

THE INFLUENCE OF ORGANIZATION.

It gives me much pleasure to be with you on this memorable and interesting occasion when you celebrate 'Embarkation Day'...

AIMS OF SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hundreds of pamphlets have been written by clergymen and laymen on various subjects concerning our religion which are invaluable as an instructor to the masses of the Catholic laity...

THE IRISH COLLEGE IN PARIS.

I must tell you something about the famous 'Irish College' of Paris. It is an old institution. The old Lombard College was given over to the Irish bishops of Louis XIV's time and to-day, although the present college is a modern structure...

THE CHINESE WAR.

Through the clouds of confusion that overhang China ever since the Boxer troubles began, there are grim flashes of lightning that can be seen far beyond the horizon of our time...

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholic Church is a city to which avenues lead from every side, toward which men may travel from any quarter by the most diversified roads...

THE "BOXER" SPIRIT IN OUR OWN LAND.

FROM THE "SACRED HEART REVIEW," BOSTON.

It is our wont to be aroused over... It is our wont to be aroused over... It is our wont to be aroused over...

appeared he was shot at or otherwise... appeared he was shot at or otherwise... appeared he was shot at or otherwise...

But, like Tommy Atkins, Uncle... But, like Tommy Atkins, Uncle... But, like Tommy Atkins, Uncle...

Down in New Orleans, the other... Down in New Orleans, the other... Down in New Orleans, the other...

CHRISTIAN HEROINES IN FRANCE.

How many noble Frenchwomen... How many noble Frenchwomen... How many noble Frenchwomen...

Estelle to Rome in January last... Estelle to Rome in January last... Estelle to Rome in January last...

PRESENT DAY PHARISEES.

The non-Catholics of Glasgow... The non-Catholics of Glasgow... The non-Catholics of Glasgow...

be confessed, something better than... be confessed, something better than... be confessed, something better than...

were the causes of failure? Or was... were the causes of failure? Or was... were the causes of failure? Or was...

Healed by the church while he... Healed by the church while he... Healed by the church while he...

DEATH OF BISHOP HEALY.

Right Rev. James Augustine Healy... Right Rev. James Augustine Healy... Right Rev. James Augustine Healy...

Bishop Healy was born at Macon... Bishop Healy was born at Macon... Bishop Healy was born at Macon...

Healed by the church while he... Healed by the church while he... Healed by the church while he...

To tell of these labors of 25 years... To tell of these labors of 25 years... To tell of these labors of 25 years...

IRISH IN AMERICA.

In a very interesting contribution... In a very interesting contribution... In a very interesting contribution...

A PRIEST'S BRAVE STRUGGLE... A PRIEST'S BRAVE STRUGGLE... A PRIEST'S BRAVE STRUGGLE...

Various Notes.

UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIERS. — So... UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIERS. — So... UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIERS. — So...

THE UNDER-TOW DANGER. — The... THE UNDER-TOW DANGER. — The... THE UNDER-TOW DANGER. — The...

SCOTCH DIALECT. — The mania... SCOTCH DIALECT. — The mania... SCOTCH DIALECT. — The mania...

A CLIENT OF ST. FRANCIS... A CLIENT OF ST. FRANCIS... A CLIENT OF ST. FRANCIS...

AN UNCONVENTIONAL BIRD. —... AN UNCONVENTIONAL BIRD. —... AN UNCONVENTIONAL BIRD. —...

ANIMALS' TOILET. — Cats, large... ANIMALS' TOILET. — Cats, large... ANIMALS' TOILET. — Cats, large...

BIRDS AND ALCOHOL. — Some... BIRDS AND ALCOHOL. — Some... BIRDS AND ALCOHOL. — Some...

MAN-EATING LIONS. — Obstructing... MAN-EATING LIONS. — Obstructing... MAN-EATING LIONS. — Obstructing...

sometimes effect wonders. Some... sometimes effect wonders. Some... sometimes effect wonders. Some...

DIGGING FOR FISH. — The natives... DIGGING FOR FISH. — The natives... DIGGING FOR FISH. — The natives...

THE DEBT MOVEMENT. — The debt... THE DEBT MOVEMENT. — The debt... THE DEBT MOVEMENT. — The debt...

THE THORN COMES FORTH. — "The... THE THORN COMES FORTH. — "The... THE THORN COMES FORTH. — "The...

THE THORN COMES FORTH. — "The... THE THORN COMES FORTH. — "The... THE THORN COMES FORTH. — "The...

THE THORN COMES FORTH. — "The... THE THORN COMES FORTH. — "The... THE THORN COMES FORTH. — "The...

THE INFLUENCE OF GOOD EX... THE INFLUENCE OF GOOD EX... THE INFLUENCE OF GOOD EX...

THE INFLUENCE OF GOOD EX... THE INFLUENCE OF GOOD EX... THE INFLUENCE OF GOOD EX...

THE DEBT MOVEMENT. — The debt... THE DEBT MOVEMENT. — The debt... THE DEBT MOVEMENT. — The debt...

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER ON "BELITTILING."

Whatever other faults I may possess it is not likely that any one will ever accuse me of a lack of frankness. Sometimes it does not do to tell the whole truth, or to make people "see themselves as others see them"; but when you write for a purpose, and when that purpose is the good of your fellow-countrymen and co-religionists, it is a duty to tell things as they are and to avoid the pen of flattery. We are accustomed to being praised, to have our forefathers lauded to the skies, to hear over and over the story of our national glories and the greatness of our past. All this is very proper and very inspiring, but we are living in the present, and this is an age of commerce, of business, of push, of rush, of materialistic interests. The grandeur of the past will count for very little in the contest of the present, unless we make use of them as models for our imitation and examples for our emulation. Dealing, therefore, with the present, we must look to the future in the face and take it as we find it. We are told by would-be popular orators, especially on the occasion of our national festival, that we are the greatest race in the world. If not true, we are left to understand that such is the case. Now that is all humbug; and the one who seeks to gull us with such unlimited and unequalled praise, is a man to be carefully watched. We are neither the greatest nor the least; we are exactly what we make ourselves. We have countless advantages in our favor, and just as many obstacles to be overcome; and unless we arm ourselves for the struggle, learn from the experiences of others, and make use of every opportunity to its fullest, we can only expect to fall behind in the competition. It is a principle of physics that in order to strike an object in the distance you must aim beyond it, and above it; the same stands good in matters of individual and of national interest. Unless we aim even higher than we expect to hit, we are pretty certain to miss our shot entirely.

Last week I had a very striking and painful experience which served as an illustration of how we contract, or inherit, the habit of belittling our own people. If we are ever ready to sneer at, or to run down our fellow-countrymen, we cannot be surprised if all the rest of the world takes them at our estimate, and takes ourselves at the same. I was on the boat that plies between Three Rivers and Montreal; I met with two Irish Catholics, men of means and of a certain importance and influence in their own circles. We fell into conversation, and very naturally we touched upon the topic of the recent election. From that subject we drifted into the discussion of Irish representative men, both in the past and at present. I mentioned the name of one man, who has had considerable success in public affairs, but who would certainly have had much more success had he been more ambitious, I mean less humble, and had he been properly supported and encouraged by his own people. Notwithstanding all this, I spoke of a man who possesses almost every quality and qualification calculated to raise a people to a high level of influence in the country. Neither of the two, who were in conversation with me, denied the splendid success of the sterling honesty, and the enviable characteristics of the one in question, yet both seemed to sneer the moment I

THE IRISH LANGUAGE MOVEMENT.

The debate on the Irish language movement in the British House of Commons on 20th of July was very interesting, and there is every reason to expect that it will be attended with satisfactory results, says the correspondent of the "Dublin Nation," who thus summarizes the debate. The Chief Secretary declined to acquiesce in the Irish demand right off, but before many sessions have passed he will be driven from the non-possumus he weakly assumed. The demand from the Irish benches was two-fold—bi-lingual education in Irish-speaking districts, and the teaching of Irish as a remunerated subject in other districts, and right well was it pressed on the attention of Parliament. Mr. O'Malley opened the discussion with a rather elaborate presentation of the Irish case, and was followed by Mr. John Redmond, who delivered a very vigorous and eloquent speech, which much impressed the House, the perception being specially powerful and appealing. The Chief Secretary was sympathetic, but non-committal. He wished to appear desirous of meeting the Irish demand; the reasonableness of which he admitted, but there was that wicked Board of National Education in the way, over which he had neither authority nor control. Mr. T. M. Healy promptly swept away the gentlemanly argument of the Chief Secretary. Quite the speech of the evening was delivered by Mr. Herbert Lewis, one of the young Wales party. He cordially supported the Irish members, and showed how the public affairs had been rescued from the desperate and dying position it occupied thirty years ago, until it was now in fact and in truth the national living language of Wales. Sir Thomas Stansfeld, in a practical speech, suggested to the Chief Secretary that if, as he had stated, he had no objection to their National Board being used with a view to a BIP to enable them to obtain the necessary power to enable them to

declining language, for not only is the death of any language, and particularly of one with such interesting traditions as the Gaelic, a very melancholy event but also, as Mr. Bryce pointed out, there are distinct educational advantages about the bi-lingual system of instruction, which the Nationalist members ask to have put into effect wherever Irish is the home language of the people.

The latest pamphlet issued by the Gaelic League may be said to contain, in a nutshell, all the unanswerable arguments which have been advanced in favor of the adoption in the system of bi-lingual education in the Irish-speaking districts, say the same authority. We need hardly say that in view of the attitude which has been taken up on this question by the majority of the Commissioners of National Education, the publication now referred to is most opportune, and cannot but serve to give a further impetus to the movement for restoring the national language to its original place in the lives and homes of hundreds of thousands of our countrymen. Glancing through the pages of the pamphlet now before us, we are informed for instance that according to the census of 1891, there were 47 baronies in the seven counties from Donegal round the west coast to Waterford where about one-half or upwards of the population spoke Irish. The exact number of persons, in fact in the 47 baronies, is 423,228; which language is Gaelic, is the entire population of 57 of the entire population of the districts in question. Now, the population of Ireland in 1897, was estimated at 4,551,631.

Now, the population of Ireland in 1897, was estimated at 4,551,631. The Commission of National Education reports that the average number of pupils on the school rolls in that year was 816,001, or 18 per cent of the entire population. Applying this percentage to the above total of 423,228 Irish-speaking people we find (that is in the 47 baronies in question there should be at least 76,000 children on the rolls of the National schools whose home language is Irish. What it may be asked is the provision which the majority of the Commissioners think sufficient to meet the special needs of all these Gaelic-speaking children? The answer is found in the note appended to Rule 40 of the New Rules of the National Board, which runs as follows: "In a school the teacher, if he is acquainted with the Irish language, should, whenever practicable, employ the vernacular as an aid to the education and acquisition of the English language. Inspectors are at liberty to employ the vernacular in the conduct of their examinations if they think it desirable to do so." As the author of the pamphlet dealing with this question points out this very note has been in the Code since 1883, and it is, of course, in no way meets the demand for bi-lingual education. The course, therefore, which must now be followed by those who have hitherto taken the leading part in urging the demands for the proper recognition of Irish in the schools, is perfectly clear. They must not allow any temporary discouragement to interfere with their patriotic efforts, but on the contrary they should push on with even greater determination, if that were possible, than before, until the great cause with which they are identified shall have been carried to ultimate victory.

The Archbishop of Dublin, who may be taken as an authority on the subject, has written a letter to the "Evening Mail" in which he makes it evident that the teaching of Irish has not yet been considered in connection with the new code. This puts an entirely new complexion upon the matter, and if known before would have saved much uneasiness to those who are deeply interested in the question.

COMING GENERAL ELECTION.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic Nationalist demonstrations held in Ireland for a long time took place recently in Caher, County Tipperary, under the auspices of the United Irish League. The proceedings were throughout most enthusiastic. The principal speaker was Mr. John Dillon, M.P., who was warmly cheered. He said that that was the first great gathering of the people that was summoned for the purpose of endorsing and pledging the National support to the decisions of the Convention in Dublin, and he thought that everyone in that vast assemblage would agree with him when he said that that meeting was worthy of the purpose. To an old campaigner like himself who had been, he was sorry to be able to confess it, for the last twenty-five years in the work it reminded him of the best of the old days before the split. He could see from the spirit displayed as they came along, and in that mighty gathering there to-day in the heart of Tipperary that the apathy of the last ten years had completely passed away, and that they were on the eve of great things for Ireland again. He was proud that Tipperary was the first great district in Ireland to strike the blow, and he thought that the advance, identified as he himself and his father before him had been with the politics of the great county, he was naturally proud that that vast meeting, and it was a glorious meeting, had been the first in Ireland to declare that disunion was at an end, that the Convention in Dublin had buried it, and that the march of the people over all the works and pomps of their enemies would go forward as in the past, and that no carping, no criticism, no fault finding would be tolerated, but that while all were welcome irrespective of the past differences to join the National army, the National army would go on no matter who stayed behind. The first of the resolutions they had passed that day pledged them to respond in every parish within one month to the appeal of the National Convention for a fund to fight the general election. The general election must come within a year, it might come within three months. Perhaps they might not have the election till after Christmas after all, but whenever it came, let them make no mistake about it, the future of their cause and the future of their homes for many a year would depend on the result of that election. If the Nationalists of Ireland sent back to the House of Commons a real Nationalist fighting party, pledged to act together, and the next general election, then, in his judgment, no matter how the English elections went, the fight was won.

Lying makes us vile in our own eyes, and debt makes us slaves.

HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND.

FATHER ROONEY'S CASE.—The Catholics of Newry are nobly aiding the Rev. John Rooney, C.C., of that town, who, for advocating the right of his co-religionists to a fair representation on the local Poor Law Boards, has been severely mulcted in damages and heavy costs by an exclusively Protestant jury, whose verdict was subsequently upheld by a bench of Protestant judges, as explained in these columns some weeks ago. At a meeting of the citizens it was decided to raise funds to indemnify him against the loss which he has sustained. This is only just for although nominally it is Father Rooney's case, practically it is the case of the people whose battle he fought without any regard for personal considerations.

A NATIONAL SYNOD.—It is announced that a plenary synod of the Irish Church will be held this year at Maynooth College. Fifty years have now elapsed since the first plenary synod was held at Thurles, and the occasion is being commemorated by a book published at Maynooth. The Synod will consist of the members of the Irish Hierarchy and the mitred Abbot of Mount Mellary. Diocesan Chapters are entitled by the laws of the Church to send representatives (technically called Procurators) to express their views and offer suggestions. Already the canons of the diocese of Cork have unanimously elected Canon O'Mahony as their representative, and Canon Hutch has been similarly chosen by the Chapter of Cloyne. The Synod will meet under the presidency of Cardinal Logue, and is expected to last for a fortnight.

IRISH LANGUAGE.—The movement in favor of the revival of the Irish language is rapidly assuming great proportions. The organization of clubs and societies in various important centres in Ireland has evidently borne good fruit. If, as an exchange says, "the most fervid enthusiasm can succeed in doing so, the language of our forefathers will once again, and that in the near future, take its proper place in the affairs of our daily existence. A splendid meeting was held recently in the Rotunda to protest against the action of the Commissioners of Education in regard to the question. Letters of sympathy were read from several representative men, including Cardinal Logue, Mr. Davitt, Mr. W. B. Yeats, The O'Connor Don, and Edward Martyn. Mr. Douglas Hyde, who presided, condemned in the strongest manner the unpatriotic action of the Commissioners. In this connection

CREMATION IN ENGLAND.

For some years now in England the custom of cremating dead bodies has been on the increase. This is especially true of the very rich and of those whose lives were unimpeded by religion of any sort. The Catholic Church has declared against this pagan custom of cremation, and strongly insists that earth burial is the one sanctioned by tradition and reason. We are glad to note that the "Quarterly Review" in its current issue goes strongly against the practice of cremation. Amongst the reasons advanced there is one which ought to carry a certain amount of weight. It is that in many cases crime would escape detection were cremation to become general. We are glad to see this uprising against what we may describe as an un-Christian practice. Earth burial is evidently nature's plan, and when properly carried out is both effective and innocuous.—The Universe, London, Eng.

EFFECT OF EXAMPLE.

An incident which shows how careful we all ought to be in speaking jokingly before children is reported as having occurred on an Atlantic liner in mid ocean. A lady, returning to England with her children, was trying to quiet the baby, and said to it in the presence of the others, "If you are naughty, we shall have to put you through the port-hole." She afterwards had occasion to leave the cabin for a few minutes, and on re-entering, missed the little one. "Where's baby?" she asked, far from suspecting the terrible reality. "Oh, mamma, dear," came the reply, "baby was very naughty again, so we put her through the port-hole, and she's gone." The mother, who had, of course, with the result. Needless to say, the event created a profound sensation among the passengers.

THE TEETH.

The savage neither keeps a tooth-brush nor employs a dentist; his teeth wear out by use, but they do not decay. The civilized man loses his teeth in spite of the dentist and the best of care. One reason suggested why the savage has stronger teeth is the fact that his teeth are better nourished than those of the civilized man. He eats harder food, which gives abundant exercise to the jaws, enlarges the muscles and blood-vessels of these parts, and keeps them well supplied with blood; while the civilized man eats soft food, which does not exercise the jaws and their muscles or blood-vessels, and does not bring abundant food to the teeth to keep them strong and healthy.—Family Doctor.

WALTER G. KENNEDY, Dentist. 756 PALACE ST., MONTREAL. BEAVER HALL HILL.

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AN EYE TO BUSINESS. A gentleman of the Hebrew persuasion possessed a small boat, and occasionally invited a co-religionist and boon companion to venture upon the ocean for a short sail. During one of these expeditions a squall suddenly came on, and the proprietor, while attempting to turn the course of the craft, was pitched overboard. As he was struggling and fighting with the waves, and making futile efforts to reach the side of the vessel, his friend peered out anxiously at him over the same and ejaculated, "If that Hebrew fellow, if you don't come up by the third time, I 'ave the boat!"

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY AUGUST 11, 1900.

Notes of the Week.

CHINA'S MILITARY FORCES.

As was pointed out in these columns a few weeks ago, China is now putting into practice the lessons which European nations have taught them. In a recent summary of the military strength of the Chinese, it is stated that the grand staff of the Russian army in St. Petersburg estimates the total number of Chinese troops, on the strength of information from their military agents in China at 1,752,000.

A PERILOUS POSITION.

As we have frequently stated since the outbreak in China there is very little reliance to be placed in the reports in the daily press.

Washington, Aug. 7.

The following cable dispatch from Minister Conger was received by the State Department: It is dated Tai-Nan, Yamen, August 7.

Still besieged.

Situation more precarious. Chinese Government insisting upon our leaving Peking, which would be certain death.

Rifle firing upon us daily.

Imperial troops. Have abundant courage, but little ammunition or provisions. Two progressive Yamen Ministers beheaded.

All connected with Legation of the United States well at the present moment.

Another report says—

The Japanese Consul at Shanghai heard by wire that the Ministers were safe on August 1, but that only twenty-five rounds of ammunition for each man and six days' provisions remained. The fact that the message came by wire may mean that telegraphic communication between Peking and Shanghai has been restored.

THE WAR LOAN.

When the subscription lists for the United States of the new British war loan were closed a few days ago, it was found that American investors were prepared to take up the entire issue of bonds.

States of the new British war loan were closed a few days ago, it was found that American investors were prepared to take up the entire issue of bonds. It is said that the applications represented a total of \$25,000,000, or \$5,000,000 more than the entire loan.

CHURCH INSURANCE.

The Catholic "Universe" is of opinion: We think that the time is opportune to advocate again the feasibility, the wisdom and the economy of a fire insurance association for the protection of Church property.

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI'S ANNIVERSARY.

The eighth instant was the third anniversary of the consecration of His Grace, our beloved Archbishop Bruchesi. At the Cathedral the ceremonies were imposing. His Grace celebrated pontifical High Mass at 8 o'clock.

LORD RUSSELL DEAD.

As we go to press we learn the sad news that Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, expired under the knife of a surgeon whilst undergoing an operation. Lord Russell, as our readers well know, was a practical Catholic.

GOING TO CANOSSA.

A couple of weeks ago we made mention of the death and almost unnoticed burial of the once famous Dr. Falk, the author of the infamous May laws of Prussia.

A MONUMENT TO CAP DES ROSIERS VICTIMS.

The rocky coast of the lower St. Lawrence has been the scene of many disasters. One of the most harrowing was the total wreck of the ship "Carrieks of Whitehaven," which occurred on the 28th of May, 1847.

declared he never would do in other words, fifteen years later the "Man of Iron" did "go to Canossa."

In the first place the meaning of the phrase is this: in 1076, Henry IV, Emperor of Germany, in his hour of repentance, went to Canossa and, in the attitude of a suppliant, stood three days in the snow at the door of the Pope's residence, begging forgiveness and peace from Gregory VII.

When the laws named after Dr. Falk came into force, in 1873, the famous Cardinal Ledochowski, then Archbishop of Posen, was fined for threatening to excommunicate a professor, in one of his colleges, whose teachings were adverse to those of the church. He was imprisoned on February 3rd, 1874, and deprived of his archdiocese in April of the same year, by the State.

"Newspapers were suppressed, theological professors were dismissed, religious services were interdicted, church revenues were impounded, schools were shut, religious weddings were interrupted, as marriages were legal only before civil officers; funerals were stopped. In seven dioceses there were 476 vacant parishes."

Such was the condition of affairs when, in 1876, Pope Pius IX. declined to receive Cardinal Hohenlohe, as German Ambassador at the Vatican Court. When Bismarck heard of this attitude of the Pope he indignantly cried out: "We shall not go to Canossa!"

THE CHURCH AND THE CRITICS.

In the "New World" for June is an article on "Preaching," in which we find the following false sentiment conveyed in language that savors of the deepest prejudice.

AN ECHO.

The late Public convention was a notable one in many ways. It was large, powerfully representative of the Nationalist masses; it was enthusiastic, and it included one of the factions at least that has waged such bitter war against majority rule for the past ten years.

FIGHT FIRE ON SHIPS.

Mrs. Alex. Sullivan, in an article on "The Hoboken Catastrophe," contributed to the "Catholic World Magazine," says:—

MONTREAL ADVISOR COUNCIL, C.M.B.A.

It will be seen by our ad. column that this Council, composed of three delegates from each of the city branches, affiliated with the great American C.M.B.A., is to give a Family excursion down the river, on Thursday, 16th inst., the object being to raise funds to aid brothers in time of distress, etc.

THE RESERVE FUND OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Reserve Fund of this American Association is now over \$600,000, and accumulating rapidly. Just think \$100,000 a month paid out to widows and orphans.

PRUDENT MEN SHOULD JOIN THIS ORDER AT ONCE.

and secure \$500, \$1,000, or \$2,000, as the case may be, for their families at a time when most needed.

OVER NINE AND ONE-QUARTER MILLIONS OF DOLLARS HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED.

to this united body to widows and orphans of deceased members during the past 24 years. This has prevented

the mission. Rev. Father Doolan, of Douglstown, arrived at the place on the morning of the calamity. One of the victims he found in a most pitiable condition. His feet were lacerated and bleeding from cuts by the rocks.

"The mother and the other children remained in the hammock until late in the day when some sailors who sought the wreck to see what could be saved, found them and brought them ashore. The sad fate of these poor Irish immigrants appealed to the kind heart of Father Quinlivan, and he resolved that the last resting place of these victims should not longer remain without a memorial.

THE REAL PROBLEM.

The evidence of the need of systematic Catholic provision for those who have become emancipated from school discipline is overwhelming. Out of 85,000 Catholic young people leaving Catholic schools, fully 27,000 live in neglect of religious observances.

TENNYSON'S MOODS.

Rev. L. O'Donovan, S.T.L., in an article contributed to Donahoe's Magazine, says:—

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Rev. P. B. McDevitt, superintendent of the Catholic schools of Philadelphia, in a recent address, said:—

THE WASTE OF TIME.

It is proposed by one of the trade journals that business correspondence be relieved of a burden, time saved and expense reduced by dropping the unnecessary formulas of address and signature.

DEATH.

A member of the Notre Dame and high school Catholics, who had been married to her sister's (nee Therese) was associated with five girls in St. Louis, than five years ago.

WAR.

The London New York cables called the war in the East. With all in Eastern times than the Boer War, Roberts to division at end is not on the submons yesterday, thusly desecrated the flos has Lord Roberts' MacDonaldis' communication with Nat. State. And Frederick's ed literary.

bite at any bait that may dangle from the end of the great fishing rod of anti-Catholic prejudice. But the Church slowly and powerfully moves along, brushing aside the horns that sting and the pigmies that annoy.

SAVINGS OF CATHOLIC WRITERS.

THE REAL PROBLEM.—The evidence of the need of systematic Catholic provision for those who have become emancipated from school discipline is overwhelming. Out of 85,000 Catholic young people leaving Catholic schools, fully 27,000 live in neglect of religious observances.

MODERN IDEALS.

Maurice Francis Egan says: "Marriage is becoming unfashionable among well-to-do Catholics in the United States. Why? The times demand more money, better appointments. What were luxuries in our grandmother's day are necessities at the present.

REV. FA.

our esteem Andrew C. Curate for look after the English parish. The Father C. new sphere.

LATE M.

of the late Wednesday about let for parents charitable \$200 to for food \$200 to for the faith; Lachin; of his serate of the and the parish ch are left to of Lachin, vne own chapel of.

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ed many families from asking charity of their clergy and friends, and giving their children over to their care, or worse still, to strangers. We ask is this not a charitable organization? The Quebec Grand Council will hold their triennial Convention at Farnham, Que., on the 28th inst, F. C. L.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

The story of the unhappy homes in this country as a result of mixed marriages, if written, would furnish many a sad chapter. An exchange thus refers to a recent case:

A convent girl who has had the misfortune to marry a non-Catholic, writes to say that her husband will not allow her to have their child baptized, and asks: Has she any remedy at law. We fear she has none, and will have to bear in silence and suffering the consequences of her marriage with a man not of her faith.

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Local Notes.

CANON PICHE'S WILL.—The will of the late Canon Piche was filed on Wednesday. The estate amounts to about \$6,724. A certain amount is left for masses for deceased and his parents, and there are a number of charitable bequests. These include \$200 to buy clothing for, and \$600 for food for the poor of Lachine; \$200 to the Little Sisters of the Poor; \$200 for the propagation of the faith; \$100 to the Fabrique of Lachine; from \$100 to \$300 to each of his servants; \$200 to the novitiate of the Oblat Fathers, Lachine; and the balance of the estate to the parish church of Lachine. His books are left to the Sisters of Sts. Anne, of Lachine, and the communion service owned by the deceased to the chapel of the same Sisters.

REV. FATHER CULLINAN, son of our esteemed fellow-countrymen, Mr. Andrew Cullinan, has been appointed curate for the parish of Lachine to look after the spiritual welfare of the English-speaking section of the parish. The "True Witness" wishes Father Cullinan every success in his new sphere.

LATE MRS. O'BRIEN.—It is our painful task to chronicle the death of an old and honored resident of Point St. Charles, and a devout and model member of St. Ann's parish, in the person of Mrs. Patrick O'Brien, which sad event occurred last week. The deceased lady was the widow of a respected member of the older generation and mother of Mr. P. T. O'Brien, so well known among the rising generation in the southern part of this city. Gifted with a happy disposition, she performed all the duties of her state, both religious and domestic in a manner that won her hosts of friends.

The funeral, which was held to St. Ann's Church, on Monday morning, where a solemn Requiem Mass was chanted, was attended by a large number of citizens of all classes and creeds. To Mr. P. T. O'Brien and other members of the family the "True Witness" offers its most sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement.—R.I.P.

MRS. COCHRANE DEAD.—Mrs. Robert Cochrane, mother of Mr. James Cochrane, the well known contractor of this city, died on Thursday morning. Deceased who was a member of the Presbyterian Church, was most liberal in matters of religion. Mrs. Cochrane lived to be eighty-five years old, and saw all the changes Montreal has undergone during a residence of more than forty years in the city.

To Mr. James Cochrane, whose liberality and generosity in his intercourse with our people has often been put in evidence, the "True Witness" offers its sincere sympathy.

DEATH OF A NUN.—Last week a member of the Congregation de Notre Dame, who was well known and highly esteemed by the Irish Catholics of St. Mary's parish, passed to her eternal reward, in the person of Sister St. Mary of Perpetual Help (nee Theresa Donoghue). Deceased was associated with the academy for girls in St. Mary's parish for more than five years, and won all hearts by her zeal and devotion in all that concerned the training of Catholic female youth in the east end. Of her it could well be said: "She had served God faithfully all her life."

The funeral service was held at the Mother House on St. Jean Baptiste street, at which Rev. Father Shee, of St. Anthony's parish, officiated. Rev. Father O'Donnell, P.P., St. Mary's, and a number of other priests were present. The pall-bearers were Dr. Harrison, late of Cornwall, now of Montreal; Joseph Reilly, Thos. Reilly, Dr. Derome, Dr. Duckett and Mr. McMahon.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.—The London correspondent of the New York "Tribune" a few days cabled the following regarding the war in the Transvaal:—

With all that Britain has on hand in Eastern Asia there is more impatience than ever to be finally quit of the Boer war, so as to enable Lord Roberts to spare an army corps or a division at least for China, but the end is not quite reached. Questioned on the subject in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Wyndham cautiously declined to fix a date for the close of the operations. The War Office has received a despatch from Lord Roberts announcing that Harmsworth has surrendered to General Macdonald, so that through railway communication is now re-established with Natal and the Orange Free State. Another telegram from the commander-in-chief, shows that Sir Frederick Carrington, with his mounted infantry from Rhodesia, is now in

touch with the Boers in the centre of the Transvaal. At the same time the guerrilla war goes on, and while DeWet is still at large, small parties of Botha's men are harassing the outposts, capturing stores and driving in patrols in the vicinity of Pretoria itself.

RECENT DEATHS.

ALDERMAN GILCHEN.—The funeral of the late Alderman Thomas Gilchen, which took place on Monday to St. Patrick's Church, was an exceedingly large one, the lengthy concourse of mourners embracing all classes of the community, irrespective of creed or nationality. Preceding the hearse a guard of honor was formed by detachments from both the police and fire departments, while immediately following the remains were the principal mourners, which included the two brothers-in-law of deceased, Messrs. Lemay and Russell, nephew, W. Murphy, of Pittsburgh; F. B. McNamee, of Montreal; and W. Charleson, of Ottawa. The sacred edifice was heavily draped in mourning, the levee du corps being sung by the Rev. Father McCarthy, who also officiated at the solemn Requiem Mass for the dead, assisted by Fathers Gusherlet and Bona. At the conclusion of the service the funeral procession again formed and the remains were borne to St. Patrick's Cemetery, the prayers at the grave being read by Rev. Father Delargey, after which the body was lowered to its last resting place, which was the closing scene to one whose life was honorably and well spent.—Quebec Daily Telegraph.

REWARDS TO THE LOYAL TOILER.

"We speak of the past as the age of heroes. We look back through the pages of history and read of the great deeds done by men and nations. We gaze upon the monuments of past ages, which still stand as witnesses of the glory and grandeur of the time. But we are mistaken if we suppose that the age of heroes has passed away. It were better that the past should be buried in oblivion and all the histories burned, than that the study of history should lead us to infer that there are not greater deeds to be accomplished in the future than ever yet have been achieved in the past.

"But history does not teach us any such hopeless lesson. It teaches us, if we read it aright, that the present age is the age of heroes. The present hour is the most important of all the ages. The present moment calls aloud for young men and young women of will and skill. And the world offers to-day in its thousands of opportunities, a greater reward to the loyal toiler than it ever offered since the beginning of time." Extracts from an address delivered by Judge Daniel J. Donahue, to the graduates of the High School, Middletown, Conn.

THE JEWS are everywhere, and although in a minority in all districts, they succeed in establishing themselves in nearly every line of trade. An Irish exchange says:—

There are at present in Dublin between three and four thousand Jews, and it is quite possible that we may have a large increase in their numbers. At the present moment masses of Jews are leaving Roumania, tramping across Europe in search of new homes. Dublin will possibly attract a considerable number. The way is not made too easy for these emigrants. We learn from the Vienna "People's Newspaper" that the Austrian-Hungarian Ambassador has intimated to the Roumanian Government that Jewish emigrants who are without tickets to Hamburg, London, or Paris will be returned across the frontier.

FIFTY PRIESTS MASSACRED.—A despatch from Lyons, says:—The Catholic "Journal" announces new massacres south-east of the province of Pei Chi and a disaster to the mission in the Li. It says that fifty priests have been killed.

KEEP UP THE STANDARD.—Our office manager has sent out all accounts for subscriptions past due and to mature during the present month. We expect to have a large return in consequence, as the amounts are due by subscribers whose record in the books of the "True Witness" is good. We hope this little reminder will suffice.

NOW "THE NEW CENTURY."—"The Church News" of Washington, D.C., a progressive and well conducted Catholic weekly, has changed its name to that of "The New Century." We wish our contemporary every success.

MR. JOHNSON ON MISSION WORK IN CHINA.

Mgr. Johnson, secretary to Cardinal Vaughan (says the "Express" in its issue of Thursday, July 19), holds the opinion that modern missionary methods in China are at fault. He believes that Catholic missionaries would not have suffered martyrdom if the Chinese had not believed that they were agents of the hated foreigner and responsible for foreign interference in Chinese affairs.

"In olden times Catholic missions in China were more successful than they are to-day," said Mgr. Johnson to an "Express" representative. "I think it was because the old missionaries went with their lives in their hands, without Government protection. 'You may murder us, if you wish,' they said, 'there will be no one to retaliate; we are here simply for the salvation of your souls.'"

"The Chinese knew this; they could understand and admire this simple devotion they loved them, and the missionaries were safe in their hands. Now it is quite different. If there is trouble the aid of the consul and the Government is invoked. The murder of a missionary results in a demand for the punishment of the murderer, sometimes in the taking of Chinese territory, as when Germany took Chefoo for the murder of Mgr. Anzer and three missionaries.

"No wonder the Chinese identify the missionary with the hated foreigner, and look upon him as the advance guard of the man who is to take away their land and their independence.

"If we wish to recover our ground and continue our work we must go back to our older and simpler methods. Man must again take their lives in their hands, appealing no longer to temporal powers for support.

"It was thought at first a fine thing when missionaries began to receive Consular support, when our Cathedral in Peking was built, and when official protection was extended to the Catholic religion. It has not resulted in an extension of the work, and now we realize the full and terrible extent of the mistake."

There is, adds the "Express," a good deal to be said for the heroic Christian ideal recommended by Monsignor Johnson, and to the earnest missionary worker there must be something fascinating about the scheme of going out to convert the heathen without any of the paraphernalia of Consular support and the protection of the national flag. It is quite likely, too, that the unsupported missionary, prepared to give his life for his cause and to seek no vengeance by his country's arms, would do better with an intelligent race like the Chinese than the State-aided emissary of Christianity. But the missionary is followed by the trader, the Consular official, by hundreds of white folk who do not want to be massacred, and whom their country must protect. It is impracticable to let our missionaries be killed without satisfaction; if such a theory prevailed no white man's life would be safe for ten minutes.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS.

If those who complain of the cost of supporting parochial schools were to examine many of the text-books prepared for the use of pupils in public schools, and were to hear the monstrous opinions on religious subjects often expressed by teachers, the burden laid upon Catholic parishes would seem altogether bearable. Think of a "schoolmar" in Massachusetts (an "instructor in history") who told her class that Our Lord had "ten brothers and sisters"; and the school committee praised her capability and efficiency! Children naturally look up to their teachers as prodigies of learning, and regard with awe the members of the school committee. It is impossible to correct on Sunday all the wrong impressions received during five other days. The faith is the most precious of gifts, and it ought not to be exposed to the danger of lessening or loss at the hands of teachers whose bigotry and ignorance only mature minds are capable of comprehending. Broadly speaking, it is simply exposing a child to the danger of losing his faith to send him to a public school.—Ave-Maria.

ADDITIONS TO THE ITALIAN NAVY.

Italy will spend the respectable sum of 24 million lire (\$960,000) on her navy in the year 1900-1901. The greater part of the money will go towards the construction of the first-class battleship Regina Margherita at Spezia and of the armored cruiser Francesco Ferruccio at Venice, while the first-class battleship Benedetto Brin is to be completed at Castellamare and four recently launched ironclads are to be armed with powerful artillery. With the exception of part of the armament, furnished by German firms, all the rest of the ma-

terial, from the heavy steel armour to the complicated machinery, is now furnished by Italian industry, which has made enormous strides during the last twenty years.—Catholic Times.

ABOUT ELECTRICITY.

In the ideal city distracting noises will be unknown, and dirt and all unclean things will be kept without its pale. Electricity is the magician that can and assuredly will work the change, says Charles W. Price, in a recent article.

This admirable day may not be so far away. We move rapidly now. Twenty-five years ago there was no telephone, the electric light existed only in the laboratories of a few experimenters, and the electric motor in the form of an ingenious toy was looked upon as an interesting little machine of no practical utility. The car horse jingled his bells on our streets; the automobile was still in the womb of time, and the cab horse and draught horse monarch of our roadways.

Looking back at that day it is hard to realize the wonderful changes which electricity has wrought in the affairs of mankind in so brief a space of years.

Just a century ago a learned philosopher, Alessandro Volta, discovered the flow of electricity through a wire, and this discovery has been most potent in results and has made possible all that has come since our electrical progress. Coming in the last year of the eighteenth century, its development has been the crowning achievement of the nineteenth.

We have progressed so rapidly that we have not always stopped to consider the best way to do a thing. Now that facts and achievements are known and accomplished refinements come.

Electric power stations and electric light stations are being located further and further away from the city's heart; the horse car, the steam locomotive, the engine in the basement, the coal stove, are one and all being replaced by the quiet, odorless and effective motor, by the electric locomotive, and surely but slowly by the electric heater.

A slender thread of wire overhead or underground, extending from the point of power generation to the immediate point of use, is the link between this cause and effect.

The citizen of New York may today have his office cooled by his electric fan, lighted by his incandescent electric lamp, and heated, it may be, by electricity; and his electric telephone gives him communication with the country at large, and the same wire may carry his telegraph message simultaneously without interference with the spoken word, so skillfully has the magic art of the telephonist prevailed.

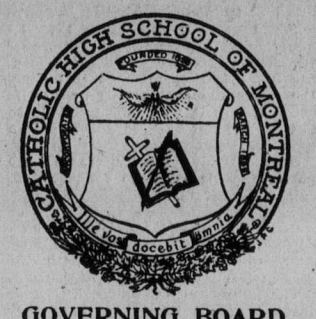
Of all the machines of modern design it is likely that the dynamo is the most perfect. The electrical energy represents 97 per cent. of the mechanical effort required, so that it is proper to say that the modern dynamo is within 3 per cent. of perfection. In comparison with this the very best modern compound condensing steam engines give us in practice less than 15 per cent. of the energy of the steam put into them. The vast possibilities of this wonderful generator of electricity in the development of the modern noiseless city can be fairly well realized when these facts are considered.

In Greater New York there are now in use over 1,000,000 incandescent electric lamps and more than 30,000 street arc lamps. The total power thus used is more than the combined power equipments of all the ships of the United States navy.

Electricity will soon supplant the steam locomotives on the elevated roads of this city, and it is believed will soon replace all steam locomotives now entering Greater New York. There is no problem here that electrical engineers do not stand ready to solve.

MR. BRYAN'S IDEAL REPUBLIC.

Mr. W. J. Bryan in formally accepting the Democratic nomination, gave the following word picture of his ideal of a republic. He said: I can never fully discharge the debt of gratitude which I owe to my countrymen for the honors which they have so generously bestowed upon me; but, sir, whether it be my lot to occupy the high office for which the Convention has named me, or to spend the remainder of my days in private life, it shall be my constant ambition and my controlling purpose to aid in realizing the high ideals of those whose wisdom and courage and sacrifices brought this Republic into existence. I can conceive of a national destiny surpassing the glories of the present and the past—a destiny which meets the responsibilities of to-day and measures up to the possibilities of the future. Behold a republic resting securely upon the foundation stones quarried by revolutionary patriots from the mountain of eternal truth—a republic applying in practice and proclaiming to the world the self-evident proposition that all men are created equal, that they are endowed with inalienable rights, that governments are instituted among men to secure these rights, that governments derive their



GOVERNING BOARD, 1900-1.

Rev. Father Quinlivan, P. P., St. Patrick's, Chairman; Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.S.R., St. Ann's; Rev. Father O'Meara, P. P., St. Gabriel's; Hon. J. J. Curran, J.S.C.; Hon. J. J. Guerin, M.D., M.L.A.; C. F. Smith, Esq., ex-President Board of Trade; Frank J. Hart, Esq., Merchant; William McNally, Esq., merchant; Martin Eagan, Esq., merchant; W. E. Doran, Honorary Secretary.

TEACHING STAFF.

Principal, Mr. A. J. Hales-Sanders, B.S.; Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Kindergarten and first Preparatory; Rev. Chaplain, Religious Instruction and French; Mr. D. H. Shortell, M.A., Queen's, first-class certificate; V. A. Kowber, first-class certificate; G. R. Brady, first-class certificate. The classes will open on the 5th of September. The principal will be in attendance daily on and after the 20th of August instant, between the hours of 10 and 12 p.m., and 2 and 4 p.m., to receive parents and guardians, or may be communicated with by mail. Address: A. J. HALES-SANDERS, Belmont Park, Montreal.

LOYOLA College.

68, Drummond Street, MONTREAL. An English Classical College, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. A limited number of boarders taken. Prospectus sent on application. Classes will be resumed on Thursday, September 6th. 5-4

just powers from the consent of the governed. Behold a republic in which civil and religious liberty stimulates all to earnest endeavor, and in which the law restrains every hand uplifted for a neighbor's injury—a republic in which no one cares to wear a crown. Behold a republic standing erect, while empires all around are bowed beneath the weight of their own armaments—a republic whose flag is loved while other flags are only feared. Behold a republic increasing in population, in wealth, in strength, and in influence, solving the problems of civilization, and hastening the coming of an universal brotherhood—a republic which shakes thrones and dissolves aristocracies by its silent example, and gives light and inspiration to those who sit in darkness. Behold a republic gradually but surely becoming the supreme moral factor in the world's progress and the accepted arbiter of the world's disputes—a republic whose history, like the path of the just, "is as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

HOT WAVE.—The Toronto "Globe" says:—Among the large foundries and iron working factories of the city the heat has caused an almost entire cessation of work. The men who toil daily at huge furnaces, drawing molten metal, which emits a fierce heat, have been unable to continue at work with the thermometer at 97 and 98 degrees. Some of them even gave in last Friday, and have not yet returned to work. There are estimated to be over a thousand men laid off on account of the weather, and they will probably remain idle until a cool spell comes again. This condition of affairs is said to be without precedent in Toronto.

DECKER \$300.00 PIANO.

Cost \$650 cash not so long ago. Warranted good as new for wear. Chance of a lifetime for a high-class Piano. Terms, \$10 cash and \$7 monthly. Write or apply LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO., 2366 St. Catherine Street.

C.M.B.A. Great Coming Event! Under the Auspices of the United City Branches, Que. MONTREAL ADVISORY COUNCIL will give their Reunion and FAMILY EXCURSION Down the River, THURSDAY, 16th August, 1900, at ONE P.M. The favorite steamer "Three Rivers" will leave the Pier (opposite Bonaparte Church) at 12:30 p.m. Refreshments at City prices. Cassy & Davis' Orchestra engaged. Plan of boat at MEEK'S Lunch Rooms, 485 Craig street, opposite Champ de Mars. TICKETS—Adults 50 cents; Children 25 cents. F. C. LAWLOR, Sec.

BOLS' LIQUEUR GIN.

IT ACTS ON THE KIDNEYS. It is recommended and endorsed by the Medical Faculty THE WORLD OVER, as "the very finest," "purest" and "oldest" HOLLAND GIN procurable. It is Yellow Colored by Age only. BOLS' LIQUEUR GIN In large Stone Jugs, \$1.25 per jug, \$13.50 per case of 1 dozen jugs. BOLS' LIQUEUR GIN In medium Stone Jugs, 85c per jug, \$9.50 per case of 1 dozen jugs. BOLS' LIQUEUR GIN In small Stone Jugs, 65c per jug, \$14.50 per case of 2 dozen half-litre stone jugs. BOLS' LIQUEUR GIN In small Glass Jugs, 85c per glass jug, \$11.00 per case of 15 glass jugs. FRASER, VIGER & CO., Sole Agents for Messrs. DeErven Liqueurs Bols, Amsterdam.

WYNAND FOCKINCK, Amsterdam, Holland, LIQUEURS and GIN.

The FOCKINCK LIQUEURS in Quart Bottles. Fockinck Parfait Amour \$1.50 per bottle Fockinck Creme de Noyaux 1.50 per bottle Fockinck Green Curacao 1.50 per bottle Fockinck Orange Curacao 1.50 per bottle Fockinck Cherry Brandy 1.50 per bottle Fockinck Creme de Menthe (White Peppermint) in quart glass decanters 1.25 each Fockinck Rum Punch 1.25 per bottle Fockinck Atrack Punch 1.25 per bottle Fockinck Maraschino 1.50 per bottle THE FOCKINCK HOLLAND GIN IN GLASS AND STONE. The Fockinck Double-Berried Holland's Gin in large stone jugs, \$1 per jug \$11.00 per case of one doz. stone jugs In glass bottles 85 cents per bottle \$9.00 per case of one dozen bottles

JOHN DeKUYPER'S HOLLANDS GIN RED, GREEN AND VIOLET CASES.

DeKUYPER'S GIN In Red Cases, 15 Large Flasks in case, \$11.50 per case, 85 cents per Large Flask. DeKUYPER'S GIN In Green Cases, 12 Medium Flasks in case, \$6.00 per case, 50c per Medium Flask. DeKUYPER'S GIN In Violet Cases, 12 Small Flasks in case, \$3.25 per case, 25 cents per Small Flask.

Flaked Peas, Rice Flakes, Flaked Beans, ALL AT 15 CENTS PER PACKAGE. Blaked Peas, Rice Flakes, Flaked Beans.

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