand why, grandma, as it is her own home."

"Simply because she knows husband and his mother would not approve of it." "Not approve of it, grandma, when

he does not trouble you any? None of us ever think of objecting your minister, and his wife, too, visiting you, as they often do, and I cannot understand the difference."

There is a great difference, my dear girl, and I do not like to see a young lady, especially one in your in company with priests. Much less do I lile to have them coming to this house

"Oh, grandma," said Cecelia, "they can surely do me no harm, and for coming here, they have a right to go wherever duty calls them to attend to the spiritual wants of the sick of their churches."

"Cecelia, the last part of your argument may be all right, but you are young and inexperienced, your grandmother, who thinks only of your good, has read a great deal and understands much that you do not. When you get older and know world, you will think of your grandmother's kind advice to you when you were young, and you will thank her for it then."

"Perhaps so, grandma," said , Cecelia, softly patting the lady's cheek, "I know there is a great deal in this world for me to learn, but regard to religion. I am not afraid to tell you that I understand much

that you do not. "I readily admit that there are many strange, and, to me, useless things in the Catholic religion which I do not understand.'

This remark hurt Cecelia no less than the others. She was not angry but, brushing away a stray tear which persisted upon coming into her dark eye, she answered:

"Grandma, if you wish I shall explain some of those things to you, so that you may understand them "Would your priest approve it?"

"Certainly, grandma; why should he not ?" "Because I thought they did not

like to have the secrets of their Church told to Protestants." side the Church who wishes to

known once to deceive you?

"I do not doubt you, child, for I am fully aware that you would not knowingly deceive me, but I thought perhaps you did not understand perfectly the way of the Catholic Church."

"There are many things, grandma especially in the supernatural, that we cannot always perfectly understand, and our Church is filled with strange beauties, but I know enough I understand it well enough to firmly convinced that in it alone is found the truth."

Cecel a's face as she spoke beameu with a supernatural glow which did not escape the lady, and she knew that one who could thus speak and look could be troubled with doubts. But it was strong language. such as she had never looked from one so mild and childish in appearance.

"Do you mean to tell me, Cecelia, that none but Catholics can ever go

"I did not say that, grandma; I only said the truth was to be found in the Catholic Church alone."

"Which means about the same thing, I understand."

"Take it as you like, grandma; but there are hundreds of non-Catholics saved because they have been kept in ignorance through no fault of their God judges us at the last day only according to the lights He has given us and the use we have made

"You seem to believe differently from most Catholics, Cecelia."

"I believe only what I know to be right; but where, grandma, may ask, did you get your impressions." "I cannot remember. Cecelia, but I know I have heard them some where."

"Perhaps from some ignorant person, who spoke from blindness, or, far worse, from malice. I know too well that it is the way of the world to say many hard and false things about the Catholic religion, and we are not always present to defend ourselves: but we must bear the persecution in patience, as our Divine Founder and Master did."

"Cecelia, you speak as if you considered yourself and all Catholics

"The Church in all ages has suffered martyrdom from her enemies and still suffers; but as for my individual self, my life has been so free and happy that I have no cause to complain.

"Are you sure. Cecelia, that there are no dark secrets in your Church?" religion to me?" asked the woman, who could drive that thought from her mind. "Yes, grandma: I am, Why did

you think of such a thing ?" "Because I have heard so much about it, and the way some Catho-

lics themselves act confirms the sus "I do not understand how that car

be, grandma."

"Well, your mother, for example I do not like to speak disrespectfully of her to her own child, for she has always been all that a daughter could be to me, but if I dared mention religion to her she would always change to something else so quickly that I finally learned to shun it as something too dangerous to speak

"I do not understand why mother should act thus, especially were in earnest and wanted information.

"I did desire to learn something of the Catholic religion in order know how my little granddaughter was being brought up, but I could not even find a book among your mother's possessions in the library to shed any light on the subject. If she had any, she must have kept them

hidden with her other treasures."
"Possibly so," said Cecelia, "She might have kept them from view thinking that it would not be pleasant for all members of the family to leep them in a public place."

"That might have been her motive but I cannot help feeling that she has kept too close in regard to the religion in which she chose to bring up her child. It is my opinion that a father and grandmother should not be kept wholly in the dark in regard | ly, but I had secretly hoped "Secrets, grandma! We have no to so important a thing as the resecrets in our Church. Everything is ligious instruction of the children of better." open to investigation of anyone out- of the family. If your brother and sisters had lived, I should now be the that you, in whom I have always crandmother of four instead of one placed the greatest confidence, could grandmother of four instead of one belonging to a Church of which them home in the innocence of their

them home." "Yes, God took thought Cecelia, "before they were eyes see you must believe." old enough to know what it was to suffer for their religion and see those dearest to them in darkness."
"Grandma," she said, raising her

head, which had dropped in reflection "don't you think you are a little

hard on my dear mother ?" "Perhaps so, Cecelia, for I may not be able to understand her per-

fectly." "That is it, grandma; you it now, for mother is always right.' "I am glad to hear you speak thus

for it proves you to be a good, dutiful daughter, and I often feel that instead of taking the best, as often done, God has left us the flower of our little flock "

"Do not be too sure, grandma, for your Cecelia has her faults as well as others, and perhaps the ones who were taken might have grown up to be a blessing to their family, and put their poor little sister Cecelia to shame."

"They might have been an honor to us, but that we can never tell. As for you, Cecelia, if you have any faults, they are certainly very triffing ones, and you keep them covered; but who of us in this world can be without faults?"

"None," said Cecelia; "we are all human."

She was thinking of failings, natural faults, which but for the helpful aid of the Sacraments might have gained the mastery over her, for Cecelia in reality was not by nature the faultless character we have seen. She was possessed of a high temper, which accompanied an over-sensitive nature, and germs of the family pride were there, but by prayer and frequent recourse to the holy fountains of grace held out by the Catholic Church she had so fully subdued them as to make them almost invisible to others, even those in her own household. Many a time had Agnes become impatient with her for remaining so long in the confessional, and wondered what sins one who anparently led so good a life could have to confess. But Agnes knew nothing of the interior trials of Cecelia, who had flown to this safe refuge to seek counsel from a friend who could understand and sympathize. This was what was passing through the mind of the young girl now, but it must be hidden from her grandmother, who could never understand.

"Cecelia, did I understand you to say that you would explain your

Yes, grandma, I will be very happy to do it any time you wish.' "And you promise to answer any questions I may ask?"

"To the best of my ability I shall; but remember, grandma, your young granddaughter is no great theologian and I cannot promise to answer many weighty or perhaps unreason-

able questions." 'All I want to know, Cecelia, is a plain and simple explanation of what you believe."

"And that, grandma, I think I can easily give.' "Very well, Cecelia, and now

shall begin by asking one question which has troubled me for years. Does the Catholic Church approve the worshiping of idols ?"

strictly forbidden by the first commandment.'

"I know it is, as we have been taught the commandments, but to practice the Catholic Church does the contrary."

"I cannot understand how, for one of the first things we were taught in our catechism was to avoid such things.

"I need not go far. Cecelia, to prove it-only out in our own garden to what you call your Grotto You put fresh flowers be-Lourdes. fore that dumb statue and pray it yourself. You cannot deny that. Cecelia, for I have often seen you do it myself, and have watched you with an aching heart, but I dared not interfere because I knew your mother had taught it to you, and I had reher own way in bringing up her famithat

"Oh, grandma, I never suspected feel thus towards your own Cecelia know little or nothing; but God took or her dear mother, who never does wrong."

when you were older you would know

"How could I help it, when I had such strong proofs? What your own

Cecelia glanced around the until her eyes rested on her grandfather's picture.

"Grandma," she asked, "wny you keep that picture in your room?' "That is my dear husband's picture, and I have it there to keep his memory fresh in my mind. He was one of the noblest of men, and I wish he could have lived until now. If you

knew him, Cecelia, you could not

help loving him." "I think I should have loved him. grandma, from what I have heard you tell of him. And you feel that it is perfectly right for you to keep his picture in your room

"Yes, Cecelia, I do, and I should consider it an insult to his sacred memory if I banished it from

sight. "But did it never strike you, grandma, that it was akin to wor-

shiping idols? "No, child. By no means do you ask such a question?

Because the statue in our grotto is kept for the same purpose which you keep grandfather's picture-simply as a reminder of who was deemed worthy to be the Mother of Christ."

"Then why do you pray to it?" "I do not pray to it; no Catholic does; but in beholding that marble figure while we pray we can easily keep in mind the original, who is in heaven, instead of letting our minds be filled with distractions."

"Then I understand that you pray not to God, but to a woman whom He chose to be His mother and who, I believe, has no power to help us."

"Of herself she has no power to do anything for us. God alone can help us, but as He loved His Mother on earth, so He continues to love her in heaven, and when you think are praying to her we are only ask ing her to intercede for us with her Divine Son, and we feel that He cannot refuse her the favor she asks for

"Ah, that is it? Well, you have made things a little clearer on that point, and it is not so bad as I thought, so continue your devotions in your own way if you wish, but I prefer praying directly to God."

"Do as you like, grandma; but above all pray to Him that he may give you light to do His holy will. and if your prayers are sincere they cannot go unrewarded."

"That I do. Cecelia, and I pray every day, too, that God may watch over my granddaughter and teach her to do what is right.'

"Thank you, dear grandma." "I almost forgot to ask how Aunt

Nellie is feeling to-day "A little stronger, I think, though she is still very low. She has seemed much more cheerful since priest was here, and I may as well tell you now, grandma, he is coming again to-morrow or next day."

"I see no need of it, Cecelia, and I speak frankly in saying that I do not approve of his coming so often." You mean you object to his visits, grandma ?'

"Yes, I do, as I gave you to under not accustomed to having such people call here, and your father, par would be displeased if h

"If that is all, I can easily make it all right with papa if he objects; but I have no fear that he will. "Your father might possibly per-

mit it, though I doubt it; but should he do so, I shall strongly disapprove. "Now, grandma, you do not mean that. What difference could it make

to you as long as he does not trouble you?" "It is not for myself for I can as sure you I can keep out of his way, but, as I told you a little while ago. they are not proper company you. I have consideration

others as well as myself." "Yes, grandma, I remember have essentially repeated just what you said a little while ago. you also say you have consideration for others. your heart is always kind, and you have been so good in choosing the best physician for Aunt Nellie know, too, you have not the hard tions the priest brings to her as no other man can. Now please say that you will make no further objections to poor auntie's receiving visits from

To be Continued.)

S for which

What Do the Socialists Want?

Many honest men vote the Socialist community would thus become ticket on election days because that party claims to protect the rights of laboring classes. If this were indeed its whole platform I would vote for it too. For, while I respect the rights of capitalists, I feel my sympathies enlisted on the side of the workingman, because they are usually the weaker and the injured parties The wrongs they complain of are grievous now, and they may become still worse. I cannot state the situation more clearly than Pope Leo XIII. has done in his admirable encyclical on "The Labor Question." He says: "All agree, and there can be no dispute about it whatever, that some remedy must be found, and found quickly, for the misery and wretchedness pressing so heavily and unjustly on the vast majority of the working classes.'

The situation is not so critical in the United States as in some other lands; but it is bad enough, and threatens to get worse from year to

What is the right remedy? If we accept a wrong prescription, it will not cure the patient; it is no common blunder to apply a remedy which is worse than the disease. Thus the use of opium may relieve the pain of neuralgia, but woe to the patient who becomes an opium fiend; so may strong drink drown sorrow for a while, but woe to the victim of intemperance

If Socialism is like opium or whiskey in removing one evil by producing a worse evil in its stead, then it is, of course, the wrong remedy. Is To answer that question, we must get at a correct idea of what socialism really is. This is exactly the point we mean to explain in the present paper. What then is socialism? Or, which comes to the well as the extensive ranch, same, what do the Socialists want?

. . .

Many Socialist leaders strive to evade rather than fairly meet this inquiry. I have before me a copy of a Socialist organ called "The Appeal to Reason," published at Giard. In its number for November 1, 1902, it has the bold headline: "What is Socialism?" Let us read. It begins thus: "Many people have queer ideas of what Socialism means. They confound it with anarchy, disoruer, dividing up property, killing of the capitalists, and many other alsurd absurdities. Socialism is simply applied Christianity, the Golden Rule applied to everyday life, and it marches with thought, not daggers; it stands for progress, knowledge and life eternal; it has but one great enemy-ignorance, etc.

Many a good man on reading this and whole columns of like talk, says to himself, "That is just what want," and he votes the ticket.

But let us find out what the party is after. We have not far to seek for this knowledge. The convention which on the 5th inst. nominated Mr. Debs at Chicago to be the candidate of the Socialist party for the Presidency of the United States laid down a platform which says that the fidelity of the party is pledged to the peinciples of international socialism shall have been elected. No railas embodied in the united thought and action of Socialists of all nations So far the declaration is rather general and vague; it may mean one thing too one man and another to another man. This was probably just what was intended. Happily, even in the brief account printed in the World-Herald of May 6th, a distinct purpose of socialism is quoted as accepted by the convention; and it is sufficient to betray the main purpose of socialism, into which we are inquiring. This main purpose was to do away with all private ownership of the means of production; and private ownership of capital or the means of employment is branded in the platform of the party as "grinding society in an economic slavery which renders political tyranny inevitable "

Let me put this in language gible to any man who knows English. Socialists demand that everything used to make money with they call it productive capital"-shall bet taken away from every citizen tures of it are equally dark. Many perty of the State or community — —let us hear them and discuss them of the people, as they call it—it is amicably.— Rev. C. Coppens, S.J. all the same what you call it. The in "The True Voice."

the only owner of land, of manufactories of railroads, of everything that furnishes men the necessaries and the luxuries of life. The community would be the only employer, and every one of us employees of the peo-Everyone would have to labor ple. for his uaily support and that of his family, and be paid for his by the State. That is the plan of the Socialist. I want to show that this plan is both unjust and absolutely impracticable.

1. It is most unjust. It would be gin with a gigantic problem. It would deprive every man of all his means to make his living with, except only nis hands and brains. It would confiscate all the capital, big and little that any citizen has been years in accumulating and has invested in his store, factory, farm or what not? For instance, Mr. N. came to this city a poor young man with means to make a living, but health. ability and honesty. He worked first for day wages, then for a salary -next he invested the savings of his earnings in a small factory; now he owns a big plant, all the fruits of and skill. honest toil Socialism would take it all away from him and it would call that outrage "protection of the laboring man." There is the greatest injustice. Socialism would not take away the rich man's marble palace, nor his gold plate, nor carpets, nor pictures, nor carriage, nor silk, nor broadcloth, nor any articles he used for luxury; or display. But it would confiscate your little store, your carpenter shop and tools, your dray and horses, and mules, as well as big factories, railroads, street cars, your little farm as

2. Spcialism is impracticable. Who would run the factories? The people cannot act as one man; it must choose representatives and thus create a governing body. Things will soon be abused as they are now: for instance, politicians will run the people. They will make the laws they do now, and they will legislate for their own interests. There will be electioneering for offices, stuffing ballot boxes, buying votes, etc., just as give the easiest or fattest jobs their own friends and relatives and hangers on. The whole thing would be a vast political machine; what is to hinder it from being such? If we could import a brand new race of men from another star, things might work differently: but not with the children of Adam, especially with men educated without religion.

the socialistic area to Suppose start on the first of April next. On that day there is to be a general election, say of 100 members of board of managers. What a scramble there will be for that membership, especially as everyone is out of a situation. All the stores and factories are closed; fora no one owns themi they are to be ran by the people, that roads or street cars are ru milk waggons, no bakers, no butchers supply your wants; not even the people's horses and cows are fed, for no one has yet been employed by the to sleep in. She likes the work, but 100 to do any work. Well, we will it makes tremendous drains on all suppose the 100 lucky men shall have her resources of mind and body. At the end of each work she looks a lit that be not impossible-by the real tle whiter, the lines in her forehead votes of the people. Now they must are drawn a little deeper, and she appoint all minor officers, and every starts a little more nervously at the occupation is now a government office slightest sound.

They must select tailors, shoemakers, "Yes," she said wearily, in answer bakers and barbers, judges and saloonkeepers, lawyers and doctors teachers and preachers, editors and reporters, printers and type setters,

Will all be satisfied with their jobs? If not, to whom can tney appeal? The judges are appointed by Let me put this in language intelli-tible to any man who knows Eng-lish. Socialists demand that everescape from the pandemonium would be by the door of suicide. This is the golden era of socialism. Other feaand be confiscated or made the pro-

Organized Effort And Its Power.

drew's League of the Sacred Heart, held in the Cathdral, Glasgow, Rev. F. McCarthy touched upon the subject of organization in the ranks of the faithful in many of its phases. He pointed out that although world had been said to have advanced it was not because men were more intelligent individually, because they were not, and as instances to prove this he pointed out that in war we had no strategists to compare Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar or Napoleon; nor in literature had we Chaucer, Shakespeare, or a Milton. What the world had advanced in was the power of organization. Organication was employed in mostly affairs of this life. It was employed in politics and in work, and the more thorough the organization the greater the chance of success. Indeed, to such a fine point had it been carried that it was next to impossible to do anything without it. If that was so with the affairs of the world, how much more important was it in spiri tual affairs? He would not say that it was impossible to save the soul by individual effort, but by joining religious organization such as that they made the task more easy. They created a religious atmosphere around them, and raised the tone of public opinion.

Now public opinion had a restraining influence on many. Unhappily in this country it did not make religion, but rather the reverse, people about them did not care ther or not they went to Mass Sunday. They could go or not, just as they felt inclined, and thus som of them got into careless habits. In Ireland it was different. There a man could not absent himself from Mass without incurring the disapprobation of his neighbors, and if for no other reason he went rather than run counter to public opinion. In the same way a member of that society had made a religious atmosphere for himself, which acted as a deterrent against carelessness. If he absented himself from the monthly meetings of the society or the monthly Commu nions, the Guild Warden knew would notify him of that fact. He knew that the other members would have missed him also, and this knowledge could not but influence him. Another thing the members were

by their example carrying out an apostolic mission. They were raising the tone of public opinion in country, and he could tell them . it was none too high. A man who prevented another from committing an offence against God gained more merit in His sight than if he spent lifetime praying, and Father McCar Of course those in power would thy gave some cogent examples support of this point of his

FEATURES OF BUSINESS LIFE.

Is it better to earn \$30 a week and lose your nerve, or \$10 a week and keep your nerve? If you happen to be one of the many who earn \$10 a week you will probably think the first named condition the better 'of the two. That is because you don't know what it is to lose your nerve, or, more properly speaking, to lose

There is a woman who earned \$15 a week in a position requiring ave-She now parns twice that sum in a responsible office that absorbs almost every interest of her waking hours, and leaves her few the end of each week she looks a litare drawn a little deeper, and she

to a question, "I would give it back and go back to my old work if I could for the sake of having some time and spirit to live my own life and enjoy the beautiful world. But I can't. I need the money."

In her case that need There are others to be thought the and things to be done which that \$30 a week alone males possible. But ah! had little material goods, and desir the price paid; the nervous strain, ed little. It simplifies life wonder the sleepless nights, the loss of simple, wholesome joy in living, the your neighbor has or thinks. Few absence of a free glad spirit. The people attain that rare height.

be paid where it is not necessary. and things cost money. Then when at \$10 a week than be we have them we want more things, and these also cost money, There is Herald.

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nothing like possessions to breed the desire for possessions. The more we have the more we want: the more we spend the more we need to spend. And so it comes about that \$10 once sufficed, \$100 finally prove inadequate. We come to be satisfied only as we find ourselves earning more and more, and to do that push

Is that living? Ask the man high position whose salary is won at the cost of mental health and retired peace and comfort. He will tell you he was happier in spirit healthier in mind and body, and truly lived more deeply, when he earned a small but sure competence at less terrific nervous strain.

If you want many things you must struggle to attain them, but you lay aside your peace of mind when you do, for getting begets wanting. Make your wants simple; earn enough to cover them, and have time strength left to live. Life is more than possessions; happiness is some thing other than many clothes

much to eat.

The happiest people in the history of the world have been those fully not to be concerned about what absence of a free glad spirit. The pity of it that that price should ever those who do have solved the prob be paid where it is not necessary. lem of happiness and will confess
Is it? Oh, yes, for we want things that it is better to have sound nerves

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NOTES

MONTH OF SACREI

we have often repeated consecrates each mont to some special devotiof June is specially s honor the Sacred He It is one of the most sons of the year, and glorious on account days, the warm air, the maturity of the flowers of early summer. It is heat anh life. And it to the Heart that is t all warmth and vitalit tual domain. All the devotion to the Sacrec become known and has sults that can only be miracles of grace. In we have very particula keeping the month Heart, for our good A placed us in a special the safeguards of th Heart; to It he has con own episcopal life, and great section of the Ca

that is immediately und The Heart of Christ. of man, is the organ of then, the love of Jesus that we honor when we to the Sacred Heart. 7 Heart that beat with tions of love for our rad throbbed in the human Son of God. That Hear ed with the arrows of hatred by the very creat had came to redeem. I anguish in the garden w ed that the chalice migl Him, but that the will o and not His own might sas pierced by the spean man guard on the summi The last drop that it se through the veins of the spilt, and, even then, the ing pulsation of that He of forgiveness and of love measure. Therefore is one that is dedicated in

There is nothing that or imagine the depth, the vastness of the love of C human race. And love love craves for love. It us feeble creatures of eart nothing more severe than ledge othat we love som that our love is not r so it is, but in a more exalted and far more able, with Christ. He lo ity, and each one of us, eart; and the most crue that could be inflicted i would be to make Him fe love is not answered, that

Now that the Church ha ed this beautiful devotion nonth of June, it behoo good Catholic to make use ortunity in order to me tion to the Sacred Heart neglect and all the outrage is obliged to undergo du year. Besides, we have hurches special prayers, st May, to perpetuate this de all are invited to attend It is so easy, espe ing the warm summer even visit the Church for half ar there to do honor to the Heart. Powerful as all t may be, yet all their influ Power are as naught con the Love that flows from eart-and above all in the

CORPUS CHRISTI -On