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# The Montreal Witness

ESTABLISHED 1838

Our Paper  
Should be in the hands  
of every Catholic  
Family.

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## AT ST. ANN'S CHURCH

### A New Chime of Bells Blessed by Mgr. Decelles.

Rev. Martin Callaghan, S. S., of St. Patrick's, Delivers a Brilliant Discourse - Hundreds of Parishioners Assist at the Impressive Ceremony--The Names of the Sponsors.

Sunday afternoon last will stand out as a historic date in the calendar of St. Ann's parish, since it marked the solemn blessing of the five bells that have just been recast and that are to be rung in the tower of the church. The sacred ceremony drew together a very large congregation. Many parishioners had been invited to be present, and these, together with the sponsors, completely filled the body of the sacred edifice. The bells, hung on two prettily decorated temporary frames, had been placed in front of the main altar. They were designated St. Patrick, St. Ann, St. Alphonsus, St. Joseph and St. Paul. St. Patrick is the largest of the five, and weighing more than a ton and one half, was the first to emit its deep toned voice as, at the close of the interesting ceremony, which occupied one hour, the officiating prelate sounded each bell in succession.

His Lordship Bishop Decelles, Coadjutor Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, officiated, assisted by Rev. Andrew Cullinan as deacon and Rev. Father Whelan as sub-deacon. Rev. Father Scanlan was master of ceremonies. Among the clergymen present were Rev. Father Strubbe, pastor, and Rioux, Rampalon, McPhail, Billiau, Simard and others.

The sponsors were:—Hon. Dr. Guerin, Mr. Justice Curran, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. McDonnell, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Conroy, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Meehan, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Clarke, Mr. Thos. Curran, M.D., Mr. Hugh Gallagher and Mrs. Thos. Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. John Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Crowe, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Daly, Mr. Moses and Miss O'Brien, Mr. Thos. McCarthy and Miss McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Cullinan, Mr. John O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Shea, Mr. and Mrs. Jer. Coffey, Mrs. Daniel Doyle and Mr. M. Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Davin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winterhalt, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Corcoran, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Killoran, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Feron, Mr. P. T. O'Brien and Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Shea, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Keily, Mr. and Mrs. Routier, Mr. and Mrs. P. Flannery, Mrs. P. Kennedy.

The service commenced with the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament after which Rev. Martin Callaghan, S.S., of St. Patrick's parish of this city, delivered a learned and scholarly discourse. It was one of the best efforts of his life. The following is a *verbatim* report:

The Rev. Father took for his text:—"I was established in Sion and in the holy city I rested; and my power was in Jerusalem. I took root in an honorable people, and in the portion of my God his inheritance; and my abode is in the full assembly of saints. Eccl. 24 v. 15."

Your hearts belong to God. He displayed His power in creating them and His boundless mercy in redeeming them. They should contribute to the promotion of His glory. The world is a stage where you must figure, and upon this stage you are expected to play the drama of your life—a drama which cannot be repeated, and is fraught with the most thrilling significance. In all the acts and scenes your hearts have been assigned the principal role. From the earliest dawn of reason they should beat in serving God, and never should they acknowledge any other master. You should be consumed with the love of God. The intensity of this flame ought to be steadily increasing and you should hope to reach its maximum on the other side of the tomb. You cannot love Him now as you might wish; you see Him only through a mirror. He is reflected in the works of His hands. It is in eternity you will behold Him face to face, and then may you afford from the direct contemplation of His perfections to offer Him all the homage you are longing to tender. Charity is a synonym of sanctity. By analyzing the latter term you will find that in reality it is identical with the former. There are two ingredients in sanctity: It associates the idea of separation with that of union. All men should endeavor to

sanctify themselves, but the majority refuse to do it. "Many are called but few are chosen." All those who are not unconscious of their dignity or insensible to their interest keep separated from whatever is created and unite with the Creator, who is the Sovereign good, eternal truth and unchanging beauty. It was they who engaged the attention of our Blessed Lord when speaking with the lips of Sirach's son he said: "I was established in Sion and in the holy city rested, and my power was in Jerusalem. I took root in an honorable people, and in the portion of my God His inheritance; and my abode is in the full assembly of saints."

Should the Church of Christ be holy in its members, and has the Roman Catholic Church this kind of holiness?

These two questions are connected with the ceremony which in such large numbers you have come to witness. The bells of a church have to be blessed before they can begin to discharge the functions for which they are intended. By being blessed they are vested with the character of sacredness and hence they can be utilized only for the purposes inspired by religion. We are in need of sanctifying agencies, and such agencies are the bells of a church. Doubtless you deem it a signal favor to have yours blessed by his Lordship the Coadjutor Bishop of St. Hyacinthe. He is never tired of doing good and avails himself of all the opportunities which offer. I am greatly pleased and honored to appear just now where I stand. I am occupying the pulpit of a church that holds no mean rank of distinction in this city and throughout Canada. You may in all justice pride in the parish to which you belong. It would be a difficult task to measure all the good it accomplished and is still accomplishing for whatever concerns charity, education and religion. You have the kind of faith for which the children of Erin have been made conspicuous. You combine all the striking characteristics of the spirit infused by St. Patrick into the Celtic race. By a decree of Providence you passed from the Sulpician Fathers into the hands of the Redemptorists. You cherish a vivid recollection of the years during which the former ministered to your spiritual wants and in your hearts blend the fond and deeply revered names of O'Brien, O'Farrell, Hogan and their associates. The sons of St. Alphonsus are devoted to your welfare. They understand in what practical Christianity consists, and excel in the art of imparting it under whatever flag and beneath whatever sky they find a footing. They reflect credit upon their community by their learning, by their piety and zeal. Recently the Curia of St. Joachim in Rome was confided to their charge by the Sovereign Pontiff as a token of his appreciation.

Should the Church of Christ be holy in its members? You would say it should, and you could not be justified in saying the contrary. It is wrong to suppose that He failed in the realization of any object He might have had in view. Such a supposition would be nothing short of blasphemy. It would denote on His part the absence of prudence or skill. If His Church were not to be holy in its members we would be obliged to confess that He did not succeed in realizing the object for which it was founded by Himself. Why did He institute it? We learn from a multitude of Biblical texts that it was for the sanctification of its members. David compares it to a house and points to what should always be an essential embellishment of this house: "Holiness becometh thy house, O Lord, unto length of days." St. Paul knew for what motive Christ wished to make a sacrifice of Himself by shedding the last drop of His blood. We read in the Epistle to the Ephesians: "He loved the Church and delivered Himself up for it that He might sanctify it, cleansing it by the laver of water in the word of life—that He might present it to Himself—a glorious Church, not having spot or wrinkle nor any such thing, but that it should be holy and without blemish." The Prince of the Apostles could not stoop to flattery. He justly praised the faithful of his day for wearing the badge by which they were distinguished. They might not have had wealth, education or social standing, but they did not lack the spirit of religion with which they should be animated, and they manifested it in the most telling manner. They corresponded with their vocation. They profited by the fruits of the Redemption. They trod the paths of righteousness and exercised a ministry which might be entrusted to the noblest sovereigns. They are styled by St. Peter in his first epistle: "A chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a purchased people."

Is the Roman Catholic Church holy in its members? You are convinced it is and your conviction rests upon the most solid basis. We are told by the Apostles in the symbol of our creed that personal sanctity is a mark which our Church should have. We should not disbelieve them. If we do we cannot hope to be saved. Dryden embraced in the full ripeness of manhood prided the religion which we profess. He prided in turning to the advantage of the Church the princely munificence of his poetical genius. He was thoroughly acquainted with and deeply influenced by all the diversified forms of its beauty. He was singularly impressed by its holiness. He hastened to the lyre which he mastered, and attuned its strings to the theme which inflamed his fancy. Amid chords of the sweetest harmony he wove into a wreath of song

a poem which is not less fascinating for sprightliness of wit than for elegance of imagery and simplicity of truth. It was thus he began to sing:—

"A milk-white bird immortal and unchanged  
Fed on the lawn and in the forest ranged,  
Without suspicion, innocent within,  
She feared no danger, for she knew no sin."

The Catholic Church is old, and yet young. It has been enjoying an existence of more than 1800 years, and is still unimpaired in its vitality. At all times it has had members whose only happiness consisted in studying the will of Heaven and whose chief ambition it was to accomplish it. Since the date of its formation they were like clustering stars that have been multiplying in the azure of its firmament and enveloping our globe in a golden flood of pure, mellow and intensified radiance. Nothing could afford greater interest or suggestiveness than the record of the Saints. It covers a space of nineteen centuries. During all these successive cycles might be seen myriads of persons that were heroically

Boniface of Germany had nothing to eat. A bird brought him in its bill a most beautiful fish and dropped it at his feet. It was Remigius who baptized the Franks with their king Clovis. His body was discovered 1113 years after its interment in a state of perfect preservation. No sooner was Denis the Areopagite decapitated than he took his head in his hands and carried it a distance of two leagues. Augustine of Canterbury restored sight to a blind man. Margaret, the Queen of Scotland, was apprized of her death long before it occurred. A wedding ring fell into the waters of the Clyde. It was brought by a salmon to Kentigern the Bishop of Glasgow. Patrick, Bridget and Columkille were buried together at Down, in Ulster, but their tomb was destroyed in the reign of Henry VIII. The Apostle of Ireland raised the dead persons to life, and its patron cured the sick, cleansed the lepers and banished the spirits of darkness. The dove of the cell was frequently visited by angels. The miracles of the Saints are seals of the Divinity.



REV. E. STRUBBE, C.S.S.R., PASTOR OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

devoted to God. They represent all races, nations, governments, all ranks of society and conditions of life. They enraptured the gaze of St. John, as he lingered in exile on the Island of Patmos. "I saw a great multitude which no man could number standing before the throne and in sight of the Lamb, clothed with white robes and palms in their hands. Unique is the pageantry which they invite us to behold. It could not be overdrawn, and it is always welcomed with the utmost enthusiasm. You will find sainted heroes in the primitive days of Christianity, in those called dark ages, at the time when Phottus bade defiance to the authority of Rome, and Luther set at naught its teachings, during the three hundred and fifty years that have just elapsed. The Church has a long list of members that fought the good fight under the banner of the Cross, and won the crown of justice. They form a legion of honor than which nothing more sublime or imposing could be imagined. There is an indefinite quantity of saints for every day in the year. The lives of a great many saints have been written collected and partly published. Though the work is not completed it exceeds already sixty volumes in folio. How can we know that a person departed this life in the friendship of God and is crowned in His kingdom? The Church informs us and it could not mislead us. If it could it would not be the guardian and promoter of morality—it might raise upon its altars and propose to our imitation impudent sinners that are conigned to the quenchless flames of hell. It is not liable to err in any canonization. Before deciding upon the step it demands a sign from heaven. This sign must be nothing less than strictly miraculous. The language of miracles is reserved for the Deity. He alone can speak or interpret it. Is He not the legislator of the physical universe? Did He not frame all the laws by which it is governed and may He not suspend or annul them when He deems it expedient. We are naturally credulous. We hanker after what is extraordinary with the palpable risk of mistaking the appearance for the reality—the shadow for the substance.

The Catholic Church does not attempt to make capital out of any prevailing prejudice or ply the art of intrigue. It is entitled to the most implicit confidence. It does not accept as a miracle every phenomenon which is reported or brought to its notice. It must have it duly investigated, and only after such an investigation will it arrive at the judgment which should be adopted. God has shown a predilection for His illustrious servants and endowed with the choicest favors. He has invested them with the power of miracles—a power which they may exercise before their death and even after their departure from this world. Once

They are so many pledges of His favor and warrants of His approbation. They are inscribed in letters of gold upon all the pages of ecclesiastical history. During all the ages which the Church has traversed it may boast not only of the members it has canonized, but also of those whose sanctity cannot be questioned and is yet unattested by miracles. In every diocese and in all the parishes of every diocese there are nowadays as in the past exemplary Christians and practical Catholics. Their zeal rivals their piety. Nothing of the self-calculating element is perceptible in what they do. They shun all hypocrisy and ostentation. They are "hidden with Christ in God." Who does not remember the German bishops that were faithful to their duty at the loss of all that they were enjoying—that were cast into prison or driven into exile?

Who has not heard of the missionaries that in this century of ours crossed the border-line of civilization and penetrated into China, Japan, Africa, aye into the darkest regions of paganism? In their hands they held the blazing torch of Catholicity. The purest Christian charity stimulated all their efforts and sustained them in all their toils and trials. In the name of God they conquered souls but it was at the cost of martyrdom. Who has not read of the priests that are laboring for the glory of Christianity in foreign lands and in the remotest climes? They have severed all links. They have left behind their native shores and the familiar scenes of their youth. They have parted with all their acquaintances, with all their friends and relatives. Their only library is the breviary which they recite, their only wardrobe the cassock which they wear and their only treasure the rosary which hangs at their girdle. What name is better known than that of Father Damien, who died a few years ago from the contagion he caught whilst he was ministering to the lepers of Molokai? Should I not allude to the religious orders that may be considered the nurseries of all that is most disinterested, generous and exalted? They have pledged themselves to the loftiest standard of perfection. They must follow the evangelical counsels. The Decalogue is not enough for the ambition that aways the religious of both sexes. They hearken to the whisperings of grace and fulfill the vows which are pronounced—vows which are the knots that tie them to heaven—the cords that bind the sacrifice to the horns of the altar. On all sides you see sisters of the various institutions. They are angels in human form. They are angels of prayer and devotion—angels of light and purity, mercy and charity. What praise should not be given to the daughters of St. Vincent de Paul! They are the heroines and models of philanthropy. Their post of distinc-

tion is in the lazaretto or on the battlefield. The most notorious of modern infidels pays them this compliment: "There is nothing more noble than the sacrifice made by a delicate sex of beauty, youth and frequently of high rank to relieve that aggregate of human misery collected in our hospitals, the very sight of which is so revolting to our pride and so revolting to our delicacy."

It was Christ who shaped the destiny of the Roman Catholic Church, endowed her with existence and moulded all her features. She is the choice of His heart and His only Spouse. Does she not verify the prophecy of King David? "Thy wife shall be as a fruitful vine in the sides of thy house. Thy children, as olive plants round about thy table." Many Catholics are not at all what they ought to be. It is their fault, but not by any means the fault of the Church. She does not connive at their misdeeds. She does her best to prevent or check it. She does not disown them, and yet in claiming them as her own she is not compromised in the least in her sanctity. The brightness of the sun is not marred by the spots upon its disk. The sins, the vices or scandals of Catholics do not impair the brilliancy of her "who cometh forth as the morning star, fair as the morn, bright as the sun."

Prove yourselves worthy sons and daughters of the Catholic Church. Apply yourselves to all that she enjoins. The bells will help you immediately. When they are ringing God is close by with His hands teaching, with the fingers of His grace. By blessing the Angels they remind you of His and Mary, of His mysteries and of His promises. On hearing the funeral knell, you are to feel that you should be preparing yourself for your last moments, and do not neglect to make provision for the welfare of your family. Remember that the bells will help you immediately. When they are ringing God is close by with His hands teaching, with the fingers of His grace. By blessing the Angels they remind you of His and Mary, of His mysteries and of His promises. On hearing the funeral knell, you are to feel that you should be preparing yourself for your last moments, and do not neglect to make provision for the welfare of your family. Remember that the bells will help you immediately. 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# THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL

## Concludes Its Session.

A Successful Pilgrimage to the Famous Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre.

The Story of the Formation of the Summer School Told by Rev. Jas. P. Kiernan—Interesting Review of the Work of the Season—The Outlook for the Future—Several Other American Cities to Erect Buildings During the Course of the Next Year.

THE end of the Chauplain Summer School has come. The seventh and last week is now a memory, and the session is now a series of varied delights to the many guests who were part and parcel of it. No session thus far was filled with such a quantity and variety of pleasure, amusements, and memorable events. New features were tried and proved successful, new spirit took root with a potent vigor, and new impetus was given to the progress of the School. The deceased idea of school, study, work and no play, has been completely banished to the minds of at least those who have come and seen for themselves. The outing and sports have been put upon a secure footing and the framing of a complete schedule of weekly events for the sessions to come have been left in the hands of the most thorough sportsman in the country, Mr. Jas. E. Sullivan, Secretary of the American Athletic Union, and President of the New Jersey Athletic Club, of New York City. So when the guests of the School a year hence arrive, they will find as complete a programme of out door sport as they find in the curriculum of the lecture hall. The theatrical feature, which was an innovation this year, promises to outstrip itself next, and thereby enhance the amusements triple fold as it did so this year. The most conclusive proof of the theatricals being a success was the fact that they made money for the general coffers of the School and were an artistic surprise upon the supercritical audiences who witnessed them. Rev. Dr. Talbot Smith, who initiated the theatricals, aided by Arthur R. Ryan, knew full well the desire of the Summer School contingent, and supplied the right thing at the right time. Another added lecture.

The first pilgrimage held to St. Anne de Beaupre by the Summer School was highly successful and will be an annual event hereafter. 300 went in a special train and chartered boat, got a peep at Montreal and Quebec, besides a day sail up the St. Lawrence, and viewed the famed and beautiful Montmorency Falls. The acting Mayor of Montreal, Ald. Gallery, with a committee, read an address to the pilgrimage and showed the party around the city in special cars. Likewise did the Archbishop of Montreal, Mgr. Bruchet, welcome the pilgrimage to the city and promised to visit the School next year.

At the Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, Solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Michaud, coadjutor Bishop of Burlington, Vt., for the pilgrimage. His assistant priest was the Rev. John Mullany, Treasurer of the School, and Rector of St. John's Church, Syracuse, N. Y. The Deacons of Honor were Rev. James Leary, of Rochester, and Rev. Joseph H. Bigley, of New York; the Deacon of the Mass was the Rev. Jas. Fitzsimmons, Prof. of Philosophy, at St. Joseph's Sem., Dunwoodie, N. Y., and the Sub-Deacon was the Rev. D. A. Morrissey, of Phil., Pa. The Master of Ceremonies was the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, the Rector of the School, and rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral New York. The sermon was preached by the Rev. John McPhail of Montreal and a member of the Redemptorist Order who have charge of the Shrine.

The Rev. gentlemen who accompanied the pilgrimage from the Chauplain Assembly grounds, besides the above mentioned, and who were likewise active in looking after the comfort, ease and pleasure of the pilgrimage party, were the Rev. Father Kiernan, Chancellor of the London Diocese, Canada, Rev. John Connelly, Sec. and Chancellor of the Wilmington Diocese, Delaware; Rev. Father B. Pujos, Dallas, Texas; Rev. Dr. Cotter, Prof. in St. Thomas' Aquinas, Sem., St. Paul, Minn., and the Rev. Father Crowley of St. John's Church, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

During the seven weeks of the session many distinguished prelates of the Church visited the School, including His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, the Rt. Rev. John S. Foley, Bishop of Detroit, Mich., and Rt. Rev. Bishop Harkins of Providence, on their first visits. Archbishop Corrigan and his Coadjutor Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Farley, of New York, spent several days on the Assembly grounds, as did also Bishop Burke of Albany. Rt. Rev. Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg, N. Y., addressed the School upon its opening week and also addressed it upon its closing week. The average daily attendance at the School as residents upon the grounds was over 400. This, added to the number of transients from Plattsburgh and vicinity to attend lectures and entertainments, brings the general estimate of attendance close on to 4,000 people. Compared with last year's session, it goes beyond the expectations of the officials and the array of success is undeniable. All seemed to carry home pleasant memories of surprise, enthusiasm, and rest. Activity in many fields of advertisement has been the result, and the best form of all ad-

vertisement is from friend to friend. The College Camp under the Rev. Dr. Talbot Smith trebled itself this year and the average weekly attendance was 90. It has been a paying venture and promises to treble itself next year as it did this.

The closing lectures were delivered by Rev. Dr. Talbot Smith of New York City, in two lectures upon the Polish novelist "Sienkiewicz," upon "Aubrey Vere," and upon the "Dry Rot of Current Literature." Mr. John J. Delaney, of New York City, delivered a series of three lectures upon the "Functions of the Middle Ages." The Rev. Dr. M. J. Lavelle, President of the School, delivered a lecture upon "How to Live," and Rev. Jas. P. Kiernan, the newly appointed Cha. celler of the Rochester, N. Y., diocese, gave a very interesting review of the School's history and growth. He said, in part, that he wished for the benefit of the new comers to dwell a few moments upon the School's start, growth and object up to the present day. Mr. Warren E. Mosher, the secretary of the School, was the first person to give expression to the idea and start the movement which today is stamped with the imprint of success.

The Rev. Father Kiernan read the letter of the Rev. Dr. Jas. F. Laughlin, 1st vice-president and ex-president of the School and Chancellor of the Philadelphia diocese, which appeared in the Catholic Review of New York: "A few weeks ago Mr. W. E. Mosher, the secretary of the Catholic Chautauqua movement, and editor of the Catholic Reading Circle Review, consulted with me as to the feasibility of choosing some desirable place where the Catholic educators of the country and those who are interested in Reading Circles might assemble during the summer vacation and devote some time to the discussion of educational matters, listen to addresses from prominent and experienced teachers, etc. With that characteristic instinct of Catholicity which immediately 'sets on' everything that looks like a novelty, I answered bluntly that the project was visionary. 'The time may come,' said I, 'when such schemes may work but not in the present nature of affairs.' I venture to say that 99 out of every 100 Catholics of the country would have treated the proposition precisely as did, for there are few of us that seem able or willing to 'run a hotel' and yet, when we take a second thought, what is there wild or impracticable about Mr. Mosher's project?"

There has been an immense and wide spread awakening of interest during the past couple of years in the improvement of Catholic pedagogy and the cultivation of Catholic literature. How to perfect our schools, how to interest our young men and women in mental culture, are the questions uppermost in the minds of clergy and laity. Why not hold an informal congress for the discussion of such questions? And what better plan than a general assembly during vacation time? As the Young Men's Catholic Union will hold its annual convention towards the end of August in the city of Albany, Mr. Mosher suggests that the headquarters of the Catholic Chautauqua might be fixed somewhere in the neighborhood, either on the Hudson or in Saratoga. Every Catholic interested either in improvement of self or of Catholic youth might be invited to attend. A special invitation might be extended to that valuable and much neglected body, Catholic teachers in public schools. Now, dear Review don't look at me as organizer of this movement. I frankly confess that while I admire the plan and would willingly attend the meetings, I could give but scant assistance in the matter of organizing details. I can simply assure any one who is competent to take hold of it, that I and many of the young men of the National Union will be glad to see the project a success, and now let the discussion begin. The Rev. Dr. Laughlin's advice was the cue and the discussion did begin in earnest and as a result a call was issued by Warren E. Mosher for a meeting at the Catholic Club in New York City in the early spring of 1892. About 30 assembled and the question was discussed in all its bearings. To discuss was to agree.

An organization was effected with Rev. M. Sheedy, of Pittsburg, Pa., as President. It was determined to establish a Summer School in which studies in Philosophy, Science, Literature, Art and Religion might be pursued under the direction of teachers whose ability would ensure confidence and whose piety would guarantee safety. The first session was held at New London, Conn., in August of 1893. Then the question of permanent location was discussed, and after looking over many sites the generous offer of the D. & H. R. of 450 acres upon the shores of Lake Chauplain was accepted, and so the good work progressed. On February 9th, 1893, the Regent of the University of New York granted an absolute charter by virtue of which the Catholic Summer School received a local existence as a corporation under the laws of the State of New York, and was classified within the system of public instruction devoted to university extension. Here the Rev. Father Kiernan showed the distinctions and explained the Regents and their duties as well as public instruction. The Rev. Father Kiernan paid a glowing tribute to the presidents, Rev. Father Sheedy, Rev. Dr. Laughlin and Rev. Dr. Conaty, of the past years, and the amount of good years to the school to come down to the present time, and our own worthy and dearly loved president, Father Lavelle.

Father Kiernan eulogized the heroism of the first workers of the school and the struggles and sacrifices they had to overcome in getting the school under way. He dwelt upon the advantages to be gained from the various departments of the school, and especially emphasized the necessity of knowing in these stirring times the philosophical, scientific and pedagogical, artistic and religious courses so thoroughly and deeply entered into by the school. As to the social side of the school, the talker left that to the audience, and they knew it better than he could tell them.

The closing remarks of the reverend speaker were an earnest exhortation for each and every member of the school, and those attending this session, to go

and encourage those who have not as yet visited the school to come to the future sessions and see for themselves. He particularly dwelt upon the word school and the erroneous definition applied to the Summer School. Instances were cited by him where people, from their expressions upon the school, inferred that they had to enter a school where grades existed and the primer was waiting each one in his desk upon arrival. The Rev. Father Kiernan thanked his audience for the kind applause and retired.

After Father Kiernan's interesting talk came Dr. Lavelle, President of the School, in a few remarks upon the future prospects of the next session. He spoke of the prosperity, success and progress of the session now closing, and gave out the news that Brooklyn was to have a cottage next year, also that Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany, Ogdensburg and Vermont had prospects of a cottage each at the next session. The proposed hotel was to be a factor to be considered, and the Rev. President suggested and gave excellent reasons for the forming of a stock company among the School's members and visitors, each one to take not more than five shares, thereby dividing the responsibility of the hotel. The officials did not like to take upon themselves this duty, not because they wished to shirk work, but because they had enough to look after for the present, and besides, when every person had a share in the hotel, it would be better, as each shareholder would strive to make the hotel a success. An explanation of the various revenues of the school was given and the reasons of the same, also an exhortation to see private individuals building cottages for their families, and even otherwise. The money invested would derive a sufficient interest and revenue from the rental of rooms. The Rev. President was assured that if there was accommodation for 1,000 people next year there would certainly be that many present. With another appeal to the school attendants to encourage their friends to attend the next session, the Rev. Father Lavelle retired with royal applause.

Thus is the end of a brief time, replete with vivid pictures of the ideal Catholic life of the Catholic Religion.

ARTHUR RYAN.

## IRISH CATHOLICS IN AUSTRALIA.

Some Interesting Notes Regarding the Position They Occupy.

The Great Success Achieved by the Church—The Struggle for Religious Teaching in Schools—Successful Irishmen in all Walks of Life.

Among the many delegates, says the Dublin Nation, who visited Dublin as representatives of our fellow-countrymen abroad upon the occasion of the Wolfe Tone Memorial demonstration, by no means the least important is Mr. John Meagher, of Bathurst, the elected ambassador of the Irish in Australia to the people of the old land, and the mouth piece of the opinions and sentiments which a very large and most influential section of the people of that far off continent entertain in regard to the aspirations of their brethren here at home after the political freedom and regeneration of their native land. No better or more fitting representative of Irish Australian opinion could have been selected for the occasion than Mr. Meagher. Born in the town of Kildrush, he left his native land so far back as the year 1862—in the 26th year of his age—for the purpose of seeking in a newer and freer climate than those prospects for the development of his talents and abilities which, under the rule of an alien and a hostile Government, were denied to him, in common with so many others of his fellow-countrymen in Ireland. During the years that have since elapsed Mr. Meagher, who devoted himself to the commercial life, has had a career of uninterrupted success, and to day he stands as one of the acknowledged mercantile princes of the Colony of New South Wales, and one of the most conspicuous figures of the business and social circles in the home of his adoption.

In the course of an interview with a reporter, Mr. Meagher gave some very interesting details regarding the position of Irish Catholics in the far off Colony. Mr. Meagher was asked what percentage of the population his fellow-countrymen formed. He replied:

In the Colony of New South Wales they form about one-fourth of the population, and I should say the ratio is, in or about the same for the other colonies. The Irish, who are mostly Catholics, are as prosperous as any other section of the community, and are respected as such.

You have already made a remark which would indicate that the Catholic Church is making satisfactory progress in Australia.

Yes, that is so. For a long time the Catholics suffered from the effects of religious bigotry and persecution. From this condition they were just emerging when Cardinal Moran was appointed Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, and he has since then effected much in the direction of raising the Catholic Church and the people to the high position which they occupy to-day in the colony. The same is to be said of the other colonies, where the progress of Catholicity is largely attributable to the people's own persevering exertions, coupled with the influence and actions of the heads of the Catholic Church aided by their clergy to a very large extent. To give you an instance of the progress of the Church in Australia I may mention that there is

scarcely a Sunday on which His Eminence, Cardinal Moran, is not called upon either to lay the foundation stone of a church, school or convent, or to open one or other of such institutions built by the generous subscriptions of the Catholic people of his Archdiocese.

Referring to the methods of education in Australia, Mr. Meagher stated that there were two systems in operation. One of them, the State system of public schools, is strongly opposed by the Catholic Church as being a godless system, and this opposition it is that has led to the establishment of the second system of education under which the Catholic youth of the Colonies are taught in schools erected, equipped, and maintained solely by the money of the Catholic ratepayers. 'Efforts have been made,' said Mr. Meagher, 'to obtain State grants in aid of these schools, but so far without success. This, however, is the only grievance upon which Irish Catholics labour in Australia.'

Referring to the subject of emigration from Ireland to Australia, Mr. Meagher said that as a rule it was conducted upon but a small scale, both distance and expense telling in favor of America in this connection.

What inducement do the Australian Colonies hold out to Irish emigrants?

If they had any means they could take up land there on very liberal terms. The upset price is £1 an acre, repayment extending over thirty to forty years, I think, at four per cent. The quality of the land can't be beaten; but, of course, it takes a good deal to clear and fence it, and this must be done before it can be cultivated. We can grow anything in Australia provided we get sufficient rain, want of which is the great drawback to both farmers and squatters. But even in the worst seasons we would have an average of about ten bushels to the acre, while in good seasons the crop would run up to 25 to 35 bushels. If he is sober and industrious and has a little means a man could not go to a better country than Australia.

And the cost of farm labor?

Farm laborers can now be obtained at from 15s to 20s a week, with board and residence in addition.

In reply to a question as to the success of Irishmen in the Australian towns and cities, Mr. Meagher said that they are to be found there in large numbers, and in all the principal walks of life, both commercial and professional. There was not an Australian town or city which did not include amongst its leading circles of society the names of Irishmen, or men of Irish descent.

During his long term of residence in Australia, Mr. Meagher has witnessed many changes, but nowhere probably have these changes been more noticeable than in his own town of Bathurst, which has grown enormously, he states, in population and importance, compared with its condition when he first became acquainted with it. That was in 1862. Three years later the process of advancement began. Three and thirty years ago Bathurst was created a diocese, and its first Bishop was the Right Rev. Dr. Quinn, a Dublin man, and founder and president of the Seminary of St. Laurence O'Toole, which some years ago flourished in Harcourt street in this city. The present Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. Byrne, is also a Dublin man, who, in the early days, went out to officiate as a priest under Dr. Quinn. During the time of Bishop Quinn, Bathurst was provided with its Convent of Mercy and its College of St. Stanislaus. The former institution had for its first superioress, for many years, Mother Ignatius Orcke, sister of the venerated Archbishop of Cashel, and under her fostering care and that of her successor in office, Mother Gertrude, it has become one of the leading centres of the education of young ladies in Australia. The education of the Catholic boys in Bathurst devolves upon the Vincentian Fathers, who left Castleknock College some nine or ten years ago to take over charge of the College of St. Stanislaus, pleasantly situated on an eminence overlooking the town and its environs.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

A Newfoundlander Defends His Countrymen.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Sir,—I observed in a former issue of the Star that Principal Grant, of Kingston, passed some severe criticisms on the people of Newfoundland, because he happened to see a few boatmen, sailors or laborers intoxicated during the regatta in St. John's. Drunkenness in any degree is to be condemned; but I think Principal Grant, before committing himself to paper, should remember that St. John's is a cosmopolitan city, visited on such occasions by Canadians, Americans and English, and because there happened to be a few cases of drunkenness, a whole nation is not to be condemned for the sins of a city on such a rare occasion.

I suppose the Principal never saw a drunken man in Canada on the Queen's Birthday, Dominion Day, 12th July or Thanksgiving Day? No, never; he had to go down to the "Most Ancient Colony" or the "Island by the Sea," to see one, and then publish it in the housepots. Behold the Christian Minister of peace, charity, benevolence! "Alas, for the rarity of Christian charity under the sun!"

While giving due credit to Montreal, Toronto and Kingston and other cities for their prominent Christian virtues, chief of which is temperance, I would draw the Rev. Principal's attention to the fact that there are temperance societies in St. John's not a whit behind those of Montreal, Toronto or any other city in Canada; and I would go farther in challenging the insinuation of the Rev. gentleman, that Newfoundlanders are prone to the sin of drunkenness, by having the number of drunkards in Toronto, Ottawa or Kingston and St. John's, counted on an Sunday by the Rev. gentleman chooses. The matter is feasible enough, as the police records and indisinterested evidence may be secured to do the work.

The Principal never mentioned anything of the honesty, labor, hardships, and especially the great hospitality Newfoundlanders give to strangers and hirelings, and almost in every case they

# USE ONLY Finlayson's Linen Thread.

IT IS THE BEST

receive the worst of treatment afterwards for such kindness. They make "little gods" of strangers, and behold what they receive in return, abuse and uncharitableness!

Some of the Ministers of the Gospel, or supposed Ministers, have the habit of preaching temperance and other virtues, whilst privately they can offend against these virtues themselves. The Rev. Principal forgot that little maxim which says:

"In speaking of another's fault, Pray don't forget your own; Remember, those in homes of glass Should seldom throw a stone. If we have nothing else to do, But talk of those who sin, 'Tis better that we start with self, And from that point begin."

Yours, in the defence of my countrymen,  
R. J. LOUIS CUDDIHY.  
Montreal, August, 1898.

## A GARRULOUS ARMY OFFICER

Delivers a Public Lecture on the Tirah Campaign and Its Lessons.

A Declaration that the Expedition Was Marked by a Series of Blunders and Bungling Tactics.

Not long ago a popular member of the Salisbury Government was taken to task by an influential section of both the British and Colonial press for having been too communicative in a public speech on an incident which had then been happily "closed," as our French fellow-citizens would say. He was speaking of the Anglo-French difficulty in the Niger Valley, and in the course of his remarks he stated that at one stage of the crisis which had been ended Great Britain and France had actually been on the verge of war with each other. Coming as it did from so authentic a source, the statement was condemned from several points of view, which are too obvious to need to be particularized.

The British press of the Indian Empire at present deeply exercised over a much more censurable admission, made recently at Simla, by a well known officer, Colonel Hutchinson, in a public lecture at which the Viceroy and a large audience were present, and over a still more blameworthy comment made by the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, Mr. Thornburn, in the discussion which followed the lecture.

The lecture was entitled "The story of the Tirah Campaign, and its Lessons." The Tirah Campaign, it should be explained, was that which culminated in the heroic storming of the heights of Dargai. A copy of the Times of India, which is published in Bombay, and which has just come to hand, gives some interesting details of the lecture and the comments made upon it, and of the feeling which it has produced amongst the Anglo-Indian press and population. This is what the Times of India says about the lecture:—"When a great nation like our own pits itself against an insignificant tribe whose territory is not fifty miles square, when upwards of 35,000 soldiers, armed, equipped and trained to the highest degree of perfection, are hurled against a few thousand mountaineers scantily armed, the ultimate result of the campaign is naturally in both cases a foregone conclusion. To claim



"There is so much trouble coming into the world," said Lord Bellingbrooke, "and so much more in going out of it, that it is hardly worth while to be here at all." If a man and a philosopher comes to this conclusion, what must be the natural conclusion of the thousands of suffering women who undergo untold torture in bringing their babes into the world? Philosophy of this kind is based upon gross ignorance. The fact is, that there is no necessity for the severe pangs undergone by the average woman. If a woman is strong and healthy in a womanly way, motherhood means to her but little suffering. The trouble lies in the fact that the majority of women suffer from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism and are unfitted for motherhood. This can always be remedied. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sure, speedy and permanent cure for all disorders of this description. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned, making them healthy, strong, vigorous, virile and elastic. It banishes the indispositions of the period of expectancy and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It quickens and vitalizes the feminine organs, and insures a healthy and robust baby. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits. Honest druggists do not offer substitutes, and urge them upon you as "just as good."

"I suffered fourteen years," writes Mrs. Mary J. Stewart, of Box 45, Saratoga, Santa Clara Co., Cal., with female weakness, nervousness and general debility. I tried everything to no avail. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and "Golden Medical Discovery" cured me."

The names, addresses and photographs of hundreds of women cured by Dr. Pierce's medicines are printed by permission in the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." It's free. For a paper-covered copy send 31 one-cent stamps to cover customs and mailing only. Cloth binding 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. W. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Every woman needs a great medical book. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser fills this want. It contains over 1000 pages and nearly 800 illustrations.

for the Tirah Expeditionary Force the successful issue to a campaign which in the long run could be nothing else, is only right and proper. To tell the story of that campaign, or to use it for instructional purposes in any way but in the light of a solemn warning, would be dangerous. It is apparent, then, that the leading light of the educational world in India, Colonel Hutchinson, in so far as military matters are concerned, voluntarily placed himself in an exceedingly awkward position when he essayed to tell the story of Tirah. The story, by a merciful interposition, had, happily for the peace of many, been going the rounds of Simla in printed form some weeks before the lecture was held, and by means of a healthy if unwelcome expurgation, had reached the tame and somewhat uninteresting form in which it was finally delivered.

What this military critic did say was that the whole expedition was a series of blunders and bungling tactics; that it was preceded and caused by a gross blunder—that of withdrawing British troops from the Khyber Pass; and went of all, that the natives had learned by the expedition how easy it would be to drive the English out of India. The last-mentioned portion of the lecture had been expurgated, but, like many other written statements which it has been sedulously sought to suppress, it has attained a wider publicity than if no effort had been made to keep it secret.

At the close of the lecture, the Simla correspondent of the Times of India says:

The late Commissioner of Rawalpindi, now Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, commenced an attack, and an exceedingly pungent, acute, and direct attack, upon the Government policy during the recent frontier outbreaks. To describe the various feelings which pervaded the hearts of the audience is impossible, but I can only say he held the large majority hanging on to every word he said. His remarks have been called ill-timed, ill-judged, and exceedingly injudicious, but no one has dared to question the audacity of his speech—the pluck and boldness of the man who ventured to stand up before such an audience and so openly declare against certain events of the past. Moreover, he carried his audience with him, for his speech was excellently delivered and with a peculiar emphasis, which at one or two points called forth a perfect demonstration. His chief success was when, after a brief description of how Captain Barton was recalled from Ludi Kotai, the Khyber and adjoining forts were allowed to fall into the hands of the Afridis, he termed the 23rd August a day of shame, pain, and humiliation for every Englishman in India. The cheering which followed the words was so spontaneous and so genuine to leave a shadow of doubt that a very large following agreed with him. The inactivity of the Peshawar authorities was also alluded to by the speaker with the approval of his listeners, and on his leaving the platform he again received tremendous applause for having condemned the Government policy of frontier expansion as intolerable and impracticable so far as the tribes were concerned, too costly for necessitous India, and impossible from its utter hopelessness of finality. I doubt if any speech delivered for years past in the summer seat of Government has created such a sensation, or been so widely discussed.

These incidents are the more to be regretted because of the acuteness of the crisis which has, since their occurrence, arisen in the relations between Great Britain and Russia in China. Too much reticence cannot be observed, either by British Cabinet Ministers or by British Military critics, in regard to matters of high imperial importance at a time when the leading Powers of the World are in a condition of dangerous unrest.

## J. M. J. D.—URGENT APPEAL.

For the love of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, help a poor priest whose Church of St. Denis, at Athens, Ont., is burdened with a debt of \$2,000 (two thousand dollars)—a very large sum for the pastor and people of St. Denis to pay; and which they cannot pay unless aided by the charitable abroad.

My lamented professor, Rev. J. J. Kelly, actuated by his zeal for the sanctification and salvation of souls, with the approbation of the late Archbishop of Kingston, built this Church a few years ago. Father Kelly saw that the few Catholic families in and around the village of Athens, being for the most part very poor, could not pay for this truly beautiful church, so he set out for his native Province of Quebec and collected a large sum of money among the good people there who knew and loved him. It was Father Kelly's intention to continue collecting in Quebec until the church should be paid for, but alas! hard work brought his death sickness upon him and hence the good work of collecting had to be abandoned. After Father Kelly's death I was appointed by the late Archbishop to succeed him. I am a stranger in this country, not known to the Bishops or priests or people, outside the diocese of Kingston, consequently I could not ask collections from them. It is conceded by all that I have the poorest mission in the diocese of Kingston, and therefore it comes particularly hard upon me when I have to draw on my own scanty resources to keep the interest of the debt paid. May God inspire you to aid me in this good work.

All those who will send me \$1 (or more) I promise them that they will have part in all my masses, offices, prayers and all the other good works that may be done by me until my death. Please send your subscription in registered letter to:

Rev. J. J. COLLINS,  
Trevelyan P. O., Levis County, Ont.

A JOURNEY TO MUSKOKA.

The Killarney of Western Canada With Its Lakes and Dells.

Glimpses of Progressive Towns Along the way American Tourists Who Combine Business and Pleasure—Their Hunting and Fishing Lodges—The Region Easy of Access.

Pushing onward from Brockville to the "Queen City" on my way to Muskoka, I boarded the Grand Trunk Rail way train a few mornings ago at 8:40 at the Union Station, Toronto, and quickly headed northward for the famous summer resort so popularly known to Canadian pleasure seekers and American tourists.

Islands inserted here and there with more or less regularly, and many of these are studded with handsome summer cottages, which look the very perfection of abodes in which to restore wasted energies and disordered nerves.

Nor is Muskoka hard to reach either by those who come from the east or west. Approaching it from the east the tourist can leave the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway system at Belleville, or at Port Hope, and pursue his way on to Orillia, connecting there with the Grand Trunk train coming from Toronto.

cially, the homage expressive of the gratitude, the fidelity and the love of all his faithful children throughout the world.

6. The International Committee will, on this occasion, place at the feet of His Holiness an offering commemorative of the devotion of all Catholics to their chief pastor.

7. Individuals, families, cities, nations the clergy, the faithful, will all unite in intention, in heart, and thus contribute to render a solemn act of homage to Jesus Christ our Redeemer, and to his august Vicar.

Confirmation of the report of the promotion of the Rev. Thomas Magennis, pastor of St. Thomas's Church, Jamaica Plain, to the high post of domestic prelate in the Pope's household, has been received through the apostolic delegate, Archbishop Martinelli, who has the pontifical brief in Latin duly signed and bearing the seal of Leo XIII. himself, and also extending to him the expression of esteem for his parish work.

The new protector for homeless boys will be opened in Philadelphia in November next. The institution, it is said, will cost \$400,000. To the honor of the Catholics of the archdiocese and the great zeal of Archbishop Ryan, it is stated that the institution will open its doors without one dollar of indebtedness.

The Holy Name Societies of Brooklyn are now making arrangements for a public demonstration as a protest against the too common use of profane and blasphemous language.

The death of the Rev. Eugene M. McDermott, for twenty-three years pastor of St. Stephen's, Buffalo, N.Y., is announced. It occurred last week. Rev. Eugene M. McDermott was born in the County of Roscommon, Ireland, in 1846. He came to the United States when about ten years old and became a student at Niagara University in 1864.

NOTES ON CATHOLIC NEWS.

As announced in these columns some time ago, the Holy Father has decided that Catholics throughout the whole world shall unite in a solemn manifestation of faith, love and reparation in expiation of the sins of the century which is fast drawing to a close, and to consecrate to Almighty God the century that is to follow.

I. Catholics during the close of the century will greatly increase the number of pilgrimages to the most celebrated diocesan and national shrines. They are especially invited to take part, either personally or uniting in prayer, in the four grand general pilgrimages that will be made.

II. During these three years, in the different dioceses, as may be directed by their respective ecclesiastical authorities, the committee asks for the organization of missions, or special sermons, works of devotion and prayer to obtain for the people the grace of perseverance in the faith, the return of separated Christians to the Church of Christ and for peace and prosperity among all nations.

It is proposed, besides this: III. The erection, in cathedrals and in important churches, of a commemorative cross bearing the following inscription:

ANNO MDCCC. IESVS CHRISTVS DENVS HOMO VIVAT. REGNAT. IMPERAT. 1. These monuments will be inaugurated at the great solemnity on the night of the 31st December, 1900.

2. The solemn exposition of the Blessed Sacrament during forty consecutive hours, beginning the 30th of December, 1900 in the evening, and lasting until the morning of the 1st January, 1901.

3. The adoration of our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament in all the churches during the night will unite the two centuries.

4. It will be in Rome, the centre of our holy religion, that the most solemn and impressive ceremonies of expiation, of gratitude, and supplication for mercy and graces will take place, in which it is desirable that all Catholics should unite.

Between here and Orillia many handsome settlements intervene, but attention fixes itself upon that town of real beauty and splendid scenery, all around it are spread the sparkling waters of Couchiching and Lake Simcoe. After leaving Orillia we pass some stations of more or less importance and land at Gravenhurst, which may be termed the threshold or gateway that leads to the promised land of healthful coolness and restful ease itself, for Muskoka wharf is but a mile away, and from thence the four or five steamers of the Muskoka Navigation Co. carry the passengers to lakes, rivers and islands that literally swarm with enchanted spots of beauty that refresh both soul and body, and soothe the mind into a forgetfulness of past worries and exaltations that could never be overcome in the boiling atmosphere of overheated and tumultuous cities.

Of course there are large tracts throughout this region where the rocky foundations are too staunch ever to be subdued or altered, and can never be turned to agricultural profit.

On my way from Bracebridge wharf to Port Cockburn, which includes Muskoka River and Lake, Lakes Rousseau and Joseph, I noticed that the tourists' steamers were crowded with Americans, and upon making particular inquiries I learned that about 5,000 of them are at present touring in Muskoka, and many of them are more than casual visitors, as is indicated by such permanent establishments as the "Sharon Social Club," the "Solid Oomort Club," Port Sandfield Hunt Club, etc.

On the Bunker Hill road, just outside of Washington, overlooking Brookland and the Catholic University, there is rising day by day a great building of buff brick, 300 feet long and half as many feet deep.

The Order is now represented in the United States at several places by a few members, but there is no home for the monks now in existence outside of the old countries. The land upon which the monastery is being erected, says the Washington Post, cost \$40,000, and was bought over a year ago by parties in New York.

The dedication will be the occasion of an impressive ceremony. The monastery is being built in the form of a hollow square, and it will be supplied with every known modern convenience. In the court there will be planted trees and flowers and the space otherwise beautified.

The monks who will occupy the new monastery are known as the Brown Franciscans, in contradistinction to the other branch of the order, called the Black Franciscans. They are garbed in a coarse dress of brown material, with a hood that covers the head, and the waist is belted in by a heavy knotted rope or cord.

It is said that when the monastery is completed a few monks will go there from New York, but the main body of them will come direct from Italy, where the headquarters of the order is now located. It is also said that in the near future the headquarters of the entire order will be transferred to Washington, and the new monastery will become the home of the heads of the order.

Below will be found a report of patents recently granted this week to Canadian inventors by the Canadian Government through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, which report has been prepared especially for this paper.

6,801—J. W. Wright, Quebec, draining conduits for pavements.

60,803—F. L. Rowe, Hemmingford, P. Q., tire fastening attachment for bicycles.

60,860—Paul F. Payan, St. Hyacinthe, knife for skinning animals.

60,894—W. F. Stiel, Cologne Germany, process and apparatus for preparing enamelled plates.

60,907—D. Y. Bruneau, Sherbrooke, east, P. Q., improvements in attachments for staves.

60,958—Jas. McCulloch, London, England, rock drills.

60,962—Olasfur Johnson, Glenboro, Man wire tight-ning device.

60,976—Ferdinand Roy, Montreal, valve.

Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum is sold by all good druggists. 10 cts. a bottle.

MRS. JOS. TRUDEL

For Five Years Endured Terrible Sufferings Caused by General Debility and Sleeplessness.

FEW BOXES OF DR. CODERRE'S RED PILLS HAVE PUT ASIDE ALL HER ILLS.

Whatever May Be the Disease, Dr. Coderre's Red Pills Have Never Failed, and Health and Happiness Are the Lot of Women Who Take This Great Specific For Their Ills.

One of the most attractive of the Creator's work is a beautiful woman. He is indeed a cynic who is not moved to admiration by a bright, sparkling eye, a glowing cheek, a supple form and a lightly tripping step.



MRS. JOS. TRUDEL.

Read the following testimony: "For these five years I have constantly suffered from general debility, pain in my stomach, bad digestion, loss of sleep and no appetite. I was so weak that all my relations and friends thought I was in consumption.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills get into the minutest veins, and eradicate every vestige of taint in the blood. They are the only remedy that builds up female weakness in all its forms. They cure leucorrhoea, irregularities, painful periods, constipation, bearing down, pains, side and back-ache, stomach ache, pain between the shoulders, palpitation of the

heart, fainting spells, dizziness, head ache, nervousness, loss of appetite, displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, itching of the womb, St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia, pale and sallow complexion. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They act directly on the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maturity. They make young girls strong, healthy and vigorous. Proliferous and unhappy wives are today happy, healthy, helpful and robust as the result of the use of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills.

REMEMBER that we have at your disposition the most successful physician specialist in curing women's diseases. You can consult him by letter ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT COST. He will answer every one of your letters. Send him a full description of your case, or, if you prefer, write to us for a symptom blank—they are free. He will answer your letter, explaining your case thoroughly, telling just what all you and how to get strong and well. He will give the most careful attention to every letter. ADDRESS YOUR LETTER "MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BOX 236, MONTREAL." Our physician will not only open your letter and keep it confidential, BE CAREFUL not to buy Red Pills by the dozen, the hundred, or at 25¢ a box. Those Red Pills are an imitation of our Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. You must refuse those cheap imitations, as they always contain arsenic, strychnine or morphia, and are dangerous to your health.

BOARDING SCHOOL AND ACADEMY. CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, CORNER BAYLON AND JOHNSTON STREETS, KINGSTON, ONTARIO. For terms, etc., apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR.

SCHOOL BOOKS. During the coming School Term of 1898-99 we respectfully solicit the favor of your orders for the supply of Catholic Educational and other text books. Both in English and French; also, School Stationery and School requisites.

SADLER'S DOMINION SERIES. Sadlier's Dominion Reading Charts, 26 Reading Charts and one Chart of Colours, mounted on 14 boards, size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. Sadlier's Dominion Speller, complete. Sadlier's Dominion First Reader, Part I. Sadlier's Dominion First Reader, Part II. Sadlier's Dominion Second Reader. Sadlier's Dominion Fourth Reader. Sadlier's Dominion Grammar. Sadlier's Outline of Canadian History. Sadlier's Grande Lignes de l'histoire du Canada. Sadlier's Outline of English History. Sadlier's School History of England, with 5 colored maps. Sadlier's Ancient and Modern History, with 11 illustrations and 23 colored maps. Sadlier's Edit on Butler's Catechism. Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, Old Testament, Part I. Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, New Testament, Part II. Sadlier's Catechism of Sacred History, large edition. Sadlier's Bible History (Schuster) Illustrated. Sadlier's Elementary Grammar, Blackboard Exercises. Sadlier's Edition of Grammar Elementaire par E. Robert. Sadlier's Edition of Nugent's French and English and English and French Dictionary, with pronunciation. Sadlier's (P. D. & S.) Copy Books, A and B, with tracing.

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REMEMBER that we have at your disposition the most successful physician specialist in curing women's diseases. You can consult him by letter ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT COST. He will answer every one of your letters. Send him a full description of your case, or, if you prefer, write to us for a symptom blank—they are free. He will answer your letter, explaining your case thoroughly, telling just what all you and how to get strong and well. He will give the most careful attention to every letter. ADDRESS YOUR LETTER "MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BOX 236, MONTREAL." Our physician will not only open your letter and keep it confidential, BE CAREFUL not to buy Red Pills by the dozen, the hundred, or at 25¢ a box. Those Red Pills are an imitation of our Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. You must refuse those cheap imitations, as they always contain arsenic, strychnine or morphia, and are dangerous to your health.

REMEMBER that our Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are always sold in little round wooden boxes of 50 Red Pills each. They are never sold in any other way. Remember that and refuse all others. If your druggist does not have them, send us 50 cents in stamps for one box, or \$2.50 by registered letter or money order for six boxes. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are the grandest, the greatest, and the cheapest of all medicines; one box of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills last longer than any liquid remedy that you pay one dollar for. We send them to any part of Canada and the United States—no duty to pay. Always give your full name and address in order to prevent all delays of shipment. Address: "FRANCO AMERICAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, MONTREAL."

The MISSES McDONNELL. Will re-open their classes, for girls and small boys, at 575 LaSalle street, on MONDAY, August 29th. An Evening Class, for girls, in connection with the School.

MOUNT ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE, 444 Sherbrooke Street. CLASSES WILL RE-OPEN for Boarders on September 1, at 7 P.M., and for Day Scholars on September 2, at 9 A.M.

INTERNATIONAL Business College. PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL. One of the best organized Commercial Institutions in America. The course comprises—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Writing, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Shorthand in both languages, Typewriting, English, French, preparation for Civil Service, etc. A thorough drill system in Banking and Actual Business Practice. Experienced teachers in every department. Separate rooms for ladies. Tuition free. Will be renewed August 22nd. Call, write, or telephone, Main 309, for prospectus. 4 26 CAZA & LORD, Principals.

MRS. WOLFF'S ACADEMY, 490, DORCHESTER STREET, Will Re-open on Monday, August 29.

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q. (Near the Ottawa River.) Classical Course and English Commercial Course. Practical and Practical Business Departments. Best modern text-books are taught by competent professors. Short-hand, type-writing, telegraphy, music, etc. Diplomas awarded. Communications are convenient by rail or water. Board, Tuition, Bed and Washing \$12 per annum. Studies will be renewed on September 7th. For prospectus or information address to Rev. Jos. CHARLENOIS, C.S.V., President.

LOYOLA COLLEGE, 68 DRUMMOND STREET. CLASSICAL COURSE. Taught and directed by English Jesuit Fathers. CLASSES OPEN SEPT. 13th. Terms on application. REV. G. O'BRYAN, S.J., President.

Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal. The re-opening of the Classes of the Catholic Commercial Academy, and all the other Schools under the control of the Board, will take place on Monday, August 29. For all particulars apply to the Principal or the Director of each school.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL. Classes will be resumed on the 7th OF SEPTEMBER. A. D. TURGEON, S. J., Rector.

Our Subscribers are particularly requested to note the advertisements in this issue, especially those which make purchases, mention the page

Singers LEAD THE WORLD OVER 14,000,000 MADE AND SOLD. HIGHEST AWARDS at the WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. For Excellence of Design, Excellence of Construction, Regularity of Motion, Ease of Motion, Great Speed, Adjustability, Durability, Ease of Learning, Convenience of Arrangement. SINGER SEWING MACHINES ARE SOLD ONLY BY The Singer Manufacturing Co. OFFICES EVERYWHERE.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 3, 1898.

THE NEW CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

We have reason to believe that the corner stone of the new High School for English-speaking Catholic boys of Montreal and the district will be solemnly laid on Sunday, September 11, by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi.

The occasion also suggests itself as a fitting one on which to make an imposing demonstration of the unity of our English-speaking Catholic societies, national, literary and benevolent, male and female.

RECRUITS FOR THE REDEMPTORIST ORDER.

The choice of a vocation in life is perhaps one of the greatest problems that must be faced almost at the threshold. To those destined for a life in the busy bustling world, this problem is sufficiently difficult.

lality, even those most admire the heroism of the young men who devote themselves solely to the service of God at a time when all the world of life is at its brightest.

And it was such an act as this that gathered together four or five hundred people in the Bonaventure Depot on Wednesday evening to say farewell to six young men, residents of the parishes of St. Ann's and St. Gabriel's, who were on their way to St. Joseph's College, Kirkwood, Missouri, which is the headquarters of the Redemptorist Order in the United States.

All these young men had brilliant prospects in life, but they had chosen the better way and will be members of one of the most celebrated and self-denying Orders in the Church.

Of the six young men four of them were students at the Loyola College. Messrs James Brennan, Edward Molloy, Thomas Cooney, Timothy Kenny; the others were Messrs. John J. McGinn and John Fitzgerald, who have already been to Kirkwood. John J. McGinn is well known in the ranks of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, having occupied the office of Secretary for some time.

After hearty farewells, many tears and much cheering, the train moved out, and the first step in taking up the Cross and following Him had been taken.

WOLFE TONE'S MONUMENT.

There can be no question about the demonstration at the monument to Wolfe Tone in Dublin being the greatest of the '98 celebrations of which it was one of a series.

Wolfe Tone was essentially a patriotic soldier. He was no dreamer, no poet, no orator. He saw that in his day the only way to put an end to British tyranny in Ireland was to fight and conquer the British soldiers who upheld that tyranny.

The recent bread riots in Milan were discussed by Catholic publications; and their real causes were pointed out. For this the Masonic powers behind the Italian throne, angered that the people should have been told the truth as to the cause of their misery, suppressed innumerable charitable institutions not merely in Milan, but throughout Italy, and made it a crime to say that Italy to the Pope-King is a duty upon every faithful Catholic.

THE CONVENT BELLS RING.

"Ring out the old—Ring in the new!" Such is the order to the Convent tower. Ring out the day—Ring out the hour.

Quick to its summons the bright young charges come trooping through wide-thrown gates and echoing halls to meet the loving welcome thus assured. At all their summer haunts, by seashore or by rivers, banks, by hill-side or by lake, or yet by proudest city-home, the mystic sounds are heard, and heard, obeyed.

And thus the old year ends and the new begins; in so far, at least, as the scholastic cycle is concerned. It is ordained it shall be so, and that vacation days, like all things else, must have an end. The ordinance is wise and well, for where all is holiday there is no holiday; the very term implies rest from work or study, and where these do not obtain there is no requirement for rest and therefore no holiday.

and all who have drawn strength from rest of mind and body, will feel that they are under corresponding obligations to show their sense of the favor they have enjoyed by increased attention to their studies and by availing to the fullest extent of the golden opportunities before them.

LEO XIII. AND THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Once more the Sovereign Pontiff has found it necessary to raise his august voice against the persecutions to which he has so long been subjected by the Government of the King who usurps the Papal States. As his Holiness remarks, "after the downfall of the civil power of the Popes the Catholic Church in Italy was gradually robbed of her elements of life and action as well as of her native secular influence in public and social life."

Italy is to-day the weakest of the Great Powers of Europe; she is bankrupt; she is called a Great Power only through courtesy. Had not England backed her up after the crushing disaster at Adowa—the history of which has been carefully kept secret—when the soldiers of Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia, a Catholic of the Coptic rite, annihilated 12,000 to 20,000 Italian troops, she would occupy a position inferior to that of Spain.

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The Kingston Evening News advocates a new and peculiar method of appointments in our public institutions. It says: "It has been clearly manifested to those who have kept themselves informed of the administration of our public institutions that a governing body of mixed creed is not a success. There is nothing that is so divisive in its nature as religious creeds. Fusion is less likely here than elsewhere. And a governing body should, so far as possible, consist of elements as to bring the whole force which arises from unity to bear on the work of administration."

Now, to say that this condition is never realized, in an administration composed in part of Catholics and in part of Protestants, might not be strictly correct, but to say that it is seldom attained is quite within the bounds of truth.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF KINGSTON.

The successor which His Holiness the Pope has appointed to the late Archbishop Cleary, of Kingston, Ont., is the Most Rev. Charles Hugh Gauthier, pastor of the parish of St. Francois Xavier, Brockville, and Vicar-General of the Archdiocese for many years. The choice has brought joy to the hearts, not only of the Catholics of Kingston, but of those of the whole Dominion; for the new Archbishop is widely known and highly esteemed.

It is with great pleasure that we reproduce the following tribute to Archbishop Gauthier, from a Protestant newspaper:—"He is a man of prepossessing appearance, rare talents and remarkable attainments. No one can remain long in his presence without admiring his conversational powers, the solidity of his learning, and the variety of his knowledge."

On more than one occasion we have felt obliged to refer to our esteemed Catholic contemporary, The Providence (R. I.) Visitor. For that reason principally it was with regret that we noticed in its last issue the announcement that the Rev. Father Dowling had retired from its editorship.

Occasionally in Montreal the judges are called upon to administer a rebuke to some careless and rakish lawyer on account of his disregard for the etiquette of dress in court, but it never occurred to us that in the neighboring Republic such a question could arise.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A striking evidence of the results of enthusiasm in one's undertakings is evidenced in the career of the great inventor Edison. It is said he worked regularly one hundred and thirty hours a week, leaving only thirty-eight hours a week for sleep.

Under the title of 'A Venerable Leader,' the Daily Witness congratulated Mr. Chiniquy, the ex-priest, upon the completion of the eighty-ninth year of his age. Replying to an address of felicitation, the old gentleman writes: "I began my ninetieth year in the enjoyment of perfect health."

There are two ways of looking at the remarkable long life of this apostate priest. From one, longevity does not involve any spiritual favor, else why so many deaths of good men in the prime of life?

Young men who are discontented with their lot in Canada would do well to dwell upon the following extract from reports of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts. They will find them instructive reading, and help them to appreciate their own country.

In the cotton industry the wages of 84,898 persons are reported. They earned a total of \$26,460,493, an average earning of \$334.33. As this is somewhat less than \$1.10 a day, it does not look like high wages, but averages are deceptive.

Out of the total of 84,898 persons returned as employed in cotton manufacturing, 20,059 get under \$5 per week; 18,888 get \$5, but under \$6; 15,568 get \$6, but under \$7; 11,749 get \$7, but under \$8; 9,665 get \$8, but under \$9; 5,095 get \$9, but under \$10; 4,718 get \$10, but under \$12; 2,572 get \$12, but under \$15; 999 get \$15, but under \$20, while only 605 of the entire 84,898 get over \$20 per week.

The New York World in commenting upon the matter says:—Modest as these earnings are, they represent prosperity. They are the figures of increased employment and of an increase of wages over the preceding year.

It has often been said that a fool could make a fortune, but it takes a wise man to keep it. This old saying, so common in the circles of some of our successful old heads in business, although not infrequently made use of as a taunt to young men, is seemingly verified in the career of an American contractor named William G. Woods.

Occasionally in Montreal the judges are called upon to administer a rebuke to some careless and rakish lawyer on account of his disregard for the etiquette of dress in court, but it never occurred to us that in the neighboring Republic such a question could arise.

the "chutes," but it seems Judge White deemed it not in keeping with the dignity of his court. He was especially offended because the young attorney wore no coat.

His Grace Archbishop Langevin, who passed through this city recently on his return home after a visit to the Eternal City, gave a quietus to all the rumors in circulation for sometime past that the Manitoba School question was finally settled.

Questioned as to the statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, during the last session of Parliament, to the effect that negotiations had resulted in a final adjustment of the differences between the Roman Catholic minority and the educational authorities of Manitoba, Archbishop Langevin gave it an emphatic denial.

"While I do not wish to be understood as reflecting any discredit on the statement of Sir Wilfrid personally," said His Grace, "or in any way connecting his name with the question, I wish to state emphatically that anyone who says there has been a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty says that which is not in conformity with the truth."

"If," continued His Grace, "the Laurier Sifton conference at Rat Portage has resulted in any settlement, it is news to me. The School question will only be settled when the minority receives a full and adequate restoration of the rights of which they have been deprived, and then, and not till then, will the agitation cease."

The spelling reform now inaugurated by a committee of educationalists in the United States has urged the New York World to point out some of the difficulties that lie in the path of these enthusiastic persons who want to make us spell English phonetically.

The supreme difficulty, says this journal, is that the average English-speaking person does not want to spell phonetically. We have generally no desire to imitate Chaucer or Petroleum V. Naaby, Spencer or Artemus Ward, the ante-Shakesperian writers, or Josh Billings.

No ordinarily well constructed person is conceivably willing to send out an invitation like this, for example:

"U and yer yf R rekwested 2 din with us, 2 mete the onerabel Jon G. Kartil, on the atenth uv this munth, at seven thurdy P. M."

We don't want to write that way, and until we do the spelling reformers will continue to whistle against the wind.

His Lordship Bishop Quigley, of the diocese of Buffalo, N.Y., has taken a vigorous stand against allowing the Corbett McCoy prize fight to take place within the limits of his diocese. This action of His Lordship will be warmly applauded by all self-respecting Catholics.

That there will be a small-sized land war in the neighboring Republic during the course of the coming century would seem to be the case judging from the vast area of land now in the hands of the aristocracy of England. The time may come when these land-grabbers through a system of land renting may bring together several large colonies of tenants, who would be as in Ireland powerless in the hands of their landlords. Here is the statement made by a Chicago journal:—

More than 20,000,000 acres of land in the United States is owned by the aristocracy of England. The heirs of Viscount Scully own 3,000,000 acres in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska.

The Texas Land Union, which holds 3,000,000 acres, has for its shareholders Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Earl Cadogan, the Duke of Beaufort, William Alexander Lochiel, the Duke of Beaudon, Ethel Cadogan, and the Duke of Rutland. A syndicate composed of Sir Edward Reid, Lady Randolph Churchill, the Duchess of Marlborough, and Lady Lister Kaye, owns 2,000,000 acres in Texas.

Another syndicate owns 1,800,000 acres in Mississippi. Its members are the Marquis of Dalhousie, Viscount Cholmondeley, Viscountess Cross, the Hon. Lady Hamilton Gordon, and Lady Biddulph.

Phillips, Marshall & Co. of London own 1,300,000 acres; the Marquis of Tweeddale, 1,750,000 acres; the Anglo-American Syndicate, 750,000 acres; The Duke of Sutherland, 128,000 acres; Byron H. Evans, 700,000 acres; the British Land Company, 320,000 acres; William Whalley, 310,000 acres; the Missouri Land Company of Edinburgh, 300,000 acres; Robert Tennant, 320,000 acres; the Dundee Land Company, 120,000 acres; Lord Dunmore, 120,000 acres; Benjamin Newgarot, 100,000 acres; Lord Houghton, 100,000 acres; Lord Dunraven, 80,000 acres; the Earl of Seaforth, 100,000 acres; Alexander Grant, of London, 85,000 acres.

M. Elinhauser, of Halifax, owns 60,000 acres; a Scotch firm has 50,000 acres; five million acres in the West Indies; a Holland syndicate owns 2,000,000 acres in several States; belong to a German company.

# IN MEMORY OF TONE

## A Majestic Spectacle in the Streets of Dublin.

Laying the Corner Stone of a Monument to One of Ireland's Patriot Heroes—One Hundred Thousand People Assist at the Ceremony—Speeches by Messrs. John Dillon, M.P., and John Redmond, M.P.

DUBLIN, August 20.

"They rose in dark and evil days,  
To right their native land;  
They kindled here a living blaze  
That nothing shall withstand."

Such were the lines quoted by John Redmond, when proposing the toast of "The memory of the dead," at the Lord Mayor's banquet in the evening of the Wolfe Tone celebration. On ordinary occasions such a toast as this might well have been honored in silence and with heads bowed. But this was no ordinary occasion. This was a centennial commemorating the greatest struggle for freedom against the greatest odds ever made by a nation.

It was not a time to drink mutely; even if Mr. Redmond thought it was. With all respect to Mr. Redmond's opinion, it was a time to wake the memories of the dead in one grand cheer that should reverberate around the world and echo into every interstice in the earth's crust—a warning to an enemy where one was to be found—a harbinger of triumphant joy and liberty wherever the patriotic exile could only see his own dear Isle in his dreams and think of her in his prayers.

Drink a toast like this in silence on such a day as this! Why the glorious dead might not have awakened to the fact that we remembered them! And all the Irish world ablaze with the torches of patriotism lit by loving hearts who remembered alike graves and hearthstones. And grand old dignified Dublin turned inside out with the influx of visitors from all the points of the compass, from America North and South, from Australia, from Asia, and from Africa; from every place where an Irish colony is to be found—and the only trouble would be to find out where they are not found—with a multitude so great that if the trains leaving the city had not been numerous, sleeping accommodation would have had to be found in the Phoenix; to think that it would have been possible to withhold that trumpet blast of liberty and victory that echoed over the graves of the dead would have been preposterous.

Never since laying the foundation stone of the O'Connell monument has such a day been seen in Dublin. Words fail to express the impression made. To those of us who remember the centenary in 1875, which by the way, fell on a Friday, and a special dispensation was given to eat meat, because fish or eggs enough could not be found for the multitude, to us the day seemed the second in a line of coming victories.

Monday, the fifteenth of August, saw the nation's celebration of Wolfe Tone, here in Dublin. There was a procession which may truly be called great; all the municipalities of Ireland paraded in state, and from all parts of the world came contingents and delegates that flooded the city. The scene was a magnificent one, and one never to be forgotten. The day was observed as a general holiday. Very many of the large establishments afforded their employees the opportunity of fulfilling what to them was a patriotic duty, and from early in the forenoon the constant arrival of contingents, the ever moving masses that thronged the streets, the inspiring sounds of national music, and the carrying of so many bright and beautiful banners, proclaimed the coming of a day of very deep interest to the people of this country. Railway trains brought their crowds from all points of the compass, and the presence of so many foreign delegates lent an element of special suggestiveness to the scene. The strangers in town hailed from America and the Continent, and from England, Scotland and Wales, most of them being exiles from Erin directly appointed to represent their various districts. During the morning from the north, south and west came many thousands, and the precincts of the railway termini were alive with the movement of vast assemblages of visitors who had had eagerly come long distances to join the ranks of those who lent such distinction to the demonstration. Across many of the chief thoroughfares arches of green garlands and bearing patriotic devices were suspended. This was particularly so in Thomas street, where special pains were taken to elaborately decorate the houses of historic interest associated with '98. In many places French, American and Irish flags abounded. It should be mentioned in connection with the closing of so many of the city establishments that some even of the trading houses occupied by Unionists were closed. Fortunately the weather, upon which so much inevitably depends in such cases, was fine during the morning and gave promise of a bright and brilliant afternoon. Coming up to twelve o'clock the procession proper began to assemble at Bullard square. The difficulties in connection with the orderly marshaling of such a mass of people cannot be exaggerated, and it is almost unnecessary to say that in the hands of the people themselves lies the great responsibility of adapting themselves to the regulations made on their behalf by the marshals and stewards. To all, therefore, the tribute is due to preserving such perfect and unbroken order and regularity.

The order of procession as the committee in the place of honor, then followed the foreign delegates, the traders, the provinces, the clergy, the fire brigades, the Corporation of Dublin, the

was next in line, followed by the municipalities of all the towns in Ireland. When the procession turned into Stafford street they moved past a historic spot, for here Peter Tone carried on business, and here was Wolfe Tone born. A marble slab marks the spot with an inscription in Irish, the translation of which is:—

THEOBALD WOLFE TONE,

Founder

Of the Society of United Irishmen,

Was born in this house on the

20th June, 1763.

He died for Ireland,

In the Provost's Prison,

Arbor Hill, on the

19th November, 1798.

This tablet was erected by the

Ninety-eight Centenary Committee.

Leaving King street the processionists turned into Church street, where in the graveyard attached to St. Michan's rest the bones of the Brothers Sheares, Oliver Bond, Jackson and, it is popularly believed, Robert Emmet. There was a splendid display of all kinds of bunting in the street. There was a grand display at the Father Mathew Memorial Hall. The Weekly Freeman picture of Wolfe Tone was shown in several places. A banner was displayed with the motto, "Remember '98, '48, '65, '67." Another banner contained the lines from Thomas Davis:—

"Freedom comes from God's right hand  
And needs a goodly train,  
And righteous men must make our land  
A nation once again.  
For this I hoped some day to die—  
Oh! can such hope be vain—  
That our dear country shall be made  
A nation once again."

Moirs House, where so many of the patriots found shelter, was the next spot of historical interest to be passed.

Thomas street, the scene of the execution of Robert Emmet and several of his associates, and of the arrest of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, was extensively decorated and presented a scene of great animation during the passing of the procession. The windows of most of the houses were crowded with sympathetic spectators, who waved handkerchiefs and flags and cheered enthusiastically. The footwalks and the sides of the roadways were also thronged, and frequent cheering was indulged in. The first point of particular interest was the house (No. 151) in which Lord Edward was arrested on May 19th, 1798, being overpowered after a desperate resistance. A memorial tablet has recently been placed on the front wall, setting forth the fact in Irish and in English. When passing the spot numbers of those in the procession reverently lifted their hats. A short distance further on St. Catherine's Church, situated on the opposite side, was reached. It was in front of this church that Robert Emmet was beheaded. The memory of the tragedy lent a special solemnity to the scene, and numbers of hats were raised in respect to the memory of the gallant young patriot leader. The corner of Bridgefoot street and Thomas street was the scene of several executions at the same period. It is stated that the blood of the victims of English vengeance flowed so profusely at this spot as to clog the neighbouring sewers, and that the wife of the Lord Lieutenant saw the dogs lapping up the blood as she drove by the place on her way to the Castle. She fainted at the horrible sight, which so impressed her that she is said to have implored her brother, who occupied an exalted position in the Government, to stop this wholesale murder. Her appeal is said to have been not without its effect, and to have secured the transportation instead of the execution of the remaining prisoners.

In the Cornmarket, through which the procession proceeded after leaving Thomas street, stands the house where Napper Tandy was born. A large green scroll was suspended across the street, with an inscription mentioning the fact, and containing portraits of Napper Tandy and of Wolfe Tone. On the reverse side was the inscription—

Here's their memory,  
May it be to us a guiding light,  
To cheer our strife for liberty,  
And teach us to unite.

After such historic places as High street, St. Werburgh's Church, where Lord Edward was buried, the classic precincts of College Green were visited. Here, of course, the Parliament buildings were void of all decoration, a fact that spoke for itself. There was a great difference in St. Stephen's Green, where the impressive ceremony of laying the foundation stone was proceeded with, the junction being under the presidency of Mr. John O'Leary. Immediately that the head of the procession entered the Green from Kildare street the car upon which the corner stone was carried was driven up to the entrance to the platform and the stone borne in. It bore the following inscription:—

"1798—Tribute to Wolfe Tone, patriot,  
From Belfast Nationalists to '98 Centenary Committee, Dublin. Presented by Patrick Flanagan, Belfast."

Around the platform an enormous crowd of people took up a position and awaited the speaking which was to follow the laying of the foundation stone. The windows of the houses on the north and west side of Stephen's green were thronged with spectators, and all the windows in Grafton street which commanded a view of the platform were also crowded. The whole scene was one of a most inspiring and imposing nature.

The historical parchment deposited in the hollow of the foundation stone, read as follows:—

"Wolfe Tone Centenary,  
National Monument,  
Stephen's green, Dublin.

"Be it remembered that the first stone of the National monument to commemorate the services of Theobald Wolfe Tone and United Irishmen in the cause of liberty and their devotedness and labours for the regeneration of their native land, was laid on this 15th day of August, 1898, by Mr. John O'Leary, President of the '98 Centenary Committee, on this site, St. Stephen's green, granted by the Dublin Corporation's meeting, specially sanctioned at the City Hall, and in the presence of the members of the Executive Commit-

tee, Irishwomen, Irishmen from France, America, Africa, England, Scotland, and Ireland. The procession to commemorate this important event includes trades and labour bodies, friendly and other societies, members of Parliament, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and members of the Corporation, and provincial mayors, chairmen of town commissioners, poor law boards, corporate bodies, city and provincial bands, &c., as per the programme hereby annexed.

An address from the Centenary Committee requesting Mr. John O'Leary to lay the first stone being read by Mr. Cullins. Mr. O'Leary delivered a suitable reply, and then proceeded in solemn silence to lay the foundation stone. Within the recess formed in the stone is deposited an engrossed copy of the Wolfe family on parchment. The matter for this document was sent from America by Miss Grace Georgina Wolfe, only grandchild of Theobald Wolfe Tone. This lady was born at Georgetown, D.C., U. S. A., May 28th, 1827. There is also deposited in recess of stone literature published by the '98 Centenary Committee, with printed business documents, a Weekly Freeman '98 Almanac and its picture of General Tone, the Wolfe number of Weekly Independent, and of the Weekly Freeman, etc. The document was read in presence of Mr. O'Leary and general executive, and the various articles enumerated were deposited in his presence in cavity of stone. Signed, Joseph J. Goggin, hon. sec. Memorial Committee, 15th August, '98. Countersigned, by J. Daly and J. O'Loughlin, J. Cullins and J. P. Duane.

The stone was lowered by Mr. C. G. Doran, Queenstown, assisted by Mr. Quilty.

Mr. O'Leary then laid the stone, with a tap for America, for France, and one for each of the four provinces. At a signal from the chief marshal, Mr. F. J. Allen, a band played the "Memory of the Dead," the immense concourse of people uncovering during the rendering of the air.

Speeches were made by the most eminent Irish politicians, but perhaps the one most enthusiastically applauded was that by John Dillon, who said:—

The man whose statue will stand on this spot was a man cast in heroic mould. He was a man who, from his earliest boyhood almost—when little more than a boy—by the intuition of his genius, took a wider and deeper grasp of the problem of Irish politics in his day than Grant, Flood, or Charlesmont. Born a soldier and a statesman, born in this city of Dublin in the year 1763 he died at the hands of his enemies in 1798 on the 19th of November, so that at the hour of his death he was only a few months over 35 years of age; and yet, brief as that life was, it was a life filled with glorious effort for Ireland. For who can name, in the long annals of the patriots of Ireland, one man who has done more for his country, for the cause of his native land, than Theobald Wolfe Tone, and he has left from that brief life an example to his countrymen which has animated generation after generation of young Irishmen to tread in his footsteps, and which remains to this day and in our time a mighty influence, fighting for all that is noble in the Ireland of this day. In 1791 Tone wrote his first pamphlet on behalf of the Irish Catholics, and when he wrote that pamphlet he had, it is reported in his life that he did not know one Catholic in Ireland, and yet within two months he was the trusted friend, agent, and almost leader of the Catholics of Ireland; and never let it be forgotten that the first blow which Tone struck in the cause of Irish freedom was a blow to set free the Catholics of Ireland. He said with the spirit of a true democrat, "We can have no true or lasting liberty in Ireland which is not based on equal rights of all the citizens of Ireland."

And when, after a few years, he was struck down by his cruel and bloody enemies, the brother of the great Napoleon—Lucien Napoleon—when he stood up in the Assembly of France—the glorious Assembly of the Five Hundred—to move that provision be made by the French Nation for the widow and children of Tone, he used these words, which should always be impressed in the memory of Irishmen as a testimony of one of the leaders of the greatest nation in Europe in that day to the character of one of our countrymen, to whom we are assembled here to do honour. On the occasion Lucien Napoleon said: "I rise to call attention to the widow and children of a man whose memory is dear and venerable to Ireland, and to France, who perished in Dublin, assassinated by the illegal verdict of a court martial." And then he went on to say his talents and courage announced him as the future Washington of Ireland.

In these sentences he spoke only the sober language of truth. But to me, I confess, what has always struck me as one of the most sublime spectacles of human progress and struggles for liberty was the spectacle of Wolfe Tone when he stood before the court-martial in this city in the power of cruel and dastardly enemies, and when he knew that his life was forfeited, and that the hour of his death was at hand. It is easy to be heroic and courageous on the field of battle when your blood is hot, and to strike a blow for fatherland when one's comrades are butchered at one's side, but standing powerless before your cruel enemies, in cold blood, with death before you then the mettle of which a man is made is tried; and with all the agonizing thoughts of wife and children—for he had a young wife and three children to whom he was devotedly attached—in the whole annals of human history I know no more magnificent spectacle of human greatness than when Tone confronted his enemies with a firmness, calmness, courage, and dignity great as was ever displayed, he defied his enemies, and went to his death with a courage that illustrated a page of Irish history, which will remain for ever to be cherished by the children of Ireland. We honour his memory here to-day in the city where he was assassinated (cheers). We have shown by this magnificent demonstration that his principles are triumphant, and I recommend to all of you to study his life, his writings, and his teachings; they are a precious inheritance to the Irish people, and one which, if

studied and acted upon, will be, in my judgment, the best guidance to the patriot's heart.

Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., who was received with loud cheers, said: "I can't but feel how poor and how weak words are after the demonstration of to-day. The eloquence of your numbers, your enthusiasm, could not be increased by any words, and it seems to me almost as if it would have been better to have left this great demonstration speak for itself—speak for itself to England of the determination of the Irish people to stand by their country and to have left speeches out of the programme altogether. And yet it is impossible to have such a demonstration as this to be allowed to close without some of our public men coming together on this platform to show once again to England that however men in the current politics of the day may have different views as to the methods, at the same time, in the essentials, that is in our devotion to our National cause and in our undying hostility to English rule, we Irish Nationalists stand absolutely united around the statue to-day."

Mr. Dillon has quoted some words from Lucien Bonaparte's speech about Theobald Wolfe Tone. I was reading that speech myself this morning, and I was struck by the extraordinary prophecy which Lucien Bonaparte made in that speech in November, 1799. He used these words: "The day," he said, "will doubtless come in that same city of Dublin, and on the spot where the satellites of Britain reared the scaffold, where they expected to wreak their vengeance on Tone, when the independent people of Ireland will erect on that spot a trophy to his memory, and will yearly celebrate on the anniversary of his trial the festival of their union round his monument."

Well, now, thank God, after the hundred years that have passed, at last to-day the Irish people have fulfilled that prophecy of Lucien Bonaparte. The hundred years that have passed have indicated the purity of the motives, the loftiness of the character, and I will say also the wisdom of the aims of Tone and of the United Irishmen. Here we have assembled in the City of Dublin representative from the gallant nation of France—a nation, remember, which is allied to Ireland not merely by sentiment, but by historical tradition, and which is allied to our race as kinsmen of the same blood. We have here also representatives of the great and free Republic of America—that great land, the home of liberty; that great land that always opened a refuge to our suffering and oppressed people; that great land which, in the words of one of her own sons, "that land whose free larch string was never yet drawn in against the meekest child of Adam's kindred."

We welcome these men here as friends and as allies, and to day when England, isolated as she is, is looking around, and begging for alliance with other countries, we to day are able to point to allies in France, and allies in America, allies in far distant Australia, Aye, and in the Cape in South Africa, and in other parts of the civilized world, who, if ever the day should come—and which of us would not be glad to see it, when, in the complications of the world, Ireland would once again have an opportunity of striking a blow for liberty, would rally to the cause of the most ancient, and sorely oppressed nationality in the world.

In the evening the Lord Mayor entertained a large company at the Mansion House in commemoration of the laying of the foundation stone of the national memorial to Wolfe Tone.

After dinner, the Lord Mayor said that he welcomed to the Mansion House the delegates from America, from France, Africa, and Australia, and his fellow-countrymen from the several provinces of Ireland. He welcomed them there in the Mansion House as the guests of the Corporation of the City of Dublin. He was pleased and delighted that circumstances gave to him, as Lord Mayor, the privilege of meeting so many guests in this memorable year of '98, and to be the medium of welcoming their exiled brethren from so many lands. He did not know what changes the future might bring. This he knew, however, that Irishmen would never lose their nationality. He did not profess to be a prominent politician, but this he could say, he held a deep reverence for the memory of the men who died for Ireland.

He might say he was himself descended from people who were obliged to fly from their peasant home to the mountains to escape persecution. He had never spoken on this matter before, but after many years of residence in Dublin, he hoped he was as good an Irishman to day as when he entered it. He claimed for Irishmen that they could best govern themselves, and that they could do that best under English laws (cries of "Question.") They might do it under American laws, but what Irishmen wanted was to be allowed to act as free men (applause). In conclusion, he begged to give them the toast of "Ireland a Nation."

The toast was honoured with enthusiasm.

Mr. John O'Leary, in rising to respond to the toast, was enthusiastically greeted. In the course of his speech he said that he was no more a speaker than the Lord Mayor, though he was perhaps more a politician. He should dissent from some of the views of the Lord Mayor. He infinitely preferred that Ireland should be under her own laws and not English laws, and he did not mind whether it was a republic, an absolute monarchy, or a limited monarchy. However, he was not an impractical, and he could conceive Ireland accepting something short of that.

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## DR. THOMAS O'HAGAN, M.A.

"One of Ontario's most talented verse writers," is the way in which the Canadian-American styled Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, M.A., who has recently passed through Montreal, and who was interviewed by the TRUE WITNESS. A brief biographical sketch of the eminent litterateur may not be out of place here. Like most others who have added to the poetic literature of the new land, he is of good Irish stock, his father and mother both being natives of Kerry. Dr. O'Hagan was born near Toronto in 1855. After attending the public school there he became a student in St. Michael's College, and was a frequent prize winner in Latin and English. Later he took the arts course in Ottawa University, was made a Bachelor of Arts in 1882, and three years later had his M.A. On his graduation he took honors in English, Latin, French and German, and was selected to write the graduation poem. His "Profecturi Salutamus," written for the occasion, was warmly commended by the poet Whittier. He took a past graduate course at Syracuse University (Ph. D., 1889), and later studied at Cornell. From 1887 to 1888 he held classical and modern language masterships in several leading high schools. In 1894 he was elected president of the Canadian Club of Cornell University. His pieces of fugitive verse were collected and published in 1887. It was called "A Gate of Flowers." Since then he has published "In Dreamland and other Poems." He has made a special study of English, and is recognized as one of the most sympathetic interpreters of English literature in English. As well as being a voluminous contributor to the magazines, Dr. O'Hagan's trenchant pen has found its way into the columns of the daily press. For some years past his labors have been in the direction of the lecture field principally, and his subjects of discourse almost invariably on the higher English literature. As a critic and commentator on English poetry Dr. O'Hagan has few equals in America. Some of his lectures delivered this year at the Catholic Summer School at Cliff Haven, show not only the scholarly attainments and deep erudition of the man, but also a nature thoroughly poetical and sympathetic, while at the same time almost microscopically analytical. His recent work in the "Catholic Reading Circle Review" is most interesting, especially in his treatment of the poets of the Elizabethan and immediately following periods.

Dr. O'Hagan is a striking personality not from any great height of stature, nor from any peculiarity of appearance or gait. His face seems a cleavage of intelligence, not of the waxy woe-begone sort, but the cheerful kind, and the eyes light up with enthusiasm when any of his favorite topics are touched upon, and then he is rapid in speech and ideas formed into words bubble from him almost too fast to follow.

In the course of a brief interview Dr. O'Hagan spoke most enthusiastically of the success of the Summer School this year and its prospects for the future. Then he launched out into a dissertation of the Saguenay, which he considered surpassed anything on the continent in the way of grand, tremendous scenery, not to speak of the historic features of the district. In Quebec he had the pleasure of meeting Sir James Lemoyne, with whom he had a delightful conversation on Canadian literature. In Montreal Dr. O'Hagan was surprised at the beauty of the city and surroundings. He saw fine buildings, substantial as well as architecturally beautiful, its numerous churches and public institutions, impressed him so much that he acknowledged Montreal to be the city of Canada.

When asked his opinion regarding the project of establishing a Catholic press association for the United States and Canada, a project which has always had the hearty sympathy and support of the TRUE WITNESS, Dr. O'Hagan said that if it aimed at centralizing the influence of the Catholic press, by lessening the number of papers, and concentrating all the literary and business talents now scattered over so many districts, he considered it would be a grand undertaking and productive of great results. Dr. O'Hagan greatly admired the standard of aggressive Catholicism followed by the TRUE WITNESS and thoroughly appreciated the good work being done in the districts which its great influence reaches.

Dr. O'Hagan left on Thursday for Toronto. His lecture tour commences in November, the intention being to travel through the Middle and Western States and perhaps go as far as the Coast. His subjects will be principally "Canadian Poets and Poetry," "Wit and Humor," and the Poets Tennyson, Longfellow and the Brownings. He will in the meantime continue his very interesting series of articles on "Studies in English Literature" in the Catholic Reading Circle Review. During the year Dr. O'Hagan will publish three new books, one of verse and two of criticism. These will be looked forward to with much interest, especially the works on criticism.

While in the city, Dr. O'Hagan called on Mrs. Sadlier, a lady whose reputation is world-wide in the field of Catholic literature.

### DIED.

SMITH—At Hamilton, Ont., on August 29th, 1898, John W. Smith, eldest son of James and Mary Smith, aged 28 years and 14 days. Interred in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Hamilton. May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

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## OBITUARY.

The following is taken from the Hamilton Evening Times of August 31st:—"A sad blow has been given to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Smith, No. 214 My Street North, in the death of their eldest son, John W., last night. The deceased had been in the employ of Messrs. Wright and Bulfinch for about eight years. He had been ill ever since last August, but faintly kept on working till last January, when he was compelled to give up his situation, and since then has been confined to the house. A large circle of friends will mourn his early demise, as he was a great favorite, being a kind and lovable companion, ever ready and willing to help his friends. His absence from the Leo Literary, St. Vincent de Paul and I. C. B. U., of which societies he was a member, will be sorely felt. Deceased was a devout adherent of St. Mary's Cathedral, among whose parishioners he was looked upon as one whose life was truly Christian and exemplary."

## EARLY CLOSING.

Advocates of the earlier closing of stores will be pleased to note that Messrs. James A. Ogilvy & Sons, St. Catherine street, have decided to close their store at six p.m. on Saturdays, in future.

The zeal and devotion of the Redeemptorist Fathers is every where in evidence throughout Ireland, and nowhere is this made more manifest than in Belfast. Despite the fact of the brief period of their establishment in that city, they have commenced the work of the erection of a beautiful Monastery. On Monday last His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Henry blessed and laid the foundation stone of their new home. The building when completed will be a very fine and substantial structure, and fully equipped for all the wants of the community, who will thus be better fitted for the carrying on of their good work.

An inventor in India has constructed an apparatus for cooking by the heat of the sun. It consists of a box made of wood, and lined with reflecting mirrors, at the bottom of the box being a small copper boiler, covered with glass to retain the heat of the rays concentrated by the mirrors upon the boiler.

Experiments seem to show that a large ocean steamer, going at nineteen knots an hour, will move over a distance of two miles after its engines are stopped and reversed, and no authority gives less than a mile or a mile and a half as the required space to stop its progress.

Recent indications have shown that the principal source of the Gulf Stream is not the Florida Channel, but the region between and beside the islands of the West Indies. At Bimini the volume of this warm water is sixty times as great as the combined volume of all the rivers in the world at their mouths.

Preparations are now in course of progress at Vienna for the celebration on grand scale of the jubilee of Emperor Francis Joseph. The festivities will begin on Nov. 30 and close on December 4.

The sea is one vast reservoir, sold to the extent of about one grain for every four or about four shillings worth in every twenty-five tons of water.

# IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

## NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

**D**ESPITE the frequent appeals of the pulpit, a large number of Catholic women, and a small circle of womanish men, seem to persist in the sinful and cowardly practice of gossiping about their neighbors in a manner which has not infrequently caused serious trouble in many homes. A writer in the Catholic Columbian, in dealing with the subject, says:—

How many reputations have been injured, sometimes beyond repair, by the thoughtless repetition of some piece of scandal, some foolish speech. And from what trifles do such things often originate. How often a report is started by a careless remark, sometimes merely a conjecture; this will soon be repeated as being a fact; the fact is then enlarged upon as it goes from mouth to mouth, until the original unkind conjecture has assumed grave proportions and is universally believed. Oftentimes an innocent person has thus suffered the loss of friends and reputation. Why is it that people are always so ready to believe anything they hear against others; so willing to attribute many motives to their actions; so eager to discuss their faults? A wise man once said, 'The faults which we see most clearly in others are usually the reflection of our own.' If we will remember this, we will find that, as a rule, the short comings which we most condemn in our neighbors are really the ones that we ourselves are most prone to commit.

The weekly Bouquet, in a recent issue, contains the following paragraph, which should be committed to memory by every boy and girl, as unfortunately, in these closing days of the nineteenth century, there is far too little respect shown by the rising generation for the aged:

A young person, of proper intellectual and moral culture, will always manifest a proper regard for those of riper years; not only will he maintain a becoming respect for parental advice, but will treat the aged in whatever condition with kindness and esteem; nothing is more odious in the youthful character than disrespect to the advice and wisdom of age; many a vain and conceited youth hath been plunged into ruin by being guilty of this folly.

The frivolous Catholic women, young and old, who spend the greater part of their time reading sensational novels should take the lesson to heart of the terror in which books of doubtful character was held by Mary Dansevicnska, daughter of King Stanislaus of Poland, and wife of King Louis XV., of France. It is said that she had a horror of all that might impair the purity of the heart, and especially of bad books—if she only heard a word said against them it was sufficient to prevent her from ever opening them. One day two or three ladies of the palace were speaking before her of a bad production which had just appeared in Paris. "Have you read it then, ladies?" she asked. "Yes, madam; we wished to judge for ourselves whether what they said of it was true." "As for me," said the pious Princess, "I would consider it a crime to read a book that might contain anything insulting to my father, still more what would be insulting to my God." Another time some one was reading in a small company a pamphlet which was also worthy of reprobation, when the Queen's arrival was announced. "Quick, quick," some one exclaimed, "hide that book; it is one which the Queen does not like." "It is true, gentlemen," said the Queen, looking at the title, and it seems to me that all Christians ought to regard it with horror as I do."

"You say you never wore spectacles?" said the near sighted man. "Well, if you ever put on a pair you'll never wear anything else. I wore eyeglasses for years. I thought they looked better on me, and then I imagined that they were more convenient; that I could take them off and put them on more readily and all that. But after wearing a pair of spectacles once for a few days—I had put them on, as I thought at first, temporarily—I discovered that spectacles were the glasses for comfort.

"There are, to be sure, people who do not wear glasses all the time, but only for reading or writing, and so on, to whom eyeglasses may be more convenient; and then I believe that eyeglasses are made nowadays that have more scientifically adjusted grips, and all that sort of thing; but I tell you that the thing for real comfort is spectacles."

The recent hot wave at New York, which resulted so seriously to many of its citizens, who from one cause or another were forced to remain in the city, has led the New York World to remark:—

Fires, panics, thunder-storms, crimes, suicides, deadly sunstrokes and heat prostrations—these are the hot weather results as recorded in the newspaper.

Yet the citizen of well ordered habits is rarely set down in any of these lists. Men who begin the day with a bath and a light breakfast, wear negligé shirts, eschew alcohol and indulge moderately in business, ending the day with a dinner of an unexciting character, are very rarely numbered among the suicides, the murdered, the murderers or even among those overcome by heat.

For hot weather the lesson of supreme importance is that of moderation. To avoid anything dangerous when the thermometer is recording things in the hundreds of minutes.

## HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

**I**T is generally conceded that a fruit diet, especially during the summer months, is the best for health-giving. Many there are who, during the excessively warm season, live on fruit. A writer in an exchange says:

As a regulator of the system and a purifier of the blood, pure fruit juice probably stands without a peer. Many persons can testify to this fact, especially as regards oranges. Some who have hitherto eaten fruit between meals, or just before going to bed, and condemned it as injurious, have learned to eat one or two oranges with nearly every meal, particularly with breakfast, and have found to their pleasant surprise that it exercised a marvellous effect upon their general health. Many remarkable things have been claimed for oranges taken as food, such as making the complexion clear and beautiful, curing the drink habit and numerous other things as varied as marvellous, and there are doubtless persons who have made themselves ridiculous eating oranges by wholesale in the endeavor to cure the diseases to which the flesh is heir. Thousands of persons can testify, however, that a judicious use of oranges is a good thing, but a few precautions must be taken. In the first place, buy nothing but good fruit, especially ripe fruit. Green or bad fruit cannot be good for anybody. Then be careful to peel your oranges carefully, for the white pith lying beneath the yellow rind is one of the most indigestible substances known in the vegetable world. Do not eat too many oranges at first, but if the habit of eating them with meals is once formed a person will never be satisfied to eat a meal without fresh fruit of some kind. The habit will work wonders in a short time in the direction of regulating the system, keeping the blood in good condition and creating an appetite.

A great many women who preside over the household and pride themselves upon their knowledge in matters appertaining thereto, may, nevertheless, obtain further experience in reading the following advice offered by an authority on the choice of meats, which appeared in a recent issue of the Woman's Home Companion. This writer proceeds to discuss the subject in the following evidently clear and concise manner. She says:—

The finest roasts and steaks are found in the hind quarter, as well as the juiciest meats for making beef tea, meat pies, beef à la mode or potted beef. Sirloin, of course, gives the very choicest roasts and steaks; next comes the rump, this being cut in three parts. The back, the middle and the face are good roasting pieces; but the most economical is the middle cut, as it is free from bone and has not a scrap of waste on it. Good steaks are cut from the top of the round; some people go so far as to say that the flavor of a round steak is superior to that of any other. The lower portion of the round is used for braising and for beef tea.

The tenderloin has the most tender meat, but it is neither so juicy nor so well flavored as other portions that are not so tender, and it is not nearly so nutritious as portions that require much cooking. The sirloin comes next in tenderness and delicacy. These cost more than other cuts, but there is less nutritive value than is found in the cheaper parts. Indeed, the cost of the meat seems to be in inverse ratio to its real food value. Of course this is so because of the much smaller proportion of the so-called choicer cuts. It is one of the wise economies of nature that it should be so. The harder working class of people, those who do a great deal of manual labor, and particularly those whose occupation takes them a great deal into the open air, need the nourishment and sustaining quality of the heavier meats. And these are found in the cheaper parts, particularly where there is a great deal of juice in the meat and rich marrow in the bone.

Stews and braised meats, or those that are steamed in their own juices over the fire, as pot-boiled or roasted meats, give the most nutriment, and add the physical strength that is needed, besides, in cold weather, supplying a great deal of warmth by furnishing carbon for the body.

Good beef should be bright red when it is first cut, and this red flesh should be well marbled with yellowish fat, with a thick layer of fat on the outside. If it does not present this appearance you may be quite sure that either the ox was not well fattened, or was too young, or was not in good condition. The flesh should be firm, and no mark should be left when it is pressed with the finger. The suet should be dry and crumble easily.

The first step in demonstration is to cut the beef into the hind and fore quarters. The hind quarter contains the finest and most expensive cuts of the meat. Here are found the sirloin, the tenderloin, the rump and the round. The cheapest portions of the hind quarters are the shin and flank. In the fore quarters are the ribs, the shoulder, the shin, the rattle round and the brisket. The ribs are the top of the back nearest to the loin; in fact, they join it when the animal is whole. The first ribs are what are called the 'prime' ribs; these are used for roasts or steaks; the next are the five chuck ribs lying between the prime ribs and the neck; the meat is of a tougher quality than on the prime ribs, although they are used for the same purposes. The neck is used for beef tea, for stews and for boiling. Below the rib cuts, running along the sides of the animal, is the rattle round. This is used for corning. The under part of the animal's body is called the brisket, and this also is used for corning. The shoulder is used for steaks and corning, though the less said about the tenderness of a shoulder steak the better. The shin, both from the front and back, is used for soups and stews.

## WHIMS OF FASHION.

**N**CESSITY oftentimes makes the most enthusiastic votaries of fashion seek for ways and means to keep pace with the demands of the ever-changing moods of the genius that prescribes the rules governing the attire of woman. An authority writing in this strain says:—

If there is one thing which changes as quickly as the fashions it is the inventive genius of the woman who has that elusive quality called 'style' attained at a moderate expenditure, the envy and despair of her more luxurious but less fortunate friends.

No sooner were the fashion papers filled with descriptions of that long coat which is destined to play havoc in the fall and winter wardrobes of those who believed that they had a supply for all emergencies, all short and 'bobby,' as

bunches of ripe grain and garlands of fruit, and surely nothing could be more appropriate.

Round and square shapes will be more used in straw, felt and velvet, and there are others built on lines never dreamed of in geometry. The true autumn hat, however, is the round hat, though the toque with outspreading or directoire trimming is much in evidence. This round shape, in nearly instance, flares off the face, where it is trimmed up high with feathers, foliage, fruit or wings, combined, of course, with velvet, ribbon or lace.

The three cornered hat is the head-gear of the moment in Paris, and is promised to us later in winter materials. It admits of great variety in the style of its trimming, and is equally pretty with one long sweeping plume or with a bunch of upstanding tips.

Young girls are favoring broad brim hats trimmed with outstretched wings and wide riding bows out on both sides. In these, curious shades of red and blue and yellow blend with black.

It is prophesied that the fashion of different skirts and coats will out the separate waist, which has so long held its own, but so far it has failed to do

## BUSINESS BEFORE BRIDAL TOURS.

**A** Young Vermont Farmer Could Not Stop Hayting to Accompany His Bride.

Bridal tours, as ordinarily made, are expensive; and besides, a busy man like Z. kel Strout does not find it convenient to leave his farm work at this time of the year, and, as he says, go 'gallivanting round the country.' Z. kel Strout is a young Vermont farmer who cultivates a thirty-acre farm and supplies a number of summer hotels with milk and butter. A Boston girl who has been spending the season at a resort near by tells the Saturday Evening G that Z. kel was married a few days ago. She was on her way to the village telegraph office when Z. kel came along, accompanied by a pretty young girl.

As she had heard something about Z. kel getting married from her talkative landlady, she concluded this was the bride and that they were about to start on their wedding journey. But Zeke only bought one ticket, and when the train came in he put his bride on board, took an affectionate farewell and then stood disconsolately watching the train out of sight.

Moved by irresistible curiosity, the Boston girl said:—'I heard you were to be married, and you must let me congratulate you. I hope no bad news called your wife away.'

'No,' said Zeke, confidentially. 'You see, Sallie and me heard that people took bridal tours nowadays, and I told Sallie I couldn't afford to stop work in hayning time, but she shouldn't be cheated out of her trip, and so I just got a ticket for her to visit her relatives down in Middlebury for a few days.'

The Boston girl's politeness struggled with a smile, but she says that Z. kel has since then ranked with Sidney and Bayard in the line of unselfishness and chivalry, in her opinion.—New York Herald.

## FLOWERS FOR WINTER.

Those who desire to get together a collection of plants for the window garden for duty next winter, writes Eben E. Rexford, in Harper's, should make their selections now and send in their orders at once. Here is a list of some of the best ones for window flowering:—

Chinese Primrose—This comes in pure white (double and single), and in red, rose, crimson, and intermediate shades of these colors. It is a constant bloomer, easily cared for, and does well in windows that get but little sun. It is a general favorite.

Heliotrope—This modest, delightfully fragrant flower likes a good deal of warmth, water, and sunshine. It is not showy, but it is really beautiful, and deserves a place in every collection.

Plumbago—Of the loveliest lavender blue—a very rare color among flowers. Its branches should be cut back after each period of bloom to within six inches of the main stalk. This will keep it producing new ones, and each new branch will bear a panicle of flowers.

Begonia—If you can have but one variety, let that be rubra—bright coral red, a free and constant bloomer. Another charming sort is Argentea guttata, with olive foliage heavily spotted with silver. Flowers pearly rose and white, in drooping panicles produced from every branch. Vernon is a profuse bloomer, soft pink in color and very free. A fine sort for use on a bracket is Manicata aurea, of spreading, drooping habit; its large thick foliage of rich green spotted, splashed, and marbled with white, creamy yellow, and rose.

Lantana—The best variety is Avalanche, pure white with a yellow eye. A constant and profuse bloomer. Abutilon—If you have room for them I should advise these varieties—Boule de Neige, pure white; Rosefloum, bright pink; and Fire King, intense crimson-scarlet.

Fuchsia—Spectosa, flesh-color and carmine. Excellent. The only good winter bloomer.

Rosea—Hermosa, Queen's Scarlet and Agrippina. I cannot advise any other kinds for use in the living room.

Geraniums—In variety, both flowering and sweet-scented.

Most likely you will want a Calli. If so, get the old kind. The so-called "Little Gem" is "a fraud and a delusion."

For foliage, try palms Latania borbonica, Phoenix reclinata, and Erecia tenax. Ficus, Grevillea, Aspidistra, Asparagus sprengerii and Madame Salzeri geranium.

For hanging baskets—Oxalis rosea, Othonna, Moneywort, Tradescantia and Saxifraga sarmentosa.

The amateur will do well not to go outside the above list until she has had some experience in floriculture. There are other good plants for the house, but they are no as easy to manage as the above. With ordinary care these are pretty sure to afford satisfaction.

## WHERE PATIENCE IS A VIRTUE.

They had been married but two short months when the cook packed up and left without the customary notice, and the young wife was compelled to preside over the culinary department temporarily. 'Do you know, my dear,' began the husband, as they sat at the breakfast table, 'that your biscuits are not—'

'Oh, of course, I know,' she interrupted, a sickly smile flitting across her face. 'It's the old, old story; they are not like your mother used to make.' 'Right you are, dear,' he continued. 'They are not to be compared with another's biscuits for a minute. You see, mother's biscuits were invariably heavy, and I could never eat more than one, while yours are so nice and light that I have already eaten four and—'



LATEST STYLE, FALL COSTUME—By courtesy of La Patrie.

the last season required, than the ready woman began to think how she could get the best of circumstances and still be in the swim.

'It's as easy as rolling off a log,' asserted a bright woman on a hotel veranda the other day, after listening to the despairing wails of her colleague. 'Why, you can make your coats longer by applying the tails to the hips by cross seams. Of course it is nicer to have that long sweep from neck downward, but, after all, the long coats with the cross seam at the hips always fit better, and if you are fortunate enough to be able to match your coat, or if you have some material left, as a thrifty woman should, why, there you are. I am going to have all my coats made in that style, and if I get a new one I shall have it made in the same way, just to show that I prefer it, and to take the curse off the old ones.'

'As to whether I really prefer it, that is my affair.'

Autumn millinery promises to do itself proud when it comes to setting off the faces of sweethearts and wives. Fashion proposes to call feathers, fall blossoms, velvet, handsome ornaments, wings and a good many other things to her assistance, so that her object may be accomplished.

Many women bob right out of summer into heavy winter hats. This is a mistake, says an American authority with a substantial bank account, for nothing could be prettier, more becoming or more artistic than the autumn creations of straw with their burdens of foliage

this: most likely the separate waist will find its place so long as waists so effective as those now made can be fashioned of remnants of silk and lace.

The ostrich feather boa's popularity is on the wane. Fussy boas of lace or chiffon or a combination of both are used instead, and tulle and net neck ruffles also find favor. An elaborate dress is made of pale gray chiffon, crossed with a killing of ceru lace; a fan shaped ruche of the same surrounds the neck.

Wonders never cease in the fashionable world. The latest craze, it is said, is dresses made of metal. At least, the English fashion papers say so, because at a recent drawing-room a train made of aluminum was worn and proved so startling a novelty that it set the trade to thinking of things they had never dreamed of in their philosophy. It was described as looking like silver cloth, and has this great advantage, that it will not tarnish. Aluminum is very flexible, and who knows but that the immediate future may see metal dresses take their places along with paper gowns?

Now the advanced set in circles of women have made it a fad to wear men's shoes under the presence of comfort, a proprietor of a New York establishment, in an interview with a local journal, says:—'This fall we will have in stock our first line of regular man-made women's shoes,' said the manager of a popular and reliable shoe house. 'Of course, all our women's shoes are made by men'

**ROOFS FOR THE HOUSES**

32 Years ago

We started the manufacture of sheet metal building material, and this long experience enables us to offer intending builders all that is desired in Roofing, Steel Siding, Steel Ceilings, Etc.

We give you the benefit of our long experience. Any of our big catalogues and up-to-date information on those goods on receipt of a post card.

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**CARPETS.**

See the immense range of Novelties Opening for Fall, at

**THOMAS LICGET'S,**  
MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

Sunday Suburban Train Service between Montreal and Vaudreuil leave Montreal 9:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 9:00 p.m. Returning leave Vaudreuil 9:00 a.m., 10:35 a.m., 7:12 p.m., 10:00 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday to Monday Excursion tickets are now on sale to numerous points, particulars of which may be ascertained by obtaining from Grand Trunk Ticket Office "Weekly Excursions" Pamphlet.

**PORTLAND-OLD ORCHARD BEACH.**

Leve. MONTREAL	8:00 a.m.	Daily
Arr. PORTLAND	3:45 p.m.	Daily
Arr. OLD ORCHARD	6:22 p.m.	Daily

Buffer Parlor Car on 8:00 a.m. train and Buffet Sleeping Car on 8:45 p.m. train.

**FAST EXPRESS TRAINS—TORONTO AND WEST.**

Leve. MONTREAL	Daily	1:30 p.m.
Arr. TORONTO	9:00 a.m.	10:27 p.m.
Arr. HAMILTON	6:55 p.m.	11:30 a.m.
Arr. NIAGARA FALLS	8:40 p.m.	10:00 a.m.
Arr. BUFFALO	10:00 p.m.	12:00 a.m.
Arr. LONDON	1:10 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Arr. DETROIT	6:45 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
Arr. CHICAGO	2:00 p.m.	9:10 p.m.

On Sundays leave Montreal 9:00 a.m.

For tickets, reservation of space in Sleepers and all information, apply to Company's agents—City Ticket Office, 137 St. James Street, and Bonaventure Station.

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We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quick and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Pay \$7 to \$10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. The Great and Simple Co., London, Ont.

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FOR THE HAIR:

CASTOR FLUID.....25 cents

FOR THE TEETH:

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FOR THE SKIN:

WHITE ROSE LANOLIN OREAN. 25 cents

**HENRY R. GRAY,**  
Pharmaceutical Chemist,  
122 St. Lawrence Main Street  
N.B.—Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with care and promptly forwarded to all parts of the city.

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Kindling \$2.00; Cut Maple \$2.50; Tamarack \$1.75; Mill blocks, stove lengths, \$1.50. J. C. McLEARN, Richmond Square, Phone 3538.

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**DR. BROSSEAU, I.D.S.,**  
SURGICAL DENTIST,  
No. 7 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.  
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Teeth in the afternoon. Elegant full-gum sets (also Pearl) (teeth colored). Nightly dentures for shallow jaws. Lower jaw for full cover. Gold crowns, plate and bridge work, painless, treated without chloroform if you are loath to be drilled. Teeth repaired in 30 minutes. Teeth in hours, if required.

AMERICAN LEGISLATORS AT WASHINGTON

Their Allowances by the Nation and the Demand Upon Them.

The Conditions of a Quarter of a Century Compared With the Present—A Plea for the Poor Men Who Hold Office.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, a regular contributor to the New York World, discusses the position of Cabinet officers at Washington in regard to the demands upon the allowances made to them by the nation. She says:

There is no subject upon which men are so inclined to speak ex cathedra as the salaries which should be paid to office holders, and in a varied experience of salaries paid to different officials I have never encountered a gentleman, with the exception of the President of the United States, whose official income paid his expenses while he held the office. Perhaps it is not advisable for a Government to pay salaries which, as a matter of emolument, would induce men to seek the place; yet it seems to me equally inadvisable for riches to be a necessary qualification for a high office.

There are so many patriotic, intellectual men whose fortunes are at low ebb that it would be unjust to debar them from serving their country because their investments had not been fortunate.

The President of the United States has many perquisites—for instance, servants paid by the Government, a furnished house, a greenhouse maintained by the Government, and lesser advantages, which make his salary something more than he needs per annum, and it is right that it should be so, as the usage of ex-Presidents has hitherto been to do nothing more professionally after they have left the august position to which they have been raised by the esteem of their countrymen.

But a glance at the condition of his Cabinet shows a different state of affairs entirely. I do not now recall any Cabinet officer since the organization of the Government who, before he was appointed, was a citizen of Washington. He generally comes from a distance, and he has to establish his lares and penates upon a strange and constructively a neutral beach. In my day a moderately fine house and stables could be leased for \$2,500, unfurnished. Two thousand five hundred dollars would furnish it prettily, but not handsomely. Two thousand dollars would pay the expenses of a good carriage and horses, with a coachman, but not a footman. The liveries were like Mrs. Gregg's spelling—"matters of private judgment"—and wonderful and original achievements they were sometimes. These, if not pretentious, cost \$100 more. The gas and water rates must be added, and the former were quite an item of expense when the house was lit up once or twice a week. Say the gas was \$20 a month.

Out of the \$5,000 salary paid to the officers of the Cabinet very little would be available for entertaining colleagues, friends and strangers, which is the raison d'être of the establishment. It is as much a Cabinet officer's duty to entertain as it is the President's. Then, in what a position an impecunious and honest man finds himself! He must either live in a manner beneath the dignity of his office, go hopelessly in debt to maintain it, or expend the savings of years of labor, which have been his dependence for his time of need, upon feeding and conciliating the multitude.

I will not touch upon all the temptations to a dishonest administration of his trust which assail him at every turn when a hint of the President's unspoken policy may pour half a million into the empty coffers of the Secretary; for I trust there are very few who replenish them by treachery to a great trust like this.

If this was the case thirty-five years ago, when people lived in a comparatively simple fashion, what must it be now when brick-and-brac costs more than was required in that time for sofas, chairs and table furniture—when \$5,000 silk rugs flash their varied sheen before the eyes of the uninitiated, priceless china in the salience of every civilized country decks the same board, embroidered "roses and lilies and daffodillies" garnish every tablecloth which is not ornamented with a filmy lace covering, when the silver is not the simply chased metal of the old days, but is moulded into forms and chased by artists not very inferior to Cellini until they look like flowers preserved in ice crystals. Even the spoons and forks are cunningly enamelled, and many of them are brought from Russia and other countries where starvation has stimulated the invention of artisans. This luxurious standard is set up by men who have private fortunes which they consider well spent in ministering to personal aggrandizement. There are very few less fortunate men who have the strength of mind to keep within the compass of a small income and narrow salary when placed in sharp contrast to their millionaire colleagues.

The standards of dress, living and expenditure of all kinds have increased immeasurably, and what was once so bare a provision for an office-holder in Washington—as is described by Mr. Giffenden—as a place where the candle ends must be saved is now but a drop in the ocean of outlay which engulfs the means of the poor and even straitens the circumstances of the rich.

The country has enlarged to double its old importance in the congress of nations. The number of its States and official representatives is almost doubled, but the salaries of its representative men remain pretty much the same, and the difficulty of fitting the Provisional measure has become insurmountable to those of moderate means.

We are no longer a simple, semi-pastoral people, directing our energies to

conquering untraded wilds and tilling the ground so desolate. We possess untold wealth of precious metals, an almost boundless reservoir of wealth, and now that we have stretched out our hands to compel our neighbors to see with our eyes, and have convinced them of the justice of our cause through the cogent reasons set forth by the thunder of great guns, the keen swords, the splendid valor of our soldiery and our invincible navy, and shall be forced of necessity to increase both arms of the service to maintain the glory won for us by them, the scale of our expenses must increase with the high seat we have won among nations.

Shall the motive power of all this national aggrandizement be the only one which, so long as it preserves its rectitude inviolate, will be permitted to waste its energies in sordid cares? If we do not want to limit the administration of the Government to the rich men, we must give the poor men who hold office enough pay to free them from the onerous care which, like the Lacedaemonian's fox, is eating out their lives while they are too proud to complain.

If it were possible to "retrace the river of our years" and re-establish the old republican simplicity of living, it would be a better state than our present gorgeous affluence of luxury. But travel in old countries, and a riper scholarship, have cultivated the aesthetic tastes of our people, and household bread seems meagre fare after the cakes furnished by the treasure holders of the Old World.

V. EFFERSON DAVIS.

HIS TRAINED NURSE.

By Miss Grace Lane, Boston Post.

"YOU will find the case rather tedious, I am afraid, Miss Thornton," the old doctor was saying, "for there will not be as much hard work as your energetic soul craves. But you've been working hard now for some time, so a little quietness and inactivity will do you good. You understand about the medicines? Well, I think you may enter upon your new duties at once. I can't very well introduce you since the patient wouldn't be able to reply, therefore you may make yourself acquainted after he recovers from the effect of the sleeping powder."

With a few more furs, hurriedly uttered commands, the busy doctor hastened away, leaving Nurse Thornton standing in the parlor adjoining her patient's sick room.

Months ago, Margaret Thornton had been a charming society girl, the belle of every gathering; happy, blithe, and altogether bewitching. Spending a part of the summer in a quiet mountain retreat, she had met, among some uninteresting people, with—but not of them—her fate, as she believed. Richard Grey was a man of fine family, well known in literary circles, cultured and personally attractive. From the first day of their meeting he had devoted himself to Margaret and both, before long, acknowledged the deepest pleasure in each other's society. Her unaffected sweetness charmed him; his upright gentleness won her heart. Before the summer ended a mutual understanding bound them, and in the fall, when she returned to her home, he was soon to follow, to formally ask her hand.

But he never came. Misfortune, the loss of her home and wealth came by some foolish speculation of her guardian and then, half stunned by the events crowding upon her, she anxiously awaited her lover. She felt sure, in her own loyalty and largeness of love, that he would not forsake her when she needed him so much. But gradually the truth forced itself upon her, and first reluctantly, and then with burning pride, she felt he had been unworthy of her caring; had never truly loved her.

A noble character unfolded in Margaret Thornton when she realized this. Patiently she went to work in hospital training, and by her brave diligence was quickly able to take her place among competent nurses. A doctor in a distant city who had known her all her life, took her under his kindly, protecting care, and she soon found lucrative positions in plenty. The harder her work the happier was she, since there was then no time for remembering the past. "I will forget it all," she said resolutely, but in attempting it she was slowly wearing herself out.

The wild rose color had crept slowly out of her face, and the dark curling hair and dusky lashes swept brow and cheek of almost marble whiteness. "The sparkle had died out of the blue eyes, but the hand was white and soft as ever, and her dainty presence and sweet low voice had brightened many a sick room.

She glanced wearily around the room, noting the refined taste in furnishings, Health and strength carry us through dangers and make us safe in the presence of peril. A perfectly strong man with rich, pure blood, has nothing to fear from germs. He may breathe in the bacilli of consumption with impunity. If there is a weak spot where the germs may find an entrance to the tissues, then the trouble begins. Disease germs propagate with lightning-like rapidity. Once in the blood, the only way to get rid of them is to kill them. This is what Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is for. It purifies the blood. That means that it kills the germs, but that is only part of what it does. It assists digestion by stimulating the secretion of digestive fluids, so promoting assimilation and nutrition; purifies and enriches the blood and supplies the tissues with the food they need. It builds up strong, healthy flesh and puts the whole body into a disease resisting state.

Address with 31 cents in one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and get a free copy of the "People's Common Sense Medical Advisor."

wherein everything harmonized, and then, taking up a book, strove to lose herself in it until her patient should awake. She suddenly remembered, with a little amused smile, that she did not even know his name. How should she address him when he awoke. She turned to the first leaf of the book she held, idly wondering if there was any name therein, then clung to the arms of the chair frantically, while the room seemed to whirl about her. Through misty eyes she read the name 'Richard Grey,' in his handwriting.

She recovered herself in an instant. Where could she go? What could she do? This was his house, and she had not known it. Oh, what foolish indifference had possessed her that she had not inquired where she was coming. She was ill; she must leave at once, now, before she might encounter him. The doctor would not come until the next day. She might telephone to him that she was not able to take this case; to send another nurse. But Richard was, must be, near. Perhaps it was he himself lying unconscious in that other room. A jealous feeling took possession of her. Could she leave him to the care of that other nurse whom the doctor might send? She could not. A little sob rose in her throat; then she walked falteringly to the inner room and crept softly to the patient's bed. It was he. All thoughts of his indifference, carelessness; yes, cruelty to her, left her, in its place, drowning her wounded pride, a wave of her woman's love, mighty, all covering, swept. 'I will stay,' she said, below her breath. 'I cannot hurt me. It will be at least a joy to be near and help him, and when he awakens, if the sight of me seems to displease him, I will go.'

The setting sun brightened the room to glory and a ray or two touched the dark browed head gently, comfortingly. As the light died out, Richard Grey awoke. He stirred uneasily, and the nurse went to the bedside, with white, serene face. She had suffered deeply as she sat there, but the struggle was over. She could do her duty unflinchingly now. Her lips quivered slightly as she looked at the pain drawn face on the pillow, but before she could speak he tried with a violent effort to raise himself. "Margaret!" he cried, with such unmistakable joy in his tone that she almost forgot her self. "Margaret, my own, have I, indeed, found you?"

She pushed him gently back on the pillow. "Hush," she said, in the authoritative, professional tone, "you must take this now," reaching for the medicine near at hand. "I am the trained nurse whom Dr. Addison sent."

He caught her hand and held it with all his feeble strength. "Margaret, do you no longer care for me? It was unkind to treat me as you did. I came to your house, after a really severe illness, during which I could get no word to you, and found it closed, cold. I made inquiries, but no one seemed to know where you had gone. You might have let me know of your trouble. I have sought for you patiently enough to claim some reward. Oh, my love, don't say you have forgotten me—put me out of your life. I want you so!"

Margaret listened nervelessly. Could what he was saying be true? Looking at the eager face, with the honest brown eyes searching hers, she knew she had been wrong; had misjudged him all along.

The cool professional tone was gone when she answered softly: "When you are better, Richard, we will talk of this. Now rest."

"Not till you say you will never leave me again," he retorted, in the old boyish insistent fashion that she knew so well. "I will not go to sleep until you have promised to be my wife. I have waited so long, and then how do I know but that, when I awake, you may have vanished again? I must have your pledge. Say 'Yes' and let me kiss you, dear."

Being a good nurse, as has been implied, it was her duty to prevent over-excitement in a patient. Therefore, how resist this appeal?

Mr. Grey is recovering rapidly, so much so that the date of his wedding is set, and society is saying, 'His trained nurse! Is it possible?'

COULD NOT DRESS ALONE.

A Nova Scotian Farmer Tells of His Intense Suffering From Rheumatism and How He Found Relief.

From the Bridgewater, N.S., Enterprise.

Such suffering as rheumatism causes the victim upon whom it fastens itself is almost unendurable. Only those who write under its pangs can imagine the joy of one who has been freed from its torments. Mr. J. W. Folkenham, of New Elm, N.S., is one of those who have been released from pain, and who believes it his duty to let others know how a cure can be found. Mr. Folkenham is a farmer, and like all who follow this arduous but honorable calling, is subject to much exposure. It was this exposure that brought on his trouble and caused him so much suffering before he was rid of it. He says:—"In the spring of 1897 I contracted rheumatism. Throughout the whole summer I suffered from it and about the first of October it became so bad that I could not get out of the house. The pains were located in my hip and back, and what I suffered can hardly be expressed. I became so helpless I could not dress myself without aid. Eventually the trouble spread to my hands and arms, and at times these would lose all feeling and become useless. In November I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking four boxes began to improve. After using six boxes the pains and soreness had all gone and I was able to do a hard day's work. I intend using a few more boxes as a precautionary measure, and I would earnestly advise those suffering from this painful trouble to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and be made well."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

SURPRISE SOAP. A pure hard Soap which has peculiar qualities for Laundry Uses. 5 cents a cake.

BRIEF NOTES OF INTEREST.

Some idea of the vastness of the tobacco industry of the neighboring Republic may be inferred from the following statistics:—

During the twelve months of the fiscal year ending June, 1898, according to the official summary which has just appeared from the Treasury Department, there was exported to foreign lands 263,000,000 pounds of unmanufactured American tobacco. Within the same period by the same report, the amount of imported tobacco was 10,000,000 pounds, and of foreign cigars and cigarettes 350,000 pounds. The value of American exportations of tobacco was \$25,000,000 and of tobacco importations into the United States \$10,000,000.

Notwithstanding all reports regarding the hardship associated with gold-hunting in the Klondike, it is said that the United States Mint at Philadelphia has received from Seattle in the last two weeks \$1,477,271 of Klondike gold. A single shipment was received of \$577,000. The gold is lighter in color than that received from Colorado, containing more silver and less copper. The Klondike gold assays 700 parts of gold, 204 parts of silver and 6 parts of base metals.

The report comes from London that the Prince of Wales made his first landing from the royal yacht Osborne in a month, going ashore at Mount Edgumbe, Devonport, after elaborate preparations, amid a flurry of excitement among the villagers.

The London press are busy just now discussing a new sphere for the operations of American millionaires in disposing of their daughters. The question put by the English journals is: "Will an American girl eventually sit on the throne of Italy?"

The report comes from Dallas, Tex., that a reign of terror exists all over northern Texas among the negroes. They are flocking to Dallas for protection. The Whitecaps in many counties are to blame. Outrages have been perpetrated in numerous places, including whipping and shooting negroes for various criminal offences and blowing up of half a dozen or more houses with dynamite. The negro districts and suburbs of Dallas are crowded with strangers.

The police and Sheriff's departments find this race problem a difficult situation to solve. Robberies are increasing, but the officers believe most of them are the work of white thieves, who reason that the crimes will be charged to the strange negroes.

Some say that many of the Whitecap notices are posted by designing negroes who desire to create a panic among their race so as to make a scarcity of cotton pickers, and thus advance the price of picking.

A new figure has sprung into the political arena of the world's nations—the figure of a little Jap, with one leg. He is Count Soigenobu Okuma, the new Premier of Japan. He is very popular among his people.

The War Department at Washington has been overwhelmed with evidence of the terrible conditions at the various military camps. It is manifest, however, that much of the truth was known by the officials some days ago, when orders were given to abandon nearly all the camps for healthier localities.

The Roman correspondent of the New York World writes: "It is estimated that during his pontificate Leo XIII. has amassed \$20,000,000, including presents of precious stones, gold and silver to the value of \$10,000,000."

President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, is said to have presented the Pope with the largest diamond in the world. It is valued at \$4,000,000.

A despatch from Berlin says: "Prince Bismarck's memoirs are now in Berlin. Privy Councillor Kroner, of the Stuttgart publishing firm, received a special hint from the Government and bought the bulky manuscript, which is now undergoing examination."

There is, however, a duplicate manuscript at Friedrichshagen, and, as the text was dictated by Bismarck, the family will not submit to any considerable changes or abbreviations.

A medical officer of health is the latest addition to the primary schools of Germany. He examines the new pupils, and gives each his health certificate. It is his duty to see that the school is well aired, well lighted, and properly warmed in winter. Every five days he gives a medical lesson to each class.

COLEMAN'S Salt THE BEST

HIS EPITAPH. The following humorous story is related of the Marquess of Anglesey, who lost his leg at Waterloo. The owner of the inn where the operation took place had the leg interred in the garden with the following epitaph, written in French, above it:—

Here lies the Leg of the illustrious and valiant Lord Uxbridge Lieutenant General of His Britannic Majesty, Commander-in-Chief of the English, Belgian and Dutch Cavalry. Wounded 18th June, 1815, at the memorable battle of Waterloo; the triumph of the cause of his fellow men, gloriously decided by a brilliant victory on that day.

It is doubtful whether the noble Marquess had anything more to do with the affair than having his leg there.

The Marquess was a brave man, and it is unfortunate for him to have had all this foolery about his leg, in which he bore no share. When he was for the second time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland he became very unpopular, and O'Connell quoted the lines:

God takes the good, too good on earth to stay, And leaves the bad, too bad to take away.

And, continued the great orator, with an addition of his own:

This couplet's truth in Parry's case we find: God took his leg and left himself behind.

Nor could the Dublin rabble be behind their leader in attacking the intimacy of the Lord Lieutenant, for they unfeelingly sang, under the windows of the Castle or whenever the Marquess drove through the streets:

He has one leg in Dublin, the other in Cork; And you know very well what I am on!

The Marquess of Anglesey was not the only general who had a monument to a limb: there exists at Sebastopol, in the British burial ground, a monument lovingly erected to the memory of an English general's arm.

ARE YOU LOBING FLESH?

Then something is wrong. To the young it always means trouble. It is a warning to any one, unless they are already too fat. Scott's Emulsion checks this waste and brings up your weight again.

Toothache stopped in two minutes with Dr. Adams' Toothache-gum. 10cts.

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CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians, PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL AND SLATE ROOFERS. 795 CRAIG STREET: near St. Antoine, Drainage and Ventilation a specialty. Charges moderate. Telephone 1834.

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Our subscribers are particularly requested to note the advertisements in this issue, and when making mention of the paper.

Society Meetings. Young Men's Societies. Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association. Organized April 1874. Incorporated Dec. 1878. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 18 Drape street, first Wednesday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, RICHARD BURKE; Secretary, M. J. POWER; all communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League W. J. Hinchey, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society. Organized 1885. Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month at 8 p.m. Chief Ranger, JOHN WHITE; Secretary, D. J. O'NEILL. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. White, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

Ancient Order of Hibernians. DIVISION No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Laurier streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month at 8 p.m. President, ANDREW DUNN; Recording Secretary, THOMAS SMITH; 63 Richmond street, to whom all communications should be addressed. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and G. Connaughton.

A.O.H.—Division No. 3. Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at Hibernia Hall, No. 202 Notre Dame St. Officers: B. Wall, President; P. Carroll, Vice-President; John Hughes, Fin. Secretary; Wm. Rawley, Rec. Secretary; W. P. Stanton, Treas.; Marshal, John Kennedy; T. Ervine, Chairman of Standing Committee. Hall is open every evening (except on regular meeting nights) for members of the Order and their friends, where they will find Irish and other interesting papers on file.

A.O.H.—Division No. 4. President, H. T. Kearns, No. 32 Delorimier avenue; Vice-President, J. P. O'Hara, Recording Secretary, P. J. Egan, 1 Kent street; Financial Secretary, P. J. Tomlin, Treasurer, John Traynor, 100 St. Ervine; Chairman of Standing Committee, White, Marshal, P. Goshan; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara, T. Goshan; Chairman Standing Committee, John Costello, A.O.H. Division No. 4 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 1113 Notre Dame street.

C. M. B. A. of Canada. C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 74, Organized March 11, 1888. Branch 74 meets in the basement of St. Gabriel's new Church, corner of Centre and Laurier streets, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26. Organized March 11, 1888. Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month at 8 p.m.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26. (Organized, 11th November, 1883.) Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month at 8 p.m.

GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC. Affiliated with the C.M.B.A. of the United States. Membership 45000. Accumulating Reserve of \$1,000,000. President, J. H. BERRY, Treasurer, J. Sheehy, Secy. G. A. GARDNER, Fin. Secy. 251 St. Lawrence St. JAS. J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 325 St. Urbain St.

Catholic Benevolent Legion. Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L. Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 p.m. W. H. HALEY, President; T. W. HENRY, Secretary, 117 Barri Street.

Catholic Order of Foresters. St. Gabriel's Court, 195. Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan. 31, in St. Gabriel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laurier streets.

St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F. Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 8 p.m. Chief Ranger, JAMES F. FOSBER, Recording Secretary, ALEX. PATTERSON, 157 Ottawa street.

Total Abstinence Societies. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. Established 1811. The hall is open to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening. The society meets for religious instruction in St. Patrick's Church, the second Sunday of each month at 8:30 p.m. The regular quarterly meeting is held on the second Tuesday of each month, at 8 p.m., in their hall, 92 St. Alexander St. REV. J. A. MCGALEN, S.B., Rev. President, JOHN WALSH, S.B., Vice-President; W. P. O'NEILL, Secretary, 251 St. Martin street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. John Walsh, J. B. Feeley and William Rawley.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society. ESTABLISHED 1866. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN; President, JOHN KILFEATHER; Secretary, JAS. BRADY, 119 Chateaufort Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8:30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Kilfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

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## HAPPENINGS IN EDUCATION CIRCLES.

From the Irish Catholic we learn with great pleasure that the good sisters of the Ursuline Convent of St. Mary, Waterford, have taken a step which will have important results upon higher female education in Ireland. Under the patronage of his Lordship the Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, they have founded a college—St. Augustine's College—in connection with their convent and will devote the new institution to provision for educated women who intend to devote themselves to teaching as a profession, whether in religious orders or in special systematic training. St. Augustine's College has already been recognized as a college for the training of teachers by the Teachers' Training Syndicate of the University of Cambridge. One great advantage following from this fact will be that examinations will be held within the College every year, by Professors appointed by the University of Cambridge, and that candidates who pass these examinations will receive the Cambridge diploma for proficiency in the theory and practice of Teaching. It will, therefore, be seen that the establishment of St. Augustine's College provides for the Catholic women of Ireland precisely those advantages which their English Protestant sisters so largely enjoy, and which are shared by a few Catholic women in Ireland. It is clearly impossible to exaggerate the benefits which must accrue from the successful working of an institution of the kind now founded.

According to the Irish Catholic, the standard of education required in the case of candidates seeking admission as students of St. Augustine's College has, rightly, been fixed somewhat high. The justification for the adoption of this course will be apparent to everyone who realizes that the proper function of the institution is not to educate its students, in the ordinary sense of the word, but to teach them how to educate others. It has, therefore, been decided that, in order to qualify for admission to the College, a student must have—(1) Graduated in some University of the United Kingdom. (2) Passed the First University Examinations in Arts of the Royal University of Ireland. (3) The Matriculation Examination of the Royal University of Ireland, with honors in not less than two subjects. (4) In the Senior Grade Examinations of the Intermediate Board for Ireland, obtained a pass with honors in (a) a Modern Language, (b) the English Group, (c) Latin, and (d) a pass in Mathematics, or (a) and (b) the same, with (c) a Pass with Honours in Mathematics, and a Pass in Latin. (5) Passed the Examination for Matriculation of the University of London. (6) Obtained a Certificate in one of the higher Local Examinations of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge. (7) Obtained any Higher Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. (8) Satisfied the Examiners in one of the Senior Local Examinations of Oxford or Cambridge in English, and, at least, one language, Ancient or Modern, and Euclid and Algebra, or (9) Passed the Examinations for the Associateship of the College of Preceptors in the same subjects. The earliest age at which a student will be received in St. Augustine's is on the completion of her nineteenth year. The course of training for the June examinations will commence in the previous September, the intervening months being divided into three terms.

The course of study to be pursued in St. Augustine's will be that prescribed by Cambridge University, and will embrace the theory, the history, and the practice of education. In the first category will be comprised many interesting sub-divisions, and in the prospectus which has been issued we learn that these are—(a) The physical and mental characteristics of childhood and youth. The growth and development of mind and brain. Natural order of the acquisition of knowledge. (b) Development of the will; formation of habits and of character; sympathy and its effects. (c) The training of the senses, the memory, the imagination, and taste; the power of judging and reasoning. (d) Training of the desires and of the will. (e) Discipline and authority. Emulation, its use and abuse. Rewards and punishments. (f) Method—that is, the order and correlation of studies, oral teaching and expositions, the right use of the textbooks and note books, the art of examining and questioning, and the best methods of teaching the various subjects which are included in the curriculum of an ordinary school. (g) School Management—The structure, furniture, and fittings of schoolrooms, books and apparatus, visible and tangible illustrations, classification, distribution of time, registration of attendance and progress, Hygiene, with a special reference to the material arrangements of the school and the conditions of healthy study. In the study of the historical aspects of Education, the student will be obliged

to be an active participant in the various forms of education which have been recommended or have been in use in various periods of the world's existence. In addition, certain special subjects will have to be mastered. In the branch of practical Education, the students will receive a thorough training, as they will be required to take part in the actual school work of St. Mary's, within the walls of which a high standard of teaching rules. The students will here conduct classes under the supervision of trained teachers, who will carefully watch their methods of procedure, and afterwards criticise these, suggesting amendment or alteration where necessary. From this statement of the purposes and methods to be pursued in St. Augustine's College, it will be recognised how noble and salutary is the work which has been undertaken by the gifted daughters of the ever-glorious St. Angela.

## DOINGS IN ENGLAND

Oxford and Cambridge are increasing in popularity with Catholics, and the number of undergraduates prepared at the several colleges for the universities is large. Stonyhurst alone has prepared seven for its Philosophy class for Oxford, and the number from the other colleges shows a corresponding development. The Bishop of Newport will give the course of conferences to the Catholic undergraduates at Oxford and Father Rickaby, S. J., will give those at Cambridge.

When a hot wave strikes England it generally pays its warmest attentions to London. For the past week, sunstrokes, heat apoplexy, and many other forms of collapse, resulting from very high temperatures, have been recorded from day to day in the papers. In no other part of Great Britain has the thermometer registered between 80 and 87 degrees of heat. At the same time, we are told that the August of 1833 was very much more broiling than the present month. Ninety-five degrees were down at the Observatory on August 18th five years ago. For several days the temperature had alternated between that figure and 88. Those who must have been melting days. It was in the unusually long session of 1833 that the Irish Home Rule Bill was piloted by the greatest of English statesmen through the House of Commons.

On Thursday evening there arrived in the metropolis from Italy the first Catholic priest of the Zulu race that has ever been ordained, in the person of the Rev. E. K. Muller. The rev. gentleman, who is accompanied by the Right Rev. Lord Abbot Franz, of the Trappist Order—an Order which has worked hard for the conversion of the Zulus to Christianity—remains in London for about ten days prior to his departure for South Africa, where they both are to engage in missionary work. Father Muller, who was only a few weeks ago ordained in Rome, will, during his stay in London, celebrate Mass every day at St. Joseph's, Highgate.

One morning during the week in Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, one of the electric light mains in the roadway suddenly exploded, bursting right through the road to two other mains, which also exploded. The iron corners, which weigh about 4 cwt. each, were blown into the air, and fell a considerable distance away. A good deal of excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood among the residents, but fortunately no one was injured. Several hats were thrown into a state of darkness, as was also the case with some of the principal streets.

Since the reports published in the morning papers respecting this serious and generally interesting accident appeared not a word further has been heard of the matter. This sort of privacy, remarks a local journal, does not encourage public confidence in the electrical arrangements of the metropolis.

A shocking fatality attended the destruction of Nelson's old flagship Foudroyant, which is now going on at Blackpool, where she was wrecked fourteen months ago. On Wednesday evening, while the embedded keel was being blown up with dynamite, a piece of oak weighing about a hundred weight was hurled fifty feet into the air, and fell upon the head of Mrs. Gates, a Manchester excursionist. The poor woman, who was instantly killed, was holding her little boy by the hand at the time.

The following are the ten laymen nominated by the Board of Bishops to be members of the Catholic School Committee: The Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Edmund Talbot, M. P., Admiral Lord Walter Kerr, the Lord Clifford, Mr. Lewin Bowring,

If you are ill you need a doctor in whom you have confidence.

If you need a remedy you want one that has been tested for years; not an obscure, untried thing that is urged upon you, or on which you save a few cents—that is no consideration as against health.

For wasting in children or adults, Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites has been the recognized remedy for twenty-five years.

## NOT FOR PROFITS

Are these Prices but for Room

LADIES' Fine Vici Kid Tan Laced Boots, regular \$3.00, for \$2.00.  
MEN'S Tan Chocolate or Wine Coloured Laced Boots, Goodyear, same as hand down. Regular \$4.00, for \$3.00.  
SPECIAL—We are now offering a Ladies' Fine Danzola, Laced or Strapped, Shoe, with patent slip and facing, two styles (see), for \$1.00. This is the best value ever offered. Other stores think it is worth \$1.25.

E. Mansfield, 124 St. Lawrence Street.

Mr. F. Fitzherbert Brockholes, Mr. B. Fitzherbert, Mr. James Hope, Mr. Bowen Rowlands, Q.C. We hear that several of the associations have already presented their nominees for the Catholic School Committee to the bishops concerned.

A simple and refreshing method of treatment for children at night, in extreme warm weather, is the following: A lemon squeezed in tepid water, to sponge off the tired-out little body, will give rest to both the mother and child. Saleratus is good, but the lemon is best. Even washing of the little feet, neck, and palms of the hands in tepid, never very cold, water, will induce a healthful sleep.

Near the Bermudas the sea is so extremely transparent that fishermen can easily see the horns of the lobsters protruding from their hiding places in the rocks at considerable depths. To entice the crustaceans from their crannies they tie a number of snails in a ball and dangle them in front of the cautious lobsters.

It is reported that Krupp, the German manufacturer of cannon, has completed a number of field-pieces for the use of the German infantry. It is not expected that these paper guns will replace those of steel. They are intended for use in situations where the movement of field artillery would be impracticable.

Smoking a pipe of medium size, says the statistical hand, a man blows out of his mouth every time he fills the bowl 700 smoke clouds. If he smokes four pipes a day for twenty years, he blows out 20 440 000 smoke clouds.

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SATURDAY  
We Close at 6 P.M.

Don't forget it when shopping on Saturday. Our many employees will be benefited by the chance, and we feel confident the shopping public will endorse our decision.

A BARGAIN  
In Fine Walking Canes.

The kind you see marked elsewhere at 20c, 25c and \$1.00. Don't intend carrying them in stock. Your choice for 25c each. All marked from \$1.50 to \$5.00 to be sold at half price.

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For Men's Extra Heavy English Twilled Flannelette Shirts, finished with collar and band and yoke, all filled seams, side pocket, pearl buttons, with collar attached, or bands; size 14 to 17; good value at 50c; sale price, 49c; supply limited.

New Flannelettes.

Just in, a nice lot of Flannelettes, in the newest designs, pretty color effects, suitable for wrappers, etc., in our Staple Goods Department.

Pure Linen Crash Suitings  
Full 36 inches wide, 3/4 yard, fine quality.

Dainty and Artistic Cushions,  
Printed Silk Covered, lined with self-colored silk, finished with silk fringe. Price \$1.50, exceptional value.

NOTICE.  
MRS. BARNES, our Head Dress-maker, has returned from a visit to the principal Fashion Centres of the United States.

WELDON'S Paper Patterns.  
The latest Autumn Patterns just to hand to-day at our Pattern Department.

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JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS,  
The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada.  
CORNER ST. CATHERINE  
AND MOUNTAIN STREETS.

## Boys' School Suits!

Every suit has been carefully examined. Every suit is made from the choicest woollen fabrics, woven from select live wool. Making the cloth at once elastic, shape holding, and practically indestructible. All are sewed with silk and linen thread. The coats are handsomely and correctly tailored and the colourings and mixtures are exactly those that you see in high class Tailor-made Business suits for dressy men. Every suit is guaranteed, and that means that we replace every garment found defective in any way.

Nowhere in Canada at a price anywhere approaching our offer of

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\$1.10 FINE KID GLOVES FOR 75c PER PAIR.  
One of the largest Kid Glove Makers in the old world who is also famous for making good, reliable goods, offered our Glove Chief his entire stock of Fine Kid Gloves. The price was such a low one, that the deal was immediately closed and the goods are here. In this shipment there are over 540 dozens Ladies' Kid Gloves, made in the latest style, with 2 large patent stud fasteners, all plique sewn with neat attached backs in contrasting shades. The colors are rich browns, ox blood, tans, etc. This handsome lot of Gloves will go on sale and will be largely taken advantage of as they are splendid value at \$1.00. Special price, 75c a pair.

## Boys' School Suits.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The close of the holidays irrefragably forces the needs of young folks on the attention of parents and guardians. The far-seeing and thoughtful commence at once to study out the question of outfit. The youthful wardrobe is turned inside out and necessary additions decided upon. First and foremost comes the matter of a new suit. Nothing is better for a boy or girl than they should start the term with everything new; they themselves feel renewed, feel like going to school with a desire for earnest, honest study. Thus parents are brought again to ask where can I get a good, sensible suit for my boy? Something that I can rely upon; something that will last, something sensible at a reasonable price. Just here we come in. Being ourselves manufacturers we can guarantee our clothing. Everything is of the best workmanship, best thread used in the sewing, best trimmings, best everything. There is no middleman, you buy direct from the manufacturer, you cannot do better. Our profit is the smallest possible.

## SCHOOL BOYS' SUITS--A Specialty.

NORFOLK SUIT. REEFER SUIT.  
Boys' 2-piece Navy Serge Norfolk Jacket Suits, well made and trimmed, Boys' 3-piece Fancy Tweed School Suits, double breasted, well made and pants lined throughout. A neat reliable school suit for boys at \$1.50; 5 \$1.55; 10 \$2.50; 11 \$2.50; 12 \$3.00; 13 \$3.00; 14 \$3.25; 15 \$3.50.

SAC SUITS.  
Boys' 3-piece Navy Serge Suits, Sac Style, 3 or 4 buttons, lined with blue will serge lining, for boys of the following ages: 10, \$3.40; 11, \$3.50; 12, \$3.70; 13, \$3.95.

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Parents will consult their own interest and the comfort of their children by bringing them here for their SCHOOL BOOTS. They are especially adapted for the hard wear attending the life of a school boy or girl, and at the same time are made in good taste and proper style. On inspection you will admit our prices are most reasonable.

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## Monday's CHEAP Offerings

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THE DOWN TOWN BARGAIN STORE.

Our house is well known all over Montreal as being the Great Au Bon Marche or cheap store. It has carried that name and upheld the same reputation for years, and it will still continue to do business on the same solid principles as heretofore. Anything you purchase at Valiquette & Co.'s is sure to be the best value that small money can buy.

Here Are a Few of Our Many MONDAY Bargains.

175 yards fancy Brocaded Dress Material, worth 75c. Monday 50c.  
250 yards Black Fancy Dress Material, worth 30c. Monday 22c.  
100 yards Black Cashmeres for convent costumes, 20c, 25c, 30c and up.  
150 yards Special Black Cashmere, worth 65c. Monday 44c.  
500 yards Figured Black Crepons, worth \$1. Monday 75c.  
150 Ladies' Black Skirts, assorted qualities, from \$1.50 up.  
200 yards Black Beau de Soie Silk, worth \$1.10 for 75c.  
150 yards Black Satin for skirts or dresses, 75c. for 60c.  
500 yards \$4 best White Sheeting, cheap at 25c. Monday 10c.  
100 pairs extra large size Cotton Towels, worth 30c pair, for 20c.  
50 pieces Fancy Wrappersette Flannelettes, worth 15c, for 10c.  
10 pieces good Grey Flannel, worth 15c, for 12c.  
100 pairs Ladies' Black Tulle Silk Gloves, worth 50c. for 25c.  
60 sets Ladies' Trilled Collars and Collars worth 30c, for 20c.  
500 pairs Ladies' Black Cashmere Stockings, worth 30c, for 20c.  
300 pairs Ladies' Tan Hose, assorted, worth 35c, for 25c.  
500 yards assorted Ribbons, silk and satin, 25c and 50c, for 12c.  
500 Three Quart Tin Dippers, one to each purchaser of \$1 for nothing.  
50 large Tin Wash Boilers, one to each purchaser of \$5 for nothing.  
50 Tin Coal Oil Cans, one to each purchaser of \$2.50 or \$3 for nothing.  
75 Glass Sets, consisting of butter dish, spoon holder, milk jug and one sugar bowl; you can have one if you buy \$4 for nothing.  
1000 big, big bars best Laundry Soap, worth 10c, for 7c Monday.

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