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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY JULY 7, 1900.

Notes of the Week.

We publish this week an extensive report of the recent Irish Convention which took place in the Rotunda Dublin, under the presidency of Mr. John Redmond, M.P.

WHAT EXCHANGES SAY. — As to the programme of the convention and the work cut out by the organizers for the assembled representatives, the London "Universe" says: — "The business which the Convention was called upon to transact was utterly beyond the power of any body of men who, to the number of 3,000, were packed together as tight as herrings in a barrel."

We fully re-echo both the following wish and the pertinent question leading up to it: — "The question which Irishmen will ask themselves is, Has the Convention settled anything? Has it welded the union of the people, and will it solidify the national sections in a compact, irresistible organization?"

We have always, and very naturally, a deep interest in whatever is done or said by Hon. Edward Blake, for we look upon him, in one sense, as a special representative of our own. We were, therefore, pleased to find the "Universe" state that: — "The most sensible resolutions moved at the meeting were those of Canon McCartan and Mr. Blake, M. P."

The resolutions here referred to deal with the abolition of a system of imposing candidatures upon the constituencies, and demand that in future the choice be made by the people themselves.

THE BELFAST "IRISH WEEKLY" remarks: — "Those gentlemen who spoke on Mr. Redmond's lines honestly wish to bring a great peace to Ireland, and not to prod up one politician or pull down a rival politician, but to do what they can for the people, who are still fleeing from this old land by their tens of thousands."

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presence he should have welcomed, nor did he say anything to cause pain to any section of Nationalist Irishmen. Mr. T. M. Healy and his more important followers did not put in an appearance, on the ground, as they alleged, of the exclusion of organizations with which they are more or less closely identified."

THE HEALY WING. — Here we have the distinct evidence of trouble brewing under the inspiration of Mr. Healy and his contingent. The weekly "Nation" ranges itself at once on one side by giving utterance to such ideas as are contained in the following sentences: — "Do thinking men in the Convention suppose that it is to ornament the Smoke Room of the House of Commons or enliven its drinking bars that the Irish constituencies are asked to make sacrifices in the return of Nationalist members of Parliament? Is it to act as units in the throng of adorners around the throne of Mr. William O'Brien that eighty Irish Divisions send up members after the throes and travail of a general election? Does the business of these members cease when they are engaged in a chairmanship, or what nearer does such work as that which has disfigured Irish history for the past few years bring the country to Home Rule? The new test, forsooth, of Parliamentary fitness is not the standing of the candidate as to character, or capacity, or patriotism, but whether he has submitted to vaccination from the O'Brien lymph. Having returned such candidates, Mr. O'Brien now defies the officers of the Irish Party."

How far the "Nation" is justified by facts in its fierce attacks upon Mr. O'Brien and his friends is more than we are competent to tell; but we are confident that it is certainly not justified in giving such a handle as this to be utilized with the blade of faction in the severing of every tie that binds the various elements in one harmonious whole: — "Indeed, the only sentiments which found enthusiastic acceptance were those which demanded the 'wiping-out' of brother Nationalists and the extermination of all heretics who fail to recognize the infallibility of Mr. William O'Brien at home and abroad! Even Mr. Harrington's plea for toleration, harmony, and mutual consideration was clearly ill received, and it is quite evident that the O'Brien element at the Convention found it much pleasanter and more enjoyable work assailing their fellow-countrymen than attacking the Government. Indeed the name of Mr. Balfour was received with compliments, while we are glad to notice that of Mr. Healy was hailed with groans."

The writer is evidently a stranger to all sentiments.

CATHOLIC FEDERATION. — The first practical step toward the federation of Roman Catholic societies, that has been widely discussed among Catholics since Bishop McPaul of the diocese of Trenton approved the project, has been taken. At a convention in Philadelphia last week of the Knights of St. John, the matter was carefully considered. A committee agitating for the report that twenty-two different Catholic unions had favored the scheme. At the convention there were present delegates

from eight of these associations, representing a total membership of 600,000. These delegates were from the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Catholic Knights of America, the Catholic Relief and Beneficiary Association, the Bohemian Catholic Central Union, the Young Men's Institute and the Knights of Father Mathew.

UPRISING IN CHINA. — The news from China during the past few days is of a most alarming nature. From despatches received in London, Eng., we learn the story of wholesale slaughter of foreigners. It is said that three natives, who had escaped from Peking, report from Shanghai 1,000 in number, including 400 soldiers, 100 members of the Chinese customs staff, and a number of women and children, held out till their ammunition was exhausted in the British legation. The legation was finally burned and all the foreigners were killed.

FORESTERS' DEMONSTRATION. — The Catholic Order of Foresters held a magnificent celebration in this city on Sunday last. The religious ceremony was held in the morning at the Church of St. Louis, and in the evening a banquet took place in the convent adjoining the Church.

THE SHAMROCKS surprised their friends and supporters again by the plucky manner in which they succeeded in defeating their old opponents in Cornwall on Dominion Day. It would now appear that the boys in green are determined to keep the championship honors they won last season. Their next match will be with the "Terentios" in this city. Judging by the glimpse which the local followers of the game had of the capabilities of the Western team in their match with the Nationals early in the season the Shamrocks will have no easy task to overcome the visitors.

MISSION WORK. — "The Missionary" says: — The Redeemptors have not been without their own modicum of success in convert-making. In the Mission Church in Boston, since their establishment there, they have received more than 1,100 converts into the Church. In Baltimore during the past winter, under Father Sigl, they gave a mission to non-Catholics and found the results most satisfactory.

THE "IRISH CANADIAN," which for many decades played an important role in Ontario, has been revived by its former proprietor, Mr. Patrick Boyle, the veteran Irish Catholic journalist of Canada. This means that Toronto will be supplied with two Catholic newspapers. From our experience in Montreal we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Boyle's valorous spirit and sturdy enterprise cannot but be admired. His courage in reviving the old journal is unique. The struggle for supremacy in Toronto, between the two Catholic newspapers, for a struggle it must be as the Queen City cannot possibly support two such enterprises, will be watched with much interest. That capital will play an important part in the contest is beyond doubt, but it must be remembered that there are other things required in conducting a Catholic newspaper, and their name is legion. Mr. Boyle is familiar with them as a result of his long career in Catholic journalism. However we may regret the fact that the managers of Catholic newspapers in Canada cannot see their way to unite their forces, we cannot but admire Patrick Boyle's pluck. Success to the old organ, and success to all undertakings of a similar class whose aim it is to plead the cause of church and country.

THE CHINESE PUZZLE.

So far the whole of Europe and America seems actually puzzled in regard to the state of affairs in China. That there is a deep-seated revolution taking place in the Celestial Empire is evident; that there are terrible factions at war with each other in that country, we know to a certain degree; we are aware that Russia, Germany, France, Great Britain, America and Japan are all interested — some more, some less — in quelling this "Boxer" uprising, and that each of these powers has its own ultimate aim to attain. The consequence is that we cannot give any definite information to our readers regarding the results so far of the many-sided struggle. One thing certain is that every foreigner, from the Ambassadors down to the lowliest of European inhabitants, has been murdered at Peking. How long the strife will last; what nation, or nations will combine to cut up that semi-barbaric Empire; what the strength and purpose of the "Boxer" element are; these are so many issues that only time can solve. So far communications are badly cut up; confusion reigns on land and sea; Peking is the scene of a general massacre of all

foreign elements. Tien Tsin is being attacked by European forces; Li Hung Chang is seeking to protect those whom his wide experience teaches him must eventually become the masters of the situation; the Emperor and the Dowager Empress are in the centre of a political vortex that menaces to engulf them and their adherents; that China is tottering to a certain fall; and that already, beneath the apparent combination of foreign forces, there lurks jealousy, which cannot but drive the civilized nations into a final struggle between themselves. The whole affair is sad, affecting and calculated to create endless apprehension. It will be time enough for us to attempt an article on the subject when the Imperial Government will be in a position to impart some kind of information to the House of Commons.

PROHIBITION.

To make a political football of the people, is little short of criminal. Yet, for years past, it is manifest that the matter of prohibition has been dealt with, session after session of the Dominion Parliament, in such a way as to convince any one, not voluntarily blind, that the party politicians are with very few exceptions dishonest in their treatment of the question, and deliberately seeking to blindfold those who cannot see through tricks that are vain. A certain number are genuine prohibitionists, on the other hand, there are a few who come out fairly and squarely and say they are opposed to any such legislation; but the doctored and the amendment men are in the overwhelming majority. The pros and cons have been so frequently put before the public, that it would be a waste of time to deal with them. It is manifest, however, that view the question of total prohibition as we may, the evil of intemperance has assumed such gigantic proportions, that its suppression calls for the best energies, and most vigorous efforts of the well disposed. Here and there we see a clergyman fearlessly taking hold, and with courage that cannot be too highly praised, doing excellent service in his own section of the community.

Whilst the question of prohibition has occupied the attention of Alliances, and has been made a delusion and a snare in political circles, the Total Abstinence Organizations, ever so active and energetic, seemed to have allowed their ardor to cool. There can be no two opinions about the possibilities of total abstinence societies, in the past they have achieved wonders, what has been done can be accomplished again. God's grace is more powerful than legal enactments, and it is not possible that there are not men to-day willing to take up the work in the spirit that moved the valiant total abstinence phalanx of the past. Far from us to refuse due credit to our temperance societies, but we fear, that in many quarters, the old activity is no longer to be found. Indeed, in certain places temperance organizations once flourishing, are no longer heard of. In the country parts things may not be so bad, but in the cities the number of young men who have many qualifications for good citizenship and who are daily going headlong to ruin here, and perdition hereafter, is really appalling. Will not the press, without distinction of party proclivity, take up the question in a serious spirit. The evil is glaring, but the press and the pulpit combined can revive the ardor of the true friends of the temperance cause. More good can be done, in one year, by honest endeavor, to guard the young from future danger, and reclaim those on the downward path, by infusing new life into the total abstinence movement, than will result from the appeals to deceitful politicians for half a century.

MAYNOOTH UNTRAMMELED.

Recently there was held at Maynooth College, in Dublin, a remarkable meeting. The occasion was the conferring of degrees and the distribution of prizes. Seldom has a gathering so imposing been held, the Cardinal Primate being surrounded by nearly all the Bishops of Ireland. After some highly encouraging remarks by the president of the college on its remarkable success, His Eminence Cardinal Logue delivered a notable address. It is well known that for years, the college was to a certain extent a government institution. To-day it is independent, and has been so for a considerable period. After speaking of the great work accomplished by the college, and of the gratification its results conveyed to the Bishops of Ireland, His Eminence said: — "But there is a greater source of consolation still, and it is to discover, as they cannot fail to discover it, this College of Maynooth is doing the work for which it was established, under the guidance of Divine Pro-

vidence, and doing it well. We can point, and point with pride, to this ecclesiastical college as a specimen of what we Irish people, bishops, and priests, and laymen, could do for the promotion of knowledge and of culture among our people were the means placed at our disposal. Thank God here we are independent, and in fact the college never became really flourishing till it cut the last tie that bound it to a system and a Government that always acted as a drag upon all improvement. And what is more — and a very encouraging thing it is for the future of the college — when we were cast adrift from the source of support which we had, it might appear at first sight that the college would starve, dying out from inattention. The very opposite is the fact. Not only are the studies in the college in a more flourishing state than they were under the old regime, but the finances of the college are in a more flourishing state, and this is due to the splendid generosity and spirit of self-sacrifice which you will always find in the people of Ireland when the interests of religion are concerned.

Speaking of the want of a Catholic University, His Eminence was vigorous in deploring the injustice that is still being perpetrated on the majority of the Irish people. It is easy to glean from the tenor of his remarks, that the question is not, by any means, a dead issue, and that the process of pounding away is to be adhered to, as the following extract will show: — "There is just one regret, and it is very hard to keep it from your mind on an occasion of this kind, and it is that we cannot do for our young laymen throughout the country what we do in this splendid ecclesiastical establishment for the young Levites who are to carry out the work of the Apostolate among the Catholics of Ireland. If we could do for our young laymen what it has pleased God to enable us to do here for our ecclesiastical students, we would find that Ireland would be more prosperous temporarily, and I have no doubt whatever that it would contribute to the spiritual welfare of the country because, though the priests must do the principal work in connection with the administration of the Sacraments and with the religious instruction of the people, wonders are done in many parts of the Church by a well-instructed cultured lay element. The very best conductors of the priesthood could have in promoting good works among the people, and hence I feel if our young men were educated under the influence of religion, as you gentlemen are here, that though their lot might be cast in the world, though they might give themselves to Catholic pursuits, they would nevertheless do credit to the body and the faith of the Irish people. That is one reason why I am sure my colleagues in the Episcopate regret very much the want under which we labor. However, this matter is referred so often that it has become threadbare. Still, it may be useful to keep pounding away at it. They say the Irishman is never without a grievance, and generally speaking when he gets hold of a grievance he makes the most of it; and we know from experience that it is only by keeping at the grievances and keeping them in the front that anything is done for us."

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

Certain advice given by Bishop McPaul, of Trenton, to Catholics has been wrongly interpreted by the non-Catholic world. The Protestant element has become imbued with the idea that the Bishop advises the formation of a Catholic party, while the aim of the Rev. Prelate is entirely the opposite. A contemporary, in an editorial comment, says: — "The matter of the federation of Catholic societies, suggested by the Right Rev. Bishop of Trenton, seems to have been misunderstood by some of our esteemed contemporaries. The text of the Bishop's speech shows that he did not intend to suggest the formation of a Catholic party. Catholic parties have their value on the Continent of Europe — though the present position of the various Catholic political groups in Spain might well make one doubt it — but here a Catholic party would not be a misfortune only because it is an impossibility."

The rights of citizenship it is very clear, according to the constitution depend on the person being a subject of the state, and not because he belongs to one church or another. The same article in further developing this subject gives expression to a point upon which we have long been anxious to get to the bottom of. Mark this: — "To say that a Catholic, no matter how meritorious he might be, could not be president of the United States is to confess that the Declaration of Independence has failed. To admit that any worthy American citizen is barred because of his religious convictions from any office he is capable of filling is to show a condition of unreason which is certainly not American. This, if anything could, would justify the foundation of a Catholic party."

As in many other cases in which people permit themselves to launch accusations that have been refuted times numberless, in the present instance we find the words and meaning of Bishop McPaul fully and purposely misunderstood. Listen to the "New York Freeman's Journal": — "It is a well known fact that Catholics of every political party — Democratic, Republican and Populist — have never hesitated to cast their votes for Protestants who may be candidates if they are in every other

respect, worthy of being voted for. We defy any one to say truthfully that he has ever heard a Catholic in this country declare: 'I will not vote for that candidate because he is a Protestant.' So well is it known that Catholics make no discrimination between candidates on account of their religion that political leaders in communities where the Catholic element is very strong never for a moment think of turning down a Protestant aspirant for office because his nomination may give offence to Catholic voters."

The question is a very simple one: It is not an organization of Catholics into one mass of political power that the Bishop has in view, but a better understanding that has heretofore existed between Catholics. It is so easy to twist and turn language to suit one's own ideas and sentiments!

Notes and Comments.

AUTHORITY DEFIED. — We would give our readers a few extracts from recent articles in the Liverpool "Catholic Times." Writing about authority and the Bible, the editor says: — "It is astonishing how gentlemen of education and intelligence can satisfy themselves with solutions of religious questions which a slight examination proves to be pure sophistries. At the conference of the York Centre of the Yorkshire Evangelical Union, on Friday, the Rev. D. S. Margillouth, M.A., Laudian Professor of Arabic at Oxford, who read a paper on 'The Written Word as the Rule of Faith,' said religion based upon authority was likely to be mischievous, for there was no truer saying than that 'God is no respecter of persons.' They could not go by authority, for there was no authority they could trust. The Bible as a rule of faith had this tremendous advantage over authority as a rule of faith. It was open to all to test it. One would think this professor of Arabic were saying something learned and original. What is his argument? In a few words, that the individual is to prefer the authority of his own individual judgment and his own ignorance, if he be ignorant — as he often is — to the authority and enlightenment of the Church. It requires no deep knowledge to see that such a preference is unreasonable, foolish, absurd."

THE CATHOLIC SPIRIT. — A Paris correspondent writes: "French Catholics are too French and English Catholics are too English, and this spirit of religious nationalism seems to be increasing to the detriment of the true Catholic spirit." Our correspondent, of course, means not that French Catholics are too fond of France and French customs or English Catholics too fond of their country and its customs, but that isolation is becoming more pronounced and that it is averse to the spirit of Christian brotherhood. In this sense the statement is, we fear, only too true. But it ought not to be true. The Catholic spirit is a paternal and a missionary spirit. Catholics of the different countries have a great deal to learn from one another, and it we feel that there are questions in the settlement of which we can give our fellow brethren aid, why let us give it. We believe that we are more energetic and more self-reliant. If our conviction be true to fact, all the greater is the reason for seizing every opportunity of mixing with them and finding out what they are doing. If we can be of service to them, they can teach us useful lessons in other respects. The Paris Congress, which was a signal success, afforded many lessons by which Catholics in all parts of the world might profit. Father Clemente, of Slough, who conveyed to the delegates the blessing of His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan and on behalf of the "Catholic Times" a message of sympathy and good will for the toilers, which was warmly received, remarks on his return that he wishes a number of responsible men from this country were present, and that we had a similar congress in England, as it would be a source of many blessings."

AT PARAY-LE-MONIAL. — The same authority in referring to pilgrimages to the above shrine again deals with the subject. It says: — "The series of pilgrimages to Paray-le-Monial has begun in earnest. The one of last week was brilliant. It may truly be called the pilgrimage of the International Catholic Congress, though it was joined in by numbers of persons having no part in the doings of that Congress. In all it took about four thousand persons to the town of Paray. High and low, Frenchmen and foreigners, mingled. Cardinal Perraud, Bishop of Autun, who regards Paray-le-Monial as the jewel of his diocese, was there. The other prelates present were Mr. de Cabrières, Bishop of Montpellier, Mer Corlett, from Australia. There were pilgrims from Louisiana, Haite, Cuba, Mexico, Guadeloupe, England, Ireland, Italy and Belgium. All were the pilgrim's medal struck for the occasion representing on one side France calling all nations to the shrine of Paray. The idea here put forth is excellent. It should be acted upon by French Catholics, including those like M. Francois Coppee with whom the fashion of the hour is to be Nationalists of the first water. These good Catholics should remember that they are Catholics first and Frenchmen afterwards. They should literally call all nations to Paray and to their other great shrines and for a moment appear to forget their own nationality in presence of that wider one embracing all children of the Church. Thus the medal of the pilgrims to Paray this year has its meaning."

CLOSING EXERCISES OF SCHOOLS.

The distribution of prizes to the boys of St. Ann's School took place in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, on Saturday, June 23. Rev. Father Strubbe, O.S.S.B., presided.

EIGHTH CLASS. 1 J. O'Brien, 2 P. O'Reilly, 3 C. Gleeson, 7 R. T. Hogan, 8 C. Peggan, 4 R. Hillard, 5 G. McCrea, 6 O'Donnell, 9 J. A. Ryan, 10 C. McDonald, 11 D. Shanahan, 12 J. J. Moran, 13 G. Wyer, 14 L. Gleeson, 15 M. Gallagher, 16 P. McClean, 17 J. Williams, 18 W. Harold, 19 A. Fitzgerald.

NINTH CLASS. 1 A. Thompson, 2 R. Olsen, 3 J. Crimmons, 4 M. Hanley, 5 R. Guilfoyle, 6 E. Squires, 7 J. Daly, 8 E. Mullins, 9 J. Larissey, 10 F. Murroe, 11 J. Guilfoyle, 12 T. Hughes, 13 A. Downey, 14 J. Lenehan, 15 W. Flowers, 16 W. Campbell.

TENTH CLASS. 1 J. Tobin, 2 W. McCann, 3 W. Russell, 4 E. O'Reilly, 5 F. O'Donnell, 6 L. Mahoney, 7 J. Walsh, 8 J. Ahearn, 9 W. Murray, 10 T. Morris, 11 J. C. Hannan, 12 J. Delaney, 13 J. Dempsey, 14 J. Russell, 15 H. Carroll.

FOURTH CLASS. 1st Division.—1 E. Murphy, 2 J. Bennett, 3 E. Ryan, 4 E. Colerick, 5 L. Tobin, 6 J. Cherry, 7 F. Flanagan, 8 G. Wilkinson, 9 W. Gallagher, 10 C. Gally, 11 H. Hyland, 12 J. McCarthy, 13 E. Lallemand, 14 D. Buben, 15 R. McDonald.

SIXTH CLASS. 1st Division.—1 R. Craven, 2 D. Green, 3 Jno. McCarthy, 4 Wm. Murphy, 5 Jas. Larrisey, 6 Jno. McGuire, 7 Jno. Carey, 8 Angus Mann, 9 Jas. Smith, 10 Wm. Black, 11 Jas. Hanley, 12 M. Callan, 13 Felix Brackcn, 14 George Hegun.

SEVENTH CLASS. 1 M. Gleeson, 2 M. McCarthy, 3 M. Meehan, 4 J. Baxter, 5 E. McCrory, 6 P. Power, 7 J. Donahue, 8 P. Horgan, 9 A. Hanson, 10 J. Sheeran, 11

able mention, Edward Maguire, Jas. Clarke, Joseph Murphy, Philippe Chevalier. Latin.—First prize, Francis Downes, second prize, James Clarke; honorable mention, William Kane, Michael Tansey, Corbett Whitton, Joseph Murphy.

SECOND GRAMMAR — Class-Standing—First prize, Charles Bermingham; second prize, William Daly; honorable mention, Michael P. Davis, Louis Burns, Maurice Browne, Walter Maguire.

THIRD GRAMMAR — Class-Standing—First prize, Francis Dissette; second prize, Leo Poupore; honorable mention, Thomas F. McGovern, Francis Meehan, Gerald Coughlin, James Power, Henry Brown.

FIFTH CLASS. 1st Division.—1 P. Glover, 2 J. Cooney, 3 L. Paquette, 4 M. Sproul, 5 P. Clancy, 6 Wm. Frosbre, 7 Patrick Coughlan, 8 H. Charlebois, 9 J. Fennell, 10 M. McKenna, 11 Thos. Kennedy, 12 L. McCrory, 13 P. Dunphy, 14 C. O'Brien, 15 H. Bennett, 16 L. Brennan, 17 G. McKenna, 18 T. Coonan, 19 J. Murphy, 20 P. Brodrick, 21 A. Latimer, 22 R. Baylis, 23 H. Larin, 24 T. Bennett.

AFTER the distribution of prizes the Rev. Father Strubbe, P.P., congratulated the parents on the success of their children, and thanked the members of the school board who had assisted him in obtaining a grant that enabled him to make the much needed repairs in the school buildings.

LOYOLA COLLEGE. It is a custom of our universities and colleges to issue a prospectus at the close of each school year in which is set forth the rules, studies and other matters. Loyola College in its prospectus, which is very creditable to the institution, also gives a full list of the prize-winners.

Prize-winners. — Class Standing.—First prize, Peter Donovan; second prize, Joseph Downes; honorable mention, John Shallow, Peter Donovan, Albert Lortie, Robert McLhonne.

Religious Instruction — First prize, Peter Donovan; second prize, John Shallow; honorable mention, Henry Monk; Joseph Downes, Albert Lortie, Francis McKenna.

HUMANITIES. — Class Standing.—First prize, Peter Donovan; second prize, Joseph Downes; honorable mention, Henry Monk, Robert Hart, Francis McKenna.

Mathematics.—First prize, Francis Downes; second prize, Edward Maguire; honorable mention, Philippe Chevalier, Michael Tansey, William Kane, Guy Hamel.

English.—First prize, Louis Burns; second prize, James Moran; honorable mention, Gerald Murray, Charles Bermingham, Robert B. Farrell, Michael P. Davis, Walter Maguire.

History.—First prize, Peter Donovan; second prize, Corbett McLhane; honorable mention, Henry Monk; Joseph Downes, Albert Lortie, Robert McLhonne.

Religious Instruction.—First prize, Peter Donovan; second prize, Joseph Downes; honorable mention, John Shallow, Peter Donovan, Albert Lortie, Robert McLhonne.

Mathematics.—First prize, Michael P. Davis; second prize, Charles Bermingham; honorable mention, James Moran, Raphael Dillon, James Tyrrell, Gerald Murray, Walter Maguire, Emile Emery.

History.—First prize, Charles Bermingham; second prize, Raphael Dillon; honorable mention, Pierre Chevalier, Robert B. Farrell, Walter Maguire, Joseph Corcoran, Edward Hoctor.

Mathematics.—First prize, Michael P. Davis; second prize, Charles Bermingham; honorable mention, James Moran, Raphael Dillon, James Tyrrell, Gerald Murray, Walter Maguire.

English.—First prize, Leo Poupore; second prize, Patrick Coughlin; honorable mention, Francis Meehan, Francis Dissette, Thomas F. McGovern, Gerald Coughlin, Francis McKenna.

French.—First prize, Raymond Simard; second prize, Percy Macaulay; honorable mention, Romeo Campeau, Francis Dissette, Thomas F. McGovern, Francis McKenna, Jos. Power.

Latin.—First prize, Francis Meehan; second prize, Francis Dissette; honorable mention, Percy Macaulay, Gerald Coughlin, Leo Poupore, Patrick Coughlin, Bernard McQuade.

Religious Instruction.—First prize, Leo Poupore; second prize, Augustus Law; honorable mention, Thomas F. McGovern, Henry Cassidy, Francis McKenna, Francis Dissette, Henry Brown.

English.—First prize, Leo Poupore; second prize, Patrick Coughlin; honorable mention, Francis Meehan, Francis Dissette, Thomas F. McGovern, Gerald Coughlin, Francis McKenna.

History.—First prize, Leo Poupore; second prize, Bernard McQuade; honorable mention, Adolphe Schultz, Francis Dissette, Francis Meehan, Gerald Coughlin, Percy Macaulay.

Religious Instruction.—First prize, Leo Poupore; second prize, Augustus Law; honorable mention, Thomas F. McGovern, Henry Cassidy, Francis McKenna, Francis Dissette, Henry Brown.

Burke, Charles Power, Martin Millroy, Frederick Lynott, William Lynott, Albert Paxton. N.B.—Henry McConnell and George Prew were promoted to this class from Preparatory at Christmas.

LATIN RUDIMENTS, B. — Class-Standing— First prize, Pelham Winslow; second prize, George Vanier; honorable mention, Leo Reynolds, Francis Winslow, John Davis, Frederick Donovan, Francis Maguire.

Religious Instruction.—First prize, Leo Reynolds; second prize, Leo Reynolds; honorable mention, Alexandre Lefebvre, Francis Maguire, Frederick Donovan, John Davis, James Redmond.

Latin.—First prize, Pelham Winslow; second prize, James Cosgrave; honorable mention, Francis Maguire, William O'Malley, John Davis, Francis Winslow, Alexandre Lefebvre, Leo Reynolds.

Arithmetic.—First prize, Francis Winslow; second prize, Pelham Winslow; honorable mention, Ernest Dickenson, John Davis, George Vanier, Shirley Kavanagh, James Cosgrave, Frederick Donovan.

History and Geography.—First prize, Francis Maguire; second prize, Pelham Winslow; honorable mention, George Vanier, Ernest Dickenson, Justin McCool, Francis Winslow, John Davis.

PREPARATORY A. —Class-Standing.—First prize, Alexander Millard; second prize, Arthur de Lorimier; honorable mention, Leopold Grundler, Duncan Maguire, Louis Mulligan, Arthur Henrick, Harold Hingston.

Religious Instruction.—First prize, Arthur Henrick; second prize, Arthur Henrick; honorable mention, Alexander Millard, Duncan Maguire, Arthur Henrick, Denis Martin.

French.—First prize, Denis Martin; second prize, Severin Page; honorable mention, Arthur de Lorimier, Louis Mulligan, Leopold Grundler, Arthur Henrick.

Arithmetic.—First prize, Denis Martin; second prize, Alexander Millard; honorable mention, Rene Redmond, Arthur de Lorimier, Leopold Grundler, Duncan Maguire.

History and Geography.—First prize, Arthur de Lorimier; second prize, Duncan Maguire; honorable mention, Denis Martin, Rene Redmond, Louis Mulligan, Alexander Millard.

Class-Standing — Prize, Arthur Marson; honorable mention, Barry Myers. Religious Instruction — Prize, Arthur Marson; honorable mention, John Corley.

English — Prize, Stuart Rolland; honorable mention, Barry Myers. French — Prize, Emery Gauthier; honorable mention, Maurice Dumoutlin.

Arithmetic — Prize, Barry Myers; honorable mention, Stuart Rolland. History and Geography — Prize, Maurice Dumoutlin; honorable mention, Barry Myers.

ed his train at Ottawa. The chair was occupied by Judge Purcell. There was a large audience, and the concert was in every way one of the most successful held this season, the programme being an excellent one. The bulk of the entertainment was provided by the stewards of the SS. "Vancouver," who deserve much credit for their labors.

THE CREMATION FAD.

Editor of the "True Witness: Sir,—The question of cremation seems to have taken hold in certain sections of our community, and is now creating considerable comment and discussion. I was surprised, on more than one occasion within the last couple of years, to learn that prominent citizens of Canada had directed, when dying, that their bodies be sent to the Boston crematory for the purpose of being reduced to ashes.

In your private apartment there were found vials of poisonous liquids which are used for throwing into the faces of people passing-by. There was also a book found there which explained how to make up different poisons. One thing in your favor is that you helped the police to find the stolen property, and that is why I shall only send you to prison for six years. But I must tell you that you are not only a thief but very dangerous to society. During your incarceration in penitentiary I shall try to find out under what circumstances you left France.

THE EX-PRIEST IN ROME.

A Roman correspondent thus refers to the famous Don Miraglia, of un-savoury celebrity, who arrived in Rome last week in order to hold a series of lectures or sermons at the Methodist church in the Via Ventii Settembre. Not content with disgracing the priestly habit, the wretched apostate has actually had the presumption to usurp the distinctive garb of a Bishop, claiming that he has been consecrated by the less famous "Archbishop" Vialatte.

Leaving aside the religious aspect of the question, from a purely sentimental point of view, the thing is repugnant. It is a proposition that grades upon our most sensitive natures. Whatever an individual—eccentric or otherwise—may wish to have done with his body after death, certainly those who are dear to him and who are supposed to remember him after his departure, are not likely to relish the idea of having all that remains of him reduced to an urnful of ashes.

When a man begins to take low views of himself and of his fellows, instead of comforting himself with the feeling that he is becoming emancipated from the weakness of lesser men, let him consult a wise physician, diet himself, and take more time for exercise. Such a man needs lots of open air and the sunlight.

ST. LAMBERT CASE OF SACRILEGE. The St. Lambert case of sacrilege which has attracted so much attention on the part of the local daily press of this city, was finally disposed of in the Police Court on Thursday morning.



MASTER JAMES O'KEEFE, Pupil of the Catholic High School, Winner of Kilkeaven Prize for Irish History. CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB. The Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, solicitor-general, was to have presided at the weekly concert held Wednesday evening at the Catholic Sailors' Club but was unable to do so, as he miss-

Our Boys and Girls.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Steamer Vancouver, 11.45 a.m., Mid-ocean, June 7th, 1900.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I have noticed in your paper a children's corner, and as I thought some of your readers might be interested in the pilgrims, I determined to send you a short letter. As you know, we all assembled in the Cathedral at Montreal to receive the blessing of our Archbishop, and to have our banner blessed to be presented to the shrine at Paray-le-Monial.

The ceremony was very impressive, and though, I am not familiar with the French language, I understood enough to appreciate the Archbishop's remarks, especially to his priests.

Saturday morning was rather unpleasant, but in the haste to go to the good steamer that was waiting for us, each sought their respective cabins, and tried to make themselves as comfortable as they could.

The evening was balmy, the crescent moon and attendant stars shone brightly. Our very attentive director, Mr. Rivet, had provided carriages, omnibuses and the historical caleche, to drive the pilgrims to the Ursuline Chapel, the oldest in the city, and the first to establish the devotion to the Sacred Heart on this continent.

The benediction was solemn and grand. The music, such as only religious ladies can render, the short address given by a distinguished member of the S. J., most impressive, and we left the sacred edifice comforted, to return to the steamer and continue our journey.

Sunday morning the pilgrims assembled in the space allotted to us as a chapel. Here, too, we could think of the Stable of Bethlehem and the manger, as a sort of manger was over the temporary altar used by the priests to offer the Most Holy sacrifice, and I think not even in the grandest cathedral were more fervent prayers offered, nor the Pentecostal hymns sung with more fervor. Of course, our French-Canadian companions did the most of the singing.

Monday, Tuesday and following days passed as usual. Mass in the morning, prayers in French at 3.30, in which we all join; prayers again at 8.15, followed by prayers in English with the special prayer for the intentions of those who asked our prayers.

Patience. — Patience is a very necessary and important virtue for the young to practise. We too often see children who are very impatient, even at home, and must be waited on, otherwise they will show an inclination to grumble and pout.

When the sun was hidden by clouds, there were no means of judging. The King, after much reflection and many experiments, ordered a certain quantity of wax to be made into six candles of equal length and thickness, which, being lighted one after the other, as he found by experience would last from midday to midday.

By these means the good King Alfred obtained what he desired, an exact admeasurement of time; and the improvements which took place during his reign show that both the king and his people had learned to appreciate its value.

Look on your watch, and there you may survey How gliding life steals silently away And, mindful of its short determined space Improve the flying moments as they race.

STUDY DURING VACATION. — The young folks should remember that a little study during vacation time is absolutely necessary. No boy or girl should let a day pass without employing, at least, two hours of it to some branch of knowledge.

AGREEABLENESS. — There is a great deal more in being agreeable than merely being polite. Some excessively polite people are densely stupid and awful bores.

LEARNING AND RICHES. — A rich man, it is said, once asked a learned man what was the reason that scientific men were so often to be seen at the doors of the rich, though rich men were very rarely seen at the doors of the learned.

GOOD NEWS comes from those who take Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, dyspepsia and rheumatism. Reports agree that HOOD'S CURES

and make like other jellies. The skins of blood peaches make a delicious jelly.

CURRENTS. — A very nice jelly is made by using half red and half white currant juice. Remove the defective fruit and leaves; heat slowly, crush and strain.

JAM. — Currants and gooseberries are very nice spiced to eat with meat or game. Dissolve four pounds of sugar in a pint of vinegar, boil and skim, add five pounds of fruit, two tablespoonfuls of powdered cinnamon and half a tablespoonful of ground cloves.

RED AND BLACK RASPBERRY. — Take equal quantities of each, put a few in the bottom of kettle with a tablespoonful of water, heat, and crush, add a few more, and so on until all have been used.

CURRENT AND RASPBERRY. — This is made like currant and gooseberry, but with no vinegar or spices, using one part currants and two parts berries.

PLUMS AND APPLES. — Plums make a too rich jam if used alone. Cook in a little water; add a like quantity of stewed sour apples; rub through a sieve; allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to one pound of mixed fruit.

BLACKBERRY JAM. — Is preferred by many if half the quantity of stewed apple is added. Use two quarts of sugar to two quarts of blackberries and one quart of apple.

TOMATO JAM. — Scald, peel and slice the tomatoes. Use two pounds of sugar to one of tomatoes, boil together until well thickened, then add one tablespoonful of white ginger, the juice and peel of two lemons, for every three pounds of tomatoes.

RHUBARB. — Allow "pound for pound." Cut the stalks in rather small pieces, add the sugar, and let stand several hours, or until the juice is extracted.

CHERRY. — Weigh the cherries before removing the stones. Stone them and boil until the juice is nearly evaporated; add half a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

RHUBARB JELLY. — Should not be made earlier than June. Cut, not break, the stalks from the roots, wash and slice, add a very little water, cook until soft, and strain through cheese-cloth, squeezing lightly.

STRAWBERRY. — Pick the berries before they are overripe, hull and put them into a preserving kettle and set it on the back of the stove.

GOOSEBERRY. — Take common wild gooseberries under ripe, cover with water and cook soft. Strain and observe the above directions, using "pound for pound" of sugar.

PEACH. — Use one part very sour apple juice to two parts peach juice,

OUR FARMERS' COLUMN.

At a session of the Select Standing Committee on agriculture and colonization, held at Ottawa, Professor Wm. Saunders, director of the Dominion experimental farms, reported on some of the work which has been carried on during the past season at the experimental farms.

Last year I submitted to you the results of some of the tests made with the ploughing under of clover, showing the beneficial effect to the subsequent crop by the ploughing under of green clover.

In another field where potatoes had been planted and a portion of the space occupied by them had been sown with clover, and another portion alongside had not been sown with clover, the increased vigor of growth of the vines after clover of which there were six rows was quite remarkable.

I reported to you last year that the results of that sowing were such as to demonstrate in a very clear and marked way the great benefit of the ploughing under of clover.

In another field where potatoes had been planted and a portion of the space occupied by them had been sown with clover, and another portion alongside had not been sown with clover, the increased vigor of growth of the vines after clover of which there were six rows was quite remarkable.

I do not think, gentlemen, there is any subject at the present time that is more important to the farmers of the Dominion than this one of the ploughing under of green clover to influence and increase the subsequent crops.

As we all know, the farming community are a little difficult to move in such matters; but when once they feel sure of their ground they are quite ready to adopt any practice which will be to their advantage.

The chief difficulty with all such subjects is to bring them under the notice of farmers. I think we cannot give too much prominence at the present time to this important subject, the ploughing under of clover.

The cost of sowing clover with an acre of grain is so little that almost any farmer when once convinced of the benefit of the practice will resort to it.

10 lbs. to the acre is the quantity we have recommended, and this quantity has been found very satisfactory. The cost of the clover seed will not probably average more than 80 to 90 cents per acre, and as the seeding is done at the same time as the grain it is sown without extra cost.

SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. There is no such thing, Scott's Emulsion is the nearest to it, but even that will not cure advanced cases; but taken in time, it will cure this disease.

M SHARKEY, Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent. Valuations made of Real Estate. Personal supervision given to all business 1340 and 1723 Notre Dame street. Telephone Main 771.

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

SAVE YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Hays of BRODIE'S "XXX" Self Raising Flour, who preserve the empty bags and return them to us will receive the following premiums: For 12 six pound bags a beautiful colored picture in splendid gilt frame, 12 inches x 16 inches. For 24 six pound bags a larger picture in fine gilt frame 18 inches x 24 inches. For three pound bags may be sent in place of one six pound bag. BRODIE & HARVEY, 10 & 12 Blouay St., Montreal.

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

TAKE BRISTOL'S PILLS. They are Safe, Mild, Quick-acting, Painless, do not weaken, And always give satisfaction. They are the most reliable Household Medicine known, and can be taken at any season by Adults or Children. ALL THE LEADING DRUGGISTS SELL BRISTOL'S PILLS.

right up to the time of harvest, when it was found that the average product of the plots so treated was eleven bushels and one pound per acre more than the average of those plots where no clover had been sown.

PLUM. — Weigh, halve, and stone, spread on large plates, sprinkle over sugar, using three-quarters of a pound to a pound of plums, and let stand twenty-four hours.

QUINCE. — Delicious quince jam is made of quinces and sour oranges. Cut the quinces into small pieces, and cook with them in a quart of water two-thirds of an orange peel.

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

Another set of experiments was tried during the season with clover. In a field of four acres of oats, there were two acres which had barley the previous year sown with clover.

10 pounds of seed per acre, and the clover had been ploughed under. There was half an acre after pasture grasses where clover had not been used, and another half acre after pasture grasses with clover, and one acre after a crop of Bromus grass.

These were ploughed under and the field was sown last spring with one variety of oats which were sown on the same day. The results were as follows: The acre after Bromus grass gave 33 bushels and 8 pounds; the half acre after pasture grass without clover gave 36 bushels 16 pounds; the half acre after pasture grass with clover gave 46 bushels 4 pounds; and the two acres after barley with clover ploughed under gave 43 bushels 25 pounds.

These results show that where clover was ploughed under, either after barley or when grown with pasture grass, the difference averaged 10 bushels of oats per acre in favor of the land that had been treated with clover, on the whole area of four acres.

In another field where potatoes had been planted and a portion of the space occupied by them had been sown with clover, and another portion alongside had not been sown with clover, the increased vigor of growth of the vines after clover of which there were six rows was quite remarkable.

When the clover was ploughed under, the plants were much larger and healthier and retained their foliage longer. When the crop was dug there was found to be a difference of 28 per cent. in the weight of potatoes in favor of the land where the clover had been used.

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GRAY'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

A most excellent preparation for COUGHS, Bronchial irritation, and as a substitute in the early stage of Lung disease. As a family cough remedy for children, it cannot be surpassed. If taken at the commencement of a bad cough, it will immediately relieve the distressing symptoms.

Should your Chemist not keep it, telephone to headquarters for a bottle. Price, 25c.

HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 132 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.

Physicians and Public Institutions supplied with Drugs and Chemicals at wholesale prices. Every attention given to the compounding of Physicians' Prescriptions.

After a thorough analysis, and proof of its purity, the leading Physicians of Canada are recommending COWAN'S Hygienic Cocoa to their patients. It builds up and strengthens the system. It is a perfect food as well as drink.

Society Directory.

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.—Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month. President Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Statia Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McMahan; Treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howlath, 383 Wellington Street.—Application forms can be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.—Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and LaPrairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, Michael Lynch; Recording Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernian Street.—to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 3.—Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame Street, near McGill. Officers: D. Gallery, President; P. T. McGoldrick, Vice-President; Wm. Rawley, Rec. Secretary, 73 Mansfield Street; John Hughes, Fin. Secretary; L. Brophy, Treasurer; M. Fennel, Chairman of Standing Committee, Marshal, Mr. John Kennedy.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.—President, Wm. J. Clarke, 208 St. Antoine Street; Rec. Secretary, Jno. F. Hogan, 86 St. George Street, (to whom all communications should be addressed); Fin. Secretary, M. J. Doyle, 12 Mount St. Mary Ave.; Treasurer, A. J. Hanley, 796 Palace Street; Chairman of Standing Committee, R. Diamond; Sentinel, M. Clarke; Marshal, J. Tivnan. Division meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month, in the York Chambers, 2444 St. Catherine Street, at 8 p.m.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—(Organized, 13th November, 1883.)—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:—Jas. J. Costigan, President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jas. H. Maiden, Treasurer.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. S. C. Hallissey, Rev. President; James J. Costigan, 1st Vice-President; W. P. Doyle, Secretary, 254 St. Martin Street.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe C.S.S.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION, organized April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 19 Dupre Street, first Wednesday of every month, at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, Hugh O'Connor; Secretary, Jas. O'Loughlin. All communications to be addressed to the Hall, Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. Hinphy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, President, John Kilfeather, Secretary, James Brady, No. 97 Rosel Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Kilfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

ST. PATRICK'S COURT, NO. 95 C.O.F.—Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Ranger, James F. Fosbre, Recording Secretary, Alex. Patterson, 197 Ottawa Street.

THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

There are subjects upon which so much has been written or spoken that it is most difficult to add anything really new to what has been already expressed—and one of these subjects is temperance. However, there are always new ways of telling old truths; so that nearly every addition to temperance literature has its own special merits. Certainly we have not often met with any more effective piece of composition more logical, practical, and effective than a recently delivered address by Frank J. Welsh, M.D., of Boston. For the benefit of our readers we make a few extracts.

Speaking of the great merit of the man who, once the victim of drink, tramples upon his passion and soars into the atmosphere of emancipation from liquor, he says:—

"I once heard a man say that when that terrible craving for drink comes upon me, if you were to offer me with one hand heaven with a cup of water and with the other hell and a glass of brandy, I would be impelled by that appetite, without a moment's hesitation, to take hell and the brandy."

"How few there are who, having arrived at this stage, fling off the galling chains of servitude and trample under foot the badges of their slavery. But when the poor victim makes one determined struggle he dies, with the assistance of a merciful God, strike off the links that bound him captive, and stands once more in full consciousness of his soul's freedom, and oh! how immeasurably greater is his glory than that of the conqueror whose fame is dyed in the blood of thousands. He has crushed beneath his heel the serpent's head—his victory is bloodless—it is pure."

From the statistician's standpoint Dr. Welsh tells us that:—

"A prominent statistician asserts the startling fact that in the United States there are over 700,000 drunkards; over 100,000 die annually who go to drunkard's graves; over 275 die daily, or 12 per hour, from the effects of strong drink. And this in a country that boasts of its Christian civilization, of its schools and colleges, its churches and benevolent institutions. In the face of this have we not grave reasons to stand appalled at the strange apathy of a people?"

But the most important point of the address was that in which the doctor spoke from experience with the world. He said:—

"Again, we are told alcohol is not a poison; we are even urged to a chemical analysis to fortify this assertion. Suppose we do analyze alcohol by the reagents that science has developed; it is true that we find nothing but the component parts C. H. and O., and these in themselves are not poisonous; but set aside the fallible evidence of the alembic and retort, and deduce the more stable evidence from the recollections of the past and all human experience. I look for a moment at its sparkling contents, and soon I see its color change and on the bottom the red drops of murder are gathering there. I look again from its liquid depths—the ghastly face of suicide looks forth at me with the glazed eyes and vivid features of the dead. Once more I look, and there is pale, haggard want, famine and wretchedness floating like ethereal wives. I see the mother's grief, the wife's agony and the tears of the drunkard's children; I see the ruined hopes of a wicked life and the record of sin and crime. Yes, although the tests of science fail to detect them, these terrible ingredients are all there—there to ruin man and all he holds dear."

JULY CLEARING SALE REDUCTIONS.

In every department we have made reductions that will make it worth your while to do your shopping at Ogilvy's. Seasonable goods, the newest and the best, all to be cleared at exceptionally low prices; a few examples picked at random from a storeful of Bargains.

- GLOVES. Children's Lisle and Taffeta Black Gloves, were 25c. Our July price 10c pair. We have them in all sizes. Ladies' Black Lace Gloves, were 30c. Our July price 10c pair. UNDERWEAR. Small size Children's White Merino or India Gauze Undershirts, different weights, short and long sleeves, were 35c to 50c. July Price 25c. HOSIERY. Children's Fast Black Cotton Stockings, were 30c to 35c, for 15c pair. GENT'S FURNISHINGS. Men's Colored Cambric Shirts, soft fronts, sizes, 14 1/2, 15 1/2, 16 1/2, 17, were 75c. Our July price 30c each. NECKWEAR. Gent's Bow and String Ties, 25c and 35c each. Our July Price 10c each or 3 for 25c. DRESS TRIMMINGS. Beautiful assortment in all the newest and most fashionable designs, half price. DRESS PIQUES. Colored Piques, beautiful designs, were 40c. July Price 25c yard. Washing Silks, extra fine quality, new patterns, were 60c. July Price 35c yard. Remnants Colored Dress Goods to be cleared this month 33 1-3 per cent off.

OGILVY'S 67 St. Catherine and Mountain sts.

MARKET REPORT.

PROVISIONS.—The market is generally easy. Dressed hogs are quoted at \$8 to \$8.50. Lard stocks are accumulating, so that a break in the price is probable. Pure Canadian lard, is quoted at 9c to 9 1/4c, and kettle rendered at 10c to 10 1/4c. There has been a good demand for hams and bacon, and prices likely to be well maintained. We quote hams at 11c to 12 1/4c, and bacon at 10 1/4c to 12c; Canadian short cut mess pork is steady at \$08.

EGGS.—There is no change in the

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

GREAT.

July Clearing Sale!

All Departments in Line For a Record Month Of Cheap Selling! Greater Values Than Ever Previously Offered in Clearing Lines!

Test the purchasing power of your money at our store during the month of July, and you will be astonished at the amount of the best in Dry Goods you can buy for little expenditure.

IT WILL PAY TO BUY NOW FOR FUTURE USE.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2342 St. Catherine Street, corner of Metcalfe Street.

TERMS CASH. Telephone U7, 983

Roofing and Asphalt, Tiling and Cement Work, Roofing Materials, Building Papers, Stove Linings.

Asphalt Cement, for repairs, in cans of 5 & 10 lbs.

GEO. W. REED & CO., 783 and 785 Craig Street.

A Blessing to the Fair Sex!



PERFECT BUSTS by the use of ORIENTAL Powder, the only Powder that assures perfect development of the bust within three months, and cures Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Price per box, with directions, \$1.00; six boxes for \$5.00. General Agent for the Dominion: L. A. BERNARD, 1882 St. Catherine Street, Montreal, United States: G. L. DE MARIANT, Druggist Manchester, N. H.

1882 St. Catherine Street, Montreal, United States: G. L. DE MARIANT, Druggist Manchester, N. H.

situation, and the market remains easy. Receipts are light, but the demand is being fully met. The quality of arrivals is not good at present. Best eggs are quoted at 12 1/4c to 12c; seconds, 10 1/2c to 11c, and culls at 9c to 10c. BUTTER.—The market is unsettled and unsatisfactory, the tendency being decidedly weak. Yesterday 20c to 20 1/4c was paid in the Townships. A former buyer gives 20c as outside price. On spot we would quote the market weak at 20c to 20 1/4c for finest creamery. CHEESE.—The market is steady at the Quebec. Holders are not anxious to sell at the present, as a few weeks' dry weather would send values up again. We hear of 60c being refused, but it is not likely that shippers would concede any more in the face of a decline of 1s. in the public cable. On spot we would quote: Finest western, 10c; Easterns, 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c.

GRAIN.—Manitoba wheat is steady to firmer to-day after the sharp decline of yesterday. No. 1 hard is quoted at 89c to 90c, float Fort William. Other grains are unchanged on spot, and trade is extremely quiet. Quotations afloat Montreal are as follows: Oats, 33c; peas, 71c to 71 1/2c; barley, 49c to 50c; rye, 63c to 64c; buckwheat, at 67 1/2c. Ontario wheat, 84 1/2c. The Liverpool public cable shows a marked decline in the price of wheat which is now quoted at 6s 6 1/4d for spring wheat, and 6s 7 1/2d for No. 1 Cala. Corn is quoted at 4s 4d to 4s 0 1/2d, and peas, 5s 8d.

FLOUR AND FEED.—There is no further change in the flour and feed market. The sharp reaction in wheat has rather checked the demand, but prices are still firm. We quote Manitoba patents, \$5 strong bakers, \$4.60 to \$4.70; Ontario patents, \$3.90 to \$4.25; straight rollers, \$3.55 to \$3.75, and \$1.70 to \$1.80 in bags; Manitoba bran, at \$15.50 to \$16 in bags, and Ontario bran, \$14.50 to \$15 in bulk; shorts \$16.50 to \$17, and moulie, \$18 to \$28 in bags. MISCELLANEOUS.—Beans unchanged and quiet at \$1.70 to \$1.75 for handpicked, and \$1.60 for primes Honey steady at 8 1/2c to 9c for white extracted; 7 1/2c to 8c for dark in large tins. Hay is in good demand at \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 1; \$7.50 to \$8.50 for No. 2, and \$6 to \$7 for clover in car lots of bales. Maple products not required for. Syrup is nominal at 6 1/2c to 7c in wood, and sugar at 9c to 9 1/2c. Potatoes in plentiful supply at 30c to 35c per bag.

Advertisement for KARN PIANOS. The D. W. KARN CO., Ltd., KARN HALL BUILDING, ST. CATHERINE Street. Are noted for their great Durability, beautiful Tone and artistic Case Work. They are more costly to build than many other pianos, but they are worth more. The difference in price is owing entirely to the difference in the quality of the workmanship and the material. The KARN piano is built to last. It is the favorite in many of the educational institutions in Canada. Fine stock on exhibition in our warerooms.

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Amid the enthusiasm of thousands of pleased shoppers, The Big Store commenced its annual July Cheap Sale on Friday last, and the large sales again testified to the increasing popularity of this "the greatest of all cheap sales." Low prices, coupled with goods of known high quality, have proved an attraction sufficient to crowd every aisle each day, and buying opportunities are plentiful. A visit and artistic critical inspection will reveal exceptional bargains.

Advertisement for Holiday Skirts Sale and Shirt Waist Offerings. Ladies' Stylish Outing Skirts, made very wide, inverted pleat, deep hem, worth \$2.00 July sale price \$1.13. Ladies' Fawn Duck Outing Skirts, trimmed red, green and white satin, wide fan back, deep hem. Worth \$2.50 July sale price \$1.80. Ladies' White Hemstitched Pique Skirts, made very wide, inverted pleat back, 6 in. hem. Worth \$3.25. July sale price \$2.68. Special lot of about 900 Ladies' Percelean and Gingham Shirt Waists some with bell collars, some with white collars. Worth 65c. July sale price 32c. Ladies' Fawn Striped Percelian Shirt Waists, in pink, light blue, navy and helio, tucked back, buttoned collar and cuffs. Worth 85c. July sale price 59c.

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Just placed in stock a range of MEN'S TENNIS AND YACHTING SHOES in White Canvas, Buckskin and Tan Calf. These are splendid value. Also a large range of MEN'S LOW LACED SHOES, so popular this season.

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Showing a large range of MEN'S PATENT LEATHER BOOTS, in Button, Lace and Congress, Goodyear Welts and hand turned. These goods are made of specially selected stock, and on the very newest lasts. All sizes, and half sizes from five to eleven; widths from B. to E. Price from \$5, less 5 p.c. for cash. Also PATENT LEATHER SHOES and SLIPPERS. Ground Floor, near Union Ave. Entrance.

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This is one of the most remarkable inventions of the Century. Its power, brilliancy, and definition of distance are extraordinary, and cover a field surface never before reached, having a marvellous stereoscopic effect. It is compact, elegant and portable. Customers and the public are invited to visit our Optical Department, and test this Remarkable Field Glass. Pamphlets describing this Instrument, FREE on application. SIGHT TESTED FREE OF CHARGE.

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PAINTING in all its Branches, Relief Work, Frescoing, Tinting, Enamelling and Coloring, executed by careful and experienced workmen at moderate prices. Wall Hanging in Paper, Fancy Japanese Leathers, Tapestries, Cretonnes and other Fabrics. This stock is large and well assorted with the latest novelties, at all prices. Suggestions made, sketches submitted and estimates given on application. Mail Orders Receive Special Attention.

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WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The military news is confined to the general statement that the Free Staters have about a fortnight left in which to escape from the net which Lord Roberts is casting round them, or to surrender. Meantime, their commandos, moving rapidly from one point to another, are harassing the British convoys, and inflicting losses which in the aggregate add considerably to the casualty list besides capturing small detachments of prisoners. The Natal Government, however, has been warned that there are considerable numbers of Free State burghers in the southern part of the Drakensberg, apparently threatening a raid on the upper Tugela. The British losses up to June 16 are officially given at 243 officers and 2,353 men killed; 64 officers and 558 died of wounds, and 123 officers and 3,782 men died of disease and 60 men accidentally killed, making the total deaths 7,183 of all ranks. There were invalided to England from wounds and sickness 724 officers and 15,089 men. The missing and prisoners after deducting that interval after the occupation of Pretoria, were 41 officers and 1,409 men, the total casualty list being 24,456 of all ranks. At the same date there were over 11,000 sick in the various hospitals, and the whole estimated casualties, since the beginning of the war, are put at 51,917 comprising natives and others in the commissariat, transport, railroad and medical services.