Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

If you have something that the people need advertise with courage and faith," and the people at home and abroad will respond to your profit.

VOL. XLVI., NO. 2.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CATHOLIC CULTURE.

THE SECOND WEEK OF THE CATH-OLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

REV. DR. LOUGHILIN DELIVERS A SOPOLARLY LECTURE ON THE TRIUMPHS OF CHRIS-TIANITY-GERNAN TATERATURE AND SHAKESPEARIAN DRAMA THE THEMES OF OTHER DISTINGUISHED SFEAKERS-A GLANCE AT THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE SCHOOL AND ITS SOCIAL SIDE—NEW ARRIVALS.

By our own special correspondent.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL GROUNDS,) Plansburg, July 23.

The exercises of the second week of the Catholic Summer School at Plattsburg consisted of a course of five lectures on "The Second Period of the Church's History," delivered by the Rev. James Archdiocese of Philadelphia. These were followed by a series of five lectures on of New York, and in the evening Mr. Sydney Woolette, of Newport, E.I., delighted his audience with Shakspearian Studies. On Friday, July 24, the Horn Morgan J. O'Brien, of New York, was the lecturer of the evening, and the subject chosen was a consideration of "Some Live Issues."

Despite the rainy weather the Summer School students flocked to the early morning lecture on Monday, and were rewarded for their ardor by the rich fund of knowledge delivered to them by Rev. Dr. Loughlin in his concise relation of

Taking a general survey of the course of church history during the ages which followed the conversion of Constantine, Rev. Dr. Loughlin dwelt upon the changes effected in the ideas, customs and institutions of the Roman world by the introduction of Christian principles. Constantine, he said, occupies in the history of God's Church a unique position. He summed up in his person the full strength of the Empire of Rome, and when he became a Christian, it was not an individual abjuring error, but it was the unconditional surreckler of the mightest Empire of the world. learned lecturer, quoting the Edict of Toleration from the pages of the cotensporary Lactantius, proceeded to show how Constantine in this Edict occupied a place which was not merely that of an alien ruler, moved by sentiments of humanity, like Cyros of old, but that he was moved by the spirit of religion, and a profound conviction of the faity of God, and a sincere respect for the virtuous life and the earnest faith of the

Still further tracing the career of Constantine and the nature of the laws enacted under his rule as sole monarch of hangs its empty head for shame, and ant half-hour with the citizens after the world, Ber. Loughlin declared that true worth, intellectual power and Constantine never assumed religious Christian simplicity need not the trappower, but regarded himself as a bishop pings of wealth or rank to obtain the dictating to the Church in matters of fisherman and his successors, and not to

the emperors. Dr. Loughlin then entered upon a discussion of the schism of the Donatists in Africa, and said that Constantine showrestored to the devil. Constantine's Continuing the reverend lecturer still tury community dwelling on the shores further considered the schism of the of placid Champlain. Donatists and followed the Arian dispute to the summoning of the first of the great general councils, that of Nices, the declarations of which were loyally accepted by Constantine as the decisions of the Holy S irit.

Dr. Loughlin gave this appreciation of the work of Constantine as an exemplification of the best relations which the empire could bear to the Church.

"Interior Development," Monas-ticism," "The Migration of the Nations," and "The Greek Schism," were the heads under which Rev.
Dr. Loughlin continued the study of the Second Period of the Church's History. These lectures were pectability, and entitles well attended and seemed to increase in interest as they proceeded. They were delivered in a simple lucid style and were strongly imbued with the lecturer's individuality. Rev. Dr. Loughlin is a great favorite among the Summer School residents, and is and has been one of its most active and enruest promoters.

Prof. Herbermann's discourses on "The Beginnings of German Literature" were another interesting feature of the week's Programme. The early legends and manner, which gave the assembly a comprehensive view of an extensive literary field. Many of Prof. Herbermann's readings were his own translations, in Wit, bright and sparkling as from Mass; Rev. J. T. O'Brien, Tiblank verse, of the great German epics, some clear fountain, intermingles Mr. Edward Brennan, Bost and were deeply interesting. The Lethroughout, and the ringing laugh and John Byrne, New York city.

gend of the Holy Grail was beautifully unfolded by the Professor, and was to many the first complete explanation of it they had ever heard.

Mr. Sydney Woolette, at the evening rectures, discoursed on Shakspeare, whom he described as the chief literary glory of England and of the world. He said that there is very little at the present time, elevating or salutary, in the stage from an intellectual standpoint, yet reproducing scenes dramatically was one of the earliest, intellectual means of entertainment. The old plays of Greece were given to audiences that numbered from 10,000 to 15,000 spectators, and the actors in those days were among the most respected and venerated of the land. Later came the provincial poets of the middle ages, and the miracle plays reproducing scenes of holy life, which in some instances have continued in their ancient customs down even to the religious spectacle that takes place every ten

years at Oberammergan. There is no name, certainly no rame of approaching eminence, of whom so little is known, but of whom so much kas been written, as that of Shakopeare. Certain facts regarding tris life have come down to us, but it is mere sketch. F. Loughlin, D.D., Chancellor of the we know when and where he was born and died. At fourteen years of age his father was on the verge of ruin, he was obliged to resign his municipal offices, the 'Beginnings of German Literature," and to take his sen from school to assist by Prof. Charles G. Herbermann, L.L.D., him in business. It will not be difficult to imagine that the poetic son of William Shakespeace found no very a luring or congenial vocation in the trade of his

> The young fellow coubtless applied nimself to the business as well as he could, but not without some compes and escapades—frequently playing the truant, and taking part in the rustic festi-

tals of the town. It is amidst a galaxy of great names that the name of Shakespeare stands conspionous and prominent. Shakespeare is as intimately a part of our heritage as the name we bear. Macheth. Hamler, Lear, Romeo and Juliet, have charmed us, and will continue to do so "The Trium:ph of Christianity under till the end of our days. He's words have constantine and his Successors." cheered and strengthened mankind in its struggles and its hopes; they have shown us all that "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and in doing that, the world has been stimulated to greater exertion for the advancement of art, and for the benefit of the race. And with the exception of the sornets, all of his genies had one end, one bearing, he looked upon the world as a stage, and to

that end was his genius dedicated. Mr. Woolette's recitals from Macbeth, Hamlet and The Tempest were of high artistic merit and fully appreciated by his large audiences.

The Catholic Summer School is already the nucleus of an ideal Catholic society, which will necessarily diffuse its influence abroad over the land elevating, enlightening and widening the narrow horizon of immeature, uncultivated or prejudiced minds, and drawing them within its ever-increasing and luminous circle. There are no hairsplitting social distinctions that freeze the sensitive soul and congeal the sympathies of the privileged few, in this levely abode of Christian culture. Pride of the Church for external affairs, never recognition and respect that are their due. The atmosphere of the Summer belief or discipline, for he believed that | School is eminently cultured and social, the authority of Christ was given to the and the harmonious commingling of visitors from many different states and cities and their complete absorption of the spirit of the School seems a proof of a Divine influence governing and directing all in accordance with His Holy ed his severe contempt for all violators [Will. It brings to mind the early days of the Church, for his theory was that of Christianity when a common aposall schism comes from the devil, that it tolic community dwelt together in should be split off from the Church and peace and unity, imbibing knowledge from the fountain of truth, and spreadgreat task was to breathe the spirit of ling the light of God's Gospel to the Christianity into the heathen body of remote and darkened recesses of the Roman law. In the Church his position was that of a Layman, subject to the spiritual authority constituted by God. Christian Unity in this nineteenth cen-

> These lines of Wordsworth might well be suggested as a greeting to the uninitinted guest :

'Stranger, henceforth be warned and know that

pride Howe'er dissuised in its own majesty. Is littleness, that he who feels contented
For any living thing, both faccuries.
Which he both never used; that thought with kim
Is in its infancy."

It is just these unused faculties and infaut thoughts that the Summer School curriculum and social atmosphere bring to the light and quickly develop to

The badge of the Summer School is considered a sufficient guarantee of respectability, and entitles the wearer to all the social privileges of the happy groups that occupy the broad piazzas of the different cottages, during the atternoons and evenings, exchanging thoughts and opinions on many divers subjects, discussing lectures and personalities, always with a charm and grace that bespeak the trained intellect and the charity that marks the Christian. There is no minute measuring and analyzing of individual characteristics, but on n broad basis of common sense and divine charity is erected an elegant poems were related in a succinct, clear structure of refined intellectual thought that rouses to action the mayhap dormant brain of the listener and vivines its latent faculties.

quick repartee that often greet it are sufficiently contagious to prove that DARK LANTERN CRUSADERS. quick repartee that often greet it are Catholicity is not so gloomy in its influence as some outside the fold would

It is pleasant to find Rev. Fathers, distinguished Doctors of Divinity, professore and philosophers humbly submitting to the social influence and making themselves one with the Summer School students, for the time being at least, and encouraging the innocent amusements that prevail and partaking in the general flow of conversation.

"Our intellectual ore must shine.
Not slumber idly in the mine,
Let education's moral mint
The noblest images imprint.
Let taste her curious touchstone hold.
To see if standard be the gold:
But 'tis thy commerce Conversation.
Must give it use by circulation,
That noblest commerce of mankind,
Whose precious merchandise is mind."

The growth and development of the higher mental powers among the people will prove the barrier against the accumulating deluge of trash, both in newspaper and book form, that now finds such ready sale. Gossip, teo, is at a discount among people whose minds are equipped with true knowledge and Christian principles or who aspire to such attainment.

The good that must end-shall emanate from an environment such as the Catholic Summer School provides will be the ready antidote for such pernicious evils as are fostered and fomented by the warped and twisted minds of socialistic and atheistic reasoners, and it may be the special means the all-seeing God has chosen to combat and subdue the prevailing evils of the day which are largely the outcome and natural fruition of the dime novel and semational newspaper, aided by the more ambitious, insidious, and faith-sapping productions of some fin de sécole writers.

Let it be clearly understool that the Summer School is not intended as a retreat alone for these invested with university degrees, brilliant literary lights, or ponderous philosophers, It is intended for the ordinary individual-the great these of the people; that they may glean and harvest the rich kernels of knewledge, no longer sacredly guarded in college halls, but scattered broadcast like a blessing from the skies. It is intended for the roung and the gay, and recreation and knowledge are so exoxisitely blended that we partake of each without always recognizing their separate flavors.

If Montreal people fully realized the advantages of the Summer School, they would yearly-send a large contingent to the Assembly.

It has all the attractions of a popular summer resort and recreation ground. with the added advantages of popular pendous absurdity than educational facilities, and a strong infusion of true remement. Plans are already prepared for a large hotel on the grounds for next-session. This will atford needed accommodation for the ever increasing influt of visitors.

Tennis, baseball, receptions and eachre parties, a fine bathing beach, them. boating etc., are now some of the popular pagtimes. Rapid transitto Philadelphia. New York, and Boston is one of the wanders of the institution. You may go over to Philadelphia and spend a pleasdinner, and have ample time to visit Biston and New York defore supper. You may, if so inclined, compare the variety of accents that prevail, but you will note them all a delightful community of charming people.

NOTES.

Miss Katherine Cronyn, of Buffalo, N.Y., is among the recent arrivals.

Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, poet, litterateur and journalist, has arrived at the Summer school.

Hm. Judge J. J. Curran and Sir William Hingston will lecture during the last week of Summer School session. Mrs. M. Crotty, Miss McGee, Miss Lily McGee, and Mr. Thomas D'Arcy

McGee, of Ottawa, are located at the White Cottage for the session. Miss O'Leary, Miss Annie Smyth, Miss Jennie Smyth, Miss M. Smith, and the

Misses McCabe, of Montreal, are attend-

ing Summer School Jectures. Rev. Dr. Conaty, and Warren E Mosher, A. M., Secretary of the Summer School, are untiring in their efforts and devotion towards the development of this grand educational work, and under such skilful guidance and management

prosperity is assured. A few of the people you meet:-Condé B. Pallen, Ph. D., Mrs. M. A. Pallen, Miss L. Tomkins, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Gallagher, Dansville, New York; Miss Ellen M. Wills, Boston; Miss McMahon, Miss Mary McMahon, and Master Willie McMahou, Miss Ellen Sullivan, Mrs. Hugh Dully, Miss Sweeney, Boston; Rev. John F. Fagan, Springheld, Mass; Mrs. Isaacs, South Carolina; Rev. M. Hallissey, Detroit, Mich.; Miss McNamara, Miss Mary E. Gibbons, Miss H Looney, Buffalo: Rev. I. A. Morissey, Philadelphia; Miss Helena Gasmann, Amherst; Miss Fannie Lynch, New Haven; the well-known writer and lecturer, Mr. H. J. Desmond, editor of the Milwaukee Catholic citizen; Mrs. M.J. Purcell, New York; lic citizen; Mrs. M.J. Purcell, New York; Mr. D. L. Doherty, Syracuse; Mr. T. J. Sullivan, Brooklyn; Mr. Michael J. Egan, New York; Prof. Alex. J. Herbermann, New York; Mr. P. A. Garvin, Hartford. Conn.; Mr. D. A. Kenyick, Lawrence, Mass.; Rev. J. T. O'Brien, Ticonderoga; Mr. Edward, Brennan, Boston; Major Lahr, Burne, Non York city.

A BAPTIST MINISTER ADMINISTERS A TELLING REBUKE

TO THE A.P.A. OF THE UNITED STATES-A MOVEMENT WHICH IS NOT ONLY REVOLU-TIONARY BUT ALSO SUBVERSIVE OF THE BASAL PRINCIPLE OF FREE GOVERNMENT.

[Catholic Standard and Times.]

Nashville, Tenn., the hotbed of "professional patriotism," where nearly every county and municipal office-holder is A. P. Ape, has a sensation. A leading Baptist minister, Rev. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, has denounced the proscriptive organization in no uncertain terms, and his atterances are the talk of the day. "Religious Liberty and Its American Foes" was the title of the preacher's discourse. The announcement that the noted orator would deliver himself upon a arestion of such general interest and local pertinence attracted to the church representatives of all religious, and the audience thus made up was striking for its refinement

and intellectuality. In his treatment of the subject Dr. Hawthorne was radical to averagreene on several points, but there is sincerity in every line of the discourse. He argued for complete and entire separation of Church and State, and denounced the movement to "put Cariet in the Constitution" as incompatible with the spirit of Christ and with the system of government which the fathers of our Republic. sought to establish. He condemned the exemption of church property from tex-ation and the appointment of Caristian chaplair sin our army and navy. Speaking of the A.P.A. ne said :

"That secret, outnito mil political organization known by the 'An erican Erotective Association. 'in proposing to establish a religious qualification for citizenship and office, is at war with the true doctrine of realizables liberty. I do that, in respect to this matter, the Ro not regard these disguised and darklanterned crusaders as withd enemies of the religion of enrist and will'ul cons | As long as American Protestants accept lions of American Catholics of citizenship and treedom of conscience. In other words, they declare that the only meth | d | ciples of religious aborty is to violate

AN APPEAR FOR CUSTICELY

"They tell us that Roman Caboli s have proscribed Protestants where they have been strong enough to do it. That may be true in many instances. I am ! to stamp out opposition to their dec-trines and worship. I am here to put to all honest and well-meaning Protestants this cuestion: Can we teach Cathelies a bett it way and promote the spirit of toleration, equality and fraternity in our country by treating them as wrongfully as they treated us? Can we win them over to the cause of religious freedom by making despots of ourselves? Let as have the courage and magnanimity to deal justly with all mon. Let us dare to confess the truth, even where, by so | doing, we strengthen the position of those who are opposed to us. The whole direction of religious liberty. Catholic Italy is now open to all religious. The same is true of Catholic France and Cathoric Brazil and Catholic Mexico. 1 am sure that I speak the truth when I say that in all these countries this happy transformation has been accomplished under the leadership of men devoted to the Catholic religion. This recolution is in progress in all Catholic countries, and if nothing is done by Protestants to retard it, the day is not distant when in every country now dominated by Catholies there will be com-

plete separation of Church and State. "Can Protestants promote the progress of this movement by patting into the Constitution of this American Republie a clause depriving Catholics of the rights to vote and hold office? Is this wisdom? Would it strengthen Protest-antism? Would it make Christianity more attractive to a world that ligth in wickedness? Do men see in this move ment the spirit of Him who said, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.' No. If the American Protective Association should ever be strong enough to dominate this Government and to inaugurate its policy of prescription, Protestantism would be come a synonym for depotism, Ingersoll intidelity would sweep the country, the Republic would perish and the better part of what Christianity has contributed to the civilization of our land would disappear.

PROTESTANTS AGAINST IT.

organization. I believe that nine tenths horses have been shipped to Great devoted women have already made 100,000 organization. I believe that nine tenths | norses | norses of the Protestants of this country are as | Britain.

Sometiment of the state of the

far removed from the spirit of the American Protective Association as they are from the spirit and purposes of Jesuitism. and when the question of proscribing Catholics or any other element of our population is submitted to them in a national election they will bury it beyond the reach of any resurrecting power. In the progress of thought and in the ever-increasing light of truth we shall by and by reach a period when every man now connected with this unpatriotic and unrighteous movement will publicly renounce it. confess his stupendous mistake, and beg pardon of the American people. The people of this country have only par tially realized their dream of religious liberty. They have religious toleration but much remains to be done before they secure for themselves religious liberty."

On the subject of appropriations to denominational schools, Dr. Hawthorne

" Who will deny that it is a violation of the Federal Constitution? Who will deny that every Congressman who votes for these appropriations violates his oath of effice? Who will deny that in making these gifts the Government has patronized religion? And who will say that such patronage is not a violation of the rights of conscience? How can Protestants belonging to the American Protective Association consistently condemn Roman Catho lies for this unwarranted use of the Government's money when their own de nominations are just as guilty as Catholies? Why is the American Protective Association so blind to the inconsistencies of Protestant Christians' Why doe it not preserve and attempt to decitiz nize. Methodists, Episcopadisea. It shyterials and congregational ists on the ground that they have sought and obtained money from the public treasury for sectarian purposes !

PERSONAL TANGETY TO SERVICE STREET

spirators against the individual treed in 4 government sid American Catnolics will but as men acting under face conveps do the same. When American Protesttions of truth and right. While claims and are ready for an absolute divorce of ing to be the friends of Christ and the one to north and State they will find Ameridinchill, advocates of the rights of one cae. Catholics willing and eager to join whence, they want the American people, them in the patriotic and righteons to declare all Roman Catmaics in ligible (movement). I have made it my business to citizenship and office. Could pay to find out what the sentiment of the movement be more red Jutionary, more Roman Cathodes of this country is upon destructive of the interests of Unrist's Itois subject. They are ready to go just kingdom and subversive of the tasal jas far as Protestants will go, and no principles of free government? Was farguer. When the Protestant millions there ever a more unmittigated and store of America rise up in their majesty and their scheme embodies? They are posse contribute as their dollar from the pub-to preserve and promote religious liberty. He treasury to redigious purposes, they in America by depriving nearly too mil- will find American. Catholics united in voicing the scale pariotic sentiment.

" "Why should the American Protective Association thunder its indignant profor preserving the great and sacred ; the tests against Reman Catholics for not paying taxes upon their vast accumulation of property in this country when it is combined of the most that every denomination of Protestants has sought the same exemption for its own property I believe in mir dealing. It is not right it is not just, it is not honest to inflance may be true in many research the passents of t sistently deing. These fanatical crosad ers tells us that it something is not done to check the growth of Roman Catholieism, it will soon take the country. That] these Romanists are trying to take the country I do not deny. But Buptists are trying to take it. Methodists are trying to take it. E dee pasture are trying to take it, every denomination is trying to take it. Under the laws of the land every religious sect has the right to attempt to take it. All that we can demand is an open field and a fair fight. Let us see to it that in this condict he carnal weapons are used. Let us make Catnolic world is making progress in the our append to reas many conscience, in a just Gol will smile upon us and prosper us."

SIR DONALD SMITH FOR HIGH COMMISSIONER.

MR. LAURIER SAYS SIR LONALD WILL RETURN TO HIS POST IN LONDON.

Sir Donald Smith had a three hours' interview with the Premier yesterday afternoon, the result of which is believed to be that he will retain his office in England, for a time at least. The Premier was seen after the interview and said: "I may tell you that Sir D mald will feave on Saturday to return to his post in London."

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU.

A dispatch from Quebec, received this morning, says Cardin if Taschereau's condition changes for the worse yesterday atternoon, and his physicians were hasting summoned to his loodside. His Eminence is suffering from the ailments common to old age. Life and strength "minority" or Roman Catholic repre-are failing him. His physicians have sentative to succeed him. Commee of but little hope.

THE EFFECTS OF THE BICYCLE.

The bicycle is doing more than producing the bicycle face. It is driving

THE TRANSVAAL RAIDERS

Found Gullty and Sentenced for Different Periods-A Brief Account of the

LONDON, July 28.—The case of Dr. Jameson, Major Sir John Willoughby, Major Raleigh Grey, Col. H. F. White, Major R. White and the Hon. Henry F. Coventry, who took prominent part in the recent raid in the Transvaal, was continued in the High Court of Justice this morning before Lord Chief Justice Russell. Baron Pollock and Justice Hawkins.

The defendants are charged with violating the Foreign Enlistment act of 1870, in that they took part in an armed expedition against a state with which Great Britain was at peace. Yesterday counsel for the defence and the prosecution submitted their cases and at halfpast ten o'clock this morning Lord Chief Justice Russell began to sum up the case. At that time the court room was crowded, interest in the case reviving as

it drew to a close. Among those present were many well known society ladies. In summing up Lord Russell emphasized the importance of the trial. He said that the crime with which the defendants were charged might entail consequences which no-body could foresee. There had been no attempt to gainsay the statement of the witnesses for the prosecution, but if the jury had any real doubt as to the nature. of the defendants' acts they must give

them the benefit of it. All the defendants in the Jameson

trial have been found guilty.

Continuing, the Lord Chief Justice said that if such things as the defendants were charged with had been done by the Queen's authority they would have amounted to an act of war. Done by the Queen's subject, without her authority, they amounted to an illegal dimustering raid. If the grievances referred to in the letter signed by the five leaders of the Johannestors retorm committee summolang Dr. Jameson to the assistance of the residents of Johannesburg were legitimite, the Queen's representatives should have been appealed to and not a trading company (the British South Afri-

Lord Russ at concluded his summing up at 400 a.m. and the case was then given to the july, who at once retired to onsider their vermet.
The jury remained in the room till

1.25 p.in , when they filed into the court room and in re-ponse to a question by the clerk of the court announced that they had agreed upon their verdict. which was "guilty" against all the le licudants.

After the usual formalities had been amphed with the Court sentenced for Jameson to fitten months implient ment. Sir John Willoughby was settenced to ten months, Col. H. F. W., ite to seven months, and the other deletals acts to three menths' imprisonment each. None of the prisoners who be compelled to do hard labor caring their incarperation.

HON, MR. HARTY III.

AUST D THEOCGH TOO MUCH HARD WOLK IS CONSISTION WITH THE DEPARTMENT.

A Western exchange thus refers to the probable retirement of the able and genial Minister of Pablic Works of

Ontario, through ill health :--In circles close to the Ontario Government a rumor has, within the past day or two, gained credence that Hon, William Harty is about to resign the port-Polio of Paolic Works. Thestory, which was last night characterized as improbable by a Cabinet Minister, is based partially on the fact that Mr. Harry has meen a sick man for several weeks past. The Minister, ever since his appointment. to the office on the death of the late Hon. C.F. Fraser, has been a most indefatigable worker, and his close attention to the neavy duties of his department has undermined his health. As an instance of his love for work, it may be stated that for six weeks previous to the last session of the House he did not have his quarters in the Parliament buildings, except for an occasional stroll of half an hour in Queen's Park. These ceaseless efforts and the lack of all exercise had their natird effect, and is r weeks past Mr. Harry has been seffering from such a severe attack of general nervous prostration that he has been obliged to cease all labor, and to even assent himself from the meetings of the Cabinet.

Now his physicians say that it he wishes to recover his health, he must for the next few months avoid all werry and excitement. He, will therefore, leave in a day or two for Prince Edward Island, there to take a free and easy holiday of some weeks. When he returns he may be prepared to continue the administration of his important office. A man is not likely to the wap a Cabinet position unless he has to, and his numerons admirers hope that his indisposition will not prove sufficiently severe to compel his retirement from office.

In case of Mr. Hartyle going out, the Government would have to select scutative to succeed him. Conmee of Algoma might be called, but it is likely that Tom Murray of Pembroke or some other man not now in the House would

be chosen. A recent traveller in Southern Africa, says the Ave Maria, tells of a community "But I will not allow myself to con-template even the possibility of success for this un-Christian and un-American months more than 25,000 American says the Average, tells of a community of Benedictine nuns who have undertaken not only to build their own house but, where the manufacture the material. These even to manufacture the material. These bricks with their own hands.

THE EMERALD ISLE.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM IRELAND.

THE ULSTER TENANT FARMERS-TAXATION OF NUNS IN ATHLONE-THE CATHOLICS OF DERKY-TYRONE NATIONALISTS DE-MAND MR. SEXTON'S RETURN TO PARLIA-MENTARY LIFE-DEATH OF REV. BER-NARD M'MAHON OF TULLOW-CARDINAL LOGUE ON IRISH WORKHOUSE REFORM.

Ulster's verdict on the Tory Land Bill has been clear, strong, and absolutely unanimous. The Unionist farmers have not been one whit behind their Nationalist brethren, if they have not been rather before them, in the urging of their insistance on the necessity of wholesale amendments in the Land Bill. The demand embodied in the resolutions unanimously passed at the important meeting held at Rathfriland, County Down, go to swell this chorus. The resolutions demand the reduction of the judicial term from fifteen to ten years, and the immediate admission of all tenants admittedly rack-rented to the relief to which, by Mr. Baltour's own confession, they are entitled. By their concession or refusal of those de mands the Government, and especially its members who sit for Ulster rural constituencies, will be judged by the electors of Ulster.

The action of the Commissioners of Valuation in assessing a value of £250 on the Bower Convent, Athlone, a French teaching establishment, has created much dissatisfaction amongst the entire community in that town. The nuns were introduced into Athlone in 1884 by the late Bishop of Ardagh, and erected a convent at the cost of £8,000, on which they are now for the first time assessed -the institution hitherto being considered, under the Amendment Valuation of 1854 a religious house. At the weekly meeting of the Town Commissioners held on the 3rd inst. the resolu tion of protest passed by the Poor Law Board was sent for adoption. Mr. Hunt, T.C., said the valuation was monstrous, and Mr. Kilkelly said that it was assuredly wrong. Mr. Prior said if the rate must be paid for one year they would have it relunded, but Mr. Hunt insisted that the nuns could not pay and would not. Those expressions were the un animous opinion of the Board, and a resolution was adopted which the clerk was directed to send as the joint protest of the local boards to Commissioners of Valuation.

The Catholic citizens of Derry have made a splendid fight to secure the municipal rights which were so long denied them. Under cover of the Derry Corporation Bill it was sought to perpetuate the wrongs from which they suffered so long, but by united and determined ac tion they have gone a long distance to wards winning equality with their Protestant tellow-citizens. In future they will be able to return sixteen out of the forty members who are to compose the Council. It is only fair to state that to Mr. Knox, the Protestant Nationalist who represents Derry in the Imperial Parliament, this is largely due, as the Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty bore eloquent testimony too at a splendid meeting held in St. Columb's Hall last week, when he said it was due to the efforts of their city member, whose unflagging energy and unrivalled ability had been the cause of obtaining what they had obtained. The Catholics of Derry owed him a deep debt of gratitude, and one which they would not readily forget.

At an important meeting of Nationalists in Greencastle, County Tyrone, Rev. G. J. Nelson presiding, the following, amongst other resolutions, were adopted with enthusiasm:

1. That we, the committee and members of the Greencastle Branch of the I.N.F., desire to express our unabated confidence in the ability, integrity, and honesty of the Irish Parliamentary party under the leadership of Mr John Dillon; and we desire to place on record our high appreciation of their many and valued services to our country, and we hereby pl. dge ourselves anew to sustain them to the best of our abilty, financially and

morally.
2. That, having watched with admiration and pride Mr. Dillon's public conduct both in the House of Commons and in the country since his appointment to the important position of chairman of the Irish party, we believe all that Mr. Dillon requires is assistance from his colleagues and the loyal and generous support of the people of Ireland to prove him one of the greatest party leaders of this century, and we cordially approve of the sentiments expressed by Father Rock P.P., our county delegate, at the meeting of the Central Council in Dublin on the 18th inst.

3. That we highly approve of the idea of summoning a national convention re-presentative of the whole Irish race, and we feel convinced it will be the means once again of restoring unity and cohe-

sion of the national forces. 4. That we deeply regret the retirement of Mr. Sexton from public life; that to the many services rendered to Ireland by him must be added his latest -and. perhaps, greatest-one of preparing the masterly and lucid statement on the financial relations of these kingdoms; we again reiterate our opinion that Mr. Sexton's loss to the party is a calamity, and that steps should be at once taken to have him once more in the ranks.

During the past week the City of Limerick was deprived of the most popular and well-conducted regiment which for many years occupied the garrison there, namely, the 1st. Battalion 18th Royal Irish Regiment. The Royal Irish

Sacrament which they established, many of the men were members of the Confraternity of the Holy Family and were regular attenders at the weekly meetings and monthly Communious of that

Mr. J. H. Thaddeus, the painter of the celebrated picture of "Christ before Caiaphas," has been commissioned by the ploiting Emperor of Russia to paint his portrait. Mr. Thaddeus will, at the end of the season, go to St. Petersburg, where a suite of apartments have been placed at his disposal in the Winter Palace. Cork has just reason to be proud of this talent-

The death of Rev. Bernard McMahon, Chaplain to the Monastery, Tullow, is announced. The deceased priest, who was deeply revered and loved by the enthusiasm of the free silverites was members of the Community, as well as by the clergy and laity of the parish, peacefully passed away on the 20th ult., after a long and lingering illness, aged 32 years. Though only eight years ordained it can be truly said of him, "ae fulfilled a long space in a short time." Father McMahon, born near Bailie borough, Co. Cavan, was a student in Propaganda for some years; afterwards he studied in Carlow, after which he went to Genoa, and was ordained there in 1888. He went on a mission to Dr Leonard's diocese, Cape of Good Hope, where he labored in the sacred ministry with a zeal and efficiency such as few could imitate. After two years' work in Africa he had to return to his native air through severe illness, from which he never recovered.

The following letter appears in Erin

ARA COELI, ARMAGH. My Dear Mrs. Hart,-I have been well aware for years of the disgraceful condition of things in the Irish workhouses. The sick, the infirm, the imbecile, and the aged, for whom those establishments should furnish a home, are so badly treated in them that I never could bring myself to advise them to enter the workhouse, no matter what misery they were suffering outside Worst of all, this wretched state of things has not even the miserable advantage of saving the pockets of the rate payers. The condition of the poor in workhouses arises chiefly from disgrace-tul mismanagement. The sum raised each year for the support of the poor would keep them in comfort were they administered with tact and care, but the system seems to be one of universal waste and slovenliness.

I may mention, as an instance, that the cooking is generally left to the poor women whom disgrace or misconduct has brought to the workhouse. Now, these poor creatures, however well-intentioned, are so completely ignorant of cooking that if you put the best larder in London at their disposal they would

make very little of it. This is but one of the many instances of mismangement. I say nothing of want of supervision over contractors, and several other irregularities by which the public money is wasted, and little got in return. But it is useless to got into details which are only too well-known.

All I can say is that I shall be very glad to co-operate in any movement for the reform of the very unsatisfactory If we had been a delegate at Chicago we state of things that now exists.—I am, dear Mrs. Hart, yours faithfully,
MICHAEL CARD. LOGUE

WHY BLAND WAS NOT NOMINATED.

From the Western Watchman.

There is no denying the fact that a multitude of people are very much chagrined at the failure of the Democratic convention to nominate Mr. Bland. And this feeling is not confined to Missouri. whose people took such an enthusiastic interest in his canvass. Under the influence of disappointment people are very inventive of reasons for their discomfiture. In this case the air is full of rumors and charges. Without specifying them we may simply state what we be-lieve to be the simple truth. The Missourians from the Governor down were loval to Bland. They were loyal to the very last. The statements that have been made about a sell-out are wholly unfounded. The Convention did not know Bland and except three States the delegations gave only a conditional pledge to support him. They were for the most available man and would have supported Mr. Bland if he proved to be such.

A mong the intestate's papers various documents were found indicating, in through the first day

BLAND WOULD HAVE BEEN THE NOMINEE. A veritable "norther" struck the hot wave of Bland enthusiasm on Wednesday last. No one knew whence it came but all felt it. What is the use of disguising | in the hands of the Crown. the truth. It had got bruited among the delegates that Mr. Bland's wife and family were Catholics. It was a Democratic convention and such considerations are not given much weight in Democratic councils of war. But the chill was in every man's face and the shudder of it was in his speech. Then the delegates from the South discovered that Missouri was to all intents and purposes a Southern State. Then people spoke of flaws in the Missourian's record. Then people began to discant upon the stature befitting a President of the United States. These were after thoughts, and they had the shiver of the "norther" in them. Little bits of paper began to pass around among the delegates. At first they hinted at the possibility of

A CATHOLIC ALTAR IN THE WHITE HOUSE. That was bad enough, but other people had altars, and a Catholic one might not be such an innovation after all. There have been Episcopal Presidents, and Episcopal altars have been in the Executive Mansion. Then the color of the cards changed to crimson and the delegates were asked if they favored the erection of a confessional in the White House. That took If there is the confession of the confessional in the White land speculation, and is alleged to have years, and during their stay both officers and men made themselves most popular. About 90 per cent; of the rank and file were Catholics, and they were no nominal professors of the old faith. In addition to the Guard of Honor of the Blessed in private houses. They are a part of the sum and the sum of the sum of the Australian in the whole Catholic system more than another that frightens an average to make them such and file sums obviously not possible to ride his bicycle without its ball-bear sums and they were no nominal professors of the old faith. In addition to the Guard of Honor of the Blessed in private houses. They are a part of the sum of the Australian rise to be a member of the Australian nearly on even terms with possible purvities one that on so the Australian rise to be a member of the Australian nearly on even terms with possible purvities to ride his bicycle without its ball-bear tions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from \$1 to \$5000. Tickets 25 cts. With rare presence of mind, O'Grady whipped out his knife, and rush-professors of the old faith. In addition to the dead heifer, found that all six-professors of the Blessed of Honor of the Blessed of Honor of the Blessed of the sum of the Australian rise to be a member of the Australian on the would be too the Australian rise to be a member of the Australian on the would be too one with possible purvities of the sum of the sum of the Australian on the would be too. Notre Dame street, Montreal. Distribution to ride his bicycle without its ball-bear tions every Wednesday. Value of prizes and it was obviously not possible to ride his bicycle without its ball-bear tions every Wednesday. Value of prizes and the sum of the Australian nearly on even terms with possible purvities of the Australian nearly on even terms with possible purvities. The Society of Arts of Canada, 1666
Notre Dame street, Montreal. Distribution of the Sum of Canada, 1666
Notre Dame street, Montreal and the Society of Arts of Canada, 1666
Notre Dame street, Montreal and the

the furniture of a church. But the suggestion was enough. The man who was thus waving the red flag of Rome before the eyes of the Democratic bull was a person of whom little might have been expected. Thurman, of the Ohio delegation, son of a former Democratic candidate for the vice-presidency, and himself a possible candidate for the same place, was the man who was ex-

THE PETTY BIGOTRY

of our people before the Democratic convention. It was dastardly; but it was effectual. We knew that Mrs. Bland and her children were Catholics; too she was so domestic a person and the Bland family had been so little under the public eye, that we thought perhaps the matter would be allowed to lie in the back-ground. We knew that the great, and we had fondly hoped that they would sink their inherited bigotry in the cause. But when the matter was brought before the whole people of the United States and thrust under the noses of the Delegates at the Chicago Convention, we knew that it was all up with Bland.

We must not conclude that bigotry swayed the Convention. Nearly every Catholic delegate in Chicag, and there were nearly one hundred of them there, voted against Bland. voted against have They would Phil. Sheridan if he had been before the Convention. They felt that Bland could not be elected. In his memoirs General Sherman gives the reason why he would never accept a nomination for the presidency. He was General of the army at the time when the country clamored for him. He said his wife and children were Catholics, and in the event of his nomination he knew their religion would be discussed in every bar-room and cross-roads in the land, and he would not subject them to

THE DEGRADING CRITICISM.

He could not carry his Ellen from the War Department to the Executive Mansion. The Democrats in the Chicago Convention felt that Bland could not carry his Catholic wife and family on his back and win the presidential race. We must bear in mind that the Convention were not electing a president, but only nominating one. It was wise, it was good politics for them to consider every fact in the life and character of their candidate that would militate against success. They knew they could not help knowing that there was a good deal of unreasoning bigotry among ignorant Protestant Democrats against the Catholic Church. They knew, that among Republican, and Populist free silver men that prejudice were insurmountable. They were not responsible for that bigotry, but it would have been madness to ignore it. There are men in this counry who would not vote for George Washington if he espoused a daughter of Rome. The woods are full of those silly people. People who desired their vote must have respected their prejudice. That was the argument that

UNDID BLAND AT CHICAGO.

In their hot indignation Catholics are saying "bigotry nominated Bryan; let bigotry elect him." This is all wrong. would have voted for Bland on Tuesday for it whiskey, which he did like. and for Bryan every day after that. another man than the man from Missouri. Bryan is not a bigot. He has been the idol of the Catholics of Nebraska, who are nearly all Republicans, for the past eight years. He twice carried his district against tremendous Republican odds, because the Catholic Republicans voted for him. He is a friend of Ireland and a champion of religious freedom, and on that score our people can safely give him their cordial sup-

A CHANCE FOR SOMEBODY.

Just twenty years ago, Mrs. Helen Blake (nee Sheridan) died intestate at Kensington, leaving personality of the value of £140,000, and also real estate. The Crown, in the absence of heirs, took possession of the property, and adver-tised for the heir at law. Many claim-ants appeared, and a Chancery suit was instituted for the purpose of deciding upon the various claims, but no one succeeded in establishing a claim to the satisfaction of the Court.

some respects, her intentions as to the disposal of her property. Acting on these, the Lords of the Treasury directed their solicitor to pay certain contemplated legacies, including one of £1,000 to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. The balance of the intestate's estate remains

Helen, or Nelly, Sheridan was born in 1800, either at Borrisokane or near Cloughjordan, Ireland. She was the daughter of John and Susan Sheridan, whose maiden name was Nicholson. John Sheridan was a barrack sergeant in the Irish Police, and married Susan Nicholson, at or near Borrisokane, probably between 1780 and 1798. Their daughter Helen, when 22 years of age, went on a visit to some friends in Dublin, and an officer in the English Army. Robert Dudley Blake, fell in love with her at first sight.

It is said that the gallant officer's family would not consent to the marriage, and a runaway match was therefore decided upon. Robert D. Blake journeyed with his fiancee to Scotland, where they were married. He rose to be a general in H. M. Service, and, on his death, left all his property to his

wife, who had no children. Helen Blake's sister, Mary Sheridan, married a member of the Irish Police force, under Sergeant Sheridan, against her father's will. The couple left Ire land for London, and subsequently emi-

their claims to the intestate's valuable estate. Mr. Preston is making an exhaustive search for the baptismal certificate of Helen Sheridan, and the marriage certificate of her parents, John Sheridan and Susan Nicholson. Should these certificates be forthcoming there is little doubt that the Crown will recoup the estate to the rightful heirs.

A Lesson in Reporting.

[By Walter Aken, in Harper's Weekly.]

The Old Reporter sat at his desk at midnight, clipping his work out of a file of the Sunday edition with a big pair of shears. The Young Reporter, who had just turned in his account of "The Day at the Beaches—Bath Beach," stopped and gazed with envious eyes at the pile of clippings as it grew under the Old Reporter's skilful scissoring.
"So that was your story, was it?" ex-

claimed the Young Reporter, as a halfcolumn slip came fluttering down. Well, that accounts for it. Nobody but a man with a pull like yours could have got that yarn past old Crofton."
"Which yarn?" queried the Old Re-

"Oh, that fake about the bicyclist who always carried a lot of spare ball-bearings around with him, and was going somewhere with a shot-gun, and was attacked by a bear, and loaded the ballbearings into his shot gun and killed the bear. I don't wonder that people distrust the newspapers if men of your standing in the profession are willing to write stuff like that for the sake of the few paltry dollars it will bring in. Can't you see that it is just such things as this that are making journalism a byword and a reproach?" The Young Reporter was very much in

earnest, as from afar his eye followed

the relentless course of the copy-reader's blue pencil through his carefully prepared copy—"manuscript," he called it.
"My young friend." said the Old
Reporter, "I admire your enthusiasm, and I approve your sentiments. It is just such a spirit as yours among the best of the youngermen that will always tend to raise higher and higher the already lofty standard of what you are pleased to call journalism. There are, however, certain of your statements to which I take exception. In the first place, journalism is not a profession; it is a trade, or a business. In the second place, I am not a journalist; I'm a reporter. In the third place, as to the paltry dollars, I'm not in the business for my health, nor for any other consideration than that which actuates men

in other kinds of business. " As to the story of which you complain, it is a fake, as you say; I confess it. But perhaps when you hear the true version of it you will think I was justified in making the changes that I did, and you will learn that it is not so much the things which a man puts in as the things which he leaves out that make the successful reporter.
"This is what really happened:

"The man's name was O'Grady, and he lived in Troy. He had borrowed a bicycle to go on a hunting trip through New England. He had a shot-gun. This he carried slung to the frame in the manner adopted by military cyclists. But he had no luck. He travelled as far as Claremont, New Hampshire, without bagging so much as a robin. This filled him with disappointment, which he did not like, so he proceeded to substitute

"While he was in this frame of mind Bigotry outside the Democratic convention made it imperative to nominate of the little village of Newport. The ness!" Cousin Jane's feelings, as she road was rough, and lay through thick woods.

"Suddenly O'Grady was horrified to see a large animal come out from the bushes by the road-side. A moment's glance was sufficient to convince him that he was contronted by a bear of unusual dimensions. He was startled, but not surprised, as he had been informed by a number of the leading citizens of Newport, whom he had met at the tavern, that at least several bears had been committing depredations recently in the neighborhood.

"O'Grady was a quick thinker, and like a flash he thought he would stop. With O'Grady to think was to act, and he applied the brake with such force that he was enabled to dismount without assistance over the handle-bars. While he was still in the air he remembered that he had left his shot-gun strapped to his machine. So the instant he landed he ran back to get it.

"He rapidly undid the fastenings, though he realized too well that the birdshot with which his fowling-piece was loaded would offer but an inadequate obstacle to the onslaught of bruin, which continued to approach him, uttering weird cries.

"He wished that he had brought some rifle balls for just such an emergency. Then, like lightning, the association of the two ideas of 'balls' and 'bears' made him think of the ball-bearings of the bicycle. In a second he had his wrench out and the fork off, and was ramming sixteen finest tool steel balls down on the charge, with a bit of tire tape for a

"Not an instant too soon. The bear was now close upon him, and throwing his piece to his shoulder, O'Grady took hasty aim and fired. To his unspeakable relief, the shots took effect, and with a plaintive 'Moo' the bear fell to the ground. At the same moment a light flashed out from a window to his right, and O'Grady saw that his adventure had taken place directly in front of a large farmhouse sheltered by some noble elms. A second glance revealed the fact that what he had in the excitement of the moment mistaken for a bear was a fine Holstein heifer, which was tethered to the hitching-post with a long

"The sounds of men's voices, and the barking of a number of dogs, which followed closely upon the sound of the shot and the appearance of the light, caused O'Grady to think that he had better be getting along to some place from which he could send his explanations by mail. "Only two methods of escape occurred

to him-one was on foot and the other

teen shots had taken effect in the animal's heart. With a few dexterous cuts he removed that organ entire, and hur ried back to his wheel, extracting the balls as he ran. Quickly replacing them, he readjusted the fork, reslung his gun, mounted his machine, and was off, just as an excited group of farmers appeared upon the scene. Fortunately an angry dispute between two of the men, as to whether the one who had just sold the heifer or the one who had just bought it should bear the loss and follow the bovicide, enabled O'Grady to get a start that soon placed him out of harm's reach."

The Old Reporter stopped talking.
The Young Reporter looked at him with respect. "I did you an injustice," he said. "I think you were perfectly right to tone the story down."

PARIS IN 1900.

The successful financing of the Paris Exhibition of 1900 is assured, and in a manner typically Parisian. Bonds of twenty francs each, amounting to 65,000, 000 francs, will be issued next week, and applications in the last three or four days make it clear that these will be fully subscribed. These bonds bear no interest, and the principal will never be paid unless the holder is lucky enough to draw a prize in one of the twenty-nine ottery drawings to which they entitle him. Nominally, the holder will get his money back in the shape of twenty admission tickets to the exhibition. In other words, 65,000,000 admission tickets have thus been sold four years in advance. This means that practically no money will be taken at the turnstiles of the exhibition. Not only that, but many millions of tickets will probably never be used, for a total of 65,000,000 in six months is on the basis of an attendance of 360,000 daily. There was only 28,000,-000 attendance at the Paris Exhibition in 1889, and during the last weeks it was open tickets sold freely on the street at five cents each. It is obvious that nobody will pay a franc at the turnstiles under such circumstances.

It is the lottery feature of the bonds which attracts the public. The prizes range from 500,000 down to 100 francs. The resources of the managers of the exhibition at the outset, including local and national subsidies, amount to 100, 000,000 franca. The building operations will begin at once. These comprise two palaces in the Champs Elysees, in the place of the Palace of Industry, a bridge over the Seine and buildings which will cover an immense area from the extremity of the Champ de Mars to the chief entrance in the Champs Elysees.

MISTAKEN SACRIFICES.

A certain woman, with a small income and a large heart, has a family of impecunious cousins—mostly girls, of the type that cannot earn their own living and let themselves helplessly down upon the nearest available benefactor. She worried over them last winter considerably because she was sure the necessaries of life were run ning low in their little house, and she finally gave up her Christmas presents to her own family and sent the cousins a check instead. Two weeks later she met two of the girls at a tea-they always go to everything-and to her amazement each wore a handsome gold buckle at her waist. "Dear Cousin Jane," one of them said, effusively, "we were so grateful for your gift! We have wanted buckles for a year, and now we thought of her home Christmas sacrificed for these adornments—butchered to make a Roman holiday as it were—can be imagined.

She could sympathize with another friend in New York who gave up going to hear Patti, with her son and daughter, in order that she might send the money for three tickets-\$15-to relatives who, she knew, were much straitened by the business crisis and in actual need of ready money. What was her surprise to hear, next day, that three of the family had treated themselves promptly to Patti on receiving the check. came just in the nick of time!" one of them said, appreciatively; but, of course, Mrs.—could not feel it as provi ential a happening as they seemed to do.

Three gentlemen, one of them wealthy meeting at the sea shore last sum mer, happened to discuss the needs of an old classmate and each pledged himself to aid towards a generous gift. The recipient, when last heard from was enjoying the Atlanta Exposition on the proceeds, while his three benefactors were a trifle sore over the affair, which had cost them some troublesome economies.

We all know such cases. They are both absurd and disheartening, and yet, since true charity is more blessed to the giver than to the receiver, and since it takes all sorts of people to make a world, generous minds will go on giving to the end of the chapter and will not lose by it after all.—Harper's Bazar.

NOT QUITE PERFECT.

The old lady took off her spectacles and viped them contemplatively.
Was you in here when Elvira read the piece she's a-goin' to speak on graduatin' day?" she asked.
"Yes," replied her husband. "She

knows a terrible sight, don't she?" "I've heard 'er read 'er essay an' I've heard 'er talk, an' I've seen the picters in the books she's studied, an' it's my 'pinion that Elvira knows everythin that there is to be knowed—exceptin' how to make good strawberry short-cake."—Washington Star.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

A lion being put through a number of tricks at Neuilly Fair, not far from Paris, closed his jaws upon the head of the tamer, who had placed it in his mouth, and would have killed him if it had not been for the instant presence of men with red-hot irons.

the doctors

approve of Scott's Emulsion. For whom? For men and women who are weak when they should be strong; for babies and children who are thin, when they should be fat; for all who get no nourish. ment from their food. Poor blood is starved blood. Con. sumption and Scrofula never come without this starvation. And nothing is better for starved blood than cod-liver oil. Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil with the fish-fat taste taken out.

Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00 SCOTT & BOWNE,

P. A. MILLOY

GINGER POP. GINGER ALE, GINGER BEER, CREAM SODA. PLAIN SUDA, :-: CIDERINE.

Sole Agent for Plantagenet Waters

119, 121 ST. ANDRE ST. TELEPHONE 6978.

COTE DES NEIGES CEMETERY

The Churchwardens of Notre Dame give notice that from this date riders on horseback will not be allowed within the precincts of the Cote des Neiges cometery. July 20, 1896.

WANTED-SCHOOL TEACHER.

An English-speaking Catholic Teacher, male or female, holding a Model School Diploma, and having a thorough knowledge of French, is required for the St. Lambert (opposite Montreal) R C. School. Applicants to state where last engaged, and how long, age, and salary expected. Address the Secretary-Treasurer, R. C. School, St Lambert.

COLLEGE NOTRE DAME: COTE-DES-NEIGES, MONTREAL, CAN.

COTE-DES-NEIGES, MUNIHEAL, GAN.

This Institution, directed by the religious of the Holy Cross, occupies one of the most beautiful and salubrious sites in Canada. It gives a Christian education to boys between the ages of 5 and 12 years. They receive all the care and attention to which thoy are accustomed in their respective families, and prepare for the classical or commercial course. French and English languages are taught with equal care. Boys received for vacation. L. Geoffrion, c.s.c., Press. 51-13

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.Q.

(Near the Ottawa River.)

CLASSICAL. ENGLISH. COMMERCIAL AND PRE. PARATORY COURSE.

COMPLETE ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSE,
Board, Tuition. Bed and Washing only \$120 a year.
Shorthand, Type-Writing. Telegraphy and Music Diplomas awarded. Studies will be resumed a Sept. 2nd. Communications by rail and water. For prospectus and information, address to REV.

J. CHARLEBOIS, C.S.V. President. 524

Sadlier's

Sanctuary Oil.

The Original! The Cheapest! The Best!

The only pure 8 day oil in the market. It gives constant light, without smoke, without waste. The Wonderful S Day Taner Burns 8 days with Sadlier's Perfected Sanctuary 0il

Paraffine Wax Candles, Moulded Bees Wax Candles, Wax Souches Unbleached, Wax Tapen, Stenric Wax Candles, Gas Lighter and Extinguisher, Floats, etc. Floats for Sanctuary Lamp, 75c dos Milton Floats, - - \$1.00 "

Incouse for Churches. Extra Fine. - - - \$1.00 per box. Incense No. 2, - - 75c ' ' ' ' Incense No. 3, - - 30c '' ''

Artificial Charcoal Box containing 50 tablets, 50c. Large Wooden Box. Incensed, \$2.00. Celluloid Roman Collars and Cuffs. Collars, sizes 14 to 171. - - price 25c each. Cuffs, sizes 9, 91 and 10, - 50e per pair

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Catholic Publishers, Booksellers, and Stationer Church Ornaments Vestments, Statuary and Religious Articles.

1669 Notre Dame St., 123 Church Ste Montreal. Toronto.

COR SALE FOR THE MILLION Kindling, \$2.00. Cut Maple, \$2.50. Tamaras Blocks, \$1.75. Mill Blocks—Stove length— \$1.50. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond

SUMMER RESORTS.

Special low rates for the season for advertisements under this head.

ABENAKIS HOUSE, Abenakis Springs, Que. OPENED JUNE 1st.

The Most Delightful Summer Resort in Canade. Ine most Delightid Summer Resort in Canada.
Capital fishing and boating on St. Francis and
St. Lawrence Rivers and Lake St. Poter. Besel
Bathing. The use of boats, bath houses, tennis
courts and pool tables free to guests.
Abenakis ineral Spring Water certain Cure for
Rheumatism, Indigestion, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Salt Rheum, General Debility, &c.

MINERAL WATER DATHS. MINERAL WATER DATHS.

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. I steamer "Berthier" leaves Bonsecours Market Wharf, Montreal, every IUESDAY and FRIDAY in m., for Abenakis Springs, connecting at Sore with steamer "Sorel," arriving at the Springs at 7 p. in. Parties coming to Montreal by rail of 7 p. in. Parties coming to Montreal by rail of steamers can connect with steamer "Berthier," steamers can connect with steamer "Berthier," for the Springs as stated above. Also parties coming to Sorel by rail or beat, can connect with steamer "Sorel," for the Springs, on Tuesdays and Steamer "Sorel," for the Springs, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 5 p.m., and on Saturdays at 2 p.m. Send for Circulars. Rates reasonable.

RUFUS G. KIMPTON, Proprieter.

For circulars and information call L. HARRIS, No. 118 St. James Street, Montreal. 48-13

ORATORS OF FAME.

THEIR POWER, AIM AND EFFECT.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY INDULGES IN AN EXPRES-SION OF REMINISCENCES OF THE IMPRES-SION CREATED BY THE SILVER-TONGUED MEN IN ENGLAND'S PUBLIC LIFE DURING THE PAST HALF CENTURY.

[London, Eng., Daily News.] I have just been reading a book bearing the title of "Modern Political Orations," edited by Mr. Leopold Wagner, and published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. This book contains speeches by Lord Brougham on Negro Emancipation, by Macsuley on The People's Character, by W. J. Fox on the Corn Laws, by Daniel O'Connell on the Repeal of the Union, by Cobden, Bright, Lord Russell, Disraeli, Gladstone, and a number of other men, some of whom still belong to political life. The volume has for me a great deal of personal interest. I certainly have heard most of them. I have heard nearly all the great speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli, of Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden, and Lord Russell and Mr. Lowe, and I remember well hearing two or three really powerful addresses from Lord Brougham. Macauley I never heard. Daniel O'Connell I once did hear—in a manner, that is to say. I once was present as a schoolboy when O'Connell delivered an address to the school in his very latest days-when an old man sitting humped up in a chair muttered some words, not one of which | diences in the playhouses were captivated reached my ears—and that is my only recollection of the great orator to whom | Lyons" and "Richelieu." One of his Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton devoted such speeches is reproduced in the volume rapturous praise in his poem "St. upon which I have been commenting, Stephen's," and of whom Disraeli said and I should be glad if somebody would that no voice ever impressed the House of Commons more in his time than that of Sir Robert Peel, "excepting only the thrilling tones of O'Connell." to his place? This volume gives, at all events, a chance of such a restoration in many cases.

Cobden and Bright, of course, I heard again and again, and I need hardly say that Mr. Gladstone's eloquence was familiar to me. Sir Alexander Cockburn I heard in some of his finest speeches, and Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton and the Earl of Ellenborough "on the Polish insurrection;" and Robert Lowe, Parnell and Bradlaugh and Lord Randolph Churchill, and Mr. Morley, and Mr. Chamberlain, and all the others of our time. I think one of the finest rhetorical speeches l ever heard was that of Lord Ellenborough on the Polish insurrection. It was delivered in the House of Lords on the 8th of June, 1863. It was spoken with magnificent emphasis and effect, and even the lethargic and lifeless House of Lords was thrilled with emotion by its closing passage: "All I can say to the Poles," Lord Ellenborough declared, "is down your enemies wherever you can reach them! You have embarked in a career of honor, of patriotism, and of glory. You may fall in the field, but it s better to fall there than to die in the ranks of your enemies. Persevere! And depend upon it, having adopted this course, adopted, perhaps, by despair, but sanctioned by reason and by justice, you will have the respect of all men, and I trust It was not, perhaps, very wise or statesmanlike advice under all the conditions, but taking into account voice, manner, gesture, and sincerity of purpose, I do not know that I ever heard a more effective appeal in a legislative assmbly. It is curious how almost entirely forgotten Lord Ellenborough is in our time. 1 daresay that there are many fairly welleducated young men and women in England to-day to whom the name of that Lord Ellenborough would convey no manner of idea. The editor of this volume of modern political orations quotes on his title page some lines from the first Lord Lytton's poem, "St Stephen's":

Loud as a scandal on the ears of town, And just as brief the orator's renown, Year after year debaters blaze and fade, Scarce marked the dial e'er departs the shade. Words die so soon when only to be said, Words only live when worthy to be read.

Who now remembers anything of Mr. Sheil, whom Mr. Gladstone declared to be one of the greatest orators he had ever heard, and whom Disraeli, in one of his novels, describes as far superior to George

Canning?

The orator seems in one sense to be something like the actor. He lives only on memory and tradition. Yet the actor appears to me to have in one respect an advantage. If he wins a foremost place he is remembered, at all events, as having won that foremost place. Very few people living now can remember Edward Kean, but we all of us know that Kean was a great actor. Not many people are aware that Lord Ellenborough and Sheil ranked amongst the greatest public speakers of their time. W.J. Fox. the famous orator of Free Trade, is almost altogether forgotten, and yet I have heard old members of the House of Commons say that they were more en-thralled by his speeches than even by those of Cobden and Bright. There seems to be a curious caprice about the fame of an orator. Of course the voice must naturally count for a great deal, and in voice and manner W. J. Fox was all but supreme, and yet he is practically forgotten. I think the most interesting speaker, if I may use that phrase in a peculiar sense, to whom I ever listened, was Monsieur Thiers. Yet his voice was bad, his manner was bad, his gestures were ungainly, but all the same he held one fascinated by the closeness of his reasoning and by the readiness and the variety of his illustrations. I have heard Berryere and I have heard Jules Favre. Either of these men, if regarded as a mere rhetorician, was incomparably superior to Monsieur Thiers, but neither could, to my thinking, so completely engross the attention of an audience as Monsieur Thiers, in spite of all his defects could do. I had always an idea that I could forecast the end of a sentence delivered by Monsieur Berryere or

listen to every word; you never could tell what odd conceit, what curious charm of phrase-making, might not come out the next moment.

I think the greatest orator I ever heard

was John Bright. The volume to which I am now referring contains Bright's famous speech on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, delivered in the House of Commons on the 17th February, 1886. This is the speech which contains the memorable passage de-claring Mr. Bright's belief that "if the majority of the people of Ireland, counted fairly out, had their will, and if they had the power, they would unmoor the island from its fastenings in the Atlantic and move it at least two thousand miles to the west." I have sometimes in my own mind compared the eloquence of Mr. Bright with that of Mr. Wendell Phillips, the American orator. The men had little in common except stately presence and exquisite voice. But I have sometimes thought that Mr. Wendell Phillips in his oratory combined to a great extent the fluency of Mr. Gladstone with the straightforward simplicity of Mr. Bright. Certainly Mr. Wendell Phillips was one of the greatest speakers I have ever heard. The gift of Cobden was persuasiveness. If the work of the orator is above all things to convince, deal of personal interest. I certainly then he was undoubtedly a great orator. have not heard all the speakers, but I But he could not in the artistic sense be ranked with Gladstone and with Bright. I believe nobody ever held the House of Commons better than Lord Macaulay did, in spite of a harsh voice and an in-curable rapidity of delivery; but, as I have said, I never heard him. The first Lord Lytton held the House of Commons spell-bound during several sessions whenever he chose to speak, despite defects of voice and utterance which sometimes rendered him almost unintelligible. I think some of us knew, even at the time, that we were captured by his marvellous gift of phrase-making, simply as the auby the theatrical effects of his "Lady of read it. Can a forgotten orator be restored to his place? This volume gives, at all

AMNESTY MOVEMENT

MR. J. F. EGAN TO VISIT THIS CITY

IN BEHALF OF IRISHMEN CONFINED IN BRIT-ISH DUNGEONS-A LIST OF PRISONERS AND THEIR SENTENCES.

James F. Egan, who is at present in New York city as a delegate of the Amnesty Association of Ireland and Great Britain, is in this country for the purpose of arousing public opinion in favor of Irish and Irish-American political persevere! Keep your arms! Strike prisoners confined in England and Ire land, to inaugurate movements and petitions for their release and to find means for the support of their destitute families.

Mr. Egan's mission is a laudable and charitable one and should receive the support of every true Irishman. He will visit Montreal next month and deliver a lecture under the auspices of the various National societies. An effort will be made to have Mayor Wilson Smith, himself an Irishman, preside at the lecture.

The following list of long-term political prisoners,—giving their nationality, the offence with which they were charged, the place and date of their conviction and the sentence imposed-will give our readers an idea of the number of unfortunates who linger in dungeon cells for having loved poor Ireland not wisely, but too well:

IN FORTLAND CONVICT PRISON, ENGLAND.

Dr. Thomas Gallagher, Albert George Whitehead, Henry Hammond Wilson; treason felony, London, June 14, 1883,

Timothy Featherstone, American citizen; treason felony, Liverpool, July, 1883, life. Harry Burton, American citizen; trea-

son felony, London, May, 1885, life.
John Daly; treason felony, Warwick, fuly, 1884, life. Henry Dalton, Patrick Flanagan; treason felony, Li.erpool, July 1883,

James McCullagh, Thos. Devany, Terence McDermott; treason felony, Edinburgh, Dec., 1883, life. John Duff; treason felony, Warwick,

Nov., 1885, 20 years. IN IRISH CONVICT PRISONS.

1881, life.

Joseph Mullett, Jas. Fitzharris, Lawrence Hanlon, Dublin, Ireland; treason felony, Dublin, 1883, lite.

Mathew Mullen, Mathew Kinsella, Dublin, Ireland; treason felony, Dublin,

ARCHBISHOP FABRE TO GO TO EUROPE.

VICAR-GENERAL BOURGEAULT TO ACT AS ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCHDIOCESE.

Mgr. Fabre, who will leave for Rome towards the end of August, stated that it was a visit ad limina, that is to say, to comply with the rule that all bishops must visit the Holy Father every three years or thereabouts unless dispensed, to report upon the state of religion in their respective dioceses. This is the sixth time that he has visited Europe and the fourth time as a bishop. His absence will last about four months, so that he will not return until about Christmas. While in France he will visit a number of religious institutions having branches in this, country, and take part in a great French national pilgrimage which is to take place in the city of Rheims. Rev. Canon Bourgeault, vicar-general, will act as administrator of the archdiocese during his absence.

REV. FATHER DUGUAY DEAD.

County, and had been educated at Nicolet College and the Montreal Seminary. He spent some years in Europe, in England, France and Italy in various Jesuit Colleges. In 1879 he was ordained to the priesthood and was most popular with the students of the college.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

THE EFFORTS OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS IN FRANCE IN THE NOBLE CAUSE.

The Catholic Reading Circle Review. in its last issue, makes the following statement, which is indeed very flattering to the magnificent energy and zeal of the Christian Brothers:

"Notwithstanding the efforts of the anti-Christian element in France the French people seem to realize that a Christian education is what they want for their children. This statement is made upon the report of the Minister of Public Instruction, which shows that there were 114,439 fewer clildren being educated in the primary schools of France than there were five years ago. Further, that during these five years the number of children in the schools of 'he Christian Brothers has nearly doubled. The good Brothers are now teaching 1,365,886 children, with no aid from the Government. Nay, more, in all the competitions for prizes between the Brothers' pupils and those taught in the government schools, the former have invariably been the victors, notwithstanding the disadvantages to which the Brothers' schools are subjected. Let it not be said that the people of France are irreligious, whatever their political leaders may

A NEW ENGLISH COLLEGE.

It has been reported for some time past that the Jesuit Fathers intended opening an exclusively English classical school in this city. We are to-day in a position to state that the report is true, and that on September 2nd everything will be in readiness for the reception of

For the present the new college will be opened to students of the grammar classes only, and the higher classes of the English classical course will be continued at St. Mary's College, Bleury street, where for the past seven years the English course has been taught and well attended.

The Fathers have rented the very suitable buildings at the corner of St. Catherine and Bleury streets, lately va-cated by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. The Rev. Gregory O'Bryan, S.J., for several years engaged in mission work throughout Canada, has been chosen President of the new college.

This step has been taken at the earnest solicitation of the English-speaking clergy and laity of the city, and they have promised every help towards furthering this praiseworthy undertak-

SALVATION ARMY PECULIARITIES.

At Muskegon, Michigan, a few nights ago, the Salvation Army hanged the devil by proxy. On a previous night he had been tried and found guilty on a charge of murder. A correspondent

The ceremony began with the stretching of a rope across the platform. Then Capt. Barrett, of the Army, with an entertaining side talk, proceeded to string along the rope what he called the devil's tools. First there was a corn-cob pipe, rum, base-ball and bat, pack of cards dime novels, poison, opium, and the figures of a sinful man and woman. Finally came the figure of Satan, with red cloak and long tail, which was suspended from the rope amid all his implements. The hanging was voted a success."

Is this Christianity? Is this religion?
Is this the preaching of Christ? The salvation Army is the latest fruit of Protestantism, but it is a queer thing at the best and apt to become more queer for lack of balance.—Catholic Columbian.

PILGRIMAGE.

The annual pilgrimage of St. Ann's parish, to Ste. Anne de Beaupré, by Grand Trunk Railway, will take place on Saturday, August 8th, 1896. The fare for the round trip is, Adults, \$2.00; Children, \$1.00. Tickets are good till Monday evening. Trains will leave Bonaventure Depot, Saturday, 10 p.m., (stop at St. Henry, Point St. Charles and St. Lambert); St. Hiliare, 11 p.m.; Arrive at Beaupré, Sunday, 7 a.m. Returning will leave Beaupré for Quebec, Sunday, at 11.30 a.m. or 2 p.m. A visit will be made to St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, at 2.30 p.m. Leave Grand Trunk Ferry, for Montreal, at 4 p.m. Tickets may be secured at St. Ann's Vestry.

ST. ANN'S Y. M. S. EXCURSION.

The St. Ann's Young Men's Society have decided to hold their usual annual excursion to Lake St. Peter, on Thursday, the 13th of August, and have secured the staunch old Three Rivers for the occasion.

That it will be a great success is beyond any doubt, as the present able and efficient executive of the organization, under the presidency of the genial chief officer, Mr. Ed. Quinn, is ample guarantee on that score.

LAWYERS' EARNINGS.

Three million pounds a year find their way into the pockets of solicitors. This is a calculation for which the President of the Incorporated Law Society is responsible. He stated in his speech at the annual festival of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association that the average income of a solicitor was £200 a year There are 15,000 solicitors in England and Wales, and-the rest of the calculation is easy. The law list contains the names of 8,000 barristers, but the practising members of the profession do not exceed 1,500. It has been estimated that the average earnings of a barrister amount to £600 a year. This means Monsieur Eavre from the words Rev. Father Ernest Duguay, Prefect that the Bar enjoy an annual module with which the sentence began of Studies at St. Mary's College, died on But you could do nothing of last Thursday at the age of 44. He was a each year to the legal profession is less than £1,000,000.

Rev. Father Ernest Duguay, Prefect that the Bar enjoy an annual module of Legon 1900 000. So that the sum that goes ing.

"May God guide us to peace and understanding of law and other rights. If derstanding of law and other rights.

MGR. THORPE'S DISCOURSE

At the Funeral of a Striker Who Was Shot and Killed at Columbus, 0.

[Catholic Standard and Times.]

Columbus, Ohio, is still discussing a powerful sermon delivered by Right Rev. Mgr. Thorpe, in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on July 5. The occasion was the funeral of William Rettger, the striker who was shot and killed on the evening of July 2, by a nonunion man, near the Brown Hoisting Company's works. It is estimated that about 20,000 people were congregated in the vicinity of the church, while the spacious edifice was filled till it was impossible to obtain even standing room.

The prelate announced as his text: 'Let not the wise man glory in his wisdom, and let not the strong man glory in his strength, and let not the rich man glory in his riches: But let him that glorieth glory in this, that he understandeth and knoweth Me, for I am the Lord that exercise mercy and judgment and justice in the earth; for these things please Me, sayeth the Lord" (Jeremiah, ix., 23-34), and proceeded to say in part: "The great Creator has placed men in

this life to keep His law, observe His covenants and save their souls. Life here is only good so far as we do good, and prepare for immortality. It is a terrible thought to consider this poor soul on the shores of eternity, sent there without the opportunity to ask forgiveness for the shortcomings of this life. Yet God's mercy is infinite, and to it we commend the soul of this young man. To pray for the soul is largel the ceremony of the Catholic Church on occasions of this kind. To speak only of the things pertaining to the temporal part of the man would amount almost to a profunction in the sight of the Church. But to day there is an excuse if for a few minutes I talk of the temporal in connection with this ceremony. It was in contending for the mortal part that this young man lost his life, and is now here before this altar.

THREE KINDS OF MEN.

"There are three kinds of men who live in the world. There is a class which, by virtue of inheritance, or in other ways, lives in ease and laziness. The other two classes are capital and labor. When a man places his money in a savings bank he has a right to the interest it brings him. When he places it in an enterprise he has a right to the income, and has also a right to the management. Because of the risk in an enterprise he is entitled to a greater return than if he had his money in a savings bank. He has a right to the intellectual direction of the enterprise, and if he sometimes oversteps this right there is no law except that of the Eternal to prevent him. I know very well that these men often do forget their laborers. I speak to you who, though in this church, are not Catholics, as brothers, as wage-earners, whom I have an interest in second only to the interest I have in my immortal soul. DUTIES OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE.

"There are very often differences between employer and employe, and the only tribunal is public sentiment. This is at best a very unstable one, but we must do with it until we have a better. God has so arranged it that men are always to work. That they have the right to make the terms as favorable as possible no man can deny. When the employer is making larger profits than usual, you have the right to demand higher wages. He may not concede to the demand, and sustained by the law we cannot touch him in his position. You have the right to band together if you wish to secure your rights. Then there is another class of men who for some reason of their own don't desire to band with you, and that is their right. You know of the scenes of bloodshed and riot that have occurred in the last few days. Your employer may have been unreasonable, yet he is sustained by law, and you can gain nothing by violence. Stand in the grandeur of labor and demand your rights, but don't use violence or vile epithets. Be calm, and by your manly forbearance appeal to the judgment of public sentiment. Firmly approach your employer either as a committee or in-dividuals. Don't say to me that this is not in accordance with organized labor. I have thought for many years that men who were members of labor unions did not have enough individuality, nor have they done enough thinking for them selves.

"Your brother lost his life in your cause, in the cause of labor. For you he came within range of the fatal bullet. You should demand of the State that it furnish a tribunal where all disputes can be settled between employer and employé. You should pay no attention to mount the pedestal of genius? We think the thoughtless labor agitator or to the Anarchist or Communist who come to this country preaching Socialism and other pernicious doctrines.

ou that capital is labor's enemy. During the past week there have many incendiary speeches by certain labor agitators. Beware of them and the men

who come from the slums of Europe, where men are not men, who with fine language incite you to deeds of violence. You must remember that these poor creatures whom you so much despise, who take your place, have some rights. They are not the debased creatures you claim. They, are, as a rule, men of conscience. Put yourselves in their places. See their poor little pale-faced children at home crying for bread, their poorly clad wives in distress. It seems to me that it is some terrible distress that makes these men take your places and run the awful gauntlet of public opinion which seems to be in your favor.

"It is apparent to all that society can-not endure with the lockouts and strikes that have become so frequent in the past decade. This tribunal should not be like the present one, that is going up and down the State and accomplishing noth-

derstanding of law and other rights. If as cream.



ESTABLISHED 1848.

STATE UNIVERSITY 1866 Created a Catholic University BY POPE LEO XIII.

-TERMS:--\$160 PER YEAR.

1889.

Catholic University of Ottawa, Canada.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE OBLATES OF MARY IMMACULATE.

Degrees in Arts, Philosophy and Theology.

PREPARATORY CLASSICAL COURSE FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS.

COMPLETE COMMERCIAL COURSE. Private Rooms for Senior Students.

Fully Equipped Laboratories Practical Business Department.

SEND FOR CALENDAR.

. . . REV. J M. McGUCKIN, O.M.I., RECTOR

OF EDINBURGIL SCOTLAND.

. . Anneth Exceed . . Forty Million Dollars. . . . \$1,783,487.83.

MONTREAL OFFICE, 117 St. François Xavier St.

Exceed WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent. Losses Settled and Paid Without Reference to Home Office. others do wrong it is their misfortune.

comes around again this controversy will be settled."

THE DEAD OF ST. PETER'S.

Take the words I have spoken to you as

coming from a friend, and I hope and

pray and trust that ere the Lord's day

(48-10)

\$500,000.

And far below all are buried the great of the earth, deep down in the crypt. There lies the chief apostle, and there lie many martyred bishops side by side; men who came from far lands to die the holy death in Rome-from Athens, from Bethlehem, from Syria, from Africa. There lie the last of the Stuarts, with their pitiful kingly names. James III. Charles III, and Henry IX; the Emperor Otho II has lain there a thousand years; Pope Boniface VIII of the Guetani, whom Sciarra Colonna struck in the face at Anagni, is there, and Rodrigo Borgia; Alexander VI lay there awhile, and Agnese Colonna, and Queen Christina of Sweden, and the Great Countess. and many more besides, both good and bad-even the Caterina Cornaro, Queen of Cyprus, of romantic memory.— 'St. Peter's," by Marion Crawford, in the Century for July.

MILLIONS FOR SPORTS.

Here are some of the figures gathered for an English magazine with regard to the amount of money spent upon different sports annually in England. The race courses of England cost £10,818 000 annually. Hunting comes next, which with compensations to farmers for damage done, the rental of hunting quarters and hounds, gives a total cost of £9,041, 000. Shooting costs the English sportsthe following additional figures: Coursing, £400 000; cycling, £1,200 000; polo, £250.000; yachting, £1,000 000; boating, £500 000; swimming, £20,000; golf, £1,000 000; hockey, howls, quoits, etc., £100,000; athletics, £500 000. Total, £5,150,000. In this we bring up the ac tual cost of British sports to a total of over £38,000,000 per annum, or expressed in American money, \$190,000,000, an average of \$5 apiece for every head of population.

A GIFT TO LADY ABERDEEN.

Lady Aberdeen's narrow escape from drowning in the Gatineau last spring will be long remembered as one of the incidents of that notable flood. A sequel to the occurrence is the presentation which has just reached Her Excellency from a Dublin friend of a pair of high bred horses to replace the team which was drowned in the Gatineau. The pair was brought over by steamer and landed in Quebec, and so pleased was Lary Aberdeen that she sent the groom who brought them on a trip to Niagara Falls in charge of one of the grooms of the Vice Regal stable.

GENIUS IS HARD WORK.

Men never differ very widely about the quality of genius, but they are much at variance as to what constitutes that quality. Is genius natural, or acquired? can a man by native powers, unaided by hard labor and close application, not. Genius rather is the result of careful study, application of those powers to the work in hand. Instead of being geniuses in spite of themselves, men are "Don't believe any man when he tells of a lazy genius is untenable. The genius is the most painstaking and busy of all men. Labor is genius.

CONFESSIONAL SECRET.

The case of a priest who preserved the secrecy of the confessional at great sacrifice two years ago is attracting much attention in Germany. A Catholic banker sent for the Abbé Burtz, and under the seal of confession handed him a large sum of money to be paid by way of restitution to an injured man. A few days later the banker died; and his heirs brought suit against the priest for the recovery of the sum, charging him with theit. The case was tried; and the priest, who could make no defence without violating his sacred duty, was sentenced to prison for ten years. A few weeks ago the facts of the case were dis-

WITH INVALIDS.

Yes! with invalids the appetite is capricious and needs coaxing, that is just the reason they improve so rapidly under Scott's Emulsion, which is as palatable

closed through another channel, and the unjust punishment was remitted; but not until this German confessor of the faith had suffered much through his fidelity to the confessional. It is not so long since a similar case, of which we have first-hand knowledge, occurred in California. A jealous husband burst into the parish priest's room, and, at the point of a pistol, demanded the confession of his wife. The priest, who was an Italian, explained the nature of confession, and then to d his visitor to shoot away. But the man was a coward as well as a bully, and he slunk away crestfallen.—Ave Maria.

A LITTLE GREEK PRODIGY.

A newspaper of Smyrna speaks of a little Greek prodigy of muscular strength who attracts at present much attention in that town. The little fellow, who is only 4 years old, tights and easily overpowers lads of 14 and 15, and his voice is that of a man of 30. The Greek paper adds that this remarkable infant promises to become the world's champion athlete. If he keeps the promise he holds out, he will no doubt figure conspicuously and gloriously at future Olympic games.

AN IMPROVED BICYCLE.

An Austrian officer has invented a new ype of military bicycle which, like the one now in use in the French army, can be folded up and carried on the cyclist's back over impracticable ground. In the middle of the machine the upper and lower bar of the frame have socketjoints which fasten together with pins. man not less than £5,700,000, while ten The strength of the frame is in no way thousand anglers spend in rents, sub impaired by these joints, as has been scriptions, travelling, lodging, etc., not proved by a number of severe tests. less than £2,085,000. Football is responsible for £1,750,000. Then we have adopted for the Freuch military folding refe, in which the front and back part of the frame are joined by a single bar with a kind of hinged elbow-joint. The rifle is carried in front of the machine, being fastened, muzzle downwards, to the steering head and the left side of the front wheel fork at the hub, the but projecting above the handle bar.

WE SELL

Rutland

Stove Lining IT FITS ANY STOVE.

GEO. W. REED, AGENT.

Polished Hardwood Refrigerators from \$8.50 to \$32.50, and 10 per cent Discount forCash.

783 & 785 CRAIG STREET.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS also very Cheap at

L. J. A. SURVEYER,

6 St. Lawrence Street

TELEPHONE 8393. THOMAS O'CONNELL,

Dealer in General Household Hardware, 137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Oitawa.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter.

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

DANIEL FURLONG, WHOLEBALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHOICE BEEF, YEAL, MUTTON & PORK Special rates for charitable institutions. 54 PRINCE ARTHUR STREET TELEPHONE 6474.

GALLERY BROTHERS, BAKERS : AND : CONFECTIONERS. Breaddelivered to all parts of the city. CORNER YOUNG AND WILLIAM STREET TELEPHONE 2895.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co. (LIMITED)

253. St., James Street, Montreal, Canada.

P. O. Box 1138.

MS. and all other communications intended for publication or notice, should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director. TRUE WITNESS P. & P. Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 1138.

The Subscription price of THE TRUE WITNESS or city, Great Britain, Ireland and France, is

Belgium. Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.00. Canada, United States and Newfoundland, \$1.00 Terms payable in advance.

New subscriptions can commence at any time

during the year. Money for renewal and new subscriptions should

be sent to Managing Director, P. O. Box 1138. You may remit by bank cheque, post office money order, express money order or by registered letter. Silver sent through the mail is liable to wear a hole through the envelope and be lost.

We are not responsible for money lost through

the mail. Discontinuance.-Remember that the publishers must be notified by letter when a subscriber wishes

his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your post office address is given.

The date opposite your name on the margin of your paper shows you up to what time your sub-We recognize the friends of THE TRUE WITHESS

by the prompt manner in which they pay their subscriptions. Always give the name of the post office to which

your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done. When you wish your address changed, write us

in time, giving your old address as well as your new one.

If you fail to receive your paper regularly, notify us at once by letter or postal.

WEDNESDAY,.....JULY 29, 1896

NOT THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

There have been rumors of late of wholesale removals from the civil service in order to provide places for more or less impatient well-wishers of the present government. That there may be many applicants for stalls at the public crib, and that such of them as have influential friends may try to convince Mr. Laurier and his colleagues that their services are essential to the prosperity of the country, we can easily believe. It is also quite possible that certain changes may be made in one or more of the departments, and we may take it for granted that the new appointees will be on the Liberal side. But that the pres ent government has any intention of introducing the spoils system in order to satisfy the more unfortunate placehunters or to gratify old grudges, we do not credit. To turn out a qualified diligent, honest civil servant on account of his opinions, in order to make room for another person whose views are more in harmony with the powers that be, is a proceeding which all right-thinking people would condemn. And to mul tiply such instances, as, according to re. port, it was proposed that the government should do, would be nothing more nor less than to set up the spoils system in an aggravated form. There are some who look upon that system as an American institution. But it is only American in the sense that our neighbors having inherited it from the past, openly professed and practised it as a sort of corollary of popular government. Not, indeed, in the early years of the Republic and never without strong dissent from an intelligent minority of high moral ideals. The mistake of the founders of the American commonwealth was that they did not foresee, or, foreseeing, make provision against such an abuse of power. The fact is, however, that the principle of a stable and impartisan civil service is not only modern, but recent.

The idea of opening up the civil service to merit, apart from influence—generally, of course, associated with the party in fruitful after the Reform Bill of 1832. in the mind of the ruling class. It is curious that almost the first act of war against it by an English statesmin was the check that Sir Robert Peel imposed on it in connection with the organization which perpetuated his name, if not his ers. That was among the first-if not the very first-occasion on which personal qualification in a public officer was made to take precedence of every con- impress upon you." sideration that had hitherto prevailed in such appointments. It marked the with offices of high responsibility to the | and truth. Nor, it one of the two great which made the old-school English Tory | excuse for a like descent. set his face against every reform that the advocates of the improved system won their victory. Nevertheless, they found help in an unexpected quarter. During | the names of players on the ancient Irish the closing years of the reign of William harp and pipes. It is intended, if possithe Fourth, after the triumphs of the ble, to give a place on the programme to preceding decade had inspired the better | players on these instruments, and to class of public men with an enthusiasm offer substantial prizes for competition for reform, some of the higher officials | in this department.

took courage and complained of the helpless inferiority of the departmental clerks with which patronage had burdened them. Hitherto they had borne the infliction in silence as one of those evils for which, being in the nature of things, there was no cure. But, now that the axe had begun in earnest to be laid at the root of all these overgrown abuses, they confessed that the public work could not be done under such a system of appointment. They incurred no small resentment by such outspokenness. The members of Parliament were indignant at the presumption that dared to reflect on their use or abuse of their privileges. In self-defence the heads of departments devised a scheme of examination for testing the fitness of candidates. They had two tests of capacity -one to ascertain how many of all the applicants had attained the minimum of qualification. From those who passed through this ordeal they selected, by competition, the men best suited for the vacant positions. This solution of a difficult problem-though it is so familiar and seems so simple to us to-dayhad some surprising results. Hearing of it, twenty nine cities and towns adopted the same plan for filling their civic offices, thus giving the system of patronage its quietus. This reform in local administration was as noteworthy as any improvement in the departments of state. Of course such reform did not imply a diminution of party spirit. The two great parties fought their battles as vigorously as ever, one of them going so far as to interfere with Her Majesty's personal preferences. Nor did patronage go under when proof was offered that choice by desert was better for the public service. Though its power was diminished, it was by no means dead. Nor did it lack able defenders. There were statesmen who held, years after the century had passed its noon, that, while examination might be depended on to disclose one style of qualification, patronage, when honorably used, was in the end a surer test of a more acceptable class of fitness for public service. Where ministers or members of either House made a point of recommending only of that mighty fabric. As the necessities persons whom they knew by some measure of intercourse, their selections, it was urged, were more likely to be judicious than where a departmental martinet subjected several men of whom he knew nothing to the test of written or oral questions. Some English public men never admitted that the change was a reform. Had patronage been moder ately and wisely exercised, it might in- in the United States. The depreciation deed have yielded fruits worthy of the of the currency has in past centuries defenders' highest ideals. But unhap-

Country was followed by the adoption in ratio of value between gold and silver the colonies of the new methods with | comes under consideration. When the modifications deemed to be suited to their circumstances. When the experiment was first tried in 1853, many parts of Greater Britain, which are now virtually independent states, were governed from Downing Street. Canada had her full share of that official despotism, but gradually one department after another -Customs, Public Works, Post Office. Milita and Defence, &c , were freed from swathing bands and, with responsible government, came control of our civil service. Confederation brought a complete reconstruction of departmental administration, and admission to the civil service was placed on a new basis. All improvement in this sphere must be gradual, however cut-and dried the system may be. In one of his admirable a paper currency redeemable in either farewell speeches, Lord Dufferin gave the

latter was destined to win the day.

following counsel: "It is necessary that the civil service should be given a status regulated by their acquirements, their personal qualifications, their capacity for rendering the country efficient service, and that neither their original appointments nor their subsequent advancement should. power-may be said to have first become in anyway, have to depend on their political convictions or opinions. If you In England patronage was deeply rooted | will take my advice, you will never allow the civil service to be degraded into an instrument to subserve the ends of any political party. . . . Happily | grains to the dollar (the weight of the both the great political parties of this present standard silver dollar) be coined country have given in their adherence into \$18.60 in silver dollars. An ounce of the Metropolitan Police Force—abody to this principle. And I have no doubt that the anxiety manifested by our fame, in its popular designation of Feel- friends across the line to purge their own civil service of its political complexion will confirm every true Cana. dian in the convictions I have sought to

If this advice was timely in 1878, it is no less timely in 1896. Indeed we should first strong tendency in Great Britain to be at a loss if we presumed to improve the decline of partisanship in relation upon its clear and pointed pertinence people at large. But it was not without parties should fall from the grace of so a most determined struggle with that excellent a profession, ought the other ingrained prejudice against innovation great party to find in such deception any

> THE secretaries of the Irish Feis Executive Committee are anxious to learn

THE FREE SILVER CRAZE.

For some years past the periodicals

and newspapers have given much of

their space to the discussion of what is called the Silver question. Sometimes it is called bi-metallism, as opposed to mono-metallism-a dual as opposed to a single standard of value. The conflict of opinion which these terms imply is no new thing. The history of it is really the history of money. We all know what money is and yet we might find it difficult to give a definition of it which would be thoroughly comprehensivethat is, applicable to every class or form of money and yet would comprise nothing to which the name could not be justly applied. Generally speaking, we know that money is a medium for exchange and a measure and standard of value. It is a development from the barter of primitive communities, relics of which still prevail in all societies and especially in new settlements and rural localities remote from business centres. Gold and silver (with bronze, copper, nickel, etc.) for the smaller values, have long been recognized as the most convenient materials for money. Their adoption marks a distinct advance in civilization, for they were preceded by a great variety of substances-skins, shells, oxen, etc., -some of which are still in use in Asia, Africa, and among our own Indians. The Latin word for money (pecunia), indicates that cattle (pecus), was once the chief standard of wealth. The precious metals, when accepted as measures and standards of value, were stamped for purity first, and then for weight. In the Bible Abraham is said to have possessed gold and silver. Herodotus ascribes the first coinage to the Lydians, and states that the earliest Greek coinage was at Ægina. It is, indeed, easy to follow the course of Greek and Roman civilization by the progressive improvement in their coins. Under the Roman Empire, the head of the state alone had the prerogative of coining money, and this became the rule among the monarchies that rose from the ruins of trade required a less cumbrous system than the transfer of large quantities of coined metal, banking was devised, with bank notes or bills, cheques, and other machinery now familiar everywhere. Still for ordinary purposes a metal currency was in constant use, save in ex. ceptional periods, such as the long paper money regime that followed the civil war been a frequent cause of complaint. Lord pily, such a use of the privilege existed | Macaulay has vividly depicted the evils of England's depreciated silver currency in only in Utopia, and when it was finally pitted against open competition, the the latter part of the 17th century, and Ireland was a still worse sufferer from Civil Service reform in the Mother | the same cause. In this connection the New World was discovered a new era began in the history of these metals. The opening up of the silver mines of Peru and Mexico gradually affected the ratio. raising it from 11.3 in 1492 to 13 in 1600. A century later it had risen to 15.1, and three-quarters of a century afterwards it attained the proportion of 16 to 1. Five years more brought it up to 18.39, and during the succeeding decade and a half it kept rising till it stood at 31 to 1. At this moment an ounce of gold is worth

> 31 ounces of silver. Now, those who in the United States advocate the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, argue that an abundant and stable currency is best attainable by a double standard on a fixed ratio, with metal. They take it for granted that the Government's decree or enactment would establish the respective values at the ratio desired and that 16 ounces of silver, which in the world's markets to-day represent little more than half an ounce of gold would henceforth be accepted at being worth an ounce of that precious metal. Free coinage of silver on this basis being made legal, sixteen ounces of silver of the American mint standard -that is 900 parts of pure silver to 100 of alloy-could, at the rate of 4124 of gold of the usual American coin standard could be coined into gold coins of the same amount. But whereas the gold coins would have a real corresponding to their nominal value, the 16 ounces of silver could be purchased in the world's markets for \$9.94. If a free silver coinage act were passed, therefore, the person who brought the 16 ounces of silver to the mint would have a profit on the

> transaction of \$8.66. The goldmen, or as they consider themselves, not without reason, the advocaces of sound currency, maintain that, if the free silverites have their way, just as soon as their system goes into operation the American silver dollar will be rated in the world's markets, not at its stamped value, but at its true value of fifty-one or fifty-two cents. Every person that has a dollar in gold will keep it, while he will pay his debts with the silver dollars, worth little more than half their face value. The result will be that in time

culation. It is a principle long since recognized that bad money drives out good money. And the purchasing power of such money being naturally impaired, the greatest sufferers would be the wageearners. Those who are in the higher ranks of commerce and industry, and who make a study of financial questions, would probably know how to indemnify themselves, but they would be the few. A vast number of persons would be victimized in spite of every caution. For, the bulk of the gold being withdrawn from circulation, the banks would be unable to pay their depositors in gold, and many of them would be compelled to close their doors. Employers, losing credit, would be forced into bankruptcy, and workingmen would be left on the streets. Such, according to the upholders of sound money, would be the consequences of free silver coinage.

But even though the picture be somewhat exaggerated, it stands to reason that the legal existence of two kinds of money, one much less valuable than the other, must be attended by serious inconveniences and must entail loss on those whose services are paid in the depreciated coin. We had some experience of debased silver-though long before its rating had sunk so low as it is to-daysome twenty-five years ago, before Sir Francis Hincks and Mr. W. Weir cleared out the foreign white metal-the "silver nuisance" as it came to be called. But the state of things from which we were rescued then would be nothing to that which awaits our neighbors if the advocates of free silver coinage succeeded in carrying the Presidential elections. Some of the upholders of that system are, it is true, able men and doubtless sincere in urging that their policy would be advantageous. But logic and common sense and experience are all, it seems to us, on the other side, and for the American people to support the silver craze would be little less than suicidal.

BOERS AND UITLANDERS.

mous South African State under British suzerainty, is attracting considerable attention. Some account of the circumstances under which Dr. Jameson's raid took place may, therefore, prove of timely interest. The settlement of South Africa, like that of our own country, is not without its romance. Just now Canadians are looking forward to the 400th anniversary of the discovery of this part of North America, by the Cabots, under the commission of an English King, Henry VII. Next year South Africa will also be commemorat-Hope, by Vasco Dagama, just four cencolonization, however, Canada takes precedence by some fifty years. It was not until 1652 that a band of Dutchmen made the first attempt at settling the ally increased. Cape country. Having once secured a footing, they gradually extended their domain as far north as the Orange was drawn to South Africa just a century ago, by the Prince of Orange, who had taken refuge in England after Napoleon's invasion of Holland. Britain held the colony for him until 1803, when it was restored to the Dutch. War again breaking out, it was once more seized by England in 1806, and since then it has been Indies, with this difference, that the Boers received no compensation. Ruin staring them in the face, they determined to pass beyond the borders of the colony and to seek a new home in the boundless wilderness. The Great Trek, as the migration of the Boers is called. was, for daring and endurance, without precedent in the annals of modern colonization, and the memory of what they dear to the Boers as the name of Plymouth Rock is to the Pilgrim Fathers. After perils without number and fearful conflicts with countless hostile natives, the emigrants at last found security and a livelihood fairly free from molestation. By the Sand River Convention of 1852, the Transvaal Republic was recognized by Great Britain. A quarter of a century later, an uprising of the surrounding tribes threatened the very existence of the little Republic, and in their distress the survivors and children of the fugitives authorities. The result was the recognition of Brillsh supremacy. As to the treatment of the Boers by the representatives of the Brittish Government acthat the Boers themselves were satisfied enough, but that the agitation against British rule was begun and kept up by the Hollanders of Cape Colony and Natal whose project of a great Dutch Republic of all South Africa was upset by the annexation. Others assert that the Boers

refused redress. Mesers. Kruger and Jorissen went to England, but failed to obtain from Lord Carnarvon any promise shown for the South African offenders, of release from their duty of allegiance. and the satisfaction with which Presi-At last the Transvaal broke into rebelion dent Kruger's leniency had been reand troops were despatched to the scene ceived, and pressed home the argument surprised and defeated the British troops to see how such a plea can be disreat Majuba Hill is not likely to be forgot. garded. ten. Sir George Colley was slain and his little force suffered severe loss in killed and wounded. The first thought the Government at home was of to vindicate the Queen's authority, but this determination was not persist ed in. After some time spent in regotiations the retrocession of th ir country to the Boers left the British settlers in the Transvaal exposed to the taunts of the triumphant insurgents. In 1884 the convention of 1881 was revised in such a way as to make it doubtful whether the Transvaal was still even under "the suzeranity of Her Majesty," though the Republic was to make no treaty with any other nation without the Queen's approval.

Meanwhile, the influx of British im-

migrants went on increasing-the dis-

covery of the diamond fields and gold

fields giving an enormous impulse to

enterprise. Uitwatersrand, or, as it is

hills stretching east and west, contains mineral resources of untold value. On the top of the ridge is the golden city of Johannesburg, 6000 feet above sea levels with a population of over 100,000, largely British. Ten years ago this centre of enterprise and wealth had neither local habitation nor name. Then the news that gold abounded there began to attract adventurers and a miner's camp grew up on the Veldt. The people of the Rand are designated Uitlanders (outlanders or foreigners) by the Boers, who have persistently denied them the privileges of citizenship. There is no doubt of the superiority of these aliens to the Boers in those characteristics that make a country progressive. But for them the resources of the Transvaal would have remained undeveloped. There are The trial of Dr. Jameson and others also doubtless less desirable qualities on for invading the Transvaal, an autonowhich the God-fearing Boers look with aversion. But the main motive of their distrust is the not unfounded fear of being swamped by the new comers. By the old law a year's residence was suffici ent to secure the franchise, but after the retrocession the authorities of the Republic, apprehending an influx of strangers with whose rivalry on equal terms they would be unable to cope, extended the period of political apprentice. ship to five years. A fresh access of alarm made a residence of fourteen years necessary to obtain full rights of citizening the discovery of the Cape of Good | ship. While the fears of the Boers cannot be regarded as groundless, and it may turies ago. Our histories may thus be be conceded that they are justified in said to have a common starting-point, protecting the State that they founded the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Breton | from being wrested from their control | of each and all of them. Suddenly he having been first discovered by Europe- by outsiders, it must also be admitted ans in the same year-1497. In point of | that the enterprise of the Rand settlers entitles them to the same share in the administration of a country whose property and importance they have so materi-

An organization was formed for the purpose of pressing the claims of the Uitlanders, if not to equal rights with | to carry out successfully their immediriver. The attention of Great Britain | the Boers, at least to a considerable re- ate objects. Should they permit politics laxation of the restrictions on their to creep into the workings of their sorights as freemen. But all their efforts cieties, then nothing but disaster awaits were of no avail. The President, his them. ministers and the Legislature all turned an obstinately deaf ear to the representations of the Uitlanders. Last fall there was much agitation and the demands of the Uitlanders became more emphatic a British possession. The Boers or farm- and positive. Other and more disturbing population troubled themselves little | ing voices began to swell the clamors of | 30 years. The good works with which about the change of masters until 1835, the petitioners. These rumors were at when slavery was abolished in the Cape first vague, but during the last two as it had previously been in the West | months of the year their meaning became more and more clear, until at last information reached President Kruger that a hostile raid was threatened and the officials of the chartered Company were concerned in it. Volunteers from Johannesburg were also said to be ready to join the invaders. On New Year's Day, the forecasts thus made were fulfilled by Dr. Jameson's troopers crossing the frontier and coming into conflict with a body of passed through in that time of trial is as armed Boers. The raiders were routed and the commander and his lieutenants were taken prisoners. The Colonial Se cretary, promptly informed of the occur. rence, pleaded with President Kruger for leniency to the captives. In a subsequent dispatch he reviewed the causes which in his judgment had provoked so deplorable a violation of international law. Jameson and his officers were released and taken to London on the troop ship Victoria, and after appearing before Sir John Bridges at the Bow-street Police Court, were released on bail. Meanwhile, of 1836 sought the help of the British suspicion having fallen on the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, Premier of Cape Colony and organizer of the British South Africa chartered Company, that gentleman resigned and betook him to Rhoderia where a counts differ. Some writers maintain fresh rising of the warlike natives required his presence. Such, in brief, has been the course of events that has led up to one of the most extraordinary situations of which modern history has kept a record. It is not without reason, surely, that Messrs. McCarthy, Dillon and Davitt, at a meeting called to urge upon

political prisoners, dwelt upon the tenderness which English statesmen had of trouble. How the Boers, accustomed from analogy which such a reference to constant fighting with the natives, suggested and justified. Nor is it easy

BEWARE OF POLITICS.

An exchange across the border very wisely says.:

"That was sound advice that Bishop McQuaid gave to the convention of re-presentatives of the New York State Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion assembled in Rochester on Tuesday "Beware of politics." Denomina-tional organizations, whether they be societies accepted by the Church as religious associations or simply social or beneficial unions, should steer clear of politics. Every citizen, though, is bound to take an interest in public affairs, and unless for grave reasons making for a greater good, he should cast his vote at every election for the best candidates and the best platforms. He should not be tied to a party so as to wear its collar and put partisanship above patriotism by supporting unworthy nominees simply because they were put up for office by the party which he usually prefers, The individual citizen, therefore, should generally called, the Rand-a ridge of take a citizen's part in politics, but societies formed on denominational lines, whether for piety or insurance, should take the advice of the Bishop of Rochester and mind their own business."

> This good advice holds good both sides of the line 45°. Politics have either wrecked, disabled or discredited a great number of valuable societies, that we could put our finger upon without trouble. Indeed, who has not heard the statement: "That society was doing good work and flourishing, but politics crept in and now its usefulness is gone." National and Benevolent associations have been used as catspaws to draw the chestnuts out of the fire for politicians. In that way a great deal of harm has been done, but a still greater damage would be the results of the dragging into the political service of our quasi insurance associations. Up to the present time the C.M.B.A., the Catholic Forresters, &c., have fortunately been well inspired, and kept their organizations clear of political entanglements. Let us hope that such may always be the case. In the heat of political excitement well meaning persons are often the cause of false steps being taken and mutual benevolent associations violate their constitution by stepping aside of their objects. and participating in contentious proceedings upon which their membership is sure to form into different camps.

> It is the designing politician, however, that has to be guarded against in a more especial manner. He belongs to every society, and appears to be wonderfully active in the promotion of the interests looms up as a candidate for a political office, and seeks to use his brethern as powerful factors for attaining his ambitious ends. The Associations should be on their guard against such men. It will require all the time and attention, as well as the honest administration of the officers of traternal associations.

VERY REV. MGR. NUGENT is to be the recipient of a public testimonial on his retirement from the editorial chair of the Liverpool Catholic Times, which be has held with eminent success for over Mgr. Nugent has been connected are 50 numerous, and their Christian charity so widespread, that all classes and creeds are joining in the tribute to the great ecclesiastic and philantropist. He has had to face many difficulties in his time, and has been misunderstood occasionally, but his virtue triumphs to-day, and all acknowledge his life of unwearying usefulness. The Rev. Father Berry will assume control of the Catholic Times, and under his able direction the paper will continue its good work, and remain true to its magnificent record in Catholic journalism.

An American exchange says that "the President. Vice President. every member of the Cabinet, all the members of the Supreme Court, except one, all the members of Congress, except a few scattering Catholics, the two candidates for the Presidency, the forty-five Governors of the forty-five States, are Protestants one and all. His Holiness is surely making a very poor showing towards capturing the political mastery of this country. The A. P. A's. ought to be ashamed of their nonsense. They have eyes, and see not; they have ears, and hear not. The truth of the matter is that they don't fear but hate the Pope and the religion he represents."

How the mighty have fallen, was the remark frequently heard on the grand stand at the Shamrock Athletic grounds on Saturday last, as the Shamrocks won game after game from the once famous Torontos, who so often carried off the all the gold will be withdrawn from cir | had real grievances for which they were | the Government the release of the Irish | honors on the lacrosse field.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

DURING the return of Candidate Bryan to Lincoln, Neb., his fellow-townsmen became so excited about his nomination at Chicago that they painted his house for him.

BISHOP HARKINS, of Providence, R. I., proves his sympathy with the Catholic press of the United States. He has deputed a priest to preach on it each Sunday through the diocese.

REV. D. T. O'SULLIVAN will apply to the Holy See for the beatification of Father Jogues, the Jesuit missionary to the Mohawk Indians who was tortured and killed in Montgomery county, New York, on Oct. 18, 1646.

A NEW ENGLAND Unitarian minister declares that "the time has come when the Protestant pulpit should speak out in condemnation of those individuals and societies who are misrepresenting the Roman Catholic citizens of this republic."

SPEAKING at London recently, Sir Walter Besant prophesied that a split would occur before many years between England and her colonies. He thought everything went to show that Canada and Australia would become separate republics within twenty-five years.

THE 200th anniversary of the birth of St. Alphonsus, founder of the Redemptorist Order, and 25th anniversary of the proclamation naming him a Doctor of the Church, will be celebrated at St. Ann's, in this city, next Sunday, with great eclat. His Grace Archbishop Fabre will officiate at Pontifical High Mass at 10 o'clock.

THE Kansas Court of Appeals has just rendered a decision in a certain case before it, the effect of which is to declare unconstitutional the law under which divorces have been granted in that State for the last twenty-years. It is estimated that by this decision about fifty thousand divorces that have been granted in Kansas during that period will be rendered invalid in law.

As American tourist standing on the decks of the Quebec boat on an evening able state of the weather, the attendance last week, and gazing in a contemplative mood towards the huge pile of mud called the dyke which scars the bosom of the mighty river in front of our city, asked a gentleman who was Ireland, who, from reading the name in standing near him if they were cutting | the papers, were kind enough to request down an island over there. The American in our estimation delivered himself, quite unconsciously perhaps, of one of the keenest and best expressions of censure yet passed upon the dyke project.

A. O. H.

The Establishment of a Celtic Chair in the Catholic University at Washington Assured.

'At the recent Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, held at Detroit, the Hon. Maurice F. Wilhere of Philadelphia, made the following interesting remarks regarding the endeavor of the members of the Order to establish a chair from which the Irish language and literature would be taught. He said that he felt It was a subject of congratulation, the great work of establishing the Hibernian Chair at the Catholic University at Washington, a chair from which the Irish lan-guage, literature and traditions would be taught. The chair had been founded by the patriotism and Catholic devotion of the humbler members of the Order. It was only proper to say to-night that the suggestion was not really his, but was the idea of a man who was there that night, honored and respected, a brother of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, looked up to and beloved, tle Hon. Thomas Addis Weadock, who justly felt an honest pride in the establishment of the chair for teaching the history of Ireland-a language in which most perfect laws had been framed 1,000 years before Justinlan's Code was written. It was for the language and history of Irish civilization, pure and perfect; the language in which St. Patrick converted the people, as no other people ever was converted, without one drop of blood being shed. It was the language of Brian Boru, of Sarsfield, and of Robert Emmet. And we should understand that it was the language of the men who had made this mighty Republic what it is to-day. If any one disputes our loyalty we shall generally find it is an English Tory who does so, or the descendant of a runaway at the time of the Civil war. Who was more loyal than the father of the American navy, Jack Barry? What of Bunker's Hill? We should have an opportunaty of paying off old scores. As for A. P. A. ism, let it slone. But if any one presumes to interfere with our rights we can look after ourselves. The establishment of the Irish chair was an eminently proper monument; and his desire was to nee the Ancient Order of Hibernians grow in happiness, peace and prosperity.

Bishop Foley submitted the report of the committee appointed to raise the fund to endow a chair of Irish literature in the Catholic University, showing that all but a thousand dollars of the required \$50,000 had been raised, and said the fund would be completed before the convention adjourned.

delegates from the National Convention in Detroit, but they were hardly pre-pared for the pleasant surprise in store for them, when State President O'Neill. of Portland, Me., made his appearance accompanied by two stalwart Hibernians carrying a large case which was laid carefully on the platform. Curiosity was at fever heat when Bro O'Neill stepped on the platform and, on removing the covering, disclosed to the view of the admiring delegates photos of the well known features of the members of the Unitormed Rank of Portland, Me. who were the guests of the Hibernians of this city on last St. Patrick's day, and whose splendid military appearance on our streets was the grand feature of the parade, and whose exquisite fancy drill in the Windsor Hall on that evening will be ever fresh in the memory of the se who were so fortunate as to be present on that occasion.

Bro. O'Neill, who, by the way, is natural born orator, in a neat speech made the presentation on behalf of the Portland Rank as a souvenir of their pleasant visit to this city, and trusted that in the near future the Portland brothers would have the pleasure of enter taining the Montreal boys in Portland.

County President Clarke, in a suitable address, begged Bro. O'Neill to convey to the brothers in Portland our high appreciation of the beautiful gift, and that as long as the Order existed in this city we would ever cherish this memento of the generosity of the Uniformed Rank. After extending to Bro. O'Neill a standing vote of thanks the meeting adjourned and the delegates in a body proceeded to the Grand Trunk depot, forming an escort to Bro. O'Neill, who left by the Eastern

There are thirty-five photographs enclosed in a massive oak frame, which is about 6 feet wide by 5 feet high and is valued at \$200.

OBITUARY.

MRS. JOHN MOORE.

The funeral of Mrs. John Moore, whose death was announced on Monday, took place yesterday morning and was one of the largest which has been seen in St. Ann's Ward for many years.

The deceased, some weeks before her death, had celebrated her 90th birthday. She was born in Kerry, Ireland, and came to this country a half century ago.

Mrs. Moore was one of those truehearted, loyal Irishwomen whose devotion to the Church and the land of their birth was immeasureable. She was also a splendid type of a kind-hearted, indulgent mother, whose life was spent in a series of self sacrifices to her family.

The funeral of Mr. Wm. McNichols, at the ripe age of 75 years, took place on Monday, July 20th, from his residence, 387 St. Denis, to the Church of St. was very large, and, what was somewhat remarkable, among those who had come to offer this last tribute of respect to the deceased were two gentlemen lately hailing from Magherafelt, Co. Derry, permission to view the corpse and to pray for the repose of the soul of their venerable compatriot and fellow-townsman. Having been appointed Dominion Immigrant Agent, a position which he held for 21 years, he was ever ready to give valuable assistance and advice to the stranger landing on our shores. While at St. Liboire, County Bagot where he acted as G.T.R. agent, and before any Circuit Court was created there, he was often appealed to with success, as peacemaker, whenever any difficulty arose among the parishion rs. He leaves two sons, Mr. Jas. McNichols, accountant in the Sheriff's Office, and Mr. Robert McNichols, druggist, St. Catherine street. The family have the sympathy of a large circle of friends of deceased. Requiescat in pace.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB CONCERT

"Rich and rare were the gems" presented at last Thursday's concert in the cosy little hall of the Club. Mr. P. J. Gordon presided in his usual good style "Rich and rare were the gems" and offered a capital programme which gave great pleasure. The presence of Hon. Judge and Mrs. Curran, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. McNamee, who are interested in this good work, and Mr. J. A. U. Beaudry, a professional gentleman, was noticed with pleasure. A pleasant surprise was the attendance and valuable assistance of St. Mary's Church choir, under the skilful direction of the organist, Prof. J. Wilson. Miss Wheeler opened with a piano solo; then citizens and seamen followed:—J. Sheridan, a popular young nusician, gave a violin solo with good effect; Joseph Rankin, song; little Miss L. Coghlan, song; E. Linton, seaman, recited "Horatius"; Miss Cranston, in beautiful voice, song, "By Killarney"; Miss Cranston and Miss Sharpe rendered a duet, "True till death," in fine atyle; Messrs. Hamill and Miller, banjo duet, were loudly applauded. C. A. Bernstein were loudly applauded. C. A. Bernstein was splendid in his beautiful dances. "Sailors' hornpipe" and "Sword dance." Little Miss N. Coghlan banjo solo; Mr. F. Butler, Messrs. Read and Milloy, songs; Mr. Brash, seaman,—recitation, song and dance. Here Master Shea was introduced and delighted all with his wonderful violin solos; T. Emblem, song; Miss Cranston and Miss Sharpe, duet, "May Peace and Joy attend"; Miss Maud Collins, piano—Irish airs; Mr. Trainor, song. A staff of gentlemen ushers were kept busy seating the kind visitors Everybody should pay a visit to this nice little place of amusement before the close of the season.—F. C. L.

PRINTING OFFICE ETIQUETTE.

A lady asks us whether etiquette requires one to knock at the door of an editor's sanctum before entering. We hasten to reply. If you are coming to pay your subscription or bring in a nice juicy item of news, don't stop to knock, but just walk right in as if you owned the place. If, on the other hand, you are out on a collecting tour, you should make the fact known through the window, and then knock at the door until the editor opens it. You may sink down A special meeting of the Hochelaga from exhaustion before he does so, but you will be adhering to the printing office etiquette that is bound to please the average editor.—Exchange.

OUR OBSERVER

HAS SOMETHING TO SAY ON THE TRIALS OF STREET CAR CONDUCTORS.

TRIBUTE OF PRAISE TO THE HONORABLES JUSTICES DOHERTY AND CURRAN-THE VALUE OF OBEDIENCE-A HINT TO ALD. PENNY, M.P.-OTHER INTERESTING MATTERS.

The life of a street car conductor brings with it a full quota of crosses and a large excess of petty annoyances. In fact, the average conductor is subjected to more irritation, daily, than is required to start a South American insurrection and have a large surplus on hand. Certain individuals, who carry ar und more car tickets than powers of perception, are seemingly never happy except when nagging at the weary conductor. One of this genus waited for a St. Lawrence street car some days ago on the southeastern corner of Notre Dame and St. François Xavier streets. The cars do not stop at that particular corner but on the western side of St. François Xavier, as a "stop" sign clearly indicates. A car came along and stopped at the sign. while our man calmly waited on the off side for it to come to him. It came all right, and rode by oblivious of his presence, heedless of the uplifted right hand which demanded a halt. So far, so good. The very next evening this identical person managed to scramble aboard a moving closed car at the same corner, and, having secured a central location, proceeded to open up. He sailed for the conductor personally, the Street Railway Coy. particularly and the blooming monopolies generally. The conductor retired to as great a distance as the confines of the car would permit, but the outraged citizen still held forth. He exhausted his own grievances and then proceeded to dwell upon the difficulties and annoyances to which his relatives, friends and acquaintances had been put to on more than several occasions by this rights trampling civic incubus! He wound up by expressing himself favorable to an organized boycott of the Company-after which he got a transfer to St. Catherine street east and left the car and fifteen or twenty people whom he had bored for a good ten minutes and who wished him all speed right through to the Orient and farther. This windy, unreasonable, kicking individual is a general nuisance who pervades every sphere and is in his particular element on a street car. He should be made ride

In selecting Hon. Justice C. J. Dohertv as a delegate to the Irish National Convention in Dublin, the meeting on Thurs-day night last did a decidedly proper act. The learned Judge has been iden-tified with the Irish movement for a number of years, and under every and all circumstances he has proven himself true to the cause. He was fearless and constant when others were weak and timid, wavering and recreant. If Montreal's representation were limited to one, Hon. Justice Charles J. Doherty has merited the privilege of being that one.

The same may be said of the Hon. Justice Curran, whose voice and pen has been used for a quarter of a century in the great cause of the betterment of the Irish race in this country.

Obedience in a child is praiseworthy and a virtue to be highly commended and encouraged. The boy who stood on the burning deck, "whence all but he had fled," is often held up as a model before the eyes of the youthful student. I don't think the tale impresses the youth of to-day very forcibly and I am almost certain had Bianca's father survived the catastrophe he would have sincerely wished that his son had been less obedient and more discreet. Budding young men, if, for some misbehavior on your part, your lather or mother orders you to your room with instructions to remain there until called, and, in the meantime, a fire should break out on the premises, await not the parental order until thy locks are singed, but hie thee hence destitute of ceremony but rich in the possession of thy wonderful agility. Thus you may live to be truly and reasonably obedient for years.

The asphalt roadway on St. James street is badly worn, uneven and "holely" What a howl the local press would have made long ago if Contractor Cochrane had put down this pavement! He didn't do the job, and, I suppose, it is taken for granted that the other honest fellows did the best they could.

Apropos of street cars, a rather laughable scene occurred at the juncture of St. Catherine street and Green avenue last week. A determined, strong-minded woman would insist upon a car continu-ing straight out St. Catherine street towards the glen, while the conductor and motorman showed a preference for the route towards Sherbrooke street. The lady passenger, whose bump of combativeness must be abnormally developed, made quite a rumpus for a time, but the majority ruled and the minority got a longer ride for her money. What a gay old time there would be all round if the car routes were governed by the varying whims of each passenger!

In a few weeks hence it may devolve upon Ald. Penny, M.P., to organize a monster delegation to call upon Premier Laurier in reference to that 1897 exhibition grant.

I have read about snakes fascinating birds and luring them to their doom. I have observed bicyclists who are attracted by some invisible magnetic power to the rear end of a trolley car. I am real sorry for the little birdies and the relatives of the bicyclists may always count on my sympathy.

It may hardly be good "taste" to venture the remark that the Hon. Mr. Tarte will have a "aweet" time as Minister of Public Works.

WALTER R.

librarians is taking definite shape. Already some two hundred members of the American Library Association have expressed their desire to take part in the undertaking.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH

IMPOSING SERVICES IN HONOR OF THE FEAST OF ST. ANN.

Never before has St. Ann's Parish wit nessed such grand decorations as it did on the Feast of St. Ann. At both services the church was crowded with the faithful, among whom were noticed many strangers. The interior of the church was a beautiful sight to behold, especially the main altar, which was surmounted with about two hundred relics, the principal one being that of St. Ann.

At 10 a. m., Grand Mass was sung by Rev. Father Flynn, C.SS.R, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon, the sermon for the occasion being preached by Rev. Fr. Catulle, C.S.R., Superior of the Redemptorist Order in Canada, who, in an eloquent manner, described the virtues of Good St. Ann.

The musical portion of the service was rendered in an excellent manner, the Choir's rendition of Van Bree's Mass being all that could be desired. At the Offertory, Master J. J. Shea, a talented young violinist, son of Mr. J. S. Shea, City and District Savings Bank, played a "Berceuse," by Vieuxtemp. This somewhat difficult composition was admirably rendered by the youthful player, who is one of Montreal's rising young Irish mu-Mr. P. J. Shea, musical director, presided at the organ.

The evening service, at 7 o'clock, was as follows: -Rosary, sermon by Rev. Fr. Flynn, procession of the ladies of the Parish, and Grand Benediction, with Rev. Father Catulle, C.SS.R., as celebrant.

Parce Domini, Choir: Tota Pulchra Est, (Rheims), Mr. Edward Quinn and Choir; Jesu Dei Vivi. trio, (Verdi), Messrs. J. Morgan, W. Murphy and Edw. Quinn; Tantum Ergo, (Millard), Mr. R. Hiller and Choir; Laudate Dominum, (Lambillotte), Choir.

IRISH MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Armagh, the See of St. Patrick, has a Catholic Archbishop who is a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, and the Primate of all Ireland. One would think, therefore, that in a city like Armagh, with its large population of Catholics, as intelligent as any body of Christians in freland or out of it. that they could elect a representative who would see to their interests as ratepayers, on the Municipal Council of the city, but it seems they cannot, though they have tried year after year to do so. Lately, the Catholics had intended to take no more notice of municipal elections after seeing how things went in 1890. It is true that the law steps in to prevent them from returning a Catholic, through the working of an exclusive franchise, but this, even. could be done away with by manly and persistent action. This year again another attempt is to be made to break through those barriers of Protestantism and to gain entrance to the Chamber. The local papers announce that some five or six Catholic gentlemen have been nominated for seats on the Board of Commissioners, and these have been indorsed by the Rev. Father Quinn, the Administrator. In a few months the provisions of the Towns Improvement Act | meet prior to their departure to Ireland will be extended to the city, and in view and formulate some plan of action. It of this the Catholic body are putting on their armor for the contest, but in the held in Montreal a few days before sailmeantime they will not meddle with the election about to come off.

ABENAKIS HOUSE, ABENAKIS SPRINGS, QUE.

LIST OF ARRIVALS, JULY 22. James Withell, Mrs. Withell, Mrs. C Sheppard, sr., S. J. Ornstein, Mrs. Ornstein, Miss Rothwill, J. C. Rose, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Laflamme, Mrs. P. Henderson, Miss Sadie Bordeaux, Miss Roy Bordeaux, Mrs. John Henderson, Miss Smith, . B. Layton, Mrs. Layton, Mrs. W Angus, Mrs. D. Lariviere, Miss G. Higgins, É. Luckhurd, Mr. Chapman, Mrs. hapman, J. Callow, Mrs. Callow, Mrs. C. Sheppard, jr., Miss Gertie Sheppard, Master Harry Henderson, Miss Gertie Henderson, J. A. Reid, A. R. Angus, W. S. Stevenson, W. L. Louson, Miss Gilmour, Montreal.

J. Harvey Roy, Back River. Mrs. A. C. Kneeland, Bedford. Mrs. Henry E. Steel, Ottawa. Dr. Thomas Hyland, Mrs. Hyland, koncord, N.H.

Mrs. W. F. Anderson, Huntingdon. Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, Toronto. H. O. Loiselle, Jos. de Gonzac, Pierre-

J. V. Robillard, St. Francois du Lac. W. E. Sormany, Ste. Therese. Geo. Desilet, Nicolet. G. H. Raveins, J. H. McWilliams

Sherbrooke. R. H. Angus, J. Mandez, Westmount Dr. E. McLaughlin, Mrs. McLaughlin Richmond. Archdeacon Lindsay, Mrs. Lindsay,

Waterloo. C. L. McDougall, Mrs. McDougall, Lennoxville. Victor Pigeon, Mrs. Pigeon, Longueuil. Miss May Williams, Miss Emma Wil-

liams, Detroit, Mich. D. H. Gagnon, Mrs. Gagnon, Centreville, R I. F. St. Jacques and wife, Ste. Hya-

Carl W. Kempton, Philadelphia, Pa.

A CATHOLIC AMBASSADOR.

An Irish Catholic, Sir Roderick O'Con-

nor, was last year appointed ambassador to St. Petersburg, and now we learn that Viscount Lisndaff, also a Catholic, suc-ceeds the Marquis of Dufferin as our am-bassador in Paris. The Viscount is better known as Mr. Henry Matthews, whose appointment to the Home Secretaryship during Lord Salisbury's previous administration raised such an outcry among the fanatics, because of his religion. Lord Llandaff is pre-eminently a fearless, strong-willed man, proud of his Catholic taith, and, as he speaks French like a Parisian and is very wealthy, there is little doubt but that he will set the fashion in religious matters and that

DELEGATES SELECTED

FOR THE NATIONAL CONVENTION AT DUBLIN.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING, THE KEY NOTE OF WHICH WAS THAT UNITY SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED IN THE RANKS OF THE IRISH PARTY.

The adjourned meeting of the representatives of the Irish societies of Montreal, called for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Convention in Dublin, was held on Thursday evening last in the St. Patrick Society's hall, Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy presiding, and Mr. M. A. Phelan acting as secretary.

In addition to the delegates present at the first meeting, there were in attendance Messrs. Timothy O'Connor and W. Rawley, representing the William O'Brien branch of the Land League; Messrs. Doody and Foley of St. Anthony's Young Men's Society, and Messrs. Mc-Caffrey and Crowe of St. Mary's Young Men's Society.

By the unanimous consent of the delegates Messrs. T. Butler and W. J. Mc-Kenna were admitted as representatives of the Shamrock A.A.A.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the preceding meeting, it was decided, in order to facilitate matsicians. Mr. J. Morgan conducted, and | ters and bring them to a satisfactory conclusion, that none but duly authorized delegates should take part in the discussion or vote. This precluded gentlemen non-delegates who were present in some number, and a few of whom were anxious tobe heard and have a voice in transacting the business of the evening, from taking part. However, the decision to confine the meeting to accredited representatives was obviously correct, and

The question of the expenses of the Dublin delegation brought forth several opinions, and was ultimately settled in an amicable manner, after which the principal business of the evening, the election of the representatives to the Convention, was proceeded with, and the following gentlemen unanimously chosen:

Rev. Father O'Meara and Rev. Father M'Callen, Hon.ex-Judge Marcus Doherty, Hon. Judge J. J. Curran, Hon. Judge J. Doherty, ex-Alderman Cunningham, Ald.Kinsella, H. J. Kavanagh, Q.C., Dr. J. J. Guerin, M.L.A., Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy, Patrick Wright, Tobias Butler, president of the Shamrock A.A.A., and Edward Halley.
On motion of Mr. Butler, it was de

cided to extend complimentary invitations to accompany the delegates to the different Irish parish priests of the city. and to Sir William Hingston, Mr. M. J F. Quinn, Q.C., M.P., Hon. Jas. McShane, Judge Purcell, Ald. Connaughton, ex-Ald. Tansey and Mr. John Hatchette.

A credential committee, consisting of the chairman and the secretary, with Messrs. P. F. McCaffrey, B. Wall and Ed. Quinn, was appointed.
All credentials of delegates must be

fyled at 24 Rutland Square, Dublin, by August 18.

During the evening a letter was read from Mr. P. F. Cronin, secretary of the Toronto delegation, suggesting that the different Canadian representatives should ing.

In bringing the meeting to a close, Dr. Kennedy thanked everyone present for the good will which prevailed throughout the meeting and the enthusiasm so generally shown in the interests of a generally shown in the interests of a cause so dear to the heart of every true Irishman or son of Irishman—the realization of Ireland's long cherished hopes, Home Rule. These hopes, said the speaker, would never be fulfilled until Ireland's sons stood united, shoulder to shoulder, in support of a common cause, and it was to bring about this union, this co-hesion amongst our fallow. Nationalists in the Old our fellow Nationalists in the Old Land, that we were sending men to Dublin, and he felt satisfied that, if the gentlemen elected by them should sit in the Convention at Dublin in September, Montreal would have good reason to be proud of the choice of her Irish citizens. After a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal presents the following brief pen picture of Cardi-

"His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, who is now at Cape May, will celebrate his 63d birthday next Thursday, in his usual quiet, unostentatious way. Aug. 16 will be the twenty-lighth anniversary of his consecration as Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, which took place in the Cathedral of Baltimore, Bishop Becker, of Savannah, being consecrated at the same time, and Archbishop Spalding the consecrator. From North Carolina the Cardinal was transferred to the See of Richm nd, Va. From there he was assigned as coadjutor to Archbishop Bayley of Baltimore, and on his death succeeded to the full title and government of this see. His elevation to the cardinalate was the climax of the honors bestowed upon him.

His Eminence is of very fragile build, and has generally the appearance of one in very ill health. But I have never heard of his having any organic trouble, and his powers of endurance are marvel-

There is not a more industrious man in the United States, and one wonders how he is able to accomplish so much. Not withstanding his exacting and never-ending duties and his advance in years, the Cardinal seems in nowise inclined to have an assistant. He seems to prefer to be alone in the performance of his enormous work, and it would be no surprise if he would thus continue until his great career in life is ended.

THE Boston Herald says: O m Kruger appears to be an amiable, manly old fellow. His manifest desire that any Frenchmen who attempt a fashion- Jameson and his companions shall THE proposal to hold in London next shle sneer at religion in his presence not, be severely punished for year a great international congress of will be promptly extinguished.

Transvaal, as well as his magnanimous conduct throughout the whole affair, places him in a most agreeable light. What the old man wants now is a few lessons in religious telerance so that his anti-Catholic ideas may be toned down.

A PLEA FOR AMNESTY.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., has given to the press, for publication, the following letter, which he received from Alderman Manton, Chairman of the Birmingham Watch Committee, with reference to the case of the Irish political prisoners now in Portland prison:

> HOLLY BANK, EDGBASTON, June 25, 1896.

To John Dillon, Esq., M.P.:

DEAR SIR-I see by this morning's paper that another effort is about being made to secure the release of the Irish political convicts in English prisons. I heartily wish you success. For nine years I have striven to the utmost of my power to obtain justice for John Daly and James Egan. Divine justice will remain dishonored until these two men receive compensation for the grievous wrong inflicted on them.

I enclose a copy of my final appeal.
Yours faithfully,
HENRY MANTON.

The appeal is addressed to Sir Matthew White Ridley, Home Secretary, and urges the release of John Daly and James Egan for the sake of righteousness and justice. It concludes thus :

"I think of the many millions of Irish residing in Great Britain, America, Canada, and others of our colonies. Is it wise to keep open a festering wound, which the overwhelming majority of the Irish believe has been inflicted by a foul conspiracy—in which belief I fully share. May I go so far as to say that I believe the two men named were as innocent of the crime laid to their charge as was the Judge before whom they were tried."

M. J. O'Connor, anti-Parnellite member for West Wicklow, asked that Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, advise Her Majesty the Queen to pardon Irish prisoners now undergoing imprisonment for treason upon the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne, which - ould occur June 20, 1897. Mr. Balfour replied that the time had not yet arrived for the consideration of what ought to be done upon the sixtieth anniversary of the beginning of the Qeen's reign.

DESCRIPTION OF A WHISKEY BARREL.

Somebody has thus described the contents of a whiskey-barrel:

A barrel of headaches, of heartaches,

A barrel of curses, a barrel of blows. A barrel of tears from a world-weary

A barrel of sorrow, a barrel of strife.

A barrel of all unavailing regret.

A barrel of cares and a barrel of debt.

A barrel of crime and a barrel of pain. A barrel of hopes ever blasted and

A barrel of falsehood, a barrel of cries That fall from the maniac's lips as he

A barrel of agony, heavy and dull. A barrel of poison-of this nearly full. A barrel of poverty, ruin and blight. A barrel of terrors that grow with the

A barrel of hunger, a barrel of groans. A barrel of orphans' most pitiful

A barrel of serpents that hiss as they From the bead on the liquor that glows in the glass.

Scotsman (to Pat): "Yours is a poor country." "Begorra," says Pat, " we can afford to wear breeches, anyhow."-Edward Allen, Newmarket.

A Record Breaker.

CORNWALL vs. SHAMROCK M.A.A.A. GROUNDS.

Saturday, Aug. 1st BALL FACED AT 3.30. PLAY RAIN OR SHINE.

Reserved Seats, 50c. Grand Stand, 35c. Admission, 25c.

Reserved Seats and Grand Stand tickets, for sale at the S.A.A.A. Office, 180 St. James Street, 2nd Floor.

Thompson's ... Pure ... Bedding.

445 ST. JAMES STREET.

Institutions Supplied, at Special Rates. with Combination Iron Beds. Mattresses and Pillows.

SEND FOR PRICES.

THE THOMPSON MATTRESS CO.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MORTREAL, SUPERIOR COURTS, No. 1976.

Dame Jessie Smith, of the Village of Saint Louis du Mile End, in the District of Montreal, has this day instituted an action, in separation as to property, against her husband, John Murison, of the same viace.

Mottrial, June 3rd, 1886.

DICOTTE, BARNARD & MACDONALD.

2.5

FROM THE ORPHAN'S BOUQUET.

"I wisht yer riverence 'ud spake to my little boy. Me heart's broke with him, no it is, an' I can't get any good of him

"What has he been doing?"

"Och, I declare I'm ashamed to tell ye, sir, but he's always at it, an' he doesn't mind me a bit, though I do be tellin' him the earth 'll maybe open some day and swalley him up for his impidence."

" Dear, dear, this is a sad case. Where is the little rogue?" And Father Shehan swung himself off his big bony horse, and passing the bridle over a neighboring post, atood looking at Widow Brophy

in affected perplexity.

"I'd be loth to throuble yer riverence, but if ye'd step as far as the lane beyant," jerking her thumb over her shoulder, ve'd see him at it."

She led the way, an odd little squat figure of a woman, the frill of her white cap flapping in the breeze, and her bare feet paddling sturdily along the muddy road. Father Shehan followed her, smiling to himself, and presently they came in sight of the delirquent. A brown-faced, white-headed, bare-legged boy, standing perfectly still opposite the green bank to the right of the lane. A little cross made of two peeled sticks tied together was stuck upright in the moss, in front of which stood a broken jam pot, while a tattered prayer book lay open before him. A large newspaper with a hole in the middle, through which he had passed his curly head, supplemented his ordinary attire; a rope was tied round his waist, and a ragged ribbon hung from his arm. Behind him, equatting devoutly on their heels, with little brown paws demurely folded, and lips rapidly moving, were some half a dozen smaller urchins, while one, with newspaper decorations somewhat similar to young Brophy's, knelt in front. They were all as orderly and quiet as possible, and Father Shehan was at first somewhat

Dominus vobiscum!" " Lt cum spir'tu tuo," went the urchin at his side in life-like imitation of his relders at the hillwide chapel.

at a loss to discover the cause of Mrs.

Brophy's indignation. But presently Pat

turned gravely round, extended his arms,

and broke the silence with a vigorous

The mystery was explained now; Pat

was saying Mass!
"Did you ever see the like o' that,
Father" whispered Mrs. Brophy in deeply scandalized tones; then making a sudden dart at her luckless offspring, she tore off his vestments and flung them to the winds, and with her bony hand well twisted into his ragged collar the better to administer an occasional shake—she hauled him up for judgment. stopped to speak to her.

"Gently, Mrs. Brophy, gently," said the priest. "Don't be frightened, my poor lad. I'm not going to scold you. That is a very curious game of yours are you pretending to be a priest?" Aye, yer riverence."

"Ah, ye young villain," began his mother, but Father Shehan checked

"Hush, now, hush, my good woman. his name."
Tell me, Pat, do you think it is right to make fun of holy things?"

"Ah, but know, yer

"I wasn't makin' fun, sir," whimpered Pat, touched to the quick. "I was just

thinkin' I raly was a priest, an', an, sayin' Mass as well as I could."
"Well, well, don't cry, that's a good boy. Maybe you really will be saying Mass some day, Who knows? But you must be a very good boy—and you must be a very good boy—and you must not think you are a priest yet. You will have to be ordained, you know, before you can say Mass. Now, run off and rind some other game.

Pat grinned grat fully through his

tears, wrenched himself from his mother's grasp, and, surrounded by his ragged followers disappeared over the hedge.
"I wish we could make a priest of

him," said Father Shehan as he retraced

his steps, "he is a good lad."
"Why thin he is, yer riverence, he is," agreed the mother, with the delightful inconsistency of her kind. "He is, indeed, very good. An' why wouldn't he be good. Sure I bait him well. Troth ye'd hear him bawlin' at the cross roads many a time. But is it him a a priest? Ah now, that's the way ye do be goin' on; ye like to be makin' fun of us all, yer riverence, so ye do. The likes of him a priest? Well now!"

She burst out laughing very good humoredly, for in spite of her assumption of severity, there was not, as she would have said herself, "a better natured crathur' anywhere than Mrs. Brophy.

"Stranger things have come to pass," said Father Shehan. "But I fear there is not much hope in this case. To make him a priest you must give him an education, and to give him an education, you must find money. And as neither you nor I know where to look for that, it's a poor lookout."

"Troth it is, yer riverence. God bless ye, ye always say somethin' plisant to us anyway. Good evenin', yer riverence, safe home! ''

Long after the priest was out of sight Mrs. Brophy stood at the door with a pleasant smile on her face. Only for the education which would cost money, only for that her Pat was fit to be a priest. Didn't his reverence say so? It was a great thought. Her little white-headed Pat, in spite of the tricks and "mischeevousness" in which he indulged to the full as much as any other lad of his age, even he might one day stand before the altar, his hands have clasped the chalice, his voice called down the Redeemer from on high. Tears of rapture filled her eyes at the mere thought of a priest: a priest of God! To the simple faith of this good poor woman there was no greater height of blessednesss or grandeur.

thing was possible. Only for the money! would so soon impart to them.

Just what she had not got. Ah, if a mother's heart's blood would have done

But one never knows what strange things come to pass in this queer world! Father Shehan had distinctly said that he could not find the funds needful for Pat's education for the priesthood, and yet, through his instrumentality, the boy was enabled to follow his vocation.

Lo and behold! Father Shehan had a friend who lived in Liverpool, a very

rich man, who was also very pious and charitable. Of this good gentleman the worthy priest suddenly bethought himself one day when Mrs. Brophy spoke the intense wish which her boy still had, and the manner in which he was accustomed to "moither" her respecting it. To the rich Liverpool friend the poor Irish priest accordingly wrote, with the result that the former agreed to underake the cost of Pat's education, merely stipulating the lad was to be brought up at St. Edward's College, and to devote his services when ordained to the Liverpool diocese.

The rapture, the gratitude of both son and mother, cannot be described. The long separation which must ensue, the life of self-denial which lay before the one, of perpetual poverty to which the other was now doomed—for Pat was her only son, and she had formerly looked say his first Mass." to the days when he would be able to After this, strange to say, "the price" help and work for her—all was accepted of Biddy's ticket was forthcoming. Poor

phy, donning her cloak and big bonnet, with its violet ribbons and neat border, forcing her feet, moreover, into the knit-ted stockings and stout boots, which regard for bunions caused her to reserve chiefly for Sundays, Mrs. Brophy, I say, and in due time, tired, dusty, and deswent to call on Father Shehan and to perately sea-sick, she arrived in Liverwent to call on Father Shehan and to make a request.

She wanted "a bades," a rosary which was to be kept till such time as Pat, endowed with full authority, would be able to bless it for her.

Father Shehan laughingly produced a large, brown, serviceable one, which the widow reverently kissed and then tucked away in in her bosom.

"Now, whinever I feel a bit loncsome I'll be havin' a look at this," she said, nodding confidentially to her pastor. "I'll take out me holy bades, an' I'll rattle thim an' kiss thim, and say to meself, 'cheer up, Biddy Brophy, yer own little boy'll be blessin' thim for ye some day, with the help o' God.'"
"Well done, Biddy! I hope you won't

be often lonesome," said the priest with a smile, in which there was a good deal of compassion, for there were tears on her tanned cheeks though she spoke gaily. It was to God this good, brave little woman had given her all-but it was her all nevertheless.

"Isn't it well for me?" said Biddy. "Bedad I do be thinkin' I'm dhramin' sometimes!"

And with her old-fashioned courtesybob the widow withdrew, but sa she walked down the road the priest remarked that she held her apron to her face.

One day, a month or two afterwards, Father Shehan met her on the road, and

"Yer riverence, you're the very wan I wanted to see," she said. "D'ye know what I do be thinkin'? Will I have to be callin' Pat, Father, or yer riverence, whin he's a priest? Troth, that'll be a quare thing!

"I think, Biddy, in this instance it won't be necessary to be so respectful. You may yenture safely to call him by

"Ah, but he'il be a rale priest, ye know, yer riverence, as good a wan as y'are yerself," cried the mother, a little jealous of her boy's dignity, which the last remark appeared to set at nought.
"Mushe it wouldn't sound right for

"Musha, it wouldn't sound right for me to be callin' him Pat! Pat, an' him a priest! I'll tell ye what"—; struck by a sudden thought—" yer riverence, I'll call him Father Pat. That'll be it, Father Pat,"

"Yes, that will do very nicely, indeed," said the priest composing his features to a becoming gravity, though there was something as comical as touching in the widow's sudden respect for the imp whose person but a short time before she had been wont to beat with scanty ceremony. "At this moment, Mrs. Brophy,"
—consulting his watch—"it is probably
recreation at St. Edward's, and Father
Pat is very likely exercising those fine
sturdy legs of his at cricket or football, and trying the strength of his healthy young lungs by many a good shout. But it is well to look forward."

Ah, Father, sure where would I be if I didn't look forward? It isn't what me little boy is doin' now that I care to be thinkin' about, but what he's goin' to do,

glory be to God!" It was indeed chiefly the thought of good times to come that kept Mrs. Brophy alive during the many long hard years which intervened.

"Bad times," hunger, loneliness, rapidly advancing age, on one side, and on the other her blessed hope, her vivid faith—and Pat's letters. Oh, those letters! every one of them from the first scrawl in round hand to the more formed characters, in which he announced his promotion to desconship, beginning with the hope "Bad times," hunger, loneliness, rapiddesconship, beginning with the hope that she was quite well as he was at present, and ending with the formula that he would say no more that timesuch items as they further contained being of the baldest and simplest description-were -v-r documents so treasured before? So tenderly kissed, so often wept on, so triumphantly cited as miracles of composition! Mrs Brophy arrival of these letters, and was apt to produce them a dezen times a day in a somewhat limp and crushed condition from and limb and crushed condition was a happy woman for weeks after the from und r her little plaid shawl for the | Long. edification of sympathetic neighbors.

"I heard from Father Pat to-day," she would say long before her son could claim that title, while to the young and such as she wished particularly to impress she would allude to him distantly

as "his riverence." What was Biddy's joy when he at last wrote that he was really to be ordained poor woman there was no greater height of blessednesss or grandeur.

"Oh, mother, if I could on'y be a rale priest!" Tat had sighed many a time. And she had bidden him "g'long out o" that an' not dar say such a thing!" But they are the best of the workingman under his patron-proudly she got out "the bades" and they workingman under his patron-proudly she got out "the bades" and the workingman under his patron-proudly she got out "the bades" and used to address Ben. As they are the best of the sweating. As few years ago, when everybody was talk. In they are the best of the workingman under his patron-proudly as "Ben." As they are the best of the workingman under his patron-proudly as "Ben." As they are the best of the workingman under his patron-proudly as "Ben." As they are the best of the workingman under his patron-proudly as "Ben." As they are the best of the workingman under his patron-proudly as "Ben." As they are the best of the workingman under his patron-proudly as "Ben." As they are the best of the workingman under his patron-proudly as "Ben." As patron-proudly as "Ben." As they are the best of the workingman under his patron-proudly as "Ben." As patron-proudly as "Ben." As patron-proudly as "Ben." As patron-proudly as a different matter. Only for the workingman under his patron-proudly as a different at a not distant date, and named the day

" If you could only hear his first Mass, Biddy," said Father Shehan, when she

went to rejoice him with the tidings. "Ah, Father, jewel, don't be makin' me too covetous. Sure that's what I do be sthrivin' to put out o' me head. I know I can't be there, but the thought of it makes me go wild sometimes. If it was anywhere in ould Ireland I'd thramp till the two feet dropped off me, but I'd be there on'y the say, yer river ence, the say is too much for me intirely! I can't git over that. Saint Pether himself 'ud be hard set to walk that far."

Here she laughed her jolly goodhumored laugh, wrinkling up her eyes and wagging her head in keen enjoyment of her own sally, but suddenly broke off with a sniff and a back-handed

wipe of her eyes.
" Laws, Father, it 'ud make me too

happy!".
"Do you really mean that you would walk all the way to Dublin if you had money enough to pay your passage to Liverpool?

"Heth I would, an' twice as far, your riverence. Wouldn't I stage it? had the price o' me ticket, there'd be no houldin' me back. I can step out wid the best whin I like, an' sure anyone 'ud give me a bit an' a sup whin I tould them I was goin' to see me little fellow

not only with resignation, but with joy.
Was not Pat to be a priest?
The day after his departure Mrs. Brothy day after his departure Mrs. Brothy days in the control of the Dock. Her faith in the charity and piety of her country folk was rewarded, the "bit an' the sup," and even the 'shake-down" in the corner, were willingly found as often as she needed it,

pool.

"Glory be to God!" ejaculated Biddy, delighted to find herself once more on dry land. Then she chucked her black velvet bonnet forward, shook out the folds of her big cloak, clutched her bundle, and set out undauntedly for Everton, pausing almost at every street

corner to enquire her way. "Lonneys! isn't England the dirty place!" she said to herself, as she tramp ed along through the grimy Liverpool slums. But as she drew near her destination wonder and disgust were alike forgotten in the thought of the intense happiness which was actually within her grasp. She was to see Pat, upon whose face she had not looked once during all these years, and to see him a priest! To be present at his first Mass, to ask his blessing—ah, to think that her little boy would be able to give her "the priest's blessin' "—and last, but not least, she would give him her sheads to bless. She had not told him of her intention to be present on this great occasion, partly because, as she told Father Shehan, "it was better not to be distractin' him too much," and partly because she thought his joy at seeing her would be heightened by his surprise. No wonder that Widow Brophy walked as though treading on air, instead of greasy pave-

It was touching to see her kneeling in the church, with eager eyes fixed on the sacristy door and the rosary clutched fast between her fingers, but it was still more touching to watch her face when the door had opened and her son at last came forth. So that was Pat! "Bless us an' save us," would she ever have known him? And yet he had very much the same face as the little bare-legged which the mother's eyes had been so quick to see, the dignity of the priest, the recollectedness of one used to familiar converse with his God, Who shall describe the glory of that first Mass for both son and mother? Who indeed could venture to penetrate into the sacred priv acy of that son's feelings as he stood thus before the altar, his face pale, his voice quivering, his young hands tremb-ling as they busied themselves about their hallowed task! But the mother groaning from very rapture of heart, beating her happy breast, praying with so much fervor that the whole congregation might hear her, weeping till her glad eyes were almost too dim to discern the white-robed figure of her son— surely we can all picture her to our-

When the young priest was unvesting after Mass, there came a little tap at the sacristy door, a little, modest, tremulous tap, and on being invited to enter a strangely familiar figure met his

"Father Pat," aid Biddy, in a choked voice, and dropping a shaking courtesy, "I've come to ax your riverence if ye'll bless me bades for me, an' an' will you

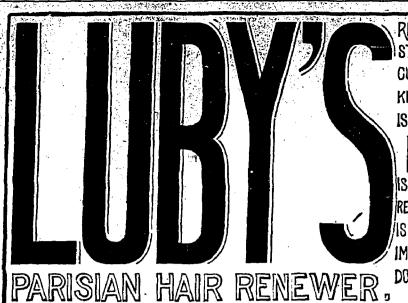
give me yer bless—"
She tried to fall on her knees, but the mother instinct was too strong for her, and with a sudden sob she flung her

THE LONGEST BRIDGE.

The longest bridge in the world is the Lion bridge, near Sangang, in China. It extends five and a quarter miles, over an area of the Yellow Sea, and is supported by 300 huge stone arches. The roadway is 70 feet above the water, and is applying in an iron network. A maris enclosed in an iron network. A mar-

EARL DUNRAVEN.

The Earl of Dunraven, who had charge of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill in the House of Lords, is a man of many parts. He has been successively a famous steeplechase rider, a Life Guardsman, and a war correspondent. Lord Dun-raven is as clever as he is wealthy. A



RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFYS THE HAIR CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY.

IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES HAIR. RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING. IS THE BESTHAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET. IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR.

DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS

- Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle .— - R.J.Devins, GENERALAGENT, MONTREAL.

PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VIVIENNE, ROUEN, France.

appeared likely to devote himself wholesouled to politics; but the fascinations of yachting took him away from West-minster. As everybody knows, he was the principal owner of the three Valkyries. His usual tact appeared to have temporarily deserted him when Valkyrie III. was defeated in the race for the America Cup. His lordship has interests in every section of the United Kingdom. He is Lord Lieutenant of a Scottish county, and has a lovely Irish mansion (in county Limerick) and a noble Welsh castle, which stands out in lonely and impressive isolation on an eminence overlooking the Bristol Chan-

HOW LONG TO SWIM.

A physician, talking last week to the editor of this department, said:—"Advise all boys who are looking forward to swimming every day this summer that in fresh water twenty minutes should be the limit of time for the daily bath. Boys think because they feel all right at the moment, that it is proper to stay in the water as long as they like. This is a great mistake. They do not feel the ill-effects at the time, but afterwards. I have recently lost a young patient, a lad of whom I was very fond, whose death was directly due to imprudence in bathing last summer. Not always fatal re-land for Trinity College not unnatural sults ensue, but more often than boys are aware very serious consequences follow. I know a boy who has a perman ent affection of the hip, which has lamed him for life, that was produced by per sistently remaining too long in the water. The many cases of fever which the early fall months develop are largely account ed for in the same way. Swimming is fine sport; there's none better, but it should be enjoyed rationally, and not abus.d.''

SALT KILLS HIM.

the army worm is killed when it comes their sen in contact with salt. To confine the common. worms where they are operating he is killed, he is confident that when the unsate actory armits confige is non-werms undertake to crawl over the row of salt enough of the salt will adhere to the worms to destroy them. The result of the experiment will be given to the public.

In the salt actory armits confige is non-inally open to all; it is of course ac-tively and distinctively Protestant, at least non-Catholic. What Protestant would naturally send his sons to a college distinctively non-Protestant? What

A TERRIBLE CONDITION IN MIDSUMMER.

Fortifier and Builder.

"I have no ambition, vim or energy these days, I feel all-gone, listless, de-spondent and miserable, and I often wish that this weary life was o'er."

confession is made at this particular season by young and old who are out of gear physically, and as a consequence, are easily prostrated by the prevailing hot weather.

It is suicidal for sickly men and women to attempt to pass through the terr ble heat of summer without the help of such a health and strength builder as Paine's Celery Compound.

Weary, weak and used up people, who complain of languor, lassitude, want of buoyancy, mental depression and fatigue by day, require the toning effects of such a medicine as Paine's Celery Compound. The use of this great stimulating and health-building remedy soon restores mental and bodily vigor, and gives the true health and strength that can combat all the dangers that beset us in July.

Paine's Celery Compound to-day is doing a mighty work for the thousands of half-dead people. Letters received daily from every part of Canada show that the great medicine has rescued people from the grave, and is giving

Makes Twenty-four Dollars a Week Dyeing with Diamond Dyes.

A constant user of the world-famed Diamond Dyes write as follows about his success with them: "I have been using your Diamond Dyes for seven years. I can only say

they are the best on the market. I have made as high as twenty-four dollars s

FUTURE.

W. F. P. Stockley, M.A., in Donahoe's. Needless to say, the beginnings of Trinity College were in the midst of strife. The waters of the century of religious upheaval were boiling and still rising; and the subduing of Irish-speaking, Celto-Norman Ireland was being undertaken by the "great" queen, the conqueror of Desmond and the deceiver

The foundation of Trinity College was part of this policy of political and religious conversion which was tried for so long in Ireland by martial law, plantations, penal law, and coercion; hence the complex Ireland of to-day and the complexity of that Irish question whose infinite variety no age can wither, nor any custom stale.

Hence also the Trinity College of to-day, eighty five per cent of whose stu-dents are members of the Church of Ireland, that is, of the Anglican Church disestablished in 1871, which yet numbers only fifteen per cent of the population. Of the remainder of the students, five per cent are Catholics and five per cent are Presbyterians.

Trinity College is not unpopular in Ireland notwithstanding all the past. There is something pathetic in what but also a positive pride in its existence, and a pleasure in thinking of it as an Irish instit tion. Perhaps one may see in that sentiment not only an expression of the sympathetic heart of the people, but also a sign of their desire to be allowed to take interest in learning, and of their respect for what is not to be had for money; and one may also see there one of the proofs that, stormy as the air seems to be in Ireland still, yet comparative calm might come before long, and suddenly, if Irishmen of various creeds and classes found within their own Ireland institutions to which their loyalty A Rome, N.Y., farmer discovered that and patriotism might cling, and to which their sentiments might bind them in

And another proof of what has been putting a wind row of salt around the said is indeed seen in the very manner field; or, to protect a growing crop that of the proposals made by the Catholic child who had first "celebrated" under is not infested, he will run a line of salt hierarchy with regard to University eduthe hedge, a face as innocent and almost around that. From experiments he cation in Ireland. Every foreigner would had certainly grown a good deal, and his killed, he is confident that when the there was moreover about him that which the mother's even had been all the properties of the salt will adhere to the sa Irish Protestant would do so?

The Catholic bishops have proposed another college for Catholics within the Students, bon-viv University of Dublin, or the founding of find it invaluable. a Catholic University.

The attempts to settle this Irish Uni-

versity question have resulted for the Paine's Celery Compound a present in the foundation of the Royal University of Ireland, which is an examining board in Dublin, with a system of affiliated colleges throughout the country where candidates for examination study. But where is the university where Catholics may or will study? And surely as Mr. Matthew Arnold said when The above declaration and humble speaking of this matter, the object is to provide means of study that will be taken advantage of. It is useless to legislate for imaginary or abstract beings without such and such beliefs, customs

or prejudices. The Archbishop of Dublin says: "The bishops, as the responsible guardians of the religious interests of the Catholics of Ireland, have put forward a definite claim for equality as regards all the privileges and emoluments enjoyed by the Queen's colleges or by Trinity Col-

lege.
The object is the education of the people. The means must be, as Burke tried to teach rulers in his day, by understanding and acknowledging people's ideas, circumstances, and even preju-

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

An analysis of the division list on the second reading of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill in the House of Lords, yields some curious results. It is remarkable that of the Roman Catholic peers, fivethem a new life.

Reader, we counsel you to give Paine's Celery Compound an honest trial if you would be well, vigorous and happy during the most trying months of the year.

Lords Bipon, Denbigh, Camoys, Morris, and Russell of Killowen—voted with the majority in favor of the Bill; while only two, the Duke of Norfolk and the Marquis of Bute, were found in the minority.

THE OLD STORY.

Frederic Harold, in a cable letter from London, says: "Since the rather extra-ordinary incident occurred of Catholic seamen belonging to the British Medi-terranean squadron being received at the Vatican by the Pope in their uniform, the alarm at the previously

> For Indigestion Horsford's Acid Phosphate Helps digest the food.

lande de de des des des des des des de

service. At one time Lord Dunraven TRINITY COLLEGE AND IRELAND'S suspected Catholic movement inside the Anglican church in England has been apreading swiftly. One hears of Protestant parties organizing in various.

parts of England for the purpose of imposing an anti-Catholic pledge upon parliamentary candidates in the future, and all sorts of rumors are circulating about a secret understanding between Rome and a large section of Anglican clergy. Lots of ritualistic priests have been wearing berettas for a long time, instead of the old collegiate "mortar-boards," but now it is said that the beretta is being taken up by numbers of the younger clergymen hitherto not prominent in the ritualistic movement. It will not be surprising if soon there is an organized 'no Popery' agitation.



Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally, it Cures Diarrhæa, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc.

Used Externally, It Cures Cuts. Bruises, Burns. Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever attained to such unbounded popularavarence ever attained to such unbounded popular-ity.—Salem observer.
We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pata-Killer. We have see n its magic effects in sociating the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—Cincan-nati Dispatch.
Nothing has yet surrassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use.—Tennesse tream. organ.

It has real merit; as a means of removing pain, no medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Ferry Davis'

Folio-Killer.—Nexport Nexts.

Z-beware of limitations. Buy only the gene "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere; large bottles, 25c.

Very large bottles 50c.

Drugs and Perfumery.

TRY A BOTTLE OFGRAY'S FFFERVESCING. Bromide of Soda and Caffeine

Calms the nerves and removes headache. Students, bon-vivants and neuralgic people will

50 Cents Bottle.

HENRY R. GRAY, - Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Main Street.

P S.-A large assortment of fashionable per-fumery and toilet scaps always on hand.

Groceries. Wines, Liquors.

Have You Tried

STEWART'S English Breakfast Tea At 35c per lb. IF NOT DO SO.

D. STEWART & CO., Cor. St. Catherine & Mackay Streets

TELEPHONE No. 3835.

Professional Eards.

M. J. DOHERTY Accountant and Commissioner

INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT. Money to Lend!

No. 8, FOURTH FLOOR, SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS.

C. A. McDONNELL, ACCOUNTANT AND TRUSTEE. 180 ST. JAMES STREET.

Telephone 1182. Personal supervision given to all business. Rents Collected, Estates administered, and Books

BRODIE & HARVIE'S

Self-Raising Flour

IS THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see, that they get it. All others are imitations.

GOLDEN WAND OF TACT

ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL FOR THE ACHIEVE-MENT OF SOCIAL SUCCESS.

"My dear girl," writes Ruth Ashmore in response to a girl inquirer in August Ladies' Home Journal, "you fail socially because you look uninterested you stand off and have a don't-care expression on your face. This drives would-be acquaintances away, and suggests to a hostess that if you do not care, and show it so plainly, she need not care to send you cards another time. Society is really based upon the Golden Rule, and it demands from you not only sympathy, but that outcome of the best of sympathy, tact. To be a social success you must learn to say the right things to the right people. Do not talk about flirting widows to a woman in mourning, nor of the value of beauty to an aged spinster forced to wear blue glasses. The aged spinster may be a perfect well of learning and wit. You will find this out if you touch her with the golden wand of tact. Possibly you are nervous and shy. Try to overcome that. Force yourself to say comething. If you are unfortunate enough to be easily embarrassed, at least get used to the sound of your own voice, and then you will not find yourself screaming from sheer nervousness when you wish to speak low, or whispering in a husky manner when your words should be distinct. To be a social success you things. There is no man too learned not to be interested in that which interests a pretty girl, and no woman too old or too world-worn not to care about ribbons or flowers, sweetmeats or novels.

WOMAN'S HAND.

The female thumb is said to be an important index of the female character. Women with large thumbs are held by phrenologists, physiognomists, etc., to be more than ordinarily intelligent— what are called sensible women—while women with small thumbs are regarded romantic. According to certain authors, who profess to have been observers, a woman's hand is more indicative of a suggested that they are complexion delatter is to a certain extent under con- fairer one's skin is likely to be. Mastrol of temporary emotions, or of the sage is recomme ded by many who have will whereas the former is a fact which | made a special study of the fine art of exists for any one who understands it to profit by it. Consequently, a few hints about the proper reading of a woman's hand may be very useful to certain of healthy. our readers, especially married men, or men contemplating matrimony. Women with square hands and small thumbs are said to make good and gentle house wives. Those sort of women will make any one happy who is fortunate enough to win them. They are not at all romantic, but they are what is betterthoroughly domestic.

Women with large thumbs have a "temper" of their own, and generally a long tongue. There is a hint to the lover. Let him, the first time he seizes hold of his mistress's hand, examine, under some pretext or another, her thumb; and if it be large, let him make up his mind that as soon as he becomes a married man he will have to be a good | it is 12 years old. boy, or else there will be the very deuce to pay. Again, if a young man finds love has a large palm, with cone shaped fingers and a small thumb, let him thank his stars-lor in that case she is susceptible to tenderness, readily flattered, easily talked into, or talked out of, anything, and can be readily managed. But if she is a woman with a square hand, well proportioned and only a tolerably developed thumb, why, then, she is either one of two distinct | classes of women—she is either a practical female who will stand no nonsense, or she is a designing female; she is a woman who cannot be duped, or a woman who will dupe him.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

A lady of intelligence and observation has remarked: "I wish I could impress the minds of the girls that the chief end of woman is not to marry young." If girls could only be brought to believe that their chances for a happy marriage were better after three or four and twenty than before, there would be much less misery in the world than there is. As a girl grows older, if she thinks at all, she certainly becomes more capable of judging what would make her happy than when younger. At twenty-five a woman who is somewhat independent and not over anxious to marry is much harder to please and more careful in her choice than one at twenty. There is good reason for this. Her mind has improved with her years, and she now looks beyond mere appearances in judging men. She is apt to ask if this m n, who is so very polite in company, is really kind-hearted. Do his polite ac tions spring from a happy genial nature, or is his attractive demeanor put on for the occasion and laid aside at home as he lays aside his coat? A very young girl takes it for granted that men are always as she sees them in society polite, friendly, and on their good behavior. If she marries early the man who happens to please her fancy, she learns to her sorrow that, in nine cases out of ten, a man in society and a man at home are widely different beings. Five years at that period of life produce a great change in opinions and teelings. We frequently come to detest at twenty-five what we admired at sixteen.

BEAUTY DOCTORS METHODS.

A famous beauty doctor says she can make any woman look young, writes cover. Winifred Black. She says she can, with a nice little bath of corrosive sublimate and an electric needle, make the grand-mother appear as sweet sixteen. Oh, the horror of it; the hideous horror of it! Think of the kind hearted, middleaged woman you know—the one with a big family of children and the host of beauty of its own. Think of her face grateful to the shut eyes as when they every meal. There are a host of excel- theirfavorite paper.

when those lines are gone. Think of the little crow's feet that mean years of gentle good humor; think of the lines about the mouth that tell of patience and self-sacrifice needleized out of existence. What a picture she will make with her dyed hair, smooth skin, and her old, old eyes and her old, ou sophisticated soul looking out of them. is pathetic, this pitiful struggle to look young, and what is it all for? When, oh, when will women learn that Nature's ways are best, and that all the paint and powder and the dve in the world aided with the electric needle, will not allow age to masquerade successfully as youth.

AMOUNT OF SLEEP REQUIRED.

"A healthy infant sleeps most of the time during the first few weeks," says the New York State Medical Journal," and in the early years people are dis-posed to let children sleep as they will But when six or seven years old, when school begins, this sensible policy comes to an end, and sleep is put off persistently through all the years up to manhood and womanhood. At the age of ten or eleven the child is allowed to sleep only eight or nine hours, when its parents should insist on its having what it absolutely needs, which is ten or eleven at least. Up to twenty a youth needs nine hours' sleep, and an adult should have eight. Insufficient sleep is one of the crying evils of the day. The want of proper rest and normal condition of the nervous system, and espe cially the brain, produces a lamentable must govern your voice, and usage is the only thing that will make that possible.

Do not be afraid to speak of simple and intellectual disorders are gradually and intellectual disorders. taking the place of the love of work general well-being and the spirit of in-

THE COMPLEXION.

Over-frequent washing of the face should be avoided. Some physicians insist that the face should be washed but once a day, and then in tepid water. A certain amount of exercise is indispensable. Brisk morning walks, regularly taken and persistently adhered to, pro-duce a healthy glow that defies artificial imitation. Avoid rich and greasy foods. Though it is practically useless to tell a woman to abjure sweets, it may be woman's character than her face, as the stroyers, and that the fewer one eats the

CHILDREN'S HAIR.

Do not plait children's hair till they are 11 or 12 years old. There is no doubt that the process of plaiting strains the hair at the roots by pulling them tight, and also tends to deprive them of their requisite supply of nourishment, and, plaster the little wad of mud on the therefore, the growth is checked. If a child's hair is very straight, and requires flying back and forth from dawn till a little waving, place the ends into soft rags, curl the hair about half way up its length, and then tie the rag. Very fine hair may be treated like this for years

clever because he can wade where it is and then, when the rest of the birds were deep, but God made the dry land and rested on the seventh day. When the boy grows up he is called a husband, how bad I feel! and the other birds were near, he would peep a little as if to say: "Oh, how sick I am! If you only knew how grows up he is called a husband, how bad I feel!" and the other birds flutand then he stops wading and stays out nights, but the grew-up girl is a widow and keeps house.

WANTED-A HUSBAND.

A good joke was played on the girls of a provincial town recently by the young men of the place. The boys had been rather remiss in their attentions to the young ladies, and had been going to the theatres, parties and so on until the girls grew tired of being left out in the cold and decided to show their independence.

Consequently tifteen of the girls hired box at the theatre and made a very charming theatre party. The play was "Wanted—a Husband," and the girls sat serene through it all, never dreaming that the wicked boys had taken one of the largest flaring posters, "Wanted—a Husband," and fastened it in front of the box so that all the audience might read.—Pearson's Weekly.

POINTS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

A bridesmaid, especially at an at home wedding, should wear a high-necked bodice.

When calling, a gentleman removes his top coat and hat in the hall and leaves them there.

In writing to an intimate friend it

would be proper to begin the letter "My Dear Mr. Grav." Pale blue and pale gray note paper are liked by some people, but clear white

paper is always in good taste. On the street the lady bows first. It is not in good taste to offer your hand to a man with whom your acquaintance is

slight. In inviting even one's nearest or dearest friend to visit one it is proper to state the length of time the visit is to

Any lady may accept flowers from a gentleman. When they are sent to her she should acknowledge them by a note of thanks.

LIGHT AND SLEEPING.

Don't sleep with eyes facing the light of her and the corresive sublimate bath. by closing the eyes when tacing the strain is after breakfast and before going to bed light quickly shows that the strain is thoroughly cleanse them outside and in-



shades rolling from the bottom instead enamel. of from the top, the window may be covered to the few inches left free for the passage of air.—New York Times.

THE LATEST FAD.

Poverty suppers is the latest fad in Society circles in the United States. Godey's Magazine thus refers to the

subject: "This is the latest form of charitable entertainment. The members of some particular church agree each to give a supper at their houses once a week, the cost not exceeding one dollar for twelve guests; the members of the society however pay twenty-five cents each for their entertainment, and in this way a good round sum may be

"To provide even the plainest menu taxes the ingenuity of the hostess to its limit, for to give a good meal for a dollarrequires much planning and studying up of prices. Although the repast may be a modest one, if it is well planned and executed no one need get up hun-

After the homely repast, music, recitations, or private theatricals are given. or the entertainment may end with a lecture. or an informal dance. Thus the 'Poverty Supper' may become the means of social enjoyment."

A FEATHERED CRIMINAL.

"I suppose," said a man who had spent much of his life in the woods, that if we knew more of wild animals we should find in them, most of the qualities that characterize human beings. I went up to Arostook County, Maine, early last year to get the first of the spring fishing. When the birds began to return I was glad to see that eight or ten pairs of barn swallows which had built under the eaves of my cabin the year before were going to repair the old nests.

They went at once to a little spring about half a mile away, where there was some very sticky and tenacious mud. They would fill their mouths at the spring, fly back to the cabin, and nest. They worked very industriously,

"But, by and by, I noticed that one of the swallows did not go with the rest to

tered about him as it they were trying to sympathize with him or advising him what to take. But the minute they were gone he was out, pulling mud off their nests to build his own with.

"This lasted nearly all the forenoon, and the thief was getting on finely. He had his nest almost done; for he did not have to go a distance for materials, and could put on two or three mouthfuls of mud while the others were getting one. He had too much intelligence to steal all his mud from one nest, so the loss was not noticed for some time.

"But his sine found him out at last. One of the other swallows got back before he was expected, and found the
robber plundering his house. He pitched
as the country has found means to suffice into the thief at once, and they fell to for its population and to be in a position tighting. Then the rest of the flock began to return. I suppose the first one screamed in swallow language, 'Come here! Come here! This lazy rascal has been stealing our mud!'

"In an instant there was a tremendous chattering. The whole flock began to peck at the thief and to beat him with their wings. They drove him out of his nest and away across the street. Then they all fell to and pulled from his nest all the mud that was fresh enough to use on their own.

"I don't think the thief came back at all. I noticed that his nest was not finished that summer. What became of his mate? I don't know. One of the sad things in life is the fact that a man's wife has to share the consequences of his wrong-doing."—Youth's Companion.

CARE OF THE TEETH.

It is hardly necessary to point out that however well shaped a mouth may be, if the teeth are not in harmony the effect of the whole is marred.

Teeth were for use as well as ornament, and unless they can fulfil the all important function of mastication properly, what will be the result? Indigestion first, then pimples and wrinkles, consequent upon the first distressing ailment, and the spoiling of your complexion.

Do not neglect your teeth, therefore, as there is no reason why they should be diseased and decayed. Use a moderately

are open. It is sometimes necessary in | lent dentifrices on the market, but be a small room to have the bed face the most careful not to select any that conwindow, but even then, by means of tain acids, as they quickly destroy the george welch had his talker removed

DONT'S FOR MOTHERS.

An infant should be given no food containing starch until it cuts its teeth. Starchy foods include biscuits, corn flour, the medical fruternity as being remarktapioca, sago, rice, potato, etc. An in- able. Because of a cancerous growth fant cannot digest any of these until its Welch was obliged to have his entire teeth are cut.

Violent noises and rough shakings or be avoided as much as possible.

Infants should never be put into a sense of taste. sitting posture until they are at least Welch is an three months old, when they will probably sit up of their own accord. They should be carried flat in the nurse's cigar which he had laid down in the arms, as if the little back is at all curved greenhouse a few days before. Several it may lead to curvature of the spine or months ago he picked up part of a cigar chest disease.

every night. In addition to this, a nap small insect and finished his smoke. for two hours either in the morning or bright and well.

TWO KINDS OF LUCK.

We read in the Belgian Times two anecdotes relating to adventures of Bel-gian waiters, each of which contains its gian waiters, each of which contains its eminent New York specialist. Welch moral. Anecdote the first tells of a man followed this advice and was told that to calling at an exchange office to dispose of a lottery ticket. "Why, my good fellow," said the agent, "this ticket won a prize of 100,000 francs more than live years ago." Fancy the feelings of a poor fellow at being asked, "How will greatly impaired and his taste entirely took being asked, "How will greatly impaired and his taste entirely took be to greatly by the loss of the tongue but in the negative to his coy demand for a | fortunately the operation had neither of small silver piece. Anecdote the second: | these effects. A waiter—one Jules—found a purse with 15,000 francs and conveyed it to the commissary of police. The individual who had lost it turned up soon after in a fright, and was so overjoyed at discover ing that his treasure had been found and restored that he left one franc for the honest Jules. The waiter was so grateful to the curmudgeon that he threw his gift at the prodigal miser.

THE SUPPRESSION OF MENDICANCY | said :

An association, says an English cor-Rome for the suppression of mendicancy. Visitors to the Eternal City have always been struck with the enormous number Hew away.

A GIRL'S IDEA OF A BOY.

In a composition on boys, a little girl says:—"The boy is not an animal, yet they can be heard to a considerable distance. When a boy hollers be open his big mouth like frogs, but girls hold their tongue till they are spoken to, and then they are spoken to an encount, the tendent munity, for we live in a period when munity, for we live in a period when the fundance are visitor are the they are spoken to an encount and the power. The meaning the spring. He sat on his nest hung his of beggars that beset the streets. The should be thrust into the foreground and The idea of the citizens clubbing together for the purpose is rather novel. Their project is to discountenance the giving of half-pennies and pennies, and to establish workshops and shelters, and give ever, that they will have from the start represents the antagonism which is to nerve themselves for failure. In offered to it by mental cultivation. Rome, if anywhere, beggary is a profession, and an eminently profitable one in many cases. Only quite recently a mendicant, whose station was at the door of one of the principal churches, died, and left wealth to the value of thousands of pounds. Facts like this encourage others to enter on the career. The really needy have to beg-and mostly in vain —the idle beg because it is their readlest to offer some alternative for the necessity of demanding public alms.

BRISTOL'S BRISTOL'S **BRISTOL'S** Sarsaparilla

SUCAR PILLS

The Greatest of all Liver, Stomach and Blood Medicines.

A SPECIFIC FOR Rheumatism, Gout and Chronic Complaints.

They Cleanse and Purify the Blood.

All Druggists and General Dealers.

A WORD TO OUR READERS.—Readers will help THE TRUE WITNESS materi. of theirs. ally by dealing with those who advertise in its columns. The Catholic population Think of the gentle, kindly lines that only lessened, not removed, and the inhave made her fading face into a new terposition of an adequate shade is as powder. Rinse the mouth out also after powder.

A WONDERFUL CASE.

BECAUSE OF CANCER, BUT HE CAN TALK AND TASTE YET.

NEW YORK, July 25.—George Welch, a florist, is recovering from the effects of an operation which is looked upon by tongue removed, and although there is not a vestige of that organ left, he is still tessing are hurtful to a baby, and should able to converse almost as naturally as before the operation, and still retains the

Welch is an inveterate smoker, espeand was about to light it when he felt a Until children are six or seven years sharp sting on the tip of his tongue. old, they should have twelve hours' sleep Welch spat out what he thought was a

In a few days his tongue began to afternoon, especially in hot weather, will swell, but he thought nothing of it, bedo a great deal towards keeping them lieving that the abnormal size of the organ was only temporary, but finally the pain became so great that he was

obliged to consult a physician. Welch was attended by Dr. William Blundell, of Paterson, who, discovering that that the tongue had a cancerous growth, advised him to see Dr. Weir, the you have it?" instead of getting a shake destroyed by the loss of the tongue, but

GLADSTONE ON WEALTH,

The reception of Mr. Gladstone at the recent installation of the Prince of Wales as Chancellor of the new Welsh University, was an extraordinary tribute to the veteran statesman.

Mr. Gladstone's address was characterized by all his usual eloquence and force. Of wealth and education he

"The university, after all, speaking largely and generally, represents the respondent, has lately been founded in principle of mental cultivation. Well, sir, there never was a time when it was more requisite, more argently necessary, that the principle of mental cultivation

President, wealth, which is a good servant, is a bad master, and there is no master who has had the power of degrading a human being more than the the beggars the means of earning their unchecked dominance of wealth. Against bread. We are very much afraid, how-the dominance of wealth the university

"The mind of man should be treated the richest harvest and in order to make an effectual protest against the unchecked pursuit of material interests, which. believe me, constitutes one of the greatest social, and, I may even say, one of the greatest spiritual dangers of the period in which we live."

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," said a poet, and few there are who will feel disposed to disagree with him, and still fewer to doubt that of all the beauties that adorn humanity there is nothing like a fine head of hair. The safest method of obtaining this is by the use of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer.

An Irishman who had lived for a considerable time in the State of New York, happened to come into the city on St. Patrick's Day and seeing the usual grand procession in honour of the occasion pass by he became fired with enthusiasm, and waving his hat frantically in the air, called out for "Three cheers for old Ireland." A Yankee, who was hard by, looked at him rather sneeringly and replied, "Three cheers for h—ll!"

"Quite right," said Pat, "I have no objection. Every man for his own country."

Doctor (to Pat, who has applied for his discharge from the army on account of weak sight): "You say your eyes are

very weak.
Pat: "Yes, sor, very!"
Doctor: "How can you prove it?"
Pat (after looking around the room):
"Do you see that nail up there, sor?"
Doctor: "Yes."
Pat: "Well, I can't, sor."

An Irishman and a Frenchman were

disputing over the nationality of a friend "I hold," said the Frenchman, "that if he was born in France he is a French-

man. them biscuits?" Business Cards

R. WILSON SMITH. Investment Broker,

Government, Municipal and Railway Securities
Bought and Sold. First Class Securities,
suitable for Trust Funds, always
on hand.

1724 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL



182! & 1823 Notre Dame St. Near McGill Street. MONTREAL

Sales of Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Ree Estate, Damaged Goods and General Merchan-disc respectfully solicited. Advances made on Consignments. Charges moderate and returns prompt.

N.B.—Large consignments of Turkish Rugs and Carpets always on hand. Sales of Fine Art Goods and High Class Fictures a specialty.

LEGALLEE BROS.

General Engravers.
ENGRAVED BRASS SIGNS White Enamel Letters, METAL : AND : HUBBER : STAMPS SEALS, BRANDS, STENCILS.

Sole Apends in Province Quebec for Cook's Pat. Stamp Cushian. 674 Lagauchetiere Street. BELL TELEPHONE 2458

LORGE & CO.,

HATTER : AND : FURRIER. 81 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

CARROLL BROS..

Registered Practical Sanitarians. Plumbers, Steam Pitters, Metal and

795 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine Drainage and Ventilation aspecialty. Charges Moderate. Telephone 1834

ESTABLISHED 1864

C. O'BRIEN, House, Sign and Decorative Painter, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGER.

Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence,645 DorchesterSt. | East of Bleury, Office. 847 MONTREAL

Lailway Cime Cables.

Leave Windsor Street Station for

Boston, \$9.00 a.m., *s8.20 p.m.
Portland, 9.00 a.m., 18.20 p.m.
New York, \$8.10 n.m., \$*4.25 p.m.
Toronto, Detroit, \$9.20 a.m., *s9.00 p.m.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, \$*9.10 p.m.
Winnipeg and Vancouver, \$9.50 a.m.
Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil, etc.—s8.20 a.m., \$1.30 p.m.,
4.15 p.m., a5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m., *9.00 p.m.,
St. Johns—s9.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., *s8.20 p.m., 188.40 p.m.

tDaily except Saturdays. *Run daily, Sunday included. Other trains week days only unless shown, s Parlor and sleeping cars. z Saturdays only. \$Sundays only. (a) Except Saturday and Sundays.

CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH Office 129 St. James st., next to Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY EXCURSIONS.

Sunday Schools and Societies should make early applications for their summer excursions, as the choice dates for Otterburn Park. Clarke's Island, Valleyfield. Ormstown. Iberville, Rouses Point, etc., are being rapidly secured.

Moonlight Excursions Through Lake St. Louis.

The above can now be arranged for with societies, clube, military and other organizations. The Trip is as follows:

Leave Bonaventure Station by special excursion train about 8 p.m., twenty minutes' ride to Lachine Wharf, where the "Duchess of York," a steel steamer, electric lighted, and with a carrying capacity of 769, will be in attendance for a three hour moonlight sail through Lake St. Louis, and return to Lachine Wharf in time to reach Montreal by special train at 11.30 p.m. These moonlight excursions will only be run on application of societies, clubs, etc., the Excursion Committee being allowed to control the sale of tickets if desired.

For choice dates, rates, etc., early application should be made at City Ticket Office, 143 St. James Street, or to D. O. Pease, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station.



BEFORE GIVING YOUR ORDERS GET PRICES FROM US.

OFFICE AND WORKS: Cor. Latour st. and Busby Lane. TELEPHONE 180.

THE ONLY RATIONAL TREATMENT IS TO RE-MOVE THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE-ONE WHO SUFFERED GREATLY SHOWS HOW THIS CAN BE DONE AT A COMPARATIVELY TRIFLING EXPENSE.

The life of a dyspeptic is beyond doubt one of the most unhappy lots that can befall humanity. There is always a feeling of over-fullness and distress after eating, no matter how carefully the food may be prepared, and even when the patient uses food sparingly there is frequently no cessation of the distressing pains. How thankful one who has undergone this misery and has been restored to health feels can perhaps be better imagined than described. One such sufferer, Mrs. Thos. E. Worrell, of Dunbarton, N.B., relates her experience in the hope that it may prove beneficial to some other similar sufferer. Mrs. Worrell says that for more than two years her life was one of constant miserv. She took only the plainest foods, and yet her condition kept getting worse, and was at last seriously aggravated by palpitation of the heart brought on by the stomach troubles. She lost all relish for food and grew so weak that it was with difficulty she could go about the house, and to do her share of the necessary housework made life a burden. At times it was simply impossible for her to take food as every mouthful produced a feeling of nausea, and sometimes brought on violent fits of vomiting which left her weaker than before. She had taken a good deal of medicine but did not find any improvement. At last she read in a newspaper of a cure in a similar case through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial. After using three or four there was a great improvement in her condition and after the use of eight boxes Mrs. Worrell says. "I can assure you I am now a well woman, as strong as ever I was in my life, and I owe my present condition entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which have proved to me a wonderful medicine. Mrs. Worrell further says that Pink Pills were also of the greatest benefit to her husband, who suffered greatly with rheumatism in his hands and arms. At times these would swell up and the pains were so great that he could not sleep and would sit the whole night beside a fire in order to get a little relief from the pain he was enduring. Seeing how much benefit his wife had derived from the use of Pink Pills he began their use, and soon drove the rheumatism from his Pills to ailing friends.

causes that they will not cure if given a which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" with nervous affections of that organ, and with nervous dy-pepsia, where the use of cigarettes may lead to very serious eline, also colored punk, "The leads banded or track to it." To reclamme a chieffing the would enby the dozen, hundred or ounce, or in In palmonary affections he would enboxes, without the direction and trade courage smoking, experiments having

mark. Always refuse these imitations. no matter what the interested dealer who tries to sell them may say.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At a special meeting of St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society, it was moved by Mr. J. A. McGee, and seconded by Mr. P. Polan, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, -It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call to his eternal reward our esteemed brother,

Society, tender their sincere sympathy to the members of our deceased brother's family in the sad loss they have sustain ed, and hope that they may be comfort-

upon the minutes of this Society, and past few days. The funds from which it is copy be sent to the TRUE WITNESS for publication.

W. Fond, Rec. Secty.

MR. DILLON'S POSITION.

We confess it is to us a matter for We confess it is to us a matter for gratification to observe how steadily Mr. Dillon is identifying himself in the House of Commons with Catholic interests, and becoming the spokesman of the English as well as the Irish Catholic body. Hitherto the Irish Home Rule members have, from the necessities of their registion preserved themselves at of their position, reserved themselves atmost exclusively for Irish questions and interests, but in the comparative calm which for the moment the ettled down over Irish affairs, the needer of the Nationalist party can houst a certain amount of leisure which he is turning to excellent account. Whatever Catholic grievance needs ventilating, whether it be financial needs of Catholic schools or the spiritual needs of Catholic sailors, Mr. Dillon is always ready to champion the cause of his co-religionists in the House of Commons. Only last week in the Education debate in Committee of Supply he seized the opportunity to restate the Catholic position with admirable clearness, pointing out how simple justice demanded that the full cost of secular education should be defrayed by the Government in all religious schools in which such education comes up to the standard of the State schools. Mr. Dif-lon possesses the ear of the House, and

lamentable results for Catholic interests on either side of the Irish Channel. With over sixty Catholic members of the House, there has never been a united Catholic party. Mr. Dillon's recent action has been a first step towards so desirable a consummation. - Catholic

OUTRAGE BY ULSTER ORANGEMEN.

A NATIONAL HALL BURNT TO THE GROUND.

A dastardly outrage, perpetrated by some members of the Orange Order or their "camp followers," is reported from Sheepbridge, about four miles distant from Newry. The Orangemen of the district had celebrated "the Twelfth" in Newry, and neither on their road to the town nor on their return were they molested or annoyed in any way by their Nationalist neighbours, and all decent people in the district were congratulating each other on the quietness and peace which marked the celebration of the anniversary. This complete absence of incident was apparently a deficiency deplored by some evil-disposed persons, who, to supply what they felt was a want, resorted to the brand of the incendiary. The fine National Hall at Sheepbridge was discovered to be on fire, and soon the glare of the conflagration illuminated the country for miles around. Hurrying to the spot to render assistance, the people liv ing in the immediate vicinity were just in time to see the retreating figures of several Orangemen, still wearing their regalia, as they made off in different directions. The darkness of the morning prevented the possibility of identification. The people worked with a will, but their efforts to subdue the flames were unfortunately in vain, and the building is now a heap of blackened ruins. The door of the hall, it appears, had been stove in, and whatever papers (fortunately of little importance) were laying about made away with by the incendiaries, and it seems also clear that the place was fired from within. Of course, a claim for compensation for malicious injury will be made.

FOR SMOKERS.

THE GOOD AND BAD EFFECTS OF INDULGING IN THE HABIT.

Patients and convalescents will take comfort in the answer given by the iamous Dr. Jankau to the question, "May I smoke, Doctor?"-an answer quoted with approval by the Lancet. Dr. Jankau says that as a general rule there is no need to forbid the use of tobacco in surgical cases, with the exception of those involving the eyes, the audomen, and the bludder, and that most of the affections where the use of tobacco is injurious are just those which cause the patient to system and he has since been free from dislike it: in fact, in these the disinthe terrible pains which had formerly made his life miserable Both Mr. and that a man is anwell. With certain Mrs. Worrell says they will always troubles, such as those of the tirst signs that a man is anwell. strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink | pharynx, or cases of peritonitis, tobacco should not be used, but the Doctor says These pills are a blood builder and that it is by no means certain that it has nerve restorer, and there is no trouble anything to do with cancer of the lips or whose origin is due to either of these tongue He would allow to habitual smokers two or three mild cigars even fair trial. The genuine Pink Pills are in cases of organic affections of the sold only in boxes, the wrapper around heart, but would exercise great caution

taught "the prop tericidal action of tobacco on the micro organisms of the mouth and those of carbuncle, of typhoid fever and of pneumonia, and on the bacilli of tuberculosis." Moreover, tobacco smoke disinfects the month, soothes the genital nerves, and acts favorably on the central nervous system by its slightly narcotic influence. Above all it distracts the patient's thoughts from himself and his illness, a matter of great importance in the treatment of consumption, He would not forbid tobacco even where there slight were Be it therefore Resolved,—That we, the members of St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. direction of the physician. hemorrhages. All smoking by invalids should of course be done under the

A PENSION SCHEME

ed, and hope that they may be comforted by the thought of a happy re-union hereafter, where there shall be no more parting and no hore softow.

And be it further Resolved,—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our late brother's family and be entered late brother's family and brother late brother's family and brother late brother's family and brother's family and brother late broth New Zealand seems resolved to lead proposed to pay these pensions are to be raised by a tax on amusements and an raised by a tax on amusements and an increase in the stamp duties. The framers of the Bill have, it is presumed, carefully calculated the ways and means. If the proposed methods of raising the necessary money would prove adequate, it seems to us that they are as unobjectionable as any means of attaining that end could well be. The increase in the stamp duties would The increase in the stamp duties would probably involve no great hardship, and the tax on amusements would be met without serious difficulty, for the prices of admission would, no doubt, be proportionately raised and the people would readily pay the additional charges, feeling that the object was to provide for their own support in old age. Should the New Z and plan be tried in that colony, the experiment will be watched with the live liest interest. Ten shillings a week would go far towards enabling the Government to abolish workhouses, and if those institutions were done away with we would cortainly be a step nearer towards securing case and comfort for men and women who are pressed down by the weight of years.

ROMAN MEDAL FOR 1896.

Every year on the feast of SS. Peter and Paul a model is struck at Rome in on the reverse a representation of the Pope's eff rts for the reuniting of Christendom. In the centre is the figure of tion. Moreover, his action, we trust will go far towards bridging over the gulf which in all matters, religious, political, and social, has been allowed for spiranty years to sever English and Iriah Catholics, and which has had our Saviour among clouds, and in His ieft hand are a labarum and a sceptre. On the labarum is the legend Unus Dominus. With his right hand he indicates the Energlish which is held by a

and behind him a ship which symbolizes Protestantism. The legend on the reverse is the Latin for the text from St. John's Gospel: "Let there be one sheep fold and one shepherd."

HEADACHE TREATMENT.

MANY MEDICINES DO NORE HARM THAN GOOD.

"There are so many causes for headaches, and so many conditions that lead up to this distressing malady, that it is often difficult to diagnose the case properly," says a medical man of wide experience. "Of course, if the root of the matter is not reached, medicines avail nothing. and many do more harm than good One thing, however, is quite certain, and it is that congestion is a very frequent accompaniment of headache, and the pressure on the brain becomes extremely painful. It is evident, therefore, that any course of treatment that relieves the over-full blood vessels of the brain must be desirable. "When the beating, thumping sensa-

tions begins in the head, take equal quantities of pure cayenne pepper and flour; mix them up with water to form a smooth paste thick enough to spread like a salve. Put this upon a piece of soft paper and apply it to the back of the neck just below the edge of the hair. In warm weather it is best to wash the neck with a cloth wet with soap and water, as the oily perspiration may interfere with the action of the plaster. One great advantage of cayenne pepper plaster over mustard is that while the latter frequently blisters the former never does so, no matter how strong it

is applied. In the use of mustard, if the skin is broken all treatment must cease until it heals, but with pepper, when the plaster loses its effect another may be applied without unpleasant conse-

"It is an item of importance that pure pepper must be used. This should come from the druggists, and a reliable one at that. It is very seldom that the grocer's cayenne is pure, and for this reason the chemist is the better dispenser of such compounds as are required for medicinal purposes."

ATTRACTIVE WOMEN.

It is the woman that has the courage to be herself who attracts. Originals are so much more desirable than copies, no matter how accurate the copy may be. Let every woman dare to be herself; develop her own individuality, not blindly copy some other woman whom, it may be, her husband happens to admire. Let own honest opinions. Individuality, when combined with that nameless something called manner, is the most potent weapon woman's laugh is better than medicine, and tallow, 16s 91. A well told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room. Learn to keep cago for to-merrow are 23 000. your own troubles to yourself. The world i is too busy to care for your ills and sor. Chicago :- Mess pork, \$6 to \$6.05; lard, rows. Don't continually cry. Tears do \$3.10; short ribs. sides. \$8.05 to \$3.10; well enough in novels, but they are not dry salted shoulders. \$3.75 to \$4; short desirab!a in real life.



A MATURAL REMEDY FUE

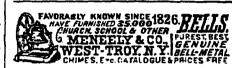
Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness. Hypechondria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action apon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

A Valuable Book on Nervous Dis-cases and a sample bottle to any address Poor satients also get the med-icine free. This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Ecenig, of Fort Wayne, ind thee 1876 and is now trained in the state of t

KOTNIC MED. CO., Chicago, Ill. 49 S. Franklin Street Sold by Draggists at \$1 per Bott's. 6 for \$5. Varge Size. \$1.77 "Bottles for \$9.

For sale in Montreal by LAVIOLETTE & NELBOR. 1605 Notre Damestreet, and by B. E. McGalz. 2129 Notre Dame street.



MARKET REPORTS

THE PROVISION MARKET.

A fairly active trade continues to be done in smoked meats, but pork rules dull and prices are easy.

There was no important phase in the local. Canadian short cut clear, per bbl. \$11.00

to \$11.50; Canadian short cut mess, per bbl, \$11.50 to \$12.00; Hams, city, cured, per lb., 71c to 91c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 74c; Bacon, per lb., 84c to Ware 250 at 6 15-15. Balance unsold. ole: Lard, com. refined. per lb., 5c to 5lc. Five buyers were present and 18 factories The Chicago provision market was ir represented. regular, pork closed firmer \$6.00 July;

\$6.05 September; \$5.90 October; \$6.77 January. Lard was weaker and declined 5c. closing at \$3.05 July; \$3 12½ September; \$3.17½ October; \$3.40 December; \$3.45 January. Short ribs closed \$3.05 her think for herself, and express her July; \$3 123 September; \$3.174 October; \$3.321 January.

Bacon in Liverpool was weak and declined 1s to 1s 6d, and lar 131. Pork in the possession of the sex. A good closed 45s; lard, 18s 4d; bacon, 22s 6d, The estimated receipts of hogs at Chi-

> Cash quotations on provisions closed at clear sides, \$3.50 to \$3.62}.



This is Exactly the Style of LADIES'

High Turn-over Collar, deep Cuffs, large Bishop Sleeves, that are now selling at

For 49 cts.

MONTREAL.

St. Catherine and Peel Streets

Not a Waist in Canada like these are being sold less than \$1.00 or \$1.25.



Carriages.

\$75,00, \$80.00, \$90.00, \$100.00 to \$250.00.

Express Waggons.

\$40,00, \$50,00, \$60,00.

Very Heavy, \$100.00.

Carts.

\$30,00, \$40,00, \$50,00.

\$16,00, \$20,00, \$25,00.

\$25,00, \$30,00, \$40,00, \$50,00. NEW-\$50,00, \$60.00 \$70.00, \$80.00. Bust what others ask \$100.00 for. You can't mistake this is the place to bny.

Open Buggles. \$50.00, \$55.00, \$60.00. Covered, \$60.00, \$65.00, \$70.00. Specials.

Rubber Tires and Ball Bearings, \$175.00. Beautiful voc ors Phætons. \$400, \$110, \$120. AH L ather Trimmed

Farm Implements

836.00. MOWERS. -RAKES. - . - 16.00. REAPERS. - - - 50.00.



honor of the Pope. This year it bears Every man his own agent. Send your Cash and Order and save all Discounts and Commissions.

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

In the cheese market to-day spot business was difficult to come across. With first cost in view, a seller could not part with finest Ontario for less than 7tc to 71c, and buyers' ideas did not go higher than 61c to 7c. On Quebec makes they range from 61c to 61c, and with this difference between buyers and sellers it is quite easy to understand that the volume of regular business on spot is

There is some speculation regarding FURNISHINGS the accumulation of cheese on spot. The only method of arriving at an approximate estimate is by comparison of the total receipts and shipments to date. Since the first of May the total receipts in Montreal up to Saturday night last were 628,000 hoxes, while the total ship ments are 552500 b xes. This should leave a stock of 75 000 boxes in Montreal.

the steady feeling in butter continues and for finest creamery demand is maintained at prices quoted yesterday, viz 16 c. The stock of seconds is large and this fact is the weak point in the market. Buyers' ideas on goods grading under finest range all the way from 16c down to 15c according to quality.

There was no change in the situation of the egg market, business being quiet and prices steady. Choice candled stock sold at 9c to 9ic, culls at 8c to 8ic, and new laid at 11c to 12c per dozen,

The demand for beans was slow at 70c to 75c in car lots, and at 80c to 90c in a small wav.

The tone of the market for potatoes is about steady, in face of the liberal receipts. The demand is good at \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel.

Belleville, July 28.—At our Board to-day 29 factories offered 1,405 white and 345 colored cheese. The following are the sales: Thos. Watkin, 185 white, at 6 15-16c; J. K. McCarger & Co., 60 white and 120 colored, at 65c; R. J. Graham, 320 white, at 6 15 16c, Wm. Cook, 155 white, at 6 15-16c, and Morden Bird,

335 white at 7c.

INGERSOLL, July 28.—Offerings, 3,624 boxes. Sales: 145, at 65c; 295, at 64c; 1.674, at 6 18-16c. Good attendance. Market fairly brisk. Last year at the same date 4,578 boxes were offered, and 71c bid, with no sales.

MADOC, Ont., July 28 - At the Cheese Board to night 1,025 boxes were offered. McCarger bought 150 at 65c and 200 at 7c, Watkins 250 at 6 15-16c, Cook 40 at 67c,

RETAIL MARKET PRICES. FLOUR AND GRAIN.

	PLOCK ASP GRAIN.	
	Flour, per 100 lbs	\$1.75
1	Oats, per bag 0 65 (#	0.70
	Peas, per bush 0 75 (a	0.80
1	Cooking peas, per bush 0 85 (@	0 (4)
	Corn, do 0 50 @	0.60
ı	Beans, do 1 10 ("	1 25
	Buckwheat, per bag 0 so or	0.90
	Flaxseed, per bush 1 00 (a	1 10
١,	Pamlou non de non	0.00
	Parsley, per dozen	0.45
i	Horse radish, per basket 1 15 (#	2 00
	Onions, per dozen 0 10 $(u$	0.00
i	Carrots, per dozen 0 10 @	0.00
	Turnips, per dozen 0 20 @	0.00
	Beets, per dozen 0 10 @	0.00
	Lettuce, per dozen 0 15 @	0.20
	Tomatoes, per basket 1 00 (4	2.00
ļ	Mint. per dozen 0 10 (#	0.00
1	Cucumbers, per dozen 0 05 (g	0.10
	New potatoes, per barrel 1 00 @	1 50
ì	New potatoes, per basket 0 25 ("	0.00
	Cauliflowers, per dozen 0 7 ("	
	Celery, per dozen 0 25 (g	0.86
	Green beans, per bag 0 25 to	0.30
	Butter beans, per basket 0 30 (a	0.50
	Sweet peas, per bag 0 40 (a)	0.50
	Corn, per dozen 0.07 (g.	0.10
	Spinach, per basket 0.00 (a	0.50
	Radishes, per dozen 0 15 @	0.20
1	PRINT.	

americal for a competition of the Co.	.,
FRUIT.	
Lemons, per dozen 0 10 @	0.20
Oranges, per dozen 0 25 (#	0.30
Rhubarb, perdozen 0 20 (a	0.30
Pineapples, each 0 10 (a)	0.16
Bananas, per dozen 0 10 @	0.20
Gooseberries, per pail 0 40 (#	0.50
Raspberries, per pail 0 40 (a	0.60
Cherries, per basket 0 50 (a	0 75
Watermelons, each 0 25 (g	0.30
Blueberries, per box 0 90 (#	1.00
Peaches, per dozen 0 10 pe	0.20
Apricots, per dozen 0 10 (g	0.14
Pears, per dozen 0 20 (#	0 23
Plums, per dozen 0 10 ("	0.18
Black currants, per pail 0 50 (9	0 60
Apples, per barrel 2 50 (c)	3 ()
	0 50
Nutmeg niclons, per dozen. 8 00 @	10 00
POULTRY.	
Large spring chickens, per	

POULTRY.			
Large spring chickens, per			
pair	0.75		0.90
Small chickens	0.50	(a)	0.65
Fowls, per pair	0.60	(it:	0.80
Turkeys, hens	0.75	(11	0.90
Geese, each	0.45	(ii.	0.65
Ducks, per pair	0.75	(11)	1.00
Cock turkeys, each	0.90	(0)	1.20
Pigeons, per pair	0.25	(et.	0.30
Squabs, per pair	-0.30	(it)	0.35
Frogs legs, per lb	0.00	(4	0.25
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Print butter, choice, per lb.,	0.18	(u	0.22
Creamery	-0.18	(0	-0.20
	0.7-		364

Į	rrogs regs, per ro 0 00 @ 0 -
١	DAIRY PRODUCE.
١	Print butter, choice, per lb., 0 18 @ 0 2
i	Creamery 0 18 (# 0 2
١	Good dairy butter 0 17 (# 0 1
I	Mild cheese 0 10 (# 0 1
Ì	Strong cheese 0 12 (# 0 1
Į	Eggs, strictly new laid 0 17 (a 0 2
ŀ	Case eggs 0 10 (9 0 1
	Honey, per lb 0 10 (@0 12
1	Maple sugar, per Ib 0 08 (a. 0 1
	Maple syrup 0 65 @ 0 7
	MEATS.
į	
	Beef, choice, per 1b 0 12 (a \$0 1

1	MEATS.	
1	Beef, choice, per lb	0.12 (6.80.1)
1	" common	0 08 (a ▶ 0 1
1	Mutton, per lb	0.10 (g. 0.1
	Lamb, per lb	0.123m - 0.1
1	Veal, per lb	0.08 (90, 1
	Pork, per lb	0 12 (e 🔻 1
	Ham, per lb	0.12 (w: 0.1
	Lard, per Ib	$0.12 \ (a, 0.0)$
i	Sausages, per lb	0 10 (40 1
	Bacon, per 1b	$0.12 \oplus 0.1$
	FISH.	
•	1 1999	0.00 6 0 1

FISH.				
Pike, per lb	0.08	(ii)	Ö	10
Haddock, per lb	0.06	(16	()	07
Builheads, per ib	0.8	(a.	0	QQ.
Whitefish, per lb	0.10	(a)	0	ÚÚ
Cod, per lb	0.06	(a,	0	07
Dory	0.10	(ii)	0	12
Halibut, per lb	-0.00	(0)	()	15
Trout, per Ib	0.10	(11)	0	00
Smelts, per lb	-0.00	' (@	0	06
Mackerel, each	0 00	(0)	0	15
Taking a see to be deliced by seeing the	ብ በበ	73	Δ	10

JOHN MURPHY & CU.S ADVERTISEMENT

Men's . . .

SWEATERS

75 Men's Sweaters, Colors Navy Blue and White, Sizes 34 to 44 chest, prices \$1 35 to \$2 75, for.....

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS. In Silk and Wool. Silkette, Canvas, etc. Prices \$1 35 to \$3 (0, for.....

95c

79a

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

All new goods, neat and stylish pat-terns, extra fit and finish: two separate collars to each shirt. Regular price, \$1 25 and \$1 35, for

SUMMER VESTS.

SUMMER COATS.

In Alpaca, Serge, Russel Cord, Lustre, etc.; sizes 34 to 46. Men's Drab Linen Office Coats, \$100, for......

TENNIS SUITS.

In Light, Gray and Drab Tweed, nicely finished. This suit would be \$4.89 heap at \$6.75, for......

WHITE SERGE PANTS. Extra finish and shrunk. These goods made to order would cost you anywhere from \$6 to \$7 a pair, for..... \$3.09

TERMS CASH.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St. Catherine St.

CORNER OF METCALFE STREET. PELEPHONE No. 8888

The Live Stock Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.-The tone of the cattle market was stronger, and prives scored another advance of ic to be per 1b. over last Monday's tigures. The weatther was cooler, and in consequence, the demand showed some improvement and a better trade was done. Choice light States cattle sold at 101c and Canadians at 9fc. The market for sheep was easier at 111c to 12c, the outside figure showing a decline of le since this day week.

A private cable received from Liverpool quoted choice Canadian steers at

10c, and sheep at 10c A private cable from London quoted choice Canadian steers at Olc, and sheep

at 104c. Messrs. John Olde & Son, live stock salesmen of London, Eng, write Wm. Cunningham, live stock agent, of the Board of Trade Building, as follows, under date of July 16th :- There were 1,875 head of cattle for sale at Deptford to day, viz: 1.538 from the States and 337 from Canada; a further 2,003 cartle were not put on offer. The demand was moderate, good States cattle realizing 41d to 4.4, exceptionally 5d, and Canadian 4d to 41d, exceptionally 4id. Only 957 sheep were offered for sale, viz.: 900 from South America and 57 Canadian. which sold dearer at fd.

MONTREAL, July 28 .- The sharp advance in prices in the foreign cattle markets has been fully maintained, and cable advices received to-day were of a still more encouraging nature, as they noted a further advance of a ic to je per lb, over last week's figures. The inprovement last week and to-day in values has been mainly due to the cooler weather and the improved demand of late. At present prices ruling if shippers here could purchase choice light steers at not more than 3c to 3½e per liand get freight rates down to 40s to 40s 6d they would be able to stand the English market with a fair degree of composure. There is an easier feeling in the ocean freight market and the indications are that the rate to Glasgow this week will be reduced 2s 6d from 45s insured to 42s 6d. Liverpool space continues in good demand, and rates in consequence are maintained at 47s 6d insured. London space is only rarely enquired for, and rates are easy at 42s 6d insured.

The offerings of live stock at the East End Abattoir were 450 cattle, 200 sheeps 300 lambs, and 300 calves. Notwithstanding the hot weather and the quality of the cattle not being up to the mark for this season of the year, the demand from butchers was good, and as supplies were not excessive, the tone of the market was steady and a good clearance was made. There was some buying for export account at 31c, but shippers would have paid 3 c for really choice light stock, but this class was scarce. Best beeves sold at 3 c to 3 c; fair to good, 22 22 to 3c, and common to inferior. 2c to 14 22c per 1b, live weight. The demand for 20 sheep for shipment was fair at 3c to 3 c, 12 while butchers paid 24c to 2 c per 1b. live weight. The demand for choice lambs was good, and as the supply of this class was short, prices ruled higher at \$3.50 to \$4.25 each, while nower grades sold at \$2 to \$3 each. Choice calves also met with a steady sale at \$5 to SG each, but common and inferior sold slow at from \$1 to \$4 each.

At the Point St. Charles cattle market the receipts of both export and butchers' cattle were small, consequently the tome of the market was quiet, but the feeling was about steady and values showed no material change. The demand from local dealers was limited, and trade on the whole were along continuous trade on the whole was slow, only two or three loads changing hands at prices ranging from 2c to 3c per lb live weight. There were no export eattle on this market for sale, all that arrived being on through shipment. A few cover late of sheep were