R 3, 1904

saten elsewhere.

I Suits, made from
tweeds, fine assortlinings and trimt. Regular value
in price. ... \$3 98

VERCEATS, made
Costing. Regular
argain price \$3.75
ll.wool, in heather
llue \$1.50. Special
use \$1.50. Special
and silk emshield. Regular
argain price \$3.00
ortation of Scittle
call values at 50e

E Suits, in English
de, or West of Engsuits are made
cout and trimmed.
Special bargain
... \$4.49

& SONS. Mountain Ste

Vol. LIV., No. 10



MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE TRUE WITNESS P. & P. CQ. . Limited .

S Busby Street, Montroel, Canada. P. O. Sox 1125. STRSORIPTION PRICE—City of Montreal (Belivered), \$1.50; other parts of Ganda, \$1.00; United States, \$1.00; Newfoundland, \$1.00; Great Britain, Ireland Gande, \$1.50; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.00. Terms, payable in degrand. advance.
All Communications should be addressed to the Managing Director. "True Wiz-

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

u If the English-speaking Catholice in Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and best interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and best interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and best interests, they would be the state of the state

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, whose recent visit was the cause of enthusiasm in Anglican ranks in this city, was one of the visitors to the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre last week.

THE OLD GAME. -A woman in the guise of a Sister of Charity was arrested in Harrison, N.J., last Saturday, for fraudulently collecting funds for an imaginary charitable in-

IRISH EMIGRATION. -The statistics of emigration from Ireland shows that during the half year which ended June 30, last, is less than for the corresponding half year of 1903 by 4381.

MANY MEN grow weary and indifferent when their plans in connection with any undertaking are posed, while others, under similar circumstances, grow more zealous, persistent and determined.

PERSECUTION IN CHINA. -The Messenger Magazine says: The Belgian Catholic missionary, Bishop Ver haegen, and his brother, were slain for their religion near I-Cheng, in the province of Hu-pe. At least three native Christians perished with them. Father Ropberecht was killed near Che-nan and three chapels were burned at Li-chu-an. Bishop Verhaegen was under forty and had been ecrated in 1900, in which year an Italian missionary was killed also at I-Chang. This place is the furthest navigable point on the Yangtse Kiang River, 'reyond which it has been found impossible for Europeans to establish trade relations.

CATHOLIC WOMEN. - In discussing the problem of "College Life for Catholic Women," Dr. Thomas, J. Shahan remarks: "The demand for women of solid Christian virtue and well cultivated minds is increasing. There is no city in the land where they are not prized and where a dozen tasks do not await each one.

THE TOPICS OF THE HOUR -There is far too much laudation of the successful man of affairs of tothis connection points out that the attempt to upbuild human brotherhood on a foundation of sentiment is doomed to failure. To send a youth, for example, to a school wherein he is taught never to look over the rim of this planet, and to expect him when aproad in the world to care for his fellows, is absurd. He will use them when it suits him, and crush them when they stand in his way. So much we learn from the world chronicle. The men who are in honor are they who make "deals" and "corners" that mean money. Most of these are indefensible, we are told, but the fact remains that the individuals who emerge from them victorious are heralded as the heroes of this generation. The fact that they beggared hundreds on their march to prosperity pales into rusig-nificance before their money bags.

IRISH ENVOYS. - The Irish les der, Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., and his colleagues will include Montreal in their present visit to this continent. This announcement was made at a meeting of the local branch of the United Irish League on Thursday.

VISITED ST. ANNE'S SHRINE .- | countrymen will spare no effort to tender the distinguished visitors

enthusiastic reception. Referring to the welcome tendered to Mr. Redmond and his companyous in New York, an exchange says:

Irish hearts in America have not grown cold or callous toward cause of the Emerald Isle, for demonstrations this week at the second annual convention of the United Irish League of America have all the fire of old days, even of periods when Parnell and the Land League had the attention of

LATE SISTER ST. ALOYSIUS OF THE SACRRD HEART,

On Friday, the 2nd instant, a well known member of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Sister St. Aloysius of the Sacred Heart, passed away to her reward in the mother house of the community on St. Jean Baptiste street, this city. The Ottawa Evening Journal, in recording the sad

"To the many scores of pupils who passed through her hands, as well as to the hosts of warm and attached friends whom she made during her six years' residence in the convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Gloucester street, the announcement of the death of Rev. Mother St. Aloysius of the Sacred Heart, (nee Ca-therine McDonnell), will indeed be saddening news. The deceased lady had been in fafling health, but as late as last June she prepared and conducted the musical portion of the exercises at the close of the scholastic year in the convent at Waterbury. Conn. Of a bright and hopeful disposition, she thus continued "in harness" almost up to the eve of her de mise. As a musician the deceased stood in the foremost rank. A few years ago at an entertainment in the Gloucester street convent at non-General and Lady Aberdeen, so impressed were their Excellencies with In the preface of his book, Dr. the perfect training evinced by both Foran speaks of his productions as impressed were their Excellencies with vocalists and instrumentalists that, at their urgent and repeated request, the modest unassuming religious was

Montreal, on the 2nd first., has spread a deep gloom over that institution as well as over the Ottawa and other houses of the Order where Mother St. Aloysius had at different times spent the twenty-two years of her life as a religious and in all of them her Sisters in religion deeply lament the loss they have sustained while they pray for her soul's rest.

In the world the deceased leaves a widowed mother, a married sister, Mrs. G. A. Carpenter, Mont-McDonnell, Montreal and John A. and James T. McDonnell, of New York, to grieve over her untimely demise; while they feel that she has only gone to join her Sister St. Stanislas of the Congregation, who

died some years ago.

Her brothers and sister—her mother her prothers and sister—her mother being an invalid—had the unusual privilege of being at her death-bed, while surrounded also by her sor-rowing Sisters in religion and for-tified by the last sacraments—she passed away like a tired child going

o sleep."

On Monday morning a requiem Mass was chanted in the chapel of the Mother House at which Roy. Martin

Callaghan, P.P., St. Patrick's, officiated. In the saoctuary were no-ticed the Rev. Father Lelandais, S.S., Superior of the Seminary of Philosophy; Rev. Father Luke laghan D.D.: Rev. Father Gerald Mcme, D.D.; and the Chaplain of the Community. Every available seat in the chapel was occupied by the laity and members of the Order. The choir gallery was occupied by the Sisters and their interpretation of the plain chart was truly impres-

the remains were transferred to the cemetery of the Order at Villa Maria, where they were committed to the tomb in the presence of her dearest friends in religious life and of the immediate members of the family. May her soul rest in peace.

Deceased was a pupil of St. Patrick's Academy, Alexander street this city, and entered the novitiate of the Congregation de Notre Dame in 1883. She was professed 1885 and made her final vows it 1892. At different periods during her career she had the direction of the musical departments in various establishments of the community. He first mission was at the grand old school where she made her studies, St. Patrick's Academy. In subse quent years she was associated with St. Urbain's Academy, this city; the Gloucester street convent, Ottawa; Providence, R.I., and her last mis-

POLITENESS.

sion was in Waterbury, Conn.

A self-imposed rule of right con

A TRIBUTE TO DR. FORAN.

In an interesting article in current number of the Rosary Magazine, entitled "Some Catholic Poets," Dr. William J. Fischer pays a well deserved tribute to our old friend Dr. J. K. Foran, which we reproduce with much pleasure. In the ranks of our Catholic laity there is far too much indifference, even coldness, manifested towards our fellow-country men of high gifts of a literary cha racter. Dr. Fischer writes :

"Canadian Poems and Lyrics," is the title which Dr. John K. Foran gives his rather large volume verse. Dr. Foran resides at Montreal. He is the author of a number of prose works, among them being "The Spirit of the Age," "Simon the Abenakts," "Irish Canadian Re presentatives,' and "Canadian Essays." A graduate of Ottawa University, he has brought much credit upon his Alma Mater. Dr. Forag has devoted a life-time to journalism which were present the then Gover- and is the happy possessor of a style at once pleasing and vigorous.

"rude verses;" if they are rude verses the majority of them are Introduced to them.

Needless to say her death, which took place at the Mother House in Self. tells us that the Mother House in Self. tells us that the Mother House in Self. cleverly constructed, to say the least places from the forests of the Black River to the halls of Laval; from the Indian wigwam to the House of Commons; in newspaper offices, law offices and government offices; in court rooms and lumber camps; in monastic retreats and election campaigns."

Dr. Foran has indeed fallen heir to the high gifts in no small measure. His muse is always varied and touches almost everything within the realm of the post's fancy. There is a goodly sprinkling sunshine in his writing, followed now and then by a rain of tears. His book also contains glowing tributes to men like Denis Florence McCarthy, J. J. Callanan, the Irish poet; Rev.

When Dr. Foran sings a song it comes from his heart and goes to the heart of the reader. There is also a Moore-quality about his lines, and it is this that makes their music all the more delightful, In a number of Dr. Foran's poems the Catholic element stands out preeminently,—his "Ode to St. Catherine" being one of the best things in two hundred and forty-four pages.

The Missionary's Story

It was a beautiful afternoon in

utumn when I set out to visit

tiny cottage home on the outskirts f a large inland town. I had been giving a mission in the district, and, although the pretty church had been crowded daily and nightly by carnest en, devoted women and eager, hap-After the singing of the Libera, be remains were transferred to the held aloof, many who for years had not howed their heads in humble contrition at the feet of the humble my nister of God, or approached the "Sacred Banquet where Christ ministers." Therefore, I resolved to make a visitation of the parish with the object of searching out the stray sheep, and seeing that each memb of different families attended the mission as often as possible. If some of these visits brought me pain pain at witnessing the sad neglect of the Holy Sacraments, the carelessness of parents in regard to the religious education of their children, the total absence of Catholic objects of faith and piety-others braught me intense pleasure. What a joy to see in many a humble cottage pictures of Our Lady Smiling down upon her children, or St. Joseph toiling in his workshop at Nazareth, cheered the celestial presence of the Divine Child and His tender Maiden Mo-But in the cottage which I last visited that particular afternoon I saw something more. The little room into which I was ushered was scantily furnished, but neat and clean. Everything spoke of poverty, therefore I was both pleased and astonished at seeing a small ruby-colored lamp burning be fore a little statue of Our Lady which stood on the mantle-piece. Two little children came shyly to the door, but would not venture until their mother entered. She wa a woman still young, but hard work sorrow and care had left their impress on her features. Her hands were hardened with toil, and more than ever I wondered at the lamp burning so steadfly and brightly in this home of poverty, where it seemed that un-diminished labor was necessary in order to keep hunger at bay.

"Tell me," I said, after making few inquiries relative to her attendance at the mission, "have you any particular reason for burning that little lamp to-day ?"

"I always burn it," was the reply. "I lit it on my marriage day and placed it before that little statue given me by my mistress, and it hardly ever is allowed to be out."

"But the oil ! how do you manage to procure that ?" "It is hard, but I manage it; sometimes I hardly know how. My days are days of toil, and I have

little time for prayer, but the lams speaks for me to Our Lady, and whenever I look at it I say "Show thyself to be a Mother to me and my children, and do not allow us want."

"But your husband! Where is

not know. That is my great sorten at haphazard in all manner of row. He was always delicate, but two years ago his health completely failed. A sea voyage to a warmer climate was recommended, but how were we, in our poverty, to carry out this proposal? At that time we lived in Sydney, and my poor husband, fearing that he would be a burden on me, got some light work on board a large steamer trading to China and the East, in the nope of recruiting his shattered Since the hour we parted I have heard nothing of him, but I cannot persuade myself that he is dead. Alter he left, I, too, fell ill, and only for a few charitable ladies who came to my aid, I would have been in sore straits. They kindly paid my rail-Father Tom Burke, O.P., H. W.
Longfellow, Sir J. A. Macdonold and
John Boyle O'Reilly.

When Dr. Foran sings a song it God bless them, for I have recovered my health and am able to work for my children. And now my lamp burns night and day, pleading to Our Lady for my husband's return. I have made every effort to trace him, but without success. I wrote, talling him of my change of residence but fear that the letter never reached its destination, and so he has lost

all trace of us. But something tells me that he will return, and the little lamp will bring him, for never yet has Our Lady failed me in my hour of need "

I was filled with compassion for the poor woman who, in the midst of so many trials preserved such unbounded faith in God, and Lady, and I assured her that her prayers would not be in vain, promissing her at the same time make every inquiry in regard to her husband on my return to Sydney.

A few weeks later my missionary labors were transferred to a city church in the centre of a shipping population. One morning, after had celebrated Mass, I saw the Sa. cristan talking to a poor, careworn man, and a few mirutes later he lit little lamp and placed it before

the statue of Our Lady.
"That poor man," he remarked, "has just given me this little offering for a lamp to be burned to-day for his special intention. I hardly liked to take it, but he insisted saying it is his last hope."

"Poor fellow!" I said "he must be in great trouble; let us kneel down and say a Hail Mary for

his intention. That same evening I preached on devotion to Our Blessed Lady, and related, as an instance of perpetual self-sacrificing love towards the Mother of God, the story of the poor woman, who, out of her poverty managed to save sufficient to keep little lamp always burning before the statue of her who, she said, had never failed her in the hour of need As I spoke, I suddenly caught sight of the man who in the morning had placed the lamp on Our Lady's altar and it seemed to me that the careworn, anxious look had vanished, and was succeeded by one of hope and joy. No sooner were the devotions ended than he sought me in the Sacristy, and begged me to tell how I had learned the facts which I had just related. I rightly conjectured that he was the husband of the poor woman whose faith had so deeply impressed me, and I soon learnt his sad story. On the voyage he had undertaken he had fallen seriously ill, and at one of the ports of call he had been landed and placed in an hospital. The letters relative to her change of abode, sent by his wife to his original destination. never reached him, and after many months' sickness he returned Sydney, only to find her gone

he knew not where. Being penniless, he undertook another voyage, and only returned a few days previously.. His search had again been unsuccessful, but, remembering his wife's uncounded confidence in Our Lady and the little lamp always kept burning her honor, he determined to follow her example. It was his last resource, for the next day he intended

to set out on another voyage.
"So it was her little lamp that brought you back," said I. as saw him off at the railway station the next day, a happy smile lighting his careworn face. "I wish I could be present at your joyful reunion, but Tears filled her eyes. "Alas! I no tell your good wife that I will get a prayer of thanksgiving. Next time I visit your district I will make a point of seeing you. Good by ! God bless you all !

And that night I finished the little anecdote I had begun the evening before, and told how the little lamp had guided the husband and wife to each other, and how Mary in return for this act of devotion toward her had shown herself a Mother to those who had such confidence in her maternal love and power.-Exchange.

The more a man loves the more he suffers. The sum possible of grief for each soul is in proportion to its degree of perfection

HISTORY.

All understanding of history depends on one's understanding the forces that make it, of which religious forces are the most active and the most definite.

PRUDENCE.

The practice of acting with discre-tion and wisely husbanding one's re-sources.

Pius X. Addressing a Society.

Surrounding the Sovereign Pontiff stands a notable group of the Sacred College-all members of the Society for the Preservation of Faith-His Eminence Cardinal Merry del Val, Papal Secretary of State (president of the Association), Cardinal Cassetta, Cardinal Martinelli and Cardinal Vives y Tuto. Beside the brilliant scarlet of their colleagues in the purple, the black and brown robes of these two latter Cardinals of the religious orders, in their respective habits of the August'nians and the Capuchins, emphasize a note of decided contrast which renders their sombre figures perhaps even more striking and remarkable than those of the other Cardinals, court officials, and soldiers. An address on parchment is presented by the members of the committee to His Holiness and to the Cardinals; then the Pope rises from the throne to speak to the gathering, advancing to the edge of the platform in order to throw his voice out as far as possible into the utmost lymits of the court. There is no need to impose silence on the people; quietly they have crept nearer and nearer to the platform, not to miss one word of the Papal discourse. It is not an every-day privilege to listen to the gospel of the day explained and commented upon by the visible head of the Church on earth. The Gospel is that of the "miraculaus draught of fishes''-most singularly appropriate coming from the lips of the actual successor of Simon Peter. What a wonderful and solemn thought ! To that white figure standing here before us-on his lips the gospel message which he carries so faithfully in his heart-were also spoken words-"Fear not! From henceforth thou shalt catch men."-fateful words which, on the eve of his great calling, terminated all human doubts and difficulties born of a deep humility .-Marie Donegan Walsh in Donohoe's Magazine.

MR. LONG'S WILL, - A report from Barrie, Ont., states that will of the late J. J. Long of Collingwood was filed for probate this week. He left an estate valued at \$419,815.36, made up as follows a Household goods, furniture, etc., \$500; life insurance, \$26,000; \$25,-000 of which was placed with the Canada Life; moneys secured by mortgages on Collingwood and Toronto properties, \$5,098.03; bank and other stocks, \$136.612; loan company stocks, \$16,744; insurance stocks, \$11,688.75; miscellaneous stocks. \$90,244.50; Gas and Electric Light stocks, \$72,687,94; industrial enterprises, etc., \$65,812.50. He also held 2500 shares in the Canadian Birkbeck Co., and 1400 shares of the Confederation Life.

A number of timber limits in Brittish Columbia are included in the estate, but they have no realizable

Among the more prominent bequests are \$2500 to the Marine General Hospital, Collingwood; \$10,-000 to St. Michael's Hospital. ronto: \$5000 to the House of Pro vidence; \$5000 to J. M. Hopkins, providing he was in the company's employ at the time of the testator's death, and \$5000 to Miss M. E. Hefferman, also provided she is the employ of T. Long & Co.', and \$500 to Miss Margaret Boyle on the same conditions; \$1000 each to Margaret Walsh, Catherine Walsh and Edmund Walsh, children of his sister Catharine, and \$100 to their children, Thomas and Michael Walsh; \$200 to the parish priest for masses, and within three years of death \$25,-000 is to be placed with the Trusts Corporation for the education Roman Catholics for the priesthood, and in the event of any dispute, the decision of the new Archbishop Toronto is to be final.

The will formids the investment in any speculative concerns. The business of T. Lorg is directed to be carried on with any extensions or changes deemed advisable, but this interest is to be wound up within four years, and fifty per cent. of the residue to be divided among the family of Thomas Long, 25 per cent. for the family of Michael Long, and 25 per cent. for the family of his sister, Mary Byrnes.

THE PASTOR'S TRUE FRIEND. | rents approach the sacran -Some of our spiritual guides seem to be indifferent to the fact of the rtance of the Catholic press. An pathizes with them. exchange remarks:

Pastors who do not encourage their ole to read a Catholic paper generally have a large number of unpaid in their books. Catholic people who take no interest in the grow th and progress of the church large generally spend little time in the church at the church keep young olic people together, get them occuainted and we will have fewer mixed marriages.

A QUEER CONCLUSION .- Re marks a Catholic exchange

"Every Catholic girl should taught to cook, sew and superintend ne. If this were done, there would be more happy marriages.

If our young men observed the laws of the Church with half as much zeal as they consider their personal enjoyments, the alleged evil of happy marriages would shortly an unknown occurrence. Our Catho lic girls are not the cause of all the unhappiness in domestic affairs.

Tesuits have opened a new college in New Orleans. It adjoins Holy Name Albert Biever. The new college is in the handsomest part of New Orleans and will be distinct from the down town college which is now overcrowded. Present buildings on the grounds will be used temporarily and later a handsome stone building will be erected.

A NEW CHURCH .- One of the first Catholic Churches to use the steel skeleton plan of construction will b the new St. Joseph's Church at Danville, Ill., the corner-stone of which was laid on Sunday, August 21, by Bishop Stariha, of Lead, South Da-The Church will cost \$100, 000, and will seat 1000 persons.

THE WAR. - The Russians have skillfully evaded the wily Japanese at Lio Yang and are now mustered at Mukden. A despatch says: The neral staff, naturally, is reticent about Kuropatkin's plans, especially her he intends to stop at Mul den. His decision probably will depend upon the intentions of the Jap-Contingent preparations wil probably be made to evacuate Muken, and there is considerable dence that Kuropatkin, if compelled to go north, will make a stand at Tie Ling, where the Russians wintered last year. Tie-ling is forty miles north of Mukden. At this point there is a narrow defile with the Liao river on one side and mountains running almost down to the railway on the other. Steps are being taken to guard against a possible attempt to cut the line there.

CAPITAL AND LABOR .- A Catholic exchange remarks :

One of the most serious questions of the day is the condition of the laboring poor, not in this country alone, but in every part of the civilized world. The rapid concentrawealth into the hands of a few, and the immense strides to pow-er of great corporations, makes the serious consideration of the labor question of vital importance to Ca-

tholic Christendom. The attitude of the sects towards labor shows no strength. Protestantism in its multitudinous forms, all strong in regulating doctrines practices, but essentially weak carrying any out, can do nothing. It instinctively sides with wealth against poverty, and is fast losing the hold till of late possessed by some of its sects over the artizan class. Catholicity stands in a different position. It has definite doctrines, points that arise in daily life are decided by fixed principles. The clergy of the Catholic Church car cise little influence over the capitalist. The great soul-less corpo rations are not controlled by Catholics, so that the influence of Church cannot reach them. Where Catholics have acquired wealth it seems especially to harden their hearts to the natural instincts of benevolence and over this class the minister of God finds that the promises and menaces of the Gospel have lost power. The field of labor of have lost all power. The left of lator of the priest is especially among the poor; he is known and welcomed in the apartments of the operatives; the children attend his schools; the pa-

ministers; he comes to know their hopes, their trials, and naturally sym

A VIEW OF FRANCE. -A writer in discussing some phases of terrible condition of affairs in France touches upon a feature which is be

countries besides France. He says:

"Our Catholic contemporaries are

naturally devoting a good deal of

anxious speculation to the strange ms presented by the evils which have fallen upon French Catholicism There is indeed room for painful relection. We have a great and an cient Catholic land, with a vast school system organized by scores o thousands of the most saintly monks and nuns of all the greatest orders and with a body of Catholic news papers, which used to be quoted for their outspoken doctrine and fervent piety throughout the world. Monde, the Univers, the Croix, are the most religious of religious news-Their zeal is above susprcion. Yet there is France to-day de prived of all its religious schools and in spite of its religious newspapers, reading more and more every worldly journals, too many of which are bitterly antagonistic to Christianity itself. In the words of the Reverend Rector of the Catholic University Institute of Paris, 'The mass of Catholics speak of the Good Press with open contempt.'

'Another high ecclesiastical authority relates that the Catholic public will not read the Croix even when presented gratuitously, and nobody will advertise in a religious newspap er. The Abbe Naudet stated of the Monde that its losses were £400 a month ! Hardly any Catholic paper has a circulation of more than 20,000 nd what is that, in comparison with the non-Catholic papers, with their circulation of millions of readers?

It is evident that this is one of the most terrifying features of the situation. When even French Catholics efuse to read plous newspapers, the outlook is indeed grave. It has been suggested that the tone of the Good Press is too preachy, that Catholic men of business, men of education, men of the professions, require paper which will give them informs tion, news, practical reflections, says on contemporary art and letters and, as the Good Press despises such worldly and secular trifles, they have to go elsewhere. Besides, there are many Catholic laymen who prefer to get their sermons from a priest tead of an editor, and from a pulpit instead of an editorial. Plous redections do not compensate for the want of news about politics, letters, and society. When people want a life of the new Prime Minister of Prussia or Russia, they are not satisfied with a life of some holy saint of some cen-Meantime the situation turies ago. is extremely grave."

A TIMELY HINT .- The Catholic

The schools exist and are kept up to assist parents in duties which belong primarily to them -the instruction and the education of their children. There should, therefore, be alert, intelligent and persevering cooperation on the part of the parents

with the school teachers. not the parents are interested their attendance and progress. They are spurred on by the watchful eves and intelligent supervision of those at home.

HOME RULE.-The Irish News re marks: Day by day it is seen that in the near future the great question of a Home Rule settlement will thrust itself into the prominence it held a few years ago in English politics Even the views of Tory statesmen and politicians have recently ander gone considerable modification or the same head. They too recognize reluctantly that the English Parliamentary machine is overweighted and incapable of discharging the work it is called upon to do. Consequently the burthen of a communication to the Press the other day by Lord Hugh Cecil was-devolution. that if the British Parliament is to become an efficient legislative engine there must be a delegation of some of its powers to subordinate assemblres. This is certainly not an approval of our Irish notion of Home

IRISH INDUSTRY.—In a recent address delivered in Letterkenny

and waterfalls, the fact being espe ally true of Donogal. At the waknown seaside resort of Buncrana thint has been taken to heart. the prominent residents, was held to consider a scheme to light the town by electricity. Mr. W. Doherty, J.P., County Councillor, presided. Swan, millowner, Buncrana, explainmeans of two turbines, each of about fifty horse power. In times of scarturbines by a powerful engine. being trained to look to the plant, and he promised a good, steady, brilliant ight. not as a philanthropist altogether, but because he was anxious to give his townsmen good value and have a good profit. Resolutions approving of the scheme were adopted.

TO BE A CARDINAL. -In well informed Catholic circles it is stated without much reserve that Archbishop Bourne will be one of the new sistory, which will be held in November, and His Grace, who is now Switzerland, will leave England for Rome about the end of October

A TRUE CATHOLIC. -The current quarterly Records of the American Catholic Historical Society contain the following impressive narration in an article on "The Catholic Church and Popular Feeling in South America." by James J. Walsh. Ph.D. M.D. -"Senor Macario Ossa is a member of the Conservative party in the Chiltan House of Deputies, and on a amous occasion took a distinguished part in the discussion in that branch of the legislature with regard to certain governmental principles of policy and the attitude of the State towards religion. One of the Radical members of the House, a man of recognized talents, expressed with great energy his opposition to the legislative approbation of certain privileges accorded to the Charch. In the ardor of the debate he expressed himself with great bitterness, and, indeed, did not spare even certain blasnous utterances. Then there took place a sceme that perhaps could only happen in a Latin country, but one that must have been extremely impressive to the onlookers. Scarce ly had the Radical taken his seat when Don Macario Ossa rose to his feet and obtained the privilege of the amiable and courteous terms to the member who had preceded him, he said he could not fail to be affected with the greatest surprise and almost horror at the discourse pronounced by his friend, the honorable memb who had just taken his seat. He could not but deplore the fact that the honorable Chamber of Deputies of so Catholic a nation as Chili should have to listen to such phrases, and in it there should be offered grievous insult to the Deity. Directing his words then to the President of the Chamber, he asked permission to offer up an act of expiation for the blasphemy. In the midst of the most profound silence, and with breathless attention of the whole Chamber, Senor Ossa knelt upon the floor, and, with his arms in the form of a cross, slowly and deliberately in a loud voice recited the Creed. The impression produced was such that

CATHOLIC EDUCATION .- In recent address, Bishop McQuaid said: The Catholic Church stands for two great principles. The first is the education and enlightenment of her children. The second, she demands that religious and secular education go together. When the soul leaves the body the body crumbles to dust, and when religion is taken from the school the school crumbles and to impart the proper education to its pupils. They say that the parochia school is un-American, but I want to schools in America were denomina-tional. The Catholics, Presbyterians Methodists, Baptists and Episcopalians had their schools. Each religi ous denomination received a share o the school money. For example, New York city on the site where the new St. Patrickis Cathedral now stands, there was a Catholic school supported by the state, and yet this untry was American then as much as it is to-day.

the discussion proceeded no further.

rights, when taken up on the follow-

and the question of the

SOME STATISTICS. -The Department of Agriculture in Ireland has just issued its report for last

of cultivation since 1901. Cattle were 118,000 less than in 1902, and of 270,000

vast dominion seems to assure us. or W we are to turn to the best accounhanded down to us, whether as citizens of Nova Scotia or of the ing to take its place among the great nations of the world, we must see to it that the children of the farm and of the workshop shall receive, in generous spirit, the blessings of good elementary education and opportunities that will enable one to reach and to do the best that is in him, according to his natural gifts.

SECULAR SCHOOLS.-In referring to the aim of French secular schools, the Liverpool Catholic Times makes the following observations

"Catholics in this country wonder why men like M. Combes and his followers are so eager to secure a system of purely secular education for France. Their wonder may 'adispelled by the testimony of M. De quaire, a school inspector, who, writing to a newspaper, puts quite frankly the true object which who demand lay schools have in view It is not, he says, to teach children to read, write, and cast accounts that is a superficial conclusion. true insight into the purpose of lieve they will find, at a very early period, the best weapon against Catholicism in the lay schools, the aim of which is to train up a generation of freethinkers. They have no intention whatever of observing a benevo lent neutrality in matters of religion. Their one hope is to find in the lay school a mould wherein a child, born a Christian, can be thrown, to erge a renegade to the faith of baptism. We are quite sure M. Dequaire is right. Unless men had such an end in view they would neve work with unceasing ferocity against a system of education which, while it brings up good citizens, brings up good Catholics too. And perhaps his opinion has a pertinence among us here in England."

THE HUMBLE WORKER.-It not always the one whose name the most loudly proclaimed and whose fame is the most widespread that per forms the greatest and most effective work. In the Catholic Church, above all, are there thousands of men an women of whose existence the world knows almost nothing, yet who are delving away, laboring day and night in order that Truth may becom known, or that humanity may be made happier, or that the secrets science may be revealed, or that souls may be raised to God. They live thus apart from the glftter glare of worldly triumphs, and they die when their tasks are done, and no poet sings their praises and historian records their deeds these great and humble men we have ing day, received due consideration not a few examples here in our own without more ado."

all the lad been an accomplished Irish handles, strong frames, durable covers without more ado."

all the lad been an accomplished Irish handles, strong frames, durable covers without more ado."

Ladies' I Imbrellas, Bandsom some ado."

Ladies' I Imbrellas, Bandsom some ado."

Ladies' I Imbrellas, Bandsom some ado." would emulate the example of humble workers even in a small de-gree, what a mighty influence we would wield in temporal affairs.

. . . OUR LOCAL SCHOOLS - The classes of the various parochial schools opened on Tuesday, and from all we can learn the attendance was

THE POLITICIANS are anxiously waiting for the announcement of the general elections. Many people pretend to know, say that the dissolution of Parliament may be nounced during the course of the next ten days.

DO NOT BUY TRASHY GOODS AT ANY PRICE. . .

Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate

The names of the "Four Masters" are: Michael O'Clery, chief: Conary O'Clery, his brother; Cueogry O'Clery, mitting labor the great work

They compiled from scattered manu-Ireland, in her own language, what is now called the "Annals of Ireland," or the "Annals of the Four Masters These annais are a systematically ar ranged chronology of events in Ire-land, from the Deluge to A.D. 1616. The patron of this great work Fergal O'Gara, lord of Moy O'Gara and Coolavin, in the County Sligo who first conceived the idea of col cated the same to Michael O'Clery, who, with the others, made the com pilation for which they were liberally rewarded by O'Gara.

The work was commenced on the 22nd day of January, 1632, in the convent of the Franciscan Order Donegal, and it was finished in the same convent on the 10th of August, 1636.

Milesian Ireland was the office of ol-lamh (pron. Ollay.) or historian, which was hereditary in every clan It was the exclusive duty of thes historians to keep a record of all transactions relating to the clan its history, achievements, triumphs It was from one of the families etc. who held this office to the roya O'Donnells for some hundreds of years that three of the four ters sprang.

Some of these ollambs were of great eminence not only in history but in general literature. The great grandson of Cormac O'Clery called 'Diarmuid Schools," because he kept a school of literature, a school of history and a school of poetry. The reigning prince of the O'Donnells was please to make a further valuable grant to the extensive ancestral pos sessions of this celebrated scholar around Kilbarron Castle as a mark of appreciation and to help to maintain the schools and the hospitality for which the place was noted. school at Kilbarron flourished down to the "Flight of the Earls," in the fateful year of 1607. Then, for th first time in the history of Ireland, the despoiler could exercise his will unchecked throughout the land. Th lands of Kilbarron became the pro perty of the alien, and the school shared the fate of so many other sanctuaries of Celtic learning in Ire

The celebrated group of men who have been called "The Four Masters" included three of the illustrious stock which began with the wanderer from Tyrawley-Brother Michael O'Clery, Conary O'Clery and Peregrin O'Clery. Brother Michael in hi , was known as "Tadhg an t'Sleibhe." that is "Tim of Mountain," a name which has a spe cial significance that that youth synchronizes the struggle in which Red Hugh took such a prominent part.

joined the Franciscans at Louvain, in France, about the year 1607. He was soon afterward sent back Ireland by Father John Colgan, lec turer of theology in this monastery "The Lives of the Irish Saints," which is associated with Father Colgan's name. Brother Michael filled his mission to perfection, but did also a great deal more. He collected materials for the "Annals of the Four Masters" and three other of Ireland," "The Book of Con-quests," and "The Martyrology of Donegal." The three latter works were completed before the annals were begun.

Conary O'Clery was a layman with no earthly possessions save his books and learning. Beyond his connection with the annals there is little nothing known of him.

Peregrine O'Clery, the third of the group, was the last historical ollamh of the O'Donnells. He had written a life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, which from its merits, was largely drawn upon in compiling the Annals. At De-reland last Are the Best. Notice the Name on them

d in the barony of Erris Cothe barony of Erris, County o, where he died, arleasa O'Mulconry, the fourth

Jymulcory in the County Ros-on. They were historical ol-ol-country and men of the country and men of protession. Fearfeasa was an Irich scholar, and antiqua-

sat at the same table to give assistance and advice Peregrine O'Dulgenan, ollamb to the McDermotts and O'Rourkes, and Maurice O'Mulconry, brother of Fearfeasa. who remained with the others only a month.

After four and a half years' unrecompleted on the 10th August, 1636, The Annals of the Four M inestimable historical value, remain as a living monument of the self-sacrifice and devotion to duty which are so common in Iris history

LEAVING THE PATH. - Someinclined to deliver little lectures on subjects not included in the programme of studies. Such efforts are very often misunderstood, and should be indulged in but rarely.

Catholic Sailors' Club

ALL SAILORS WELCOMR. **Concert Every Wednesday Evening**

All Local Talent Invited: the finest in the City, pay us a visit. MASS at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday.

Sacred Concert on Sunday Even Open week days from 9 a.m. to 10

On Sundays, from 1 p.m. to 10

Tel. Main 2161.

ST. PETER and COMMON Str.

The John Murphy Co.,

The New Dress Fabrics For Fall Wear.

In weaves and colours, embracing

Suitings, Broadcloths, Cheviots, Silks and Wool Fabrics.

Basket Cloth Suitings, etc. Now ready for your inspection. New Costume Tweeds, from...75c yd. New Cheviot Suitings, from.....50c yd.

THE UMBRELLA SECTION

Offer a most noteworthy collection of all the latest in Umbrellas, handsome

Ladies' Umbrellas, 50c to \$10 each. Ladies' Umbrellas, 75c to \$10 each. Misses' and Boys' Umbrellas, 49c to \$1 10. Main Floor Annex.

=JOHN MURPHY COMPANY ***

Try Our Mail Order Department.

2341 & 2848 St. Catherine St Corner Metc.sife.

Terms Cash. Tel. Up 2740

C. A. MCDONNELL, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

180 ST. JAMES STREET .. Montreal ..

Fifteen years experience in connection with the liquidation of Private and Insolvent Estates. Auditing Books and preparing Annual Report for private firms, and public corpor-

SCENES IN IREL

Rev. L. C. P. Fox, O.M. interesting "Reminiscences Years of Missionary Life," two scenes in Ireland, one it recalls the name of an Inlate who presided over the of Kingston for a long perio

to accompany me for a few in the direction of the Coun

ford. There is a parish cal

nancenan in which there are pels, one of them bearing The Nire. As we were summon those who lived no other chapel, which was or posite side of a high hill, hither and thither blowing horn. At this primitive one would know the time to go to the mission was an edifying sight to ending the hill in all men, women and children, so as not to be late for the In the same neighborhood, remember right, nearer to all our other missions, lab and as hard as we might, to make but little reduction numbers of those who wer forward for confession. (noon some one brought m and told me a young man back had brought it for me that he would call again i wer in an hour's time. this letter I found that it an old friend of mine, the Cleary, formerly the Pres Waterford College, but at parish priest of Dungarva twelve miles distant. He imperative mandate to m two confreres to drive ov garvan the following day dinner at his house at the added that he would denial. When the Fathers gether in the sacristy at a take their slight lunch I r ter to them, and we agre was impossible for me to invitation, first, because went out to dine in that a mission, and secondly th be against our conscience so large a number of an tents unheard while we we ourselves. But just as w to this decision, the pas Powers, came to us, and me if I had received a le Dr. Cleary and what wa sion, he told me that he rate were also invited an would have to accompany ter dinner to-morrow, bu So, after leaving is hands, we all returned fessionals and I announce people that evening that ions would be heard o'clock on the following we had to go to Dungary The presbytery at this

I knew so well, would one third of the priests bled at the hour announ mysterious dinner, so a in the hotel had been e the occasion. Doctor sent messengers to the r of the diocese and I v that there was not a sin first rate one and fitting who went to partake of and the waiters had bee retire, the reverend host feet, and pulling a roll from his pocket addresse were present, all of whom lessly awaiting what ex ever they were convin all he thanked them for

OUR BOYS ANI

LITTLE ACTS of cou sunshine into life. Whe showed him, or even to "good morains?" The pretty anecdote speaks

As a young lady wal down State street on a her day, her attention to a deformed boy comic carrying several bundles thinly clad, twisted his strangely as he walked before him with a vacabefore the cripple reaches

oned, there e O'Dulge-motts and Mulconry, o remained vorls was

gust, 1636. historical votion to on in Irish

I. - Some hools are the proand should

COME. ay Evening : the finest

Sunday. nday Evenm. to 10

MON Sts. hy Co.,

Fabrics ar. embracing

rics. Sultings, etc. ection. n...75c yd. ngs.75c yd. ngs,65c yd. ...\$1.00 yd. om\$1.10 yd.

ool,60c yd. 150 patterns oor. ECTION ollection of handsome

APANY LA erine St Up 2740

ellas, 49c to

VELL, UNTANT STREET

of Private Auditing ual Report

SCENES IN IRELAND'S PARISHES DURING MISSIONS.

Rev. L. O. P. Fox. O.M.T., in his interesting "Reminiscences of Miny Years of Missionary Life," contributed to Donahoe's Magazine, describes two scenes in Ireland, our readers, as of special interest to our readers, as it recalls the name of an Irish prewho presided over the dioce of Kingston for a long period with so much zeal and success. Father Fox

to accompany me for a few gleenings in the direction of the County Wex-There is a parish called Tour-nam in which there are two chaels, one of them bearing the name of The Nire. As we were preaching Tournaneenan itself a man would mmon those who lived near the other chapel, which was on the oposite side of a high hill, by going hither and thither blowing a large horn. At this primitive summons every one would know that it was time to go to the mission, and it was an edifying sight to see them descending the hill in all directions, men, women and children, hurrying o as not to be late for the rosary. In the same neighborhood, but, if I remember right, nearer to Clonmel, is the rural parish of Powerstown. Like all our other missions, labor as long and as hard as we might, we seeme to make but little reduction in the nbers of those who were pressing forward for confession. One noon some one brought me a letter, and told me a young man on horse-back had brought it for me. He said that he would call again for an answer in an hour's time. On reading this letter I found that it was from an old friend of mine, the Rev. Dr. day. Since that day, like most of Cleary, formerly the President of those whom I have had the privilege Waterford College, but at that time parish priest of Dungarvan, about twelve miles distant. He sent an summoned to the reward promised to imperative mandate to me and my two confreres to drive over to Dungarvan the following day and take dinner at his house at two o'clock. He added that he would accept no denial. When the Fathers met. gether in the sacristy at mid-day to take their slight lunch I read the let-

ter to them, and we agreed that it the Gaelic language but could never was impossible for me to accept the be induced to preach in it, we has invitation, first, because we never went out to dine in that way during a mission, and secondly that it would be against our consciences to leave so large a number of anxious penitents unheard while we were enjoying ourselves. But just as we had come to this decision, the pastor, Father Powers, came to us, and after asking me if I had received a letter 'from Dr. Cleary and what was our decision, he told me that he and his cu rate were also invited and that we would have to accompany them. "You will learn the reason," said he. "after dinner to-morrow, but you must go." So, after leaving the affair in his hands, we all returned to our confessionals and I announced to the people that evening that no o'clock on the following day because we had to go to Dungarvan. The presbytery at this town, which I knew so well, would not contain one third of the priests who assem-bled at the hour announced for the with us in most of these missions. mysterious dinner, so a large room

in the hotel had been emgaged for the occasion. Doctor Cleary had sent messengers to the remotest part of the diocese and I was informed that there was not a single absentee. who went to partake of it. When all come to one of us. A good feet, and pulling a roll of parchment tried in vain to stop her until were present, all of whom were breath-lessly awaiting what explanation so-ever they were convinced he was about to convey to them. First of all he thanked them for their attend-

ance, many of them perhaps having come at considerable inconvenience, and apologized for the imperious na-ture of the invitation he had sent to them. He then proceeded thus: Reverend gentlemen and dear friends, I know you all, and you all know me. I hold in my hand a bull which I received from Rome yesterday. By it I am appointed Bishop of Kings ton, in Canada, and am ordered to proceed to Rome without delay, that I may be consecrated there, as me to go to the distant diocese which I have been appointed, as as possible. I intend starting for the Eternal City to-morrow, and it is highly improbable that we shall ever meet again in this world. I have thus pressed you to gather around me that I may take leave of you and ask your prayers for me the arduous duties I shall be called upon to fulfil in this distant land to which I am now hastening." There was no cheering, no speech-making. Doctor Cleary put back the bull in his pocket, and then went from one to another of his clerical brethren and embraced each one of them. All this took place in profound silence, for it seemed to be impressed on all that were present that this was to be the final parting. As for myself, I may add that I had the happiness of meeting the good Bishop again, for on my way from Winnipeg to Lowell, in the year 1896, I went to Kingston and was hospitally received by Archbishop Cleary, with whom I re mained for nearly a week. He vited me to preach in his magnificent cathedral at the High Mass on Sun-

of knowing, revering, or loving du

the good and faithful servant in the

One impediment to our being in

vineyard of the Lord.

vited to certain parts of Ireland where Irish alone was spoker was that, with the exception of Father Cook, who could hear confessions in but one Father who was thoroughly at home in the Celtic tongue, but after a brief two years of missionary labors, he contracted a fever when attending a dying patient in Liver-pool and was taken from us after a few days' illness. When I was director of missions in Ireland I received a letter every year from the Lion of the Fold of Judah, as he was called, the Most Rev. Dr. McHale, of Tuam, asking for missionories for certain parishes in County Mayo. His Grace always inserted in a postscript, "I need not add that it is absolutely necessary that you should have at least one Irish-speaking Father with you." This barred our attempting to evangelize any parish in the arch diocese of Tuam during my term of office. But such was not the case in Dungarvan and other parts County Waterford, where the majority of the people conversed in Irish and always made their confessions in The crowds that crushed around his confessional were overpowering.

Amongst these were some who could make their confessions in English quite well, if they liked, and after despairing of getting to Father Cook, The dinner was in every respect a they would, as a final resort, rather first rate one and fitting for those than be disappointed altogether, was over and grace had been said. of this class who could speak Engand the waiters had been asked to lish well enough as I knew, pretire, the reverend host rose to his in making her confession in Irish. I and the waiters had been asked to lish well enough as I knew, persisted from his pocket addressed those who threatened to close the slide, and then



hold those other bundles while you have picked up what you have lost." In dumb astorishment the cripple handed all he had to the young Sameritan and devoted himself to these were again strongly tied in the coarse, torn wrapper, her skilful arms, as she bestowed on him a smile of encouragement and said : "I hope you haven't far to go."

The poor fellow seemed scarcely to hear the girl's pleasant words, but, looking at her with the same vacant stare, he said, "Be you a lady?" "I hope so; I try to be,-' was the mirorised response

"I was kind of hoping you wasn't." "Why?" asked the listener, her curiosity quite aroused.

"Cause I've seen such as called themselves ladies, but they never spoke kind and pleasant to like me, 'cepting to grand 'uns. guess there's two kinds-them thinks they's ladies and isn't, them as tries to be and is."

THE COST OF A BOY.-I read the summoned to the reward promised to other day that it cost nearly two thousand dollars to bring up a London boy, and educate and dress him I said to myself: "That is because everything in the city has to be bought, and living is high." But I began to study the thing, and found that even a country boy costs his parents a good deal.

When you count what a boy eats and what he wears, and the school books he must have, the doctor's bills which have to be paid when he gets the measles or the scarlet fever, will cost his folks at home at least a hundred dollars a year. If a boy is given to breaking things, kicking the toes out of his boots, and so on, he costs more than that, so when I am twenty-one and old enough to do for myself. I have cost father more than two thousand dollars.

Mother cooked my food, and made my clothes, and patched them, washed and ironed for me, took care o me when I was a little fellow and whenever I was sick and she never charged anything for that. If she were dead, and father had to pay for all that, it would cost him two more thousand dollars' worth of work mother will have done for me by the time I am a man.

Four thousand dollars for a boy ! What do you think of that? These are hard times. When parents put four thousand dollars into a boy what have they a right to expect from him? Is it fair for a boy to play truant at school? Is it fair for him to play ball, go swimming, or hang around town all the time, when, maybe, his father's potatoes for his mother? Is it fair for him to disappoint them by swearing and drinking? Is it fair to forget his parents when he has left how. parents when he has left home, and | Phone Main 127. neglect even to write them letters?

I remember a bright young man's saying: "Some of our parents have put about all the property they have into us boys and girls. If we make whisky decanters of ourselves, they will be poor indeed; but if we make good citizens and substantial men and vomen, they will feel as though they had good pay for bringing us up." Boys, what are you worth to your parents?

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE. - A nost injurious and unpleasant of looking for trouble is fault finding or continual criticism of other persons. Some people are never gener ous. aever magnanimous towards others. They are stingy of their praise, showing always an unhealthy parsimony in their recognition of merit in others and critical of their

"Don't go through life looking or trouble, for faults, for failures, or for the crooked, the ugly and the deformed, don't see the distorted man —see the man that God made. Just make up your mind firmly, at the very outset of life, that you will not

fault with their mistakes, and shortcomings-fault-finding, indulgence in sarcasm and irony, picking flaws in everything and everybody. Looking for things to condemn instead curing his cherished sausages. When to praise is a very dangerous habit in of oneself. It is like a deadly worm which gnaws at the heart of hands replaced the parcels on his rosebud or fruit and will make your own life gnarled, distorted and bit-

No life can be harmonious and happy after the blighting habits are once formed- Those who always look for something to condemn ruin their mal integrity.

We all like sunshiny, bright, cheerful, hopeful people nobody likes the grumbler, the fault-finder, the backbiter, or the slanderer.

EDUCATIONAL.

COMMISSION OF MONTREAL CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

THE RE-OPENING OF THE

Catholic Commercial Academy And that of the other schools under the control of the Commission, will take place

MONDAY, September 5th.

For fuller information, apply to the PRINCIPAL or to the DIRECTOR of each

MOUNT ST, LOUIS INSTITUTE 444 Sherbrooke St., MONTREAL.

Boarders should enter on SEPTEMBER 6TH day scholars, on Septemaer 7th, at 8.30 a.m.

St. Angela's Academy

470 St. Antoine Street, City.

Boarding and Day School for young ladie and children, directed by the Sisters of Si and children, directed by the Sisters of St. Ann (Lachine). Complete course of Eng-lish, French and Music. Conducted on same principles as Lachine Convent. Take St. Denis and Atwater avenue car. Terms moderate: School opens September 1st, 1904. For further information address,

THE MOTHER SUPERIOR. TELEPHONE UP 2564.

FRANK J. CURRAN. LOUIS E. CURRAN

Business Caras,

THE Smith Bros.' Granite Co

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

" Illustrated in the advertisement of Inustrated 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 company to the complete 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 grante buarry in the country."

THE SMITH BROS. CRANITECO 290 Bleury street, are the sole representatives of these famous quarries in Canada. The granite is principally used for the finest class of monumental work.

T. J. O'NEILL. REAL ESTATE ACENT, 180 ST. JAMES STREET.

Loans, Insurance, Renting, and Collecting of Rents. Moderate charges, and prompt returns.

CONROY BROS.

228 Centre Street,

Practical Piumbers, Gasand Steam Fitters ELECTRICAND MECHANICAL

BELLS, etc. Tel. Main 3552. Night and Day Service

TELEPPHONE 3833

THOMAS O'CONNELL DealerinGeneral Household Hardware Paints Oils and a fine line of Wall Papers

Cor. Murray and Ottawa STREET

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FIFTER

RUTLAND LINING, FITS ANY STOTE CHEAP,

Orders promptly attended to . : -: Moderate charges. A trial solicited.

EFTABLISHED 1864.

G. O'BRIEN,

House Sign and Decorative Painter PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER-HANGER.

Whitewashing and Tinting Orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate.
Residence 645, Office 647, Dorchester street east of Bleury street Montreal
Bell Telephone, Main, 1405.

LAWRENCE RILEY.

PLASTERER Successor to John Riley. Established in 1866 Plain and Ornamental Plastering. Repairs os all kinds promptly attended to. Estimates fur-nished. Postal orders attended to. 15 Paris Street. Polint 14 Charti-.

PATENT SOLICITORS

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Curran & Curran BRODIE'S CELEBRATED

A PREMIUM giver for the empty bas returned to our Office.

Society Directory.

T. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. -Estab lished March 6th, 1856, incorpor-ated 1868, revised 1846. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director.
Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P.; President. Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty 1st Vice, F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Vice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treasurer, Frank J. Green; corresponding Secretary, J. Kahala; Recording Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SO. CIETY-Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander etreet, at 8.80 p.m. Committee of Management meets in same hall on the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Killoran; President, W. P. Doyle; Rec. Secy., Jno. P. Guming, 716 St. Antonine street, St. Henri.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. established 1863. —Rev. Directore Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quina, 625 St. Dominique street; M. J. Ryan, treasurer, 18 St. Augustia street. Meets on the second Sur-day of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.30 p.m.

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

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.-(Organized 18th Novemb 1873.-Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St, Alexander 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. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chan-cellor, P. J. Darcy; President, Wa F. Wall; Recording Secretary, P. C. McDonagh, 189 Visitation street; Financial Secretary, Jas. J. Costigan, 325 St. Urbain street: Tree. surer; J. H. Kelly; Medical Advisers Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Connor and G. H. Merrill.

CHURCH BELLS.

McSHANE'S BELLS Meshank Bell Foundry, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A

MENEELY BELL COMPANY

TROY, N.Y., and

177 BROADWAY, NEW YORK Ofto Manufacture Superior EHURCH BELLS

ROOFERS, Etc.

The Plain Truth Tells

will candidly tell you so, if a new roof is required we give a guarantee for 10, 7 or 5 years, according to price. Our experts are at your disposal, without extra cost; Cas we do anything for you?

GEORGE W. REED & CO Roofers, Asphalters, &c., 7: 5 ORAIG STREET.

**-SUBSCRIBE NOW **

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER

The frut witness P. &"P. Co.'y, Limited, P. O. BOJ 1138, MONTREAL, P. Q.

I hereby authorise you to send one THE TRUE WITNESS for which I agree to pay to your order at the rate of One Dollar per year.

Subscription Rates, Strictly in Advance—

Canada. Newfoundland and United States, \$1.00 per ves City and Foreign, \$1.50 per year.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS pedestrian, he stumbled, and dropped a bundle, which broke open and emptied a sausage on the sidewalk. One or two richly-dressed ladies

LITTLE ACTS of courtesy put the sunshine into life. Who has not felt subside into life. Who has he that the day brighten from a kindly act, showed him, or even from a cheerful "good moraing?" The following pretty anecdote speaks for itself:

As a young lady walked hurriedly down State street on a bleak November day, her attention was attracted to a deformed hoy coming toward her carrying several bundles. He was thinly cled, twisted his limbs most strangely as he walked, and looked before him with a vacant stare. Just hefore the cripple reached the brisk the boy's side, and in server stepped to the boy's side, and in

at the mishap, and a school-girl, amused by the boy's look of blans dismay gave vent to her feelings in a half-suppressed laugh, and then went on without taking any further inter-est.

drew their skirts aside as they passed, and one of them exclaimed: 'How awkward!' A lad stood grinning at the mishap, and a school-girl.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION

Rev. J. F. McDermott, D.D., in the Ave Maria,

This year of the Immaculate Mary's jubilee will give a very dis tract prominence to Mary's miraculdal. Indeed from the begin all the significance of that me dal is found in its relation to the dogma of the Immaculate Concep-tion. In the liturgy of the Church the supernatural origin of the medal 1830 is identified with the dogme tic definition of 1854. The fourth on of the special office with which the Holy See has dignified the meda declares that its first and eviden purpose, as manifested by the Mother of God, was to assert in a pointed manner the revealed truth of the Im maculate Conception, and to popul arize the divine exception which co stituted Mary "our tainted nature's solitary boast." In the sixth lesson of the same office in the Roman Bre stated that the Sovereign Pontiff Leo XIII. stamps medal with the seal of the apostolic authority, in the hope of spreading and consolidating the devotion the faithful toward the Immaculate Conception, and of drawing Christian nations to the purity of Mary con

In the supernatural order facts do not stand isolated. The chain cause and effect is always discover-Purpose marks the acts Providence. A supernatural appari tion ever points to some precise end It always has a motive, and it is only in the apprehension of the mo tive that the apparition itself becomes fully intelligible. Sometimes the end is hidden, the motive is not manifest; and, consequently, the fact loses some of its point and force. But in the instance of the miraculous medal there is no place for doubt or uncertainty. The very voice of hea van speaks and gives clear, direct testimony, establishing the truth that the miraculous medal is an having as its cause the sublime dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

On the 18th of July, 1850, the peerless Queen of Heaven, in a radi ant vision, stood before Sister Catharine (a member of the Community of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vir cent de Paul), and for several hours engaged the lowly Sister in familiar conversation. Among other things she said to her : "My child, I am going to charge you with a mission You will suffer many trials on ac count of it; but you will surmount them, knowing that you endure then for the love of God." In the month of November of the same year Immaculate Virgin again appeared to Sister Catharine, and in striking detail specified the work she wished to be done. In 1836 the subject Sister Catharine's apparations was formally brought before the ecclesias tical authorities, and in the official investigation than made the follow ing account of this second appariton

"At half-past five in the evening, when the Sisters were in the chapel making their meditation, the Blesse Virgin appeared to a young Sister as if in an oval picture. She was stand ing on a globe only one half which was visible, she was clothed in a white robe and a mantle of shin ing blue, having her hands covered, as it were, with diamonds, emanated luminous rays falling upon the earth, but more abundantly upon one portion of it. A voice seemed to say: 'These rays are symbolic of the graces Mary obtains for men the point upon which they fall most abundantly is France.' Around the golden letters were these words: 'O Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us who have re This prayer, traced course to thee !' in a semi-circle, began at the Blessee Virgin's right hand and, passing love her head, terminated at her left hand The reverse of the picture bore the letter M, surrounded by a cross hav ing a bar at its base; and beneatl e monogram of Mary were the hearts of Jesus and Mary-the first surrounded with a crown of thorns Then the Sister seemed to hear thes words: 'A medal must be struck upon upon this model; those who wear it indulgenced, and repeat this prave with devotion, will be in an especia manner under the protection of the At that instant the vision disappeared.

Thus does the miraculous medal tion: thus does it come as an in strument created by the Mother God to fill the world with the glory of her exalted prerogative of the Im-

The authenticity of the vision re ealing the medal has been place youd the bounds of rational doubt During six months of the year 1836 a learned, critical commission, appointed by the Archbishop of Paris and directed by the Vicar-General, tigation every feature and every de Catharine. Nothing was taken for granted; at every step proof was de manded; and proof was given sutisfy even that body of leen, deliberate thinkers. The Sister's cha racter, her profound humility, he genuine piety, her well-balanced mind, her determination to conces her identity; the prudence of her di rector; the director's dread of de ception, his hesitancy at giving pub licity to the revelations made to him by Sister Catharine, his final deter mination to act, prompted solely b the fear of offending the Blessed Virgin and by the advice of learned superiors; the nature of the apparitions, their harmony with the Ca tholic sense, their consistent repetition, pointing to fact and removing suspicion of fancy; the marvelous graces obtained through the medal the numerous cures and conversion legally attested by reliable witnesse stood before the investigating com mission as solid proofs necessitating the normal conclusion, addressed in a report to the Archbishop, that the miraculous medal was, beyond doubt of divine arigin.

The very fact of the wonderful circulation of the medal appealed to the canonical commission as evidence in dicating something beyond the natu XIII. in his letter of 1894 conferring on the medal the highest possible distinction, and giving it a place in the Roman Missal with a specia Mass assigned for November 27 The books of M. Vachette the manufacturer, who first material ly realized the vision, show that in p very short time two million medals of silver and gold, and eighteen millions of a cheaper metal were placed in the hands of the clients of Mary According to the same M. Vachette eleven other manufacturers in Paris sold the same quantity; at Lyons four others, with whom he was per sonally acquainted sold at least dou ble the number; while in many othe cities, both in France and other countries, the manufacture and sale were incalculoble.

In 1836 the ecclesiastic charged with the canonical inquiry into Sis ter Catharine's visions, declared that the marvellous development devotion to the Immaculate Mary in the second quarter of the nineteentl century was directly traceable to the agency of the miraculous medal.

The mission intrusted to Sister Ca tharine was being fulfilled, and the watchword of piety throughout the Catholic world was the Immaculate Conception.

Cures, conversions and preserva obtained in France tions, throughout the rest of the Christian world, made the medal of the Imma culate Conception and the miraculou medal terms popularly convertible.

The history of the medal is a serie of authenticated miracles obtained through the intervention of the Queen

The Roman Breviary, in noting th miraculous character of the medal, calls attention to the attested mira cle of the conversion of Alphonse Ra tisbonne-a miracle hardly eclipsed by the conversion commemorated in the Breviary on Canuary 25. Inde the conversion of Alphonse Ratis bonne is, in many features, a repro duction of the conversion of Apostle of the Gentiles. A At o'clock p.m., Thursday, January 20 1842, blaspheming Christ, ridiculing Christianity, meering at piety, boast ing of Judaism, glorying in hatred of the Church, mocking the Cross scorning the emblems of religion; a 12 minutes .past 1-twelve minute later—the same day, prostrate be fore the altar of the Crucified One wnapt in the devotion, melted in tear enderly kissing the medal again ar again—the precious treasure which he, all unconscious, had been wearing for four days; rapturously exclaiming where you will ! After what I have seen I can but obey." Such was the instantaneous conversion of Alphonse

ed Virgin Mary."

But the prodigies wrought merely means to an end. The reved truth of the Immaculate Con tion was the purpose of Sister Ca-tharine's vision and the explanation of the medal's place in religion. The pious impulse created by the app ition of 1830, and the miracles c nedal held aloft as heaven's gift, in its silent language proclaiming God's tion, thrilled the people with the on controlling desire that the Grea controlling desire Queen should at length receive crown so long denied her. Her vine maternity had raised her abov men and brightest angels; but eve with this incomparable prerdgativ something was lacking to her gran deur. Her absolute victory over Sa tan and her entire freedom from all til the Church, in manner formal and official, had declared Mary Immacu cefved without sin -the chil dren had not given to the Mother honor full and just. The work of preparation was

the 8th December, 1854, was the day that witnessed the first definition of faith which had not been preceded by dissension and followed by heresy During twenty-four years the medal had unceasingly kept before the eye of the faithful the truth of Mary' Immaculate Conception, the masse had become familiar with the truth it had entered as a practical element into their daily Christian life. The old and the young, the learned the ignorant had come to look upon Mary's Immaculate Conception as matter of fact. The prayer of the medal dropped as easily from the lips of the pious as the Angelic lutation itself. The Catholic had brushed aside theological difficul ties. The truth had been operating through the medal as only God could operate. Heaven had spoken-spok again and again. . The humble virgin had proclaimed her desire. 'It was God's will. The world felt the truth The millions but waited the defining

an end; and how, well that work had

been done is attested by the fact tha

word of the Vicar of Christ. The word went forth from Ron and the Catholic world gave way to very ecstacy of exultation Instantly cities and villages were enwreath ed in illuminations, crowned with in scriptions and transparencies, filled with joyous music. Above the Pater and the Ave arose the invocation; "(Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee!" The prayer of the medal was the trium phant chant of the hour. The visio of 1830 and the promises of Mary t Sister Catharine was magnificently realized. The miraculous medal wa the emblem of Mary's victory.

In this golden year Catholic he the world over will throb in gladnes at the memory of the event of fifty years ago. Surely the great played by the miraculous medal bringing about the event will not be forgotten. It is meet and just that much of the golden glory of this ju bilee year be reflected on the meda given by Mary Immaculate to Sister Catharine Laboure.

AN TRISH BARD.

It is rather doubtful if there is an other poet who can boast of romantic a career as that of Colum 108 Wallace, who at the age of years is now living and writing in a modest cottage in Oughterard, in on this continent. but in his own land his reputation as a verse write of his poems has just been publishe by the Gaelic League of Dublin.

A BISHOP'S VIEW.

"The editing of a religious pape has its many disadvantages, the Right Rev. John B. Delaney, D., Bishop of Manchester, N.H., his valedictory editorial in the Gu "We preach doctrine and mo rality, but if ever there was a ca is just here, Again and again editor questions himself: Who will read it? What good will it do Is it not lost after all? The effect of his preaching is always re-He knows not, and may never the souls ne has influenced for good ways denied us. Many a time w little word reached us, like a good accomplished for a weary soul, and that too in most

(By a Regular Contributor.)

versally in use. In almost every house you found a crucifix, a picture of the Blessed Virgin, and then on of St. Joseph, or some other patron saint. In Irish homes invariably die you meet with a St. Patrick, es olly in the act of chasing reptiles of the land, an Emmet, a Lord Ed-ward, and other religious and patriotic emblems. Even coming to more modera times you found pictures of Meagher, Smith, O'Brien McManus, O'Gorman, Duffy, Davis Dillon, and all the great patriots of their day. O'Connell and Father Matthew found their places Wather Tom Burke, and possibly Tom Moore, were to be seen the walls. inspiring effigies of Ireland's great and distinguished sons are now looked upon as too commo whether the spirit of the race is dy ing out, is more than I can tell. But if it be the latter cause there ample room for regret, and pity for the coming generation; while be the form cause, I can only say that the artistic world will never be priate displayed.

The other day I visited the hou of a fellow-countryman and co-reli gionist, and I found that his parlor was decorated in a most untastefu and meaningles style. There were a couple of cheap landscapes, meant nothing, represented no place in particular, and were not worth the frames around them. These were set off by a half dozen chromos, prin cipally of that class that denotes advertisement pictures. Some ter years ago I stood in the same room I had gone there on business with the of the present proprietor Where to-day hangs a ser most unartistic water-fall- more like a toboggan slide than aught else there was a large picture of St. Pat rick; near it was one of St. Brendan on the ocean; and a little piece apart from these was an Immaculate Con ception. These three, I am told, now hang in a back bedroom; I would not have been surprised had told me they were out in the or else that, they had been traded of for the artistic monstrosities that now replaced them. Is it that the head of the family to-day has faller so far away from the patriotic and religious spirit of his fathers that he is ashamed of the very on ects besi suited to inspire his children with desire to know all about his coun try's people, the historic glories of question for lack of information, but I no know that there is nothing coa spicuous in that home to tell younger generation of their race, of the past story of the country whence they came. Ireland, like fabled At lantis, might have disappeared from the world's map, as far as they concerned, and as far as they seen to care. All this is more significant to me than I could easily toll.

I will just tell what I saw in somewhat wealthy Irish Catholic ments there to wait while the sons I had called to see ware ting ready to come to the parlor, County Galway, Ireland. Probably noticed two magnificent Irish scenes; one a mountain in the County Tipperary; the other a picture of th horses hauling empty coal hoats along the River Suir. In the dining of the same house George Washington, William Smith Thomas Francis Meagher Terrence Bellew McManus, The Richard O'Gorman, Davis, Mitchell, John Martin, and Gava Duffy. These surrounded a very ele gant crucifix. My very first impre ion was favorable. And the word of Moore, I know not why, flashing - like shuttle - backwards and forwards in my mind:

'And I said, 'if there's peace to !se found in the world, For the heart that is humble surely is here."

In another home, not many months ago, I saw an allegorical picture; it represented a ship about to weigh anchor in an Irish port; a young Celt was standing, satchel in hand, on the gangway, and inviting a young girl to came with him to America. She was weeping — evidently on account of the forced separation from her betrothed. And under the

It seems to me that in these las four lines do we find a reason why ome would willingly let olden traons gradually vanish, while in indifference too frequently dis played do we perceive the cause, tion of things depicted by the poet.

CATROLIC LAYMEN OF FRANCE.

Contemporary history in Franc does not make the most pleasant reading for the Catholic world outside the record of the administration of Wal deck-Rousseau, and then of Combes, sive steps in a bitter campaign stands for, says the Ave Marfa. Th rapidity with which of late month the government has been achieving new and notable victories in its ag gressive compaign has seemed to us owever, not an unmixed evil. sooner France reaches the logical con clusion of her warfare against reli table reaction that will re-establish the congregations on a firmer basis than ever, and will free the Bishops and secular clergy from a number o vexatious restrictions to which they have been subjected ever since Concordat was signed.

In the meantime the chronicle current events in France is, as ha been said, rather disheartening reading. All the more gratifying, in con ce, do we find an interesting "The Lay Apostolate," pub Viviers. The hopeful tone in which it treats of organized Catholic effort and unswerving Catholic faith in th tuture of France, is a pleasant relief from the doleful tale of expelled religious, condemned Catholic instruc tion, vacant bishoprics, clerical sa haries withheld, and the like incidents with which our French exchanges are usually filled.

Rightly or wrongly, the Catholic laity of France are blamed by their ellow-Catholics throughout the world for the present disastrous state affairs in their misgoverned country To their own supineness and criminal indifference are imputed the parlia mentary victories of the anti-clerical fanatics who are oppressing them. It is encouraging, therefore, to that there are some few at of the French laity who have shake off the prevalent lethargy and are fighting for their liberties with com bined zeal and discretion. "A Httl leaven leaveneth the whole 'lump.' and one may indulge in the pleasing hope that the lay apostles our contemporary mentions will suc seed in arousing their Catholic co trymen to such a degree of well-or-dered enthusiasm as will sweep

Says the Semaine of Viviers : "The recent congress of Catholic youth held at Besancon has given a a ray of hope through the gloom of our sorrows. Voices recognized as among the most authoritative and aloquent, respected by all but especially dear to Catholics, have addressed a superb phalanx of 'the young' in souls of their hearers, gave at the same time practical counsels,

Combes and all his kind from pow

within the next decade-as, person

carried its echoes throughout the whole country; and hearts have be most ardent Catholic patriotism— a spirit aroused by genuine love of the people. We have seen—let us use the word—apostolic figures such as are needed at present and such as Providence knows how to raise up, here and there, in the midst of our mis-

A lay apostic: F. Brunetiere, this modern philosopher who lenows so well the spirit and the tendencies of

hour in nguished audiences; piercing with trenchant logic the sophisms of adversaries, coolly and implacabyzing their errors, contemptuack han with personalities, at well as attack. 'Let us not dismayed,' he wrote the other day aling for energetic by the number or the fury of those attack us; let us rather know what they are doing and know that we are what is called "a power'. Their fury proceeds from the ciousness that they can neither contemp, disdain, nor especially ignore "A lay apostle : Albert de Mun,

thirty years ago his noble sword, taking up in its stead the work of an apostle in the full sense of the term, and wielding this more effective weapon ever since without relaxation, in the service of the working classes and of all our great -wielding it with a magnant mity, a vigor, and a brilliancy that forced Clemenceau himself to declare that M. de Mun is the most eloquent of living Frenchmen.' He, a patrician of a noble race, has pleaded lowly as perhaps no other has thus far done. On the other hand, who among us has not present in his methose incomparable discourses mory on the liberty of teaching-discourses which, all impotent as they were to sway sectorian passions from its predetermined course, remain nevertheless both the brilliant vengeance of outraged truth and violated justice and the everlasting honor of the parliamentary tribune of France?

"A lay apostle: Jacques Piou, quitting without regret the parliamentary theatre wherein his character had won him so high a place, to secrate himself entirely to the gigantic enterprise—the expression is M. de Mun's of 'popular liberal action,' covering France to-day with network of its committees and its 150,000 adherents. He is the soul

of the work, its energizing principle, "A lay apostle Marc Sangnier the young polyfechnic student, rily abandoning a career that proself wholly to the material, moral and Christian uplifting of the popular classes. Around his sillon is grouping young men in ever-increasing legions. Literary circles, popular institutes, public reunion conducts them all abreast, vigorously opposing adversaries who employ brutal weapons, but carrying into hostile reunions, with his virile judgwhich only yesterday one of his most noted opponents. M. Buisson himself.

could not refrain from applauding. "A lay apostle :- could we omit him from the list? Francois Coppee, his brow girdled with the fairest aureola of the poets. Extricating himself almost in the evening of from the bewitching pleasures of a glory without rivals and almost with out a shadow, who does not know with what noble disinterestedness, what generous ardor, and what indefatigable perseverence he threw himself into the struggle to defend the cause of justice, religion and

country?
"We salute with all our gratitude and all our respect these valiant laymen who are giving such splendid examples to all Catholics, to those es pecially who are tempted to shrink from determined effort. May these legions of young men that are rising in the various quarters of Christian France follow with discipline, with union, and with courage, were traced out for them by hardy initiators whom we have men-

JESUITS IN GERMANY.

At the great conference of German Catholics at Regensburg, Germany, a few days ago, Count, Droste von Visthering, applauded by thousands of enthusiastic delegates and spectato demanded the repeal of paragraph No 1 of the law against the Jesuits.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY AT WASHINGTON

ure of Thomas E. Waggaman, tra-surer of the Catholic University at Washington. The gossips have had the great institution closed tighter than a drum, with no prospect of ever opening again. Dr. O'Connell, rector of the university, however, is emphatic in his statement that this is idle talk not warranted

On Ca To the Clergy and Laity of As the Catholic schools are

Archbishop

to open, we consider it oppo-eddress you on the important tion of parents to provide for cation of their There are, we regret to be of say, some fathers and mother either for the sake of fancie tages, or through indifference ount of feelings against p teacher, send their children Catholic schools.

It is undeniable that as a Catholic teaching is excluded non-Catholic schools, and them there is usually presented in the schools of false religious influences.

a system of education for the in which Catholic faith and on of the Church are exclu not be approved by any Cat Church considers it vital to faith, that the spirit o animate every pa scholar's task, and influence hour of his time in school. chers should be good Cathe instructed in their faith, as pable to thoroughly drill th religion. The Church re this necessity has always op separation of education and nd hence has condemned advocate it. Pius IX. pros forty-eighth proposition of labus, which reads as fol Catholic may approve a education for the young wh vided from the Catholic fa from the power of the Chu entirely confines itself to se ters and to things affecting and social life, or which is concerned with these thing same Pontiff in a letter o 1864, to the Archbishop o strongly inculcates that rel secular learning should go hend and points out the effects resulting from th ourse. We are told by divorce of education and r system which is a source harm to society; that it i pernicious system, especial in elementary schools; young are thereby expo greatest danger; that in ich a system the Church will spare no pains to pr compelled to warn the fa attended. These words letter to the Archbishop are repeated with slight in numerous instructions

> dressed to the Bishops teaches that there is hard more essential at the pr than that education should be accompanied b cation of true doctrine i morals. He reminds he lies of the solicitude w they should avoid sendi dren to these schools in cannot be taught the pre ligion. In the Encyclic XIII. "Noblissima" of February, 1884, occ lowing words a"The Chi

over again loudly

those schools which are

Leo XIII., in 1885, in

or neutral, warning par careful in a thing so mor These propour See are the law for all. tion of the III. Pienary Baltimore is based upon evident, then, that the the Church, which it w roneous, scandalous and ing of heresy to contradi attend a non-Catholic s stitutes usually a grave ent danger to faith, and fore, it is a mortal sin rents to send their child a school, except where other suitable school, ar

danger remote In applying this teac tical life, there are diffi often meet with parer to sending their children schools on account of tures which they dislike fer non-Gatholic school of certain advantages. that, if they take due have their children pro ed and brought up in p not justly be interfere such a claim can not This is a religious quer therefore, within the si Church authority. In it belongs to the Chur pronounce on the prin

Buisson himself, m applauding. Trancois Coppee, Extricating himvening of life and almost with does not know and what indehe threw him to defend the gion and

one of his most

l our gratitude nese valiant lay-such splendid excs. to those es npted to shrink May these n that are risnarters of Chriswith discipline, h courage, the them by the m we have men

ERMANY

urg, Germany, a Droste von Vis y thousands of and spectators, of paragraph No the Jesuits.

VERSITY AT TON.

have tried to unfortunate failaggaman, treac University n closed tighter sity, however, is tement that all t warranted by he knows.— Ca-

Archbishop Elder On Catholic Education.

As the Catholic schools are spon to open, we consider it opportune to address you on the important obliga-tion of parents to provide for the Cas-ticolic education of their children. There are, we regret to 'e obliged to say, some fathers and mothers, who either for the sake of fancied advan tages, or through indifference, or on account of feelings against priest or peacher, send their children to non-Catholic schools.

It is undeniable that as a rule, all Catholic teaching is excluded from non-Catholic schools, and that in them there is usually present some kind of false religious influence. Now a system of education for the young, in which Catholic faith and the direc tion of the Church are excluded, cannot be approved by any Catholic. The Church considers it vital to a child's faith, that the spirit of religion animate every part of the scholar's task, and influence every hour of his time in school. The teachers should be good Catholics, well instructed in their faith, and be ca pable to thoroughly drill the children in religion. The Church recognizing this necessity has always opposed the separation of education and religion, and hence has condemned those who dvocate it. Pius IX. proscribed the forty-eighth proposition of the Syllabus, which reads as follows: Catholic may approve a system of education for the young which is divided from the Catholic faith from the power of the Church which entirely confines itself to secular matters and to things affecting temporal and social life, or which is primarily concerned with these things." same Pontiff in a letter of July 15, 1864, to the Archbishop of Fryburg, strongly inculcates that religion and secular learning should go hand in hand, and points out the pernicious effects resulting from the opposite course. We are told by him that divorce of education and religion is a system which is a source of grievous harm to society; that it is the most pernicious system, especially if adopted in elementary schools; that the young are thereby exposed to the greatest danger; that in the face of such a system the Church should and will spare no pains to provide Christian education, and will find hersel compelled to warn the faithful that such schools cannot in conscience be attended. These words from the letter to the Archbishop of Fryburg are repeated with slight variations

Leo XIII., in 1885, in a letter addressed to the Bishops of England, teaches that there is hardly anything more essential at the present than that education in literature should be accompanied by the inculcation of true doctrine in faith and lies of the solicitude with they should avoid sending their children to these schools in which they cannot be taught the precepts of relowing words "The Church has over and over again loudly condemned those schools which are called mixed or neutral, warning parents to be careful in a thing so momentous."

These pronouncements of the Holy the Church, which it would be ering of heresy to contradict, is that to attend a non-Catholic school sconent danger to faith, and that, therefore, it is a mortal sin for any parents to send their children to precautions are taken as to make the

In applying this teaching to practical life, there are difficulties. to sending their children to Catholic schools schools on account of certain features which they dislike, or who pre-fer non-Gatholic schools on account of certain advantages. They claim that, if they take due precautions to have their children properly instructed and brought up in piety, they can not justly be interfered with. act justly be interfered with. But such a claim can not be admitted. This is a religious question, and is, therefore, within the sphere of the Church authority. In such questions it belongs to the Church not only to pronounce on the principle involved.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Archidiocese of Cincinnati:

15 the office of the Bishops, as the III. Pienary Council of Baltimore es, to judge both of the alleg ecessity, and of the sufficiency of the precaution. This is a matter, then, which less within the jurisdiction of the spiritual power, and it is far from the true Catholic spirit to decide such a grave question for one Moreover, there is another aspect

of the subject which shows still more clearly how necessary it is to abide by the judgment of the Church. It is almost impossible for a Catholic parent to send his child to a non-Catho lic school anywhere in the country where there is a Catholic one with out causing scandal. That is to say, such action suggests to other Cath lic parents to do the same; it has the appearance of religious indiffer ence; and it tends to break down the strictness and firmness of Catholic faith. It is, therefore, near ly always a very grievous scandal, especially when the parent in question is a person of some standing and influence. Now an action which involves scandal of this kind can only be justified by a very grave necessity. It is the duty of the parent, therefore, to take the judgment of the Church both upon the possible extent of the scandal and the reason for risking it. The foregoing principles justify us in laying down the follow

1. In places where there is a Catholic school parents are obliged under the pain of mortal sin to send their children to it. This rule holds good, not only in case of children who have not yet made their first Communion, but also in case those who have received it. Parents should send their children to the Catholic school as long as its stand ards and grades are as good as those of the non-Catholic school. And even if there is no school attached to the congregation of which parents ar members, they would still be obliged to send their children to a parochial school, college, or academy if they can do so without great hardships either to themselves or to their children

2. It is the province of the Bishop to decide whether a parish should be exempted from having a parish school and whether, in case there be a Ca tholic school in the place, parents may send their children to a non-Catholic school. Each case must be submitted to us, except where there is a question of children living three or more miles distant from a Catholic in numerous instructions of the Holy school. Such children can hardly be compelled to attend the Catholic

3. As the obligation of sending a child to a Catholic school binds der the pain of mortal sin, it follows that the neglect to comply with it is a matter of accusation, when going to confession. We fail to see morals. He reminds heads of fami- how fathers and mothers who omit which to accuse themselves of this fault can believe that they are making an entire confession of their sins.

4. Confessors are hereby forbidden Leo to give absolution to parents who, XIII. "Noblissima" of the 8th without permission of the Archbishop of February, 1884, occur the fol-send their children to non-Catholic schools, unless such parents promis either to send them to the Catholic school, at the time to be fixed by the Confessor, or, at least agree, within two weeks from the day confession, to refer the case to the Archbishop and abide by his decision. See are the law for all. The legisla-tion of the III. Pienary Council of Baltimore is based upon them. It is other, the Confessor cannot give them evident, then that the doctrine of shoultion; and should be attempt to do so, such absolution would be null and void. Cases of this kind are hereby numbered among the reserved

cases from September 1, 1904. 5. The loss of Catholic training which the children suffer by sent to non-Catholic schools must as far as possible be counteracted a school, except where there is no Wherefore we strictly enjoin on the other suitable school, and unless such Diocesah Statute No. 64 be adhered to: "We decree that those who are to be admitted to first Holy Con munion shall have spent at wo years in Catholic schools. rule is to be observed also by supe riors of colleges and academies. This statute was enacted by ou Synod in 1898, and we regret that it has not always been observed. The necessity of complying with it is evident. It is difficult to properly pre are for first Communion even children who have always atte possible to do so when the chile ren are allowed to go to non-Catho-ire schools up to a few mouths be-fore they are to make their first Holy Communion. Pastors, superiors, of academics and colleges, are admonish-

will confer with us as to the provision, which should be made for th

6. Pastors seeking to prevent parents from taking their children too soon out of school have made regu lations regarding the age of first Communion. As there has been some some fixing one age, some a different one, and in consequence causing dissatisfaction among parents and children, we hereby direct that no child made publicly and solemnly, unless it has completed its thirteenth year on or before they day fixed for first Com

7. It is the pastor's duty to de whether the children of his pa rish have sufficient knowledge for making their first Communion. Hence children attending a Catholic school other than the parish school, as well as those going to colleges and demies. must not be admitted to first Communion unless their pastor has testified that they are sufficiently instructed for aaproaching the Holy

8. In connection with the matte under consideration we desire to draw the attention of the faithful to the following provision of the III Ple nary Council of Baltimore: "Let pas tors, moreover, take great pains that the boys and girls be better instructed in Catholic doctrine and in their Christian duties for two years foltheir children to attend these Cate- chantman, he was captured by chetical instructions. The pastor, to insure the attendance of the children. should fix such a time for the instructions as will best suit their convenience. Usually, the most suitable time is on Sundays before Vespers or before Benediction with the Blessed Sacrament. We exhort parents and adults to be also present at these instructions. We may have known the truths of our religion very well when we made our first Communion, but unless we recall them to mind from time to time we will forget them. It is especially desirable that parents should attend in order to see whether their children are present and whe ther they diligently studied the Catechism.

Dearly beloved Brethren, we have written at length on this matter of Catholic education. The importance of the subject is our only excuse for this long pastoral letter. We fee that it is a subject which cannot be too often nor too emphatically dwelt upon. Love for the dear little ones whom God has entrusted to your care and whom you hope to be your crown and glory in heaven, we be lieve, will urge you to comply with the directions given in this letter. See to it that your children are well in structed in their religion, so that they may not be influenced by the errors and false doctrines which are sown broadcast by the enemy, and that they may be able to give outsiders a reason for the faith within them by their knowledge, instead of being to them a stumbling block by their ignorance. Pastors will read this letter to their congregations on the last Sunday in August.

May God bless all, and especially bless parents, their children and all engaged in the work of Catholic edu-

Sincerely yours in Christ, WILLIAM HENRY ELDER Archbishop of Cincinnati

Given at Cincinnati this 18th da

PRECISION.

The habit of being accurate and thus averting annoyances arising from error.

I always find all the wisdom I need in St. Teresa-s book-mark. It is a volume in itself. My great comfort in distressing circumstances is that "all things are passing."-Rev. Jos Farrell.

If a man does not exercise his arm he develops no biceps muscle; and if man does not exercise his soul, he acquires no muscle in his soul- no noral fibre, nor beauty of spiritual

The end which at present calls forth The end which at present calls (orthour efforts will be found when it is once gained to be only one of the means to some remoter end. The natural flights of the human mind are not from pleasure to pleasure but from hope to hope:

ed to observe this regulation. No exception is to be made to it without our permission. In places where there is no Catholic school, pastors An Irish Admiral, but in the end the Brazilians were beaten and had to retire. This was

never produced a great admiral, can only be accepted by those unacquain ted with the history of Admiral Brown, erstwhile of Foxford, County Sligo, Ireland, and latterly head of the Buenos Ayrian navy during the war of independence and the subseexploits," says Mulhall, in a fine work miscalled."The English in South America," may be ranked, like those of Nelson, above all Greek, above all Roman fame." Such language sounds study the well-authenticated records will cease to smile long before they get to the end. The Brown family emigrated to Pennsylvania in the year 1785. Poor as they were when they set out, they were reduced to absolute indigence when the father at their destination. But the captain of the ship had been struck the intelligent, self-reliant look of one of the boys, and offered to take him as his cabin-boy-and thus William Brown, instead of becoming a renowned Indian fighter on the prairies, whither, no doubt, his spirit would eventually have led him, became at the age of nine one of those "who go down to the sea in ships." lowing their first Communion." This For twenty years he sailed the seas, regulation supposes on the part of storm smitten on the weather-bow, but at peace with mankind, till at their parental authority to compel last, as captain of a British merof Napoleon's privateers and imprisoned in Metz. He escaped-in the guise of a French officer-but was cap tured and brought back. Next he cut a hole in the floor of his cell to communicate with Colonei Clutchwell who was beneath, and then made a hole in the roof, through which they both escaped. They wandered about in Ardennes for several days living on chocolate, and Clutchwell grew so exhausted that Brown had to carry him on his back until they came to the banks of the Rhine which they crossed in safety—the Duchess of Wurtemberg lending them money to return to England.

> Captain Brown established first regular packet between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, and having married an English lady, with whom he lived very happily, he built a handsome cottage on the Buenos Ayres shore, which became his home for upwards of forty tears, The re bellion against Spain having broken out, the patriot government called on him to command, with the title of commodore, its first fleet. And such a fleet ? There were the Hercules, an old Russian trader of 350 tons; the Zephyr, a brig of 200 tons; Nancy, a schooner; the Juliette, smaller still: and three small tube of too nondescript a kind to be se down in any class.

Not one of these vessels but was a peaceful trader or tramp, fit enough to fly before the gale, but hardly the sort of thing for a fleet of warships, bigger than a decent-sized blunderbus and the powder supplied was so weak that the commodore complained that it would hardly carry to the enemy's ships. As for crew, it matched the rest of it. There were milkmen, butchers, deadbeats and some convicts; the raking of disreputable coast, and some men from the interior who could the near kind leg of a bull at gallop, but whose knowledge of the sea probably stopped at the certain ty that it was salt. But the spirit and genius of the commodore rose above all, and though some of his and seamanship could do much juncture, and one or two of his vessels often stole off to a safe distance and looked on when the flagship was getting it hottest, there always seemed enough with which to achieve heroic success. With his pitiful flotilla Commodore Brown bore down on the Islands of Martin Garcia, sometimes called the Gibraltar of the La Plata A Spanish fleet of nine war vessels was fastened together in line under the shore patteries. There was fierce fight, and the Buenos Ayrian fleet having suffered heavy loss, drew off-all save Brown's own ship, the Hercules, which had run aground. All through the night she fought singletide floated her off. Half the crew. including two Irish officers, were lost, and the Hercules was holed in places. The Commodore ran to Catonia to repair, took forty-five new men on board, and then, again, ho! for Martin García. He landed with 150 men, and aftacked the batteries

The theory that Ireland, fecund mo- his spoil, and set out for Monte ther of military genius as she is, has Video, where, with seven of his vessels, he attacked nineteen Spanish ships. He feinted, drew the Spaniards out of the harbor, and got between them and the shore. He then split their fleet in halves, and captured six ships, drove the pell-mell back into the harbor. The Spaniards on shore rang their bells when they saw the Hercules coming in behind, thinking it had been captured, but Brown, who seems have had a proper eye for the picturesque, draped his ship with Republican bunting, and giving them a salute of twenty-one guns, sailed out again. In this action his was fractured by a cannon ball, but he remained on deck, and contrived to give directions as if nothing had

This action decided the fate Monte Video, which shortly afterwards surrendered. The Governor be came the Commodore's own prisoner, and was treated with the most chivalrous courtesy, his generous captor giving him out of his own pocket s handsome sum for his expenses home. Brown, who had been on crutches for some time, now went home to have his wounds healed. His appearance was universally acclaimed. He was promoted by the Government to the rank of Admiral; and, as a special and unprecedented mark of honor, was presented by the nation with the now famous Hercules for his own property. The fall of Monte Video had des

troyed the last hopes of Spain

the Atlantic side, but there was fur-

ther work to do in succoring the new

republic on the west. With the Hercules and two other small vessels one of which was commanded by his brother Michael, Admiral Brown set out for the Pacific, rounding Cape Horn amid fearful storms. Sailing up the west coast he daringly attempted to cut out some Spanish vessels under the batteries at Callao. He seized a gunboat, but it was chained to a frigate. But he sank a Spanish corvette before the batteries drove him off. Passing on the Guayaquil he stormed a battery, spiked twelve heavy guns, and demolished works. Next day he seized another battery, but his ship ran aground his men got drunk to the liquor shops and the Spaniards recovered courage and boarded the Hercules which was now completely at their mercy. They were for refusing quarter, but the Admiral rushed with a brand to the magazine, whereupon the terrified Spaniards fell back and agreed to terms. The conquerors stripped the prisoners of their clothes and even the Admiral himself had to go about in ship's bunting till the Governor of the town, hearing of his condition, sent him some clothes and a polite invitation to dinner.

Michael Brown now appeared, and, under threats of shelling the town, obtained the release of the prisoners. At sea again, but without arms for his own crew, who were, besides, in a starving condition the bold Admiral felt that it was time to turn back. He ran to the Galapos, caught seventy turtles, and with this unique larder on board set back for Buenos Ayres, ten thousand miles off. It was a terrible voyage, pumps going daily, and semi-starvation all the time. Ter years later Buenos Ayres was war with Brazil. The Brazilians had big men-of-war: the Buenos Ayrians had no fleet at all. But it was the time of wooden ships, and courage Government asked Brown to do what he could, and he sailed forth at daybreak next morning with one ves the old Hercules, cut out and captured two vessels from the blockad ing squadron, and brought them in amid the cheering of thousands watching from the flat roofs of the houses. He got together six ships and made a bold effort to break the blockade; but three of his captains steered out of range, and left Admiral's ship surrounded by half the enemy. The hopeless-looking fight was kept up for several hours, till Brown, showing incomparable coolness and skill, handed, till the next morning the The enemy's fleet, hadly mauled, drew off, but appeared later. Brown went out to meet them with only 82 vessels, when they turned tail and Ca-disappeared. Subsequently, with four ships, he went into the open and fought a drawn battle with sixteen Brazilian war vessels.

The Emperor of Brazil now sent twenty large ships, with express orwith such fury that the Spaniands field to the ships, leaving all their guns and ammunition in his hands. He returned to Buenos Ayres with Brown sailed out. The housetops

anniversary of Buenos Ayres. The combat raged with incredible furys. only the prelude to the more glorious affair a fortnight later. The Brazihad only four small ships with six passenger launches carrying a gun ach. With a skill rarely if surpassed in naval warfare, he manoeuvered the enemy's fleet into hopeless confusion, and put them flight. The hero was rapturously received on his return, and the ladies presented him with an embroidered banner, suitably inscribed. A third the enemy reappeared and Brown set out with his usual alacrity. But all his captains deserted him, and he was left for three hours to fight the whole Brazilian fleet. So raked was the Herculee from every quarter that the Admiral ordered his men under the hatches, remaining on deck himself alone. The enemy meditated boarding, but the universal belief that Brown would blow him ship up if hard pressed kept them At last the Republican came up and the Admiral got on her and towed his battered but unconquered old Hercules into port.

were crowded—it was the nation

The Brazilian navy was now so weakened that the Buenos Ayrian commander assumed the offensive. He appeared off Rio and seized four vessels there, returning to Buenos Ayres after having destroyed fifteen vessels during his cruise. The following day the Brazilian fleet, which had been looking for him, arrived. Brown did not go ashore to see his family, but went out with seven ships and eight aunches to meet seventeen large ships. He captured twelve, burned. three and only two escaped.

The wildest rejoicing tools place in the city when the prizes were brought in; the Admiral was drawn by the citizens in triumph to his home, and Congress voted him the thanks of the nation. This was by no means Brown's last glorious action; but enough, surely, has been related, When the three years' war with Brazil was ended, he represented the republic and arranged terms of peace. The portraits extant of Admiral Brown show a typically Milesian face

He remembered Ireland well, though he had left the country so young, and he experienced all the tender yearnings and regrets which are the lot of the exiles of Erin. In old age he revisited his mative land, and spent several happy months in the haunts of his boyhood. He was a great "character," and many good stories are related of him. that, having run short of sannon balls on one occasion, he remember-ed that he had some hard Dutch cheese on board, and these proving an exact fit, he resumed firing. story is apocryphal, but it is certain that he once attacked and captured a Brazilian warship with valry. The ship, it should be added, was aground at the time. His spirit and energy were such that the Brazilians reckoned that if they could land a party at night and capture him in his home-which was, some distance from the city-they would put an end to the war. He died in 1857 in his eighty-first year, plous ly, and surrounded by his family and friends. The day of his funeral was a day of national mourning; and the government granted a site on which his widow erected a beautiful monument, with reliefs of his victories, and an epitaph wreathed in shamrocks.

POISE.

The power of self-control. which often makes one master of the situation.

If the perfection of good manners is culture is sincerity.

PENETRATION.

The ability to foresse events and consequently to provide for them.

PERSEVERANCE.

The characteristic which impels one teadfastly to pursue the object in view with an invincible determination to triumph over all opposition.

A REDEMPTORIST DEAD.

The death of Rev. John Cook, C.SS.R., is reported from Porto-Rico. Father Cook was a convert to Catholicity. He was born West Newton forty years ago, and attended the Second Congregational an instructor in the Sunday school. On becoming a Catholic he entered the Redemptorist Order. He has been in Porto Rico the past six years.

PART SECOND.

CHAPTER XII.-Continued.

For five long years the woman had suffered from a cancer under her right arm, and twice had she undergo operations only to have the terribl alady return. Given up by her phy sicians, who found her too wea a third application of the knife, she had travelled several hundred miles under poor only aid that remained. Tire out after her long journey, hotel, to which she had been by one of the many agents who the depots of such places. So long as the man could secure another boarder it mattered not that hotel was full, and she had been gi ven a poor room in a hot attic. celia, who was seldom deceived those who were worthy of help, felt very sorry for her and took her her own boarding house, where was taken to a pleasant and airy

Agnes was a little displeased with this, for she did not think it proper to take up too readily with strangers and she did not like the woman's ap

"Cecelia," she said when they were alone, "where did you pick her up?" "On the Church steps." was the re ply. "The poor woman is sadly afflicted and needs some one to take an interest in her."

"I think you would do better be a little more careful in associating with strangers in a place like Do you think your mother would approve?"

"I had not thought of that, but know of no reason why she should object to my showing a little kindness where it is needed. If you do not care to associate with the woman, I see no reason why you should. Agnes changed the subject at once by telling of the drive they had

med for the morrow, and asked Cecelia if she would go. 'I should like to," said Cecelia

"but there is a large pilgrimage expected to-morrow, and there are to be special devotions which I do not care to miss. Can you not postpone your drive ?'

"I suppose so, but the day after to-morrow will be Sunday and cannot go then, as there would too little time between dinner

"Make it Monday.,

"Very well, if you wish; but I an comewhat disappointed and I know the others will be, for our plans were all made." "Then why not go without me?"

"I could not think of such a thing

The next day, not a little to the displeasure of Agnes, Cecelia gave much of her time to the stranger acting in the capacity of guide and explaining to her the common devo tions of the pilgrims. At sunset Co celia took her to a hill called Calvary, there to make the Way of Cross, but she was obliged to cend the hill alone, while her weak ened companion sat ot the foot, Sur day evening they were together again and Cecelia was sorry to find the woman suffering more intensely than ever. The following forenoon shmust go back to her home, as time had expired, and her case seen ed utterly hopeiess. But still she did At daybreak Monday Agnes awoke to see her cousin dres ed and ready to go out. are you going, Cecelia?'

she asked.

at half past five, and I am going,
"Go if you wish, but I protes to rest for two hours. The 8 e'cloc Mass is early enough for me. I wish you well, but her case is hopeless and she would better be thinking o her funeral Mass.

"Agnes, you should be ashamed to talk like that. Nothing is imposs ble to God, and far greater miracles Agnes heeded her not, for she was falling asleep.

Mrs. L- had been almost to weak to arise in the morning and the journey to the Church quite exhaust Once inside, she could no eel until it was almost time the consecration, then Cecelia had watch her closely, fearing that she would faint. Some mysterious pow-er seemed to sustain her, however

to go forward and receive the bre her face was much brighter. remained on her port for nearly half an hour. s she arose she took Cecetia's arm

"It is gone: I am cured !" "Thank God," murmured Cec

your faith has been rewarded." In silence they returned to boarding house, for the hearts oth were too full to speak. It Cecelia who whispered the good new to Agnes, who had just asisen, but she refused to believe it until saw the woman. The cure was the time Cecalia and the woman ha finished their breakfast and ready to return to the church their thanksgiving many were talking of the great miracle, and many curi ous glances were cast upon the two Her heart overflowing with gratitude to Almighty God, and showering blessings upon Cecelia for her kind ness, the woman left on an early "Well, Cecelia," said Agnes, whe

the former returned from the depot "now that your charge is gone per haps you will be willing to give your cousin a little of your time by companying us on our drive in country.

"I shall be delighted to go, but Agnes, the miracle I have had happiness of witnessing doubly re wards me for the little trouble have had. It was worth coming the distance from home to see.

"I suppose that but for your kind ness in instructing her what to do she would probably have gone hom uncured, so you should be happy.

"Agnes Cullen, you ought to ashamed to make such a remark that. It is I who have been great ly privileged in being permitted be with her when she received great a blessing."

Just then one of the ladies cam in to announce that the carriage would be ready at 1 o'clock.

The drive, which extended the river road, was a most delightful The scenery was such as would

have enraptured the heart of an ar-They stopped a half an hour tist. a narrow stree leaped over a rocky precipice about two hundred feet high and fell into : broad basin of clear water. Gradu ally the basin narrowed into a stream Following the course of the stream, they came to a pretty purk of small cedars which surpassed in beauty any thing that could have been laid out by human hands. They next visited a little village nearby, but no impos ing structure met their view here, for everything spoke of poverty. Some of the old white stone farmhouses had stood over a hundred years and had once been occupied by the grand parents and great-grandparents of th present generation. These simple people cared for nothing better than what had been the earthly posses sions of those who for many year had slept beneath the shadow of the rude wooden crosses in the church vard. The old church itself, said to have withstood the storms nearly two centuries, was next visit

ed, and then they were again on the road to the main object of interest. The foot of the mountain

halted at a gate where they read the sign "No admittance." To where does this road lead?

reached at last,

and the carriag

asked Cecelia "This is the summer home of the

Jesuits." said the driver, "and there is a chapel over a hundred years old on the other side of the woods

"How I would like to visit it, said Agnes, looking wistfully at the sign; "but I see we can go no

'You may," said the driver. "But the sign says "No admit-

tance, '' said Agnes.
"That means that we are not

lowed to drive in; but you have privilege of going in and walking

In perfect confidence the four your teristic of Americans, walked up th long drive, which was bounded side by fields of golden grain tending to the river banks and which hid the pretty spot bey After walking fully a quarter of mile, Agnes halted and looked arou

'I believe that driver was fooling

n in this wild country.

this wood," said Cecelia. " for road shows signs of much travel; be-sides, what object could he have in deceiving us ?"

A little further on they came upon clearing and saw a long, low b ing of the same white stone used so ich in that section, and just yond, on the edge of a forest of tal evergreens, stood a little chapel are was nothing of beauty about the buildings, but their antiquity made them interesting, and to add to the attractiveness was a row old-fashioned cannon beside the che pel, a reminder of war long past. They had scarcely reached the when two nuns attired in pure white came out and, without noticing strangers, went to the chapel, which they entered. Just then an enderly man in a black cassock and wearing a scarlet cap, with a line of showing just beneath his Roman col lar, emerged from the chapel, and for a few moments gazed in silence the intruders, then without a word he entered the house

'Undaunted, the ladies followed the nuns into the chapel, where their devotion, I fear, was surpassed by their curiosity. On coming out, Agnes ex ed a desire to see the interior of the house. She rapped severa times at the side of an open door, and, receiving no reply, stepped in followed by one companion, just as the ecclesiastic they had seen came to meet them, with something like a frown on his face, which was, how ever, too kind to show much anger

"Do you know these were strictly private grounds?" he asked, trvin to be stern.

Agnes stammered an apology, peating what they had been told by She was asked if she had not read the sign at the gate. "Yes, father," was the reply. "bu

we were told that it was meant for carriages, not for pedestrians." "Your driver had no right to sens

you here. No one is allowed inside these grounds without special per mission from the superior. So saying he abruptly left the room

before anyone could offer a further apology.

Cecelia would have made a hast; retreat, but the others lingered, and the reverend gentleman, as if regretting having shown discourtesy strangers who were here through no fault of their own, returned said :

"Since you are here, ladies, I will

now you through the grounds The party gratefully accepted th offer and followed their guide, who led them past the chapel, stopping to call their attention to the cannon relics of a war of a century and a quarter back, which had been pre ented to the Bishop as a slight re compense for valiant services render ed by seminarions who had suspend ed their eccletiastical studies aid their country in her hour of tria At the end of a long walk through the park he pointed out a pretty shrine of the Blessed Virgin, but too them to it through another winding path, explaining that each evening tation of the Rosary at Mary's shrine walking through the different paths and finishing at a similar shrine St. Joseph which he pointed out in

"How beautiful!" exclaimed celia, and she wished that she might remain forever in such a holy spot as this; the very air seemed breathe nothing but sweetness

the pure love of God. Almost at their feet the squirre peered curiously at them, evidencing little or no fear, and the birds were inging merrily in the trees. had now feached a clearing at th bank of the river, and here they met a young priest devoutly reading his office. He respectfully raised his bi-retta to the elder clergyman and passed on, while the ladies to view this beautiful scene. Only a ustic railing separated them the edge of a rocky cliff extending down to the waters of the mighty ri proportions of a lake. Directly ront of them was the end of a lo narrow island, dotted fields and forests just beginning than a quarter of a mile away mountain which had attracted Ag

sun shining over it all sent a ray of golden light across the rive beautiful aspect.

"Oh, earth how like to heaven, i not preferred more justily," ed Cecelia, forgetful for the m that she was not alone.

The clergyman smiled and in "Do you mean to compare this "It gives me some faint idea

what it might have been. "A truly noble soul, whoever is. . thought the clergyman. there was something else in her than strangely attracted him; now

made a discovery of something un before. Her hand was resting on the railing, and he saw entwined around her finger a serpent with emerald ey which glittered in the sunlight. Her face at the first glance had strangely familiar to him in everfeature excepting the dark eyes hair, but he had thought little of it until his eyes fell upon the ring, the like of which he had seen but before.

what a strange design for a A cousin of mine had one like when I was a young man.

"It is very old," said Cecelia; " grandmother's engagement ring.' He looked at her face, and again at the ring.

'Do not consider me too innuisitiv if I ask if it is an American ring? "Grandfather brought it from Egypt to Ireland and gave it

'May I see it. please ?" "Certainly, father," and remo

it she put in in his hand. He looked inside and read, "Fro Edward to Agnes," and she felt that his hand was very cold when he hand ed it back with thanks.

As they moved on he seemed to be thinking deeply, and she felt that his eyes were constantly upon her. But ew words were spoken until they re turned to the entrance of the ground A party of happy young seminarian ere singing merrily to an accompa niment on a piano in the house. The ceased long enough to pay their re spects to the ladies' venerable guide but he scarcely noticed them. Afte the ladies had thanked him for hi kindness he turned to Cecelia,

marking. "May I ask your name and resi dence ?

"Cecelia Daton, of Boston." the reply. "Pardon

but I would like to know the maider name of your grandmother, ring you wear.'

Agnes Conlin," replied Cecelia greatly puzzled to know why stranger whom she had never before seen or heard of, should be so inter ested. 'Do you expect to remain long in

this section, Miss Daton?

"About two weeks: then we intento spend a few days in the city of heard so much about the grand not return without seeing them. He smiled, for she had referred to

wrote on it a few words of Latin and handed it to her, saying. "When you come to A-

the pride of his heart

palace and present this card. I pre fer to see you alone, as I have some

"Well, Cecelia," said Agnes, their way back to the carriage. is wonderful how you can make friends among those people I would like to know why that strange priest wishes to see you, and alone,

"I cannot imagine," said Cecelia reason, and as for his being only priest, I have my doubts." "Why, Cecelia?

"Because priests are not suppo

'Who do you suppose he can be?" "Some high dignitary of the Church, no doubt. I should not be surprised if he were the Archbishop "How highly honored you are

be favored with a private interview I am very curious to know the mean

I must admit I am myself: but

Cecelia's first act on arriving the city was to report at the residence of the Archbishop, and Agnes,

who would not be left entirely behind him good to see that by his and then went into the Cathedral to the small but prettily furnished marlow nd she was given fully ten minutes to admire a few large and beautiful works of sacred art on the walls public reception room and was wi ing that Agnes, who was also a love beauty, was with her, when door softly opened anh she herself in the presence of the digui tary for whom she had been waiting. He smiled kindly upon her, but she was a little awed when she saw purplish red and the seal ring pectoral cross he wore.

"Well, child," he said, after giving her a kindly greeting, "you did come here, I suppose, with expecta-tions of meeting Archbishop Conlin himself."

"I could not have hoped for an honor, your Grace," she humbly.

He smiled again, a kind smile which seemed to melt all of the sterr dignity of his lorty position and made her feel that she had found a friend.

"No doubt you are very anxious to know why I wished you to call. Who you told me that you were Ceceli Daton, the granddaughter of Agner Conlin, I became interested in and wished to know about your family. Do you know anything your grandmother or her family ?' "Very little, your Grace, for grand

mother died when father was an infant and he had no one to tell him much about her." "Ah, I see," was the sad reply. "I is what I might have expected. Your

father, like yourself, I suppose, is a Catholic ?" "I am sorry to say that he is not.

"What church does he attend?" "He was brought up a Presbyterian but is now a member of no church.' The old man bowed his head sadly and Cecelia thought she saw a in his eye as he said, more to him self than her: "I might have expected it," then added: "How

you to be a Catholic ?" "My mother is a Catholic, Grace.

"And your father should be, for he had a Catholic mother and was himself baptized in Infancy."

She looked at him in surprise. 'I never heard of it.

"I am not surprised at that, the secret went to the grave with your grandmother."

'My father baptized a Catholic ! Can it be possible?

"It is the truth, for I myself bap tized him when I prepared his youn mother for death over fifty years You," she said reverently.

knew my grandmother, then?" "Your grandmother and my

vere first cousins, but more like and sister when we brother young. Cecelia tried to speak but

could not; the revelation had her heart too full of joy. Only one thing was necessary to complete her sence of her father, whom she felt were he here now could easily be won to his true place in the Church. "You are surprised, my child.

see," said the prelate kindly

"Yes, and a joyful surprise it to me, but oh, if father were here. How happy he would be learn about his own mother."

"For fifty years, Cecena, I ha nembered your father in my daily lass, and earth could give me no greater pleasure than to see him now that he is a good Catholic before I die. But you, dear child, know that I can trust you to carry him my messages with my blessing.
"I will most gladly do it, and pe

"I will most gladly do it, and per-haps when I tell him about you he may come to see you."

"If he only would it would greatly cheer the heart of an old man who may be very near to his grave. Knowing from her sincere

nce that she was one to trusted, the aged ecclesiastic told Cecelia the whole story of the early unfortunate marriage and death

his visitor was moved to tears. "Poor grandmother," she murm ed, "how sad the ending of her young

"Yes, child, but it was well she died when she did, a few days after I left her, for she undoubtedly had a happy death and was spared what might have been many years of

suffering and remorse for her one

act of youthful folly. But you have

not told me are there any other children in your family beside s yourself? "I am the only one living. There were three more, but they died before

"The last of the family; and your father I suppose, has great hopes of vou ?'

"He has had," said Cecelia, dropping her eyes, "but in me he seems doomed to disappointment, for failure seems to attend my undertakings in making a choice of work for life.

"How so? You need not fear to ell me, for I am deeply interested in the welfare of a descendant of my favorite cousin."

In a few brief words she told him of her two unsuccessful efforts to become settled in life and of the illess which had braught her here.

"You have had a strange experence, and I suppose that now you will return home and marry young man ?" 'No, your Grace. I have given up

all thoughts of marriage, and I ea really feel that God has called you ed my answering the marriage vow. "What, then, do you intend

"I do not know; remain at home, I suppose, and settle down to what is called an old maid." The old man laughed.

'Not a bad idea," he said, "if you really feel that God hos called you to it, for many of our despised old maids are doing a far nobler work in life than some of their married sisters. But it seems to me that you are called to a still higher mission. "Will you please tell me what you mean ?" she asked, her face brightn-

"Have you ever thought of return ing to the convent?"

"It would hardly seem right after all I have gone through. If I had a true vocation, why could I not have remained when I first entered? And, besides, what would people think if I were to enter the convent again after failing in an attempt to be married ?"

"What should you care what the world might think? We are all of us what we are in the eyes of God, The world seldom and no more. judges us aright. You have told me that you cannot marry. Do you think that you ever cared for this young gentleman to marry him ?"

"I always loved and respected him as a friend, but had it not been for the wishes of my parents and the acvice of my confessor, who told me that perhaps it might be best me to marry, I should never have consented. I thought I might learn to love him as a husband s

"You are a good girl, and God re warded your obedie free at the last moment Now you not think you would be happier in some religious order ? Yes, your Grace, I do: but might be hard to gain admission now.

"Nothing, child, is impossible God, and such a great blessing worth a little labor. discouraged. Cecelia's face grew bright, and there

was a heavenly light in her dark eyes which proved that his words of ant were very sweet. Fifty long years of separation ha ced from the man's memory the sweet counter

of one he had once loved, and he now saw the resemblance more strongly than before, for Agnes Conlin had "Cecelia," he said sadly,

a time when I hoped that my co mate of some convent, and I bell such would have been her blessed ad not the stranger taken her away. What could be more fitting than to have the lust of her become a religious? Who knows but that the blessings of the vocation she ur of foolish pride

ed that her proper place wonvent. So absorbed was not hear him re and was unaware of until he spoke to her. ere, my child, sake which I have tre d from my youth. But an old is near the grave cannot, se for it much longer, while w has a better right to it

nd prayer book, the pages were yellowed with age. d it reverently, and fou retty curl of golden hair tied w "That," he said, "is one of other's curls which she put in her own little prayer me the last time I was at re my ordination. I never but once after that, and the

just in time to prepare he "What a pretty golden shade,"

when I came to her in a str

Yes, Agnes was always proud hair; but take them to your ther with my blessing, and tel hat it was his mother's dying at he should be a Catholic. Cecelia could not find words nk him, but she looked her lerest gratitude and knelt to r

and as she raised it to her lip iss his ring. God bless you again, dear c he repeated, as he said goo hen he returned to his own ling that one of the great en his life had been accomplished. celia's presence had been like of summer sunshine, having re o vividly the days of youth

his blessing. A tear fell upo

Agnes and he had spent so appy hours together. Impatient with waiting, Cullen stood in the door of the thedral and when she saw her ming out of the house haste

et her. saving : what in the wor "Cecelia, cept you so long? I was beg to fear that the Archbishop locked you up and that I sho

ee you again.' "No fear of that, Agnes, the have had a most delightful vis "Really, Cecelia, is it true?

tell me about it."

As they walked towards the Cecelia told the story. "Well," said Agnes, "it soun novel. How wonderful !" Wonderful, yes, but far bett

CHAPTER XIII.

anything that could be told i

"How well our Cecelia lo aid Mrs. Daton when the igin rived home

"I am feeling real well, mot trip did me a wonderful amount You show it in your face. pleased Maurice will be when now you have improved. He

The bright smile faded fro "Maurice." she said. "I see

often inquired for you during

on why he should take "He does." said Mrs. Dato it does not seem strange to 'Mother, I told you before

away that it was all over be eant it, and I wish you w ver refer to that again." "Stubborn as ever. Cecelia cannot last, and when the r June are in bloom, I shoul

surprised to see you wearing "If I do, mother, it will b bride of Christ." "Cecelia, do you

still cling to the hope of ent convent, after once leaving i Cecelia did not answer. H ame in just then, and she c keep from him the wonder

which her eagerness to tell I her homeward journey so low With the deepest attention tened to every word of the s when she had finished it we dent that he was deeply im

"Cecelia, this seems too go an honor to find a relative celebrated Archbishop of A-I would like to meet him. strange to learn that my ceived Catholic baptism.

the beautiful pictures head in her hands a

er head in had pleased her m

g found this new relation in

as honored position as pr

the Church and being told that all

of Catholic ancestry, or in b

So absort

she d,d not hear him re-

om, and was unaware of

ed that her proper place was in

CR 10, 1904

at by his words. d to tears. "," she murmur ing of her young

e any other chil-besides yourself?

they died before.

amily; and your

great hopes of

d Cecelia, drop.

in me he seems

my undertakings.

work for life.

eed not fear to

ply interested in

endant of my fa-

ds she told him

sful efforts to

strange experi-

that now you

nd marry this

I have given up

lage, and I ear-

has called you

marriage vow."

ou intend

e down to maid."

he said, "If you hos called you

ur despised old

ar nobler work

of their married

to me that you

higher mission."

Il me what you

her face brightn-

seem right after

ugh. If I had a

ould I not have

t entered ? And,

people think if

onvent again af-

empt to be mar-

care what the

he eyes of God,

e world seldom

cared enough

d respected him

it not been for

t I might learn

shand should be

irl and God re-

e by setting you nent. Now, do

vould be happier

er?'
, I do; but it

admission now.

impossible to

So do not be

bright, and there

th in her dark

at his words of

f separation had

from the old

weet countenance

oved, and he now

e more strongly

very sweet.

eat blessing

, who told ht be best

uld never

Do you

rry.

ght her here.

There

e living.

resence until he spoke to her.
"Here, my child," he said. keepsake which I have tre was well that lid, a few days d from my youth. But an old is near the grave cannot, have he undoubtedly who is near the grave taken to the for it much longer, while the has a better right to and was spared has a better right to it than n many years of But you have

laid in her hand an old leath d prayer book, the pages thich were yellowed with age. d it reverently, and found ty curl of golden hair tied with d blue ribbon.

"That," he said, "is one of dmother's curls which she and put in her own little prayer book me the last time I was at hom ore my ordination. I never saw but once after that, and then it was when I came to her in a strange land just in time to prepare her for

"What a pretty golden shade," said "Yes, Agnes was always proud

er hair; but take them to your dear ther with my blessing, and tell him that it was his mother's dying wish that he should be a Catholic Cecelia could not find words

thank him, but she looked her tenest gratitude and knelt to receive his blessing. A tear fell upon his hand as she raised it to her lips is his ring.

"God bless you again, dear child." he repeated, as he said good-bye en he returned to his own room ling that one of the great ends of als life had been accomplished. Ce celia's presence, had been like a ray sunshine, having recalled when vividly the days of youth Agnes and he had spent so many hours together.

Impatient with waiting, Cullen stood in the door of the Ca hedral, and when she saw her cousing coming out of the house hastened to

"Cecelia, what in the world has kept you so long? I was beginning fear that the Archbishop locked you up and that I should ne ver see you again."

"No fear of that, Agnes, though have had a most delightful visit. "Really, Cecelia, is it true? Do

tell me about it.' As they walked towards the hotel.

Cecelia told the story.
"Well," said Agnes, "it sounds like

How wonderful !" "Wonderful, yes, but far better the anything that could be told in story

CHAPTER XIII,

"How well our Cecelia looks !" said Mrs. Daton when the girls ar

"I am feeling real well, mother, My trip did me a wonderful amount

"You show it in your face. pleased Maurice will be when he see how you have improved. He often inquired for you during your

The bright smile faded from Cece lla's face.

son why he should take such an rest in me.

it does not seem strange to me."

"Mother, I told you before I went away that it was all over between us I meant it, and I wish you would ne ver refer to that again."

cannot, last, and when the roses June are in bloom, I should not be surprised to see you wearing your bridal wreath.

"If I do, mother, it will be as a bride of Christ."

"Cecelia, do you mean that you still cling to the hope of entering the convent, after once leaving it."

Cecelia did not answer. Her fathe came in just then, and she could not keep from him the wonderful story which her eagerness to tell him made

her homeward journey so long.
With the deepest attention he listened to every word of the story, and when she had finished it was dent that he was deeply impres

"Cecelia, this seems too good to be true," said her mother. "And what or to find a relative in the celebrated Archbishop of A..... How I would like to meet him. And how ceived Catholic baptism."

a small value. Cecelia to ed it to her father, telling om it had once belonged g him the lock of hair.

Mr. Daton took the book reverently ded him strongly of other golden he had loved to caress years h he had carefully saved. thev like his mother's, had long ago malt in his hand, he went to the private drawer from which he had taken ns of his learning so much, which he brought back to the parlor It contained a lock of the hair each of his children, cut after

"How much alike they are," said, laying Agnes Conlin's hair be side the curl in the prayer book.

"Very much." said his wife, "only "It would have grown darker

time, and from mother's picture could see that our Agnes promised to be just what my mother was."

During the remainder of the day Mr. Daton was sad and thoughtful while his wife, in her pride at having found so distinguished a relative was very happy. In the evening he asked Cecelia to tell him the story again, often interrupting to ask ques tions. At last he said

"I am going to see this new-found relation. "Yes, do father." said Cecelia

"And I shall go with you, Edward said his wife He would have preferred to go

alone, or to have taken only Cecelia but when this proposition was made he could not object. 'Yes, you may go if you wish, celia; and does our daughter feel strong enough to take the iong jour-

ney again ?' "Indeed I do, father. I am per fectly well now and will be most happy to accompany mother and

"If I were going alone I should start to-morrow, but I shall give my Cecelia a week to rest, and I suppose my wife will want a little time to get ready?'

"I am ready to go any time" Cecelia said.

But her mother thought that a week would be short enough time in which to prepare. And while Mrs. Daton worrying about fashions, Cecelia was spending her time in earnest prayer for two intentions—for the onversion of her father and for Divine assistance to break the family ties and return to the convent. She would mention neither of them now, but leave it all to the Archbishop to use his persuasive powers to bring it all about.

The aged ecclesiastic was overjoyed to receive a letter from his cousin child announcing his intended visit and quickly sent back a kind invita tion for the family to come to his own home, where he would be most happy to entertain them. They were received in a manner with which Mrs Daton could find no fault, and she was proud to tell her friends on her return home of the noted clergy and other people of high standing whon she had met and dined with. But one shadow had been cast over visit, and that was the warning that she must give up her only child

Cecelia had been admired, as always was, by strangers as well as friends, and on Sunday at High Mas the Cathedral she had touched many a heart by her singing, while her parents proudly occupied one of the front seats in the middle aisle, It was the first Mass Mr. Daton had ever attended, and his heart was deep "He does," said Mrs. Daton, "and his daughter's voice and saw the venerable man who baptized him seated on the episcopal throne. He resolved to make amends for the past by becoming a true and sincere Catho lic. He deeply regretted that he "Stubborn as ever, Cecelia, but it had not listened to and acted upon Cecelia's pleadings long ago.

he told as he sat that afternoon with his family end the Archbishop, and finding him in the best disposition the prelate took this opportunity plead for Cecelia. The father felt deeply the prospect

of losing her whom he looked upon as the joy and consolation of declining years, and during the Mass he had thought how happy he and his Cecelia would be in practicing heir religion together, but now he

must give her up.
"I cannot do it," he said, sadly. "If one of my others had been spared me it would not be so hard. Cecelia

"God might have taken her too," was the reply, 'but He spared her to you for many happy yoars, and now when He wants her, why re-tuse?''

in out of pure love for God ever again by word or deed tried to prevent his darling from entering on the life to which see had so long as-In the presence of the Archbishop she scarcely spoke, whilst her husband have their daughter left with them, but when at home nade Cecelia very unhappy by her laentations and by continually remind ing her of her duty to remain at her father's wealth, to which she wa

sole heir. "But you have Agnes," said Cecelia "She has ever been to you all that you could wish a daughter to be. Vhy can you not be content

"Agnes has always been a good girl Cecelia, but she is not our own has no right to inherit your father's property.' "But, mother, father always loved

her as a daughter and she has a right to be a heir to his wealth as well as "Not on an equal standing by an

neans, but it has always been

intention to give her a good start in

celia thought, for she saw that her home difficulties were in danger ncreasing rather than lessening she remained during the winter her mother would force her into a serie of social gaities which she must avoid and she was resolved to go at once By so doing she must sacrifice asure of seeing her father receive his first Communion, but she had the

happy assurance that she was leaving

him a sincere Catholic in both hear

and practice. When the autumn leaves were falling, at the time when he had hope to claim his bride, Maurice Carro was greatly surprised to be informed by Mr. Daton that Cecelia had gon that morning to join the Sisters Charity. Everything had been kep so quiet that not even the most inti mate friends of the family suspected that Cecelia was going until she was

"It must be very lonely witho

her," said Maurice.
"It is, but Agnes is still left us, and she has promised to do she can to fill Cecetia's place. seems that Cecelia never was intended for us. She never was like the rest of us and I feel that she was too good for such worldly people as

e. So we had to let her go."
"I agree with you, Mr. Daton," said Maurice sadly. "She was too good for me, too, and I should never have tried to win what belonged to

"No one could blame you, young man, and I know how to sympathiz with you; but as Cecelia herself used to say, God knows what is best and we must bear patiently the crosses He ends us. How I laughed at her then and thought her foolish, but she has taught me many a good lesson which I shall remember until death

'And I, too," said Maurice. The two men separated, each feeling that the bright sun which had long illuminated their paths had suddenly been obscured by a dark cloud.

and the section -

CHAPTER XIX.

"It is over." said Agnes to Mau rice Carroll, "and our Cecelia ha at last received the habit and great white bonnet of the Sisters of Cha rity.

'How does she appear in her nev uniform ?"

"Odd enough, and I cannot say that I like it, but she seems so hap-py that to look at her face is enough to make you forget all else." "Does she really seem happy ?"

"Well, you would not ask me if see her. Her face fairly glowed when she received the habit, and she has never looked so well since she was a girl in school. seemed too bad to see all of that lovely dark hair cut off, and I could scarcely keep from crying at the thought of it, but she cast it aside as if it were a burdem she was glad have burned it had not her mother asked for it."

This was told on a June day about a week after Cecelia's reception, which had been attended not only by the family, but by Archbishop Conlin, who had gladly accepted an invitation sent him by her whom he called his dear grandniece, and honor of the dignity of his position to confer the habit on the young ladies and re-ceive the vows of those who were to make their profession. During the years since his consecration he had officiated at many a like ceremony, and had raised hundreds of noble men to the dignity of the priesthood, wants ner, way remore than any or the others. Despite his age and increasing feebleness he would gladly have travelled hunder. After only a few days' connear. After only a few days' connear.

nferred such a favor on the child of his favorite co Agnes Conlin seemed very near him luring the ceremony and he hoped that she was looking down neaven upon this fair young bride of Christ who over half a century after her death had embraced the life h had once hoped she would choose.

hard to give up his bride, but gradu ally he had come to understand mistake he had made in trying win what belonged to God. now when he learned from the lips of Agnes that Cecelia had taken final step, he was fully reconciled to True, she had five years of probation before making her profe but there was little danger of did, she would never be flis. 'As a friend of the Daton family he continued his visits to Innisfallen, an remembering the hint Cecelia had gt. ven him in regard to Agnes, he soon began to see in her many charms had failed to notice when he had en tertained hopes of winning the other

Maurice Carroll had found it

"Agnes," said Maurice, after she had talked of Cecelia for nearly an hour, "your cousin is now settled in life and is very happy. What do you intend to do?

"I," said Agnes, "intend to main here and try to fill Cecelia's place.'

"For how long, Agnes?" "Always, that is as long as I am needed, which may be for severa years, as uncle and aunt and mothe too, not forgetting Grandma Daton I hope, will long be spared."

"Agnes," he said, "could you not try to fill the place Cecelia once oc supied in the heart of another loved her no less than they?'

"Whom do you mean?" she asked ropping her eyes.

"Myself," he said. "Will you be my wife, Agnes ? Her heart heat high with joy hor of the promise of what she had hoped for for years; but with an tempt to show indifference, she said:

"Have you thus soon forgotten the ove you had for my coust

"Forgotten it, Agnes? No. I car never forget that infatuation, which was all on my side, while she, holy soul that she was, could not bring herself down to the level of earthly love and tried to care for me when she could not. It nearly cost her her but with herself I now thank God that our marriage was prevent ed. I now want some one whom can love and who can return my affactions without making a great crifice. Am I not right in thinking

"Yes," murmured Agnes softly, "

can. He reached for her hand and his eves fell upon a ring he knew well. It was Cecelia's engagement ring, given to her cousin when she left home and worn by Agnes ever since.

"I see," he said, with a smile "vou are already wearing the engagement ring I bought for her who was to be my wife, and no one is more welcome to it; but I shall get you another to-morrow.'

"Thank you, Maurice; but this is all-sufficient, and much as I have prized it heretofore, it will be dearer to me now as a gift from both Cece lia and yourself."

When he was gone, Agnes hastened to her mother's room, and throwing her arms around her neck, kissed her and told her the good news. For long time mother and daughter talk ed confidentially, and as the nor happy Agnes was about to retire to her own room, her mother said : "God bless my Agnes, and Mauric

of true happiness together. "Why should I complain?" though Mrs. Cullen, ofter Agnes had faller into a sweet slumber. "If God had wanted my child He would have called her instead of Cecelia, and it is my duty to help her prepare for a marriage which I trust will be the

beginning of a long life of happiness.

too, and give them many long years

The following autumn a shadow fell at Innisfallen which caused the house to be closed from social gatherings to be rid off. I believe she would during the winter. Grandmother Da ton had bravely kept up after Cecelia's departure and no!ody knew ho much she missed the dear child, for she never uttered a word of complaint. Since her conversion had been a true Catholic, but the effects of her early education could not be wholly effaced. She did not be in lieve in young girls like Cecelia shutting themselves up in the convent, and in silence she mourned for the one who was gone. She had firmly refused at first to attend her recep tion of the habit, but at the last hour had gone with the others and had in part been reconciled when she

saw how happy Cecelia was.

After that she seldom left the house. and during the summer it was notic-

fortified with all the consolations of the Church. Her last words had been a loving message to Cecelia, by whom she wished to be remembered in her daily prayers and many munions after she was gone.

A year from that month was time set for Agnes' wedding. Daton wished to have it as grand as the one prepared for Cecelia. saying that she claimed the privilage of making arrangements for her own daughter's marriage. So early in October Maurice and Agnes quietly married at an early at which only a few friends were pre sent. A wedding breakfast was served at Innisfallen, to which only the Carroll family were invited, after which the happy pair took their de parture for an extended trip to the On their return they went to the home which had been prepared

Mrs. Daton were now alone at Innisfallen In the winter they were called attend the funeral of Archbishop Con lin, who had been beloved by all, both rich and poor, and mourn the Church in which he had spent long life of usefulness. The Church was thronged with true mourne but Mr. Dalton and his wife were the

only relatives who followed him to

for Cecelia, but which had been clos

Mrs

ed for two years and a half.

Cullen went with them, so Mr.

his resting place beneath the altar. When the winter was over Mr. De ton expressed a desire to visit old home of his mother and see if any of his relatives could be found. They found the Ettle country village much the same as it had been sixty year ago: the same old church was there as were many of the other buildings But the people were not the same for the older ones and those who had been in their bloom of manhood and romanhood now slept in their graves The fair children of those days ha all gone the same way, with the exception of a very few who were now old men and women waiting their time to come.

Entering a store, Mr. Daton asked a young man:

'Is there any one by the name Conlin living in this vicinity?" "No one that I know of, and know nearly every one for around."

"But they lived here once." "Yes, I've heard my father tell of family by that name who lived here years ago, but as far as I know they're all over yonder in the churchvard."

"Do you know of anyone who c tell me anything about them?" A man who had been curiously eye ing the strangers and wishing for an opportunity to speak now stepped for

ward and said : "There's Teddy O'Toole, that lives in that log house down the lane. He' nigh on to a hundred years old, and can tell you all about everybody that lived here since he'was a boy.

Mr. Daton thanked the strangers, and presenting a shining silver piece to each of them, went out to find Teddy O'Toole. The old man sat in a rickety chair at the door of his cabin, contentedly smoking an old "dhudeen." His face was wrinkled his hair long and thin, and he look ed fully his age. He smiled grimly as they approached, for he was very fond of meeting strangers and telling them of the varied experiences of his long life. In a voice wonderfully strong for one of his age, he gave them a kindly greeting, hobbled into the cabin to bring out his best chairs and when they were seated he com-menced telling them how old he was and relating parts of his own history Several times Mr. Daton tried to interrupt him, but it was useless, for he was very deaf. At last Mr. Daton went to his side and yelled in his

"Did you know the Conline who lived here years ago ?,'

"What ?"

"Did you know the Conline ?" "The Conlins! Fafth an' I knew them well; but they're gone this thirty years.

Do you remember Agnes Conlin?" The old man smiled, for Agnes Conlin, though several years younger than himself, had been one of the brightest figures in his memory.

Faith, I do remember her well an' she was as pretty a colleen as you'd find in all Ireland; but a divil of a stranger came an' tuk her away to America. A sorry life she had with him, methinks, for he was a Protestant and wouldn't let her go to church. But she soon died, God rest her soul."

"Did you know she left a child?" "I did, but I hope the poor little gossoon died with its mother.
"I am Agnes Conlin's son," said

Mr. Daton. "You !" said the old man, looking

"You do look like him, but it's solong since I seen him I'd forg how he looked."

After a little difficulty Mr. Daton succeeded in learning much of the family history. The old man proudancestors slept and then took priest, who exhibited to the parish the records of the family as kept in the church. Among them was that of the baptism and confirmation of Thomas Conlin. Of the pious youth of the latter he learned from Teddy, who proudly told him that he had been raised to the archbishopric, but Teddy did not know of his death until informed by Mr. Daton

Mrs. Conlin. Teddy said, had died of a broken heart soon after daughter, and the sons as well their wives and many of their dren were also dead, but he knew of one surviving grandson who living about fifty miles distant. He was the last of the Conlins and could easily ound. The travellers found the place so pleasant that they lingered for nearly two weeks, Mr. Daton attending Mass daily where his mother had worshipped in her youth and viaiting the old scenes dear to her me mory. Before he left he made provisions for the building of a church in memory of Agnes Conlin, and would have provided a more comfortable home for old Teddy O'Toole, but the old man would not leave the place where he spent his whole life until he was to be carried to the churchyard. that could be done was to leave money for his more comfortable maintenance, for which Mr. Daton recaived many a heartfelt expression of gratitude from the old man, who said it was "just like Agnes Conlin's boy."

They next went to look for the last survivor of the family. The place was easily found, but two years before he had died, leaving a wife and two little girls. The widow was now in poverty and lingering in the last stages of consumption. Her only care was for the children, who were now ten and twelve years respectively, and for their sake she clurg to life, weeping bitterly with fear that they might be taken totthe poorhouse after her death.

"Fear not for that," said Mr. Daton; "I have money and could, not see strangers suffer, much less own blood relations."

A grateful smile was the only answer the poor woman could give.

The Datons soon departed on tour of the Continent, promising to return before sailing for home. When they did return they found the two little girls alone with a stranger, who had cared for them since the death of their mother, four

before. "They are beautiful children," said

Mr. Daton to his wife. "Yes, very pretty, but vulgar and neducated.

"Like diamonds in the rough," aid her husband, "but bright enough to be easily polished, and I intend. to take them home and educate them, Nothing would please Cecelia better. "Not to Innisfallen, I hope, Ed-

ward. "Yes, Cecelia, unless you have serious objections. I am far richer than I dreamed three years ago that I ever should be again, so I have plenty with which to give a home to two poor little orphans, and Innisfallen is far too lonely now."

"Perhaps you are right. Edward,

and I am willing to try them. Both Mr. and Mrs. Daton were fully rewarded for their charity. Under the instructions of a private teacher the girls learned rapidly, and husband and wife became so attached to them that it was hard to part with them when the time came their departure to boarding school.

CHAPTER XV.

Ten years have rapidly flown by. and it would be unjust not to say a few words about how our friends have spent their time. We last saw Mr. and Mrs. Daton at Innisfallen on their return from Europe, and here we find them still. No longer young, but enjoying perfect health and happiness, the still handsome mistress of the house would never admit that she has passed her sixtleth birthday, and no one would suspect it, for h is still remarkably fresh and only a fow threads of silver are discernable in her dark hair. She still retains her love of society

and entertains no less than when she was young. The two little orphans she had taken to her home have grown to be beautiful young ladies, who fully appreciate he make them happy and have many friends among the best people city. They had gradulated with high

nes Conlin er happy. sadly, "th that my cousin y be a happy in-nt, and I believe en her blessed let taken her away. Who knows but

the vocation she r of foolish pride he child of the

be so," said Ce-so happy."

THROUGH THORNY PATHS.

(Continued from Page 7.)

a few months before. True, they bould not entirely fill the place once coupied by Cecelia, but they were appreciative and agreeable that Mrs. Daton was content.

Mr. Daton had missed his Cecelia

ing given her up to God he did not regret his sacrifice, for he had be e a model Catholic in every of the word. Once a year he had visee her several times. And he had found her so very happy, especially, ters that he could not wish her out

Mrs. Cullen had spent three year with her daughter, and Agnes hoped to keep her mother with her always, but duty stronger than that to child who had a loving husband care for her and a dear baby igirl to take her attention, called her away One morning in spring she told Agne that she had heard from a long lost Srother who had left home when boy, and a few days later she nced her intention of going to Mve with him. Agnes tried to tain her, saying that her new-found uncle would be welcome to a home with them, but for good reasons the offer had to be declined.

During the years of his imprison irs. Cullen had never forsaken her brother, and many a long hour had she spent in his lonely cell when she was supposed to be calling on friends. But, no one ever learned why she took so great an interest in If anything was suspected by the warden, he kept his suspicions to himself. Now, as a reward for good thehavior his term was shortened and he was going away to try to live a better life where nobody knew any thing of his crime. On the day after his release he took his departure for the distant village where his sister had buried her husband and children, and after securing a good position and renting a pleasant home, h sent for her. Mrs. Daton was 'very angry when she first heard of her sister's plans, and said she feared she was being deluded by a stranger and an adventurer.

"I suppose there is nothing to b gained by trying to stop you," she said, "for, like my daughter when her mind was set on spending her life in the convent, you will have your own way; but if you find that you been deceived, remember that there is always a home here for you.'

"I would no go, Cecelia, but know that duty calls me and I am only doing what mother would wish if she were living."

Charlie would have asked no great er happiness than to have spent one hour in the company of his younges sister ere his departure, but he understood why he had been denied the privilege. He had learned, too, the reason why Cecelia had discontinued her visits to him, and in his renewed love for her he regretted ever having suspected her of unkindness in desert ing him. Before leaving the city he went after dark to Innisfallen walking silently through the grounds which far surpassed the beauty anything he had dreamed of; then he came back to the front window,, and gazed for a few minutes on the lovely face of his sister, who sat in the parlor with her husband.

'How like mother ! But our Cecelia is long dead; this proud woman is nothing to me, so I have no right to think of approaching her in her stately castle.'

With this he turned sadly away, house in a poor part of the city.

In a strange place where the past was unknown, and in the loving companionship of his sister, Charlie O'Kane became a highly respected citizen, and the two are still living in peace and comfort. Agnes and Mau rice have visited them twice, but the heavily bearded man had 80 changed from the prisoner the young er woman had despised, while ignor ant of her relationship to him, that the she never suspected him to be same and her mother thought best

not to tell her.
We find Agnes in her own home now one of a happy family group which us of the picture we beheld at Innisfallen years ago. But let us hope that her happiness will never be shattered as was that of her aunt when her three darlings were taken away. Here, too, we find three little ones—baby Agnes quietly sleeping in the cradle with a smile on her innocent face; Charlie, aged five, whom she has named for her before the birth of her boy; but dear est to the hearts of the parents has ever been their eldest child, the lover been their eldest child, the love-dark-eyed Cecelia, whose long ra-curls hang far below her waist, his old folly. ly dark-eyed Cecelia, whose long raven curls hang far below her waise, while many a pretty ringlet wreat!

"How much more like Aunt Ce (that was what the children called her) she is growing every day," said Maurice, gazing fondly upon his child "and I ask no greater blessing than to have her resemble her in character as well as in personal appearance."

Maurice, would you be willing to give up our child to follow the se

but if God calls our little lamb to work for Himself, I would have to make the sacrifice, as I did for other.

"Maurice," Agnes could not refrain from asking, "have you ever regret ted it ?"

"Regretted it, Agnes! How could I when God sent so true and loving a wife to take her place? There are few in this world like Secelfa, such as she cannot fail to leave bright spot on the memory of all who have ever known them. Can you blame me. Agnes, that I once loved

"No," said Agnes softly. Ther was no jealousy in her heart, for she knew that she was all he cared now. The years of their married life had only served to deepen their mutual affection

"Cecelia," he continued. "was too good and holy for me or any other man. She was capable of loving deeply, but her love for any one in this world was only as she bestowed it for God's sale. She has found perfect happiness in His house work ing among His suffering ones."

What has became of Allyn St. Perhaps you will be surprised to learn the remarkable seque to the early career of this brilliant and noble-hearted youth. God has many ways of calling His own which are often hard for a man to under-

stand. We first saw Allyn St. Clair as an ambitious youth aspring to the highest fame—with only one ambition, that of winning a name that would live long after he was dead. He emphatically declares that he will never marry. Again we meet him as an ardent lover trying to win a heart which belonged to a God in whom he did not believe, and, lastly, we left him where, unknown to himself, he had succeeded in tearing her from the very altar where she stood ready for her espousals with the heavenly Bridegroom. But where did he go

next?

Leaving the house where he had been cared for during his illness. Allyn journeyed to his lonely home. In solitude he had ample time to think of the past, and Cecelia was upper most in his mind. He thought of her now not as one whom he could hope to make his wife, even if she were free, for the words of the good father had filled him with remorse daily growing more bitter, and he felt that he had done her a gre w injury. Gladly would he have gone nd asked her forgiveness, but would not intrude himself upon her and he thought best never to meet fused now to permit of his making any plans for the future, but he could not remain in his present lodgings had once been so happy with the mother who was now gon forever.

"Gone forever," he repeated himself. It was hard to believe it now, but harder still to overcome the belief in which he had been brought up.

With a heavy heart he set to work

preparing to dispose of his furniture. In packing a few treasures h the "Following of Christ," which he had bought a year and alf before and set down to res but, unable to understand, after having marked several passages he took the volume and went to ask an explanation, which was fully given. It was not many months ere he renound ed the errors of his father and be came a sincere Catholic; but this was not enough, for what Allyn St. Clair undertook he would do with all his heart, and on the day of his baptism he made a firm resolution to spen his whole life in defence of the religion he had once blindly despised. Seven years later the Chintons had

just arrived in a distant city for three nights' engagement, and the manager was out walking when he met an old friend whom he could never forget.

"Allyn St. Clair !" he exclaimed "Where have you been keeping your self all this time? I have been scouring the country in search of you."

"You did not look in the riplace," said Allyn, with a smile. "How you have changed, young

fellow; you are really beginning to look like a clergyman. What are you still trying to convinc the world that there is no God nor

What has made this ch fair lady, I dare say. Are you "No sir, and never shall be,"

to say, "One disappointment enough for you," but something ful. He said instead:

'Our former prima donna, Ce periences since she left us."

heard nothing from her in over

"Seems you are losing interest i your old friends."

In a tone which proved that of his thoughts. Allyn said :

"I am always interested to her of the welfare of my friends, but Ce celia Dator, was one chosen by God to spend her life in His service, and neither I nor any other man had a right to her."

"You speak strangely for one who was once a professed infidel; but in regard to Miss Daton, as you say you have not heard from her in s ven years, I might be able to tell you some interesting things about

Karsten, who had closely watched her career, told him of how she had returned from the convent, gone to the altar to be married, but fainted and had to be carried from the church and after a long illness had returned to the convent once more, where she

"This is wonderful," said Allyn "but God will have His own." "And now, Allyn, how are

spending your ti "In school preparing for the nobl-

"I thought you had finished your education slong ago. But what is this noble work of which you speak? "The work of a Catholic mission ary priest."

called."

"Allyn St. Clair, are you speaking the truth? Can it be possible that you are a Catholic priest ?"

"Not yet, but I hope it will not be long until I am raised to that digni-

Karsten stood looking him full in the face to see if there were traces of weak-mindedness, but Allyn St. Clair's honest eves shome a brighter light than he had ever seen there before

"This beats anything I have ever

Allyn smiled, an honest, happy

ten said, as they shook hands and separated, "and if I am in the vicinity when you preach your first sermon, I must hear it."

Allyn St. Clair has been ordained for three years a member Missionary Order of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, and though old ambition to become a great orafor has long since been consumed by a burning zeal to work only for the pure love of God, and the salvation of souls, that ambition has been ac complished, for his preaching has already won much fame. He has brave ly gone back to his native city, and gathering about him many of the followers of his father had preached an eloquent sermon to them. cess had been great. The chief study of his life was how to prove the er rors of infidelity, and many an happy soul was being brought by him to the knowledge and worship of a living God.

On the first Friday of April, which came in Passion Week, Father Clair accepted an invitation to offi- ary evil of a divided French people ciate at Benediction in the chapel of the hospital of the Sisters of Charity, Very sweetly did the voices of the as they sang the O nuns sound Salutaris Hostia, but to his amazement there arose above them all one sweet voice he had not heard for years, but which he knew at once. He would have known it among a thou-As he raised the sacred Hos at the elevation he fervently thanked God for the wonderful graces given them both in being called to lives so near alike and yet to walk so far

apart on earth. The services over he lingered to haar her sing alone the "Stabat Mafirst heard sung by her years ago; it had sounded very sweet then, but it was far sweeter now, for he knew th full meaning of those words which proceeded from a heart which was enjoying perfect peace in God's house Once, as he was leaving the chapel, he turned toward the choir and saw that lovely as her face had once been it was far more so now, for the rose of perfect health and happiness h ed beneath the white cornet. She had Allyn blushed at the thought of his old folly.

"No indeed, Mr. Karsten, for I know better now, and earoestly wish to say that all was well; each bad RAILROADS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WESTERN EXCURSIONS.

Sept. 22, 23, 24, 1904. Valid to return until October 10, '04 RATES FROM MONTREAL. CHICAGO, ILL\$18.00 ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS. Ticket Office, 129 St James street (Next Post Office.)

GRAND INUNK WESTERN EXCURSIONS

DETROIT, CHICAGO

And Points West. SEPT- 22, 23, 24, 1904. ned to return until October 10, 1904 PORT HURON, Mich. \$14,85 DETROIT, Mich \$15.00 BAY CITY, Mich..... SAGINAW, Mich..... COLUMBUS, Ohio GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

CHICAGO, III............ \$18 00 . 41.0

CITY TICKET OFFICES: 137 St. James Street, Telephones 1 460 & 461, or Bonaventure Stati

neither regretted it when the other had passed frnm sight never again to meet in this world.

The End.

LATE WALDECK ROUSSEAU.

Waldeck-Rousseau died under operation, and he was buried in the Church of Ste. Clothilde, without the usual public obsequies given to mer of his distinction. In spite of all he had done against religion he was buried as a Catholic, because about two months before his death he made his confession to his friend, P. Mau mus, a Dominican, too late, however owing to his illness, to make public reparation for the wrong he had done the Church. Though he had deplored in the Senate the extreme rigor with which M. Combes was applying the Associations Law, he could nothing to check the progress of the persecution of which he was the author. Much as one is disposed to speak well of the dead there is no excuse for his share in fashioning the instrument which his successor using with so much cruelty. had not effected the passage of law through the Chambers, it doubtful if any other Premier could or would, have had it passed. one pleaded more ably for it he. If he did not invent, he the first to popularize the arguments which appealed to every class French citizens. A man of his abili ty could not have been deceived by the specious pleas he addressed the populace and to the Deputies. To the Socialists he promised the milliard of the religious, though they had not one-fifth of that sum To the

presented he one-half formed in State and other in religious schools. Bishops and clergy he reminded of their waning influ cribed to the usurpation of the rights as preachers, confessors and pastors by the religious in their chapels. The anti-clericals he conciliated by nouncing religious vows as unnatural, as the suppression of inalienable rights, as unfitting men and wome for citizenship, and for training others to be good citizens. All this he repeated in season and out season, until the law was passed and ready for application, when his health gave way and he was pelled to retire. With all his skill as an advodate and tact as a politician, he ended with the itime server's sate and the inglorious reputation of lacking principle in promoting a law which he afterwards lacked courage to enforce. It now appears that the man to whom France looked in the man to whom France looked in the hope that he would redeem Israel was more of a tool than he imagined. He assured General Gallifet the morning, he presented the Associations Law to the Council that it would never pass. He listened with complacency to Vivlani proclaiming that the law was only a skirmish, a first step against all Christianity, little dream-

"ALL UP," SCOOL BOYS!

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARIES Given Away with Boys' Clothing.

The giving away of Webster's Unabridged Dictionaries with Boye' Clothing will can an immense aid to the School Boy in his studies. It contains the following values

SIZE OF WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY. The size of Dictionary given away is 101 by 84, by 31 in thick, containing 1218 cages and a table of 12,000 Synonyms to words and other valuable information that the student will find invaluable in the course of his studies. The original Westers. Unabridged Dictionary is the most complete and comprehensive Dictionary in use.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARIES Given Away with Boys' Clothing.

One copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary will be given away with every Boys' Youths' Suit or Overcoat sold at \$3.20 or over.

NICKEL WATCHES CIVEN AWAY.

Rood Strong Nickel Watch, American movement, will be given away with

so or Youths' Suit or Overcoat sold at \$3.20 or over.

UNIVERSAL POCKET KNIVES CIVEN AWAY. One Universal Pocket Knife will be given away with every Boys' or Youths' Suit vercoat sold at \$1.45 or over.

PRICES OF BOYS' SUITS

BOYS' THREE-PIECE SCHOOL SUITS, hard twisted worsted and hard to

FIRST ARRIVAL OF NEW FALL MANTLES AND COSTUMES.

The first hints of Autumn Styles have arrived. They are perfect marvels of beauty, Mantles and Costumes get first showing, and the display shows some remarkable changes in the trend of fashion that Ladies will welcome. Impossible to describe all the magnificent styles an this limited space, but you will be extended a cordial wel-

LADIES' NEW AUTUMN COSTUMES, from \$11.65 to \$61.00 LADIES' NEW AUTUMN COATS, from \$6.50 to \$45.00

New Autumn Dress Goods Advance Showing of Popular Weaves.

The chief markets of Europe have been searched for the most desirable fabrics for Ladies' Gowns, with the result that we have the most magnificent collection of Choice Dress Goods that Ladies will welcome with unfeigned delight. Come and see them. New Mixed Colored Tweed Suiting, 54 inches wide, all-wool, newest

New Parisian Cloth, selt colorings with knotted stripes, all the newest

S.CARSLEY Co. 1765 to 1788 Notre Dame Street, 184 St. James Street, Montreal

THOMAS LIGGET'S

Retiring from business is placing advantages to hundreds of homes in securing their Fall Furnishings at unparalled prices in

THE HISTORY OF THE CARPET TRADE

His stock is large and complete with all that is beautiful from the best known looms of the world. This, together with the popular prices and excellence of Goods handled by this firm during past 37 years may serve as an incon-

***** GUARANTEE ****

that all discounts from foot of bill are clear savings to the purchaser, =

extreme Republican TITONIAC IHUMAS LIGGEI

Empire Building.

2474 and 2476 St. Catherine Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

IE' 724

A complete English Course. Commercial and Professional. Civil Service and Matriculation examinations a specialty Boys from eight years of age admitted. Extensive grounds, every accommodation. School re-opens SEPTEMBER 5th. Night Classes for the September examinations now open. Apply, open. Apply,

A. J. HALES SANDERS, M.A., Principal

mg, perhaps, that he was the agent of a secret power he might serve but not withstand. He lived long enough to see his infamous measure suggested by Deputy Briand as a means of considering the Catholics of every parish as a religious association and of persecuting them accordingly. His ambition was to be President of France: for the resident of France; for this end he acrificed everything—justice, states—anship, honor; any means that aight compass it was good in his compass to was good in his compass. He died without schooling the

object of his ambition, witnessing revolution, for which he is chiefly responsible. The despondency and mullucinations to which he was subict were due, no doubt, to this cause. He sowed the wind, he respect the whirtwind. "Poor, great man, is the best word a leading French Radical paper has for him; great is ability, poor in principle, because he was a tradtor to the religion which he beligyed to be trans. The Moster



Vol. LIV., No. II

THE TRUE WITH IS PRINTED AND PUBLISH

SOBSCRIPTION PRICE

Quande, \$1.00; United States, 1
and France, \$1.50; Belgium, Ita

All Communications should EESS" P. & P. Co., Limited, P. C

NOTES

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS cenes reported to have occu public execution which too in Halifax this week, shouled to the admission of whose only arm in attendir occasions is to satisfy a te morbid curiosity.

THE WAR .- Some idea had of the fierceness of th counter between the Russi Japanese, at Liao Yang, considered that the Russ are estimated at 20,000, of the Japanese at about number, making a total lives sacrificed during the ried of three days.

CHICAGO STRIKE. strike in Chicago is at an ports say that 12,000 m for work at the stock yard day. Of this number abou were engaged by the packe

THE JEWS .- The Jewish just issued states that the 932,777 Jews in the worl has 5,189,401 of this num ria-Hungary 2,076,378, States 1,253,218; German 948, and Turkey 466,361

WR. REDMOND COMIN Irish national societies, a low-countrymen generally, an opportunity of showing triotism in a practical m Thursday evening, Septer when Ireland's accredited great parliamentarian will latform in the Windsor sincerely hope that the gre Mr. Redmond will receive casion will be of a charg

pioneers. PARISH RE-DISTRII The old French-Canadian Notre Dame and St. Ja s jurisdiction of the Su a decree of the Archbishop lie this week, have had th ries altered so as to pern erection, in the near futu new parish, and of addir territory to the par Peter's, under the directi

thy of the descendants of

Oblate Fathers. It does not require ver ception, in view of the r gress made during the p ing establishments in the parent parish church and Irish, to realize what tion will be in a decade of What was once the site homes of the working cla the scene of hundreds belching forth their smok dential district is yearly croached upon, and those old parishes counted as are moving to the extre and northern districts.

OUR INSTITUTIONS. phase of the movement in the preceding item is inclination on the part of ous communities to leave gested districts of the ci new sites for their estab the purer atmosphere of ties or on the outskirts of Already there are groups institutions, of education ty, to be seen along the mountain.

THE CAUSE OF TEM
Not since Father Mathew
blessed effort has Ireland
to congratulate herself o
advance towards sobriety
exchange. The Sacred F