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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1897.

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BLAKE AT MANCHESTER

The Reviews Several Features of the Position of Ireland. His Opinion of the Situation in Regard to the Prospects of Unity.

Hon. Edward Blake, in speaking before the annual convention of the National League of Great Britain, held at Manchester on July 5th, delivered an address which those who heard it state that it was a most forcible and thorough utterance on the Irish question. In his opening remarks he said:—

"I very well remember the feeling that possessed the party of the great majority after the late election. They had obtained a sweeping triumph, and they were determined that Irish affairs should be heard of but little during this Parliament. Former Parliaments had had too much of their time devoted to Ireland; this Parliament was to be devoted to other questions. Notwithstanding all that this Government sustained by this enormous majority was obliged last session to introduce an Irish land bill, an inadequate land bill, a land bill which dealt only with the skirt and branch of the question, but still a land bill.

"Last session you had the relief of agricultural distress act, and agricultural distress was assumed to be limited to England, and the agricultural distress in this United Kingdom was adjusted for England alone, but this session you find the Government obliged to acknowledge that they are bound to administer relief to that greater and more acute agricultural distress which exists in that other part of the United Kingdom, Ireland, and we are promised at a future date that relief. And they have been obliged also in connection with that relief to renew their pledge to give effective local government to the counties and rural districts of Ireland, and they have therefore made a promise that the third session at any rate of this Parliament, which was to be directed to the affairs of this island almost exclusively, shall be largely devoted to the affairs of Ireland—the great question of local government and to the adjustment of an analogous amount of relief to that which has been given to English agricultural distress."

Referring to the Jubilee demonstration Mr. Blake said:—

"We are face to face with the great demonstration of the year, and I do think that reasonable practical men, who look at that great and imposing demonstration, might draw lessons from it which would enlighten their minds upon the Irish question. The earliest recollection of my life is of a rebellion. I remember in the year 1837, the year of the Queen's accession, as a little child, seeing people casting bullets in moulds, and forces being hastily summoned to meet a rebellion in my own country, Canada. I remember some 30 years later, when I entered into public life, what the condition of feeling amongst the Irish and amongst the general population then was. I have some knowledge of what the condition of feeling is today, and there is marked evidence of it in the tone and temper which is displayed by the Legislature of that country, which is displayed by the Legislature of the Cape, and which is displayed by the Legislature of Australia, the great and important self governing colonies of this country. Take America, take Africa, take the great continent of Australia and New Zealand, look at them all and see that there has been a progressive feeling of contentment, of loyalty, of desire to make the golden links, not links which chafe or strain, but links of reasonable attachment based upon the concession of local liberties, and the belief that some form of union was an advantage, that is the spirit and feeling which has been engendered by the general course of the policy of Britain towards these great colonies and dependencies all the world over. One place remains, close to the shores of this island, in which an opposite policy has been carried out. And in that place there is, as there ought to be, a very deep feeling, which has been expressed to-day, and was expressed the other day by the Irish party, necessarily a very different feeling, as to the effect and consequences of the sixty years' reign upon that people. Now when such circumstances as to tone and feeling and temper, as to the spirit with which the anomalous condition of the relations of the different parts of the empire, for they are admittedly anomalous, shall be recorded, that has been attained by the concession of the rights of a free people to these different parts, how is it, I say, that reasonable men cannot from the testimonies they are now about to gain, which, I say, are testimonies from the four corners of the world in favor of home rule—how is it that they cannot learn the lesson, and if they will look, but candidly and consider dispassionately, turn their hearts

to justice and to wisdom and to policy, and grant there what has been proved to be so beneficial in other parts?"

Dwelling on the question of unity of the party, Mr. Blake maintained that there had never been an hour in which the gravest crisis which the party had been confronted with in the past five years could not have been settled by concordant action on the part of every Irish representative if there had been such a disposition to differ. The speaker showed that there was really no cause for disension. Continuing this subject he spoke as follows:— "But if what you want is to try and find the best course, and having found it by that which is the only method, by full and free discussion and by the acceptance of the judgment of the greater number, to adopt it loyally and cordially and support it, then I say that not merely ought there not to be but there has not been during all this time any cause for serious division in our ranks. I will test it. At various times during the last few months we had occasion to take action. We took action on the land question, where we very largely allied. We had to take action on the amnesty question. There has been open agreement, announcements from all parties, effusive announcements, that we all ought to act together on the amnesty question, and men have appeared on the same platform who won't act together in Parliament, but talk of the amnesty question as a common question, so in the question of the over-taxation of Ireland, so in the question of the agricultural grant. Here are pressing important political questions. Upon all of them there has been a pretext that there was nothing to prevent and it was to be eminently desired that we should all act together. Well, I agree so far, but I hold that the power of the party as a political party to accomplish that which embraces all, home rule, has not increased, but is, after all, perhaps rather impaired by those suggestions that while for all these purposes we can cooperate, there is some insuperable objection to our joining together as one political organization for the great, and which, after all, is that which we were elected to accomplish."

He said that the situation was such that unity of action might be expected any day, and his concluding words completely enthused the large convention. Mr. Blake said:—

"Let the people speak, here and in Ireland, speak constantly and persistently, with an absolute and honest determination not to exact the slightest sign of submission of their opinions to the past, not to make reunion any cause of triumph over those who may have differed from them, but to accept the proposition that the past shall be buried, and that only the better past which preceded it shall be remembered; that the hands which clasped one another in brotherhood shall be clasped once more, and we shall all act together, upon the condition that the services of men to Ireland shall be counted without reference to the period of the split, and that the only question as to the position which any man takes shall be, is he faithful to reunion, and what good is he capable of doing for Ireland? Let us ostracize no man; let us insist on the nomination of no man, let it not be a question of names or of individuals, but a question of our coming together as a people once again, determined to forget the bitter portion of the past, and to decide with reference to the good of the country alone who are fittest and most capable of consolidating and completing the union of the people. I say this, that my belief is that the temper of the people is such that they would hail with joy and almost absolute unanimity the news that to-morrow those who are prominent in the fight had met together and had agreed to shake hands. I say this, that I believe you could count on the fingers of one hand the men who block the way. I add that they must not block the way and that it is for the people to teach them that they must move on or move out."

MEETING PREJUDICES.

Catholics in their intercourse with non-Catholics are perpetually meeting with prejudices, unintentional calumnies and un-Catholic sentiments. These anti-Catholic ideas are in many, if not most instances, expressed with no desire to offend or to aggravate. They are uttered in the quiet assurance of commonly accepted opinions. It is well at the outset to come to some determination as to how we shall treat such expressions. Let the practice once be formed of passing over slight affronts of the kind and ere long our sufferance will grow almost inexhaustible; and will tamely submit to the most bitter taunts. Cowardice, not charity, is really at the bottom of the disposition that forbears to retort upon anti-Catholic expressions; timidity, and not good breeding, accuates the Catholic who patiently listens to little prejudices without a word of dispute. The proper rule is to meet every anti-Catholic expression, slander, epithet and sentiment that we can distinguish; to let nothing of the kind pass without

answer or objection; to be as ready to repel all imputations upon our Faith as we would be to sustain our character or our honor.

No Catholic, for instance, should permit the epithet "Romish" to be used within his hearing without protest; if he does there is an element of cowardice somewhere. No Catholic should suffer a doctrine or practice of the Church to be misrepresented in his presence without instant correction. He is a Catholic and his word will be accepted. No Catholic ought quietly listen in conversation to any Catholic sentiments on religion without giving his companions the benefit of his knowledge of the truth. The community in which we move is more or less permeated with what, for a better name, we may call Ingenuism;—jibes at the facility of prayers, sneers at the piety of regular church going, and anti-Biblical rivalry, making practical religion, in fact, "a thing of laughter, sneers and jeers." One can become *particeps criminis* in this dangerous form of blasphemy by smiling at it, assenting to it, or by merely passing it over.

Of course in meeting anti-Catholic and anti-Catholic expressions we must exhibit tact and not temper;—though even a testy retort is better than cowardly silence. We must not lack self-confidence, for usually the humblest Catholic knows more about the teachings of the Catholic Church than does the most learned Protestant. One is not obliged to be a walking disincarnate rebuking error at every step or obtruding his creed without fair provocation; the danger, however, is rather in the opposite direction—too much forbearance.

Let Catholics reply to prejudices pleasantly, considering them as unintentional misapprehensions and feeling that they are doing their non-Catholic companions a favor in setting them right. There is no reason for warmth or altercation; that is a survival in our nature of the spirit of the unhappy times when religious debates were carried on with carving knives and branding irons.—Chicago Citizen.

THE GLOSE OF THE CENTURY.

Catholics to Consecrate the Great Event of the Dawn of a New Century.

Cardinal Jacobini's Letter Regarding the Special Religious Ceremonies.

The Roman correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal has cabled the following letter from Cardinal Jacobini, proposing a plan to all Roman Catholic Bishops throughout the world for extraordinary religious services in commemoration of the close of the nineteenth and the opening of the twentieth century:—

Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Sir—You have doubtless become aware of the project advanced by a number of men of great piety to get the faithful throughout the universe at the close of the present century to affirm in a solemn manifestation by a series of religious exercises their love and gratitude to the All-Powerful Redeemer of the human race.

The design of these men in this initiative was to respond to the desire of our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., who wished to consecrate this epoch of transition from one century to another by an extraordinary invocation of the Divine assistance of Jesus Christ, as a happy presage of peace and concord.

Now, the project of these personages having received the full approbation of His Holiness, and Catholic delegates from all nations having assembled in congress at Rome to promote its realization, it has pleased the Sovereign Pontiff to select me, without any merit on my part, as Honorary President of the committee.

THE CARDINAL'S NOBLE TASK.

Here, assuredly, is a noble task, and I own that I am proud and happy to undertake it. For what could be more agreeable to my feelings than the occasion so favorably presented to me at the end of my days to employ all the strength that is still left me in promoting the glory of our Saviour, all the more, too, in these last days of a departing century? And what a century has been this of ours in which proud men, relying on a science unworthy of the name and displaying an activity which might be called feverish, have carried their audacious temerity to the extent of calling in question the origin of Christianity, or even presenting as a fiction, as a lying legend, faith in the Divine person of the Saviour!

Wherefore we shall fervently strive to make reparation for the great injuries done to our Master, to appease God's anger by our prayers, to exalt in psalms of praise the holy name of Jesus Christ, who is the splendor of the glory and the perfect image of the substance of God. Such will be the task in which we shall put forth all our zeal at the dawn of the new century.

ACTS OF PIETY AND REPARATION.

Uniting, therefore, as closely as possible, under one head the efforts of all, by striking acts of piety and reparation, by the publication of desirable works, by the great voice of the best daily papers, and, finally, by public demonstrations of affection for the Roman Pontiff, we shall easily succeed in celebrating these grand solemnities in the joy of our hearts, and in an imposing concert, as it were, of the voices of all

nations. In this way we shall clearly show forth our close alliance of will, the wonderful unity of the Church, and the perfect union of the faithful with its head. Moreover, the triumph of the Cross, the only source of salvation being thus verified throughout the universe, human society will escape unharmed from the perils of imminent ruin, and will happily enter upon a path of peace and prosperity at the beginning of the next century.

I entertain the happy expectation that your Lordship, as well as all other Bishops, will consent to give your powerful support to myself and the committee established at Rome, and, above all, that you will devote your best efforts to the creation of a National committee for the same object.

Awaiting your answer, in order that we may all agree on the measures to be adopted, I earnestly implore the Lord Jesus Christ to vouchsafe in His infinite bounty to hear your Lordship's prayers. Yours most fraternally and devoutly,

CARDINAL JACOBINI.

NOVENA TO ST. ANNE

At New York, Under the Direction of Rev. Fathers Fallon and Constantinian of Ottawa College.

The Ceremonies and Movements of the Faithful Described by a Secular Journal.

The New York Sun gives the following account of the Novena held last week in the French Church of St. Jean Baptiste, by the Rev. Fathers Fallon and Constantinian of the Ottawa College:—

At the solemn Mass yesterday (Sunday) morning Father Constantinian preached, and at the benediction of Blessed Sacrament in the evening Father Fallon was the preacher. There are five Masses daily during the novena, and a benediction every evening, with a sermon. The congregation at the 10 o'clock Mass yesterday morning filled the church to overflowing. It was as large at night, and the nuns in charge of the relic were busy selling the blessed oil and the little objects connected with the veneration of the relic. There were dolls for sale, dressed in marvellous white satin dresses, embedded in gold in imitation of sacred personages. There were books of prayer for the saints' intercession, prayer beads, and crucifixes that had been blessed near the relic, and candles to be burned during the novena. Those who are able are expected to visit the relic three times while it is on view. They are also required to use the blessed oil, not as essential to the operation of the miracle, but as a sign of their faith. It is applied to the afflicted parts in the sign of the cross and its use is accompanied by prayers. There are also rings blessed by the priest in the presence of the relic that are a safeguard against evil.

The services are not the most interesting feature of the novena to the stranger. The visits of those who have come to the shrine to seek deliverance from illness or to beg for some blessing are the most characteristic sights of the ceremony. It was some time after the solemn Mass yesterday before the crowd left the church. It was not empty at any time during the day. The shrine in which the relic was placed two years ago was moved from the altar of St. Anne toward the high altar. The shrine is about four feet high and is not unlike a desk. It is made of burnished gold, and the side facing the congregation inclines like a lectern, at an angle of about 60 degrees. In the centre of this oblong, shining plate of burnished gold is a round plate of crystal about four inches in diameter. The upper part of the plate is horizontal, and on this rested yesterday two candelabra, a bunch of white carnations, and a linen handkerchief. This is used by those who kiss the crystal plate over the relic. The glass is carefully wiped before and after the ceremony.

Yesterday morning a woman entered the church after the mass was over, and limped slowly up the aisle to one of the front pews before St. Anne's altar. Then she knelt for a while and prayed. For a quarter of an hour she remained kneeling in the pew, and then, rising with difficulty, she walked up to the shrine. Wiping the glass with the handkerchief, she leaned forward and kissed the spot where the relic lay. Then touching it with her finger tips she made the sign of the cross on her left leg. She repeated these several times, and after every cross which she indicated over her left leg she touched the glass plate of the relic with her finger tips. Then she knelt for a while before the shrine. As she limped across the church she stopped to kneel before the Virgin's altar and to pray over the candles placed near the door of the church in honor of St. Anne's novena.

On the steps in front of St. Anne's altar are two ordinary brown leather notebooks. In these are written the special prayers and requests of persons who appeal to the saint during her novena. Some of these requests cover an entire page of the book, while others are not more than a line. "Please cure my eyes," "Please help me to get a situation and see that I keep it," "Help me to get work," are fair samples of the prayers written in the books with the pencils which are put there for the purpose. Yesterday one of the books was already filled.

The woman, who had evidently gone to the saint to pray for the cure of her

lameness was not richly dressed. She was highly typical of New York with the inevitable shirt waist and a little black hat. She was not in the least, to judge from her appearance, the sort of a woman who would have gone to pray at a relic for relief from an illness. But her manner was full of faith and devotion.

Another woman, much better dressed, remained for an hour after the Mass, kneeling in a row in front of the relic. Finally she walked up to the changed kios of the shrine, and stepped over to the altar of St. Anne. In front of this stands a candelabra holding nearly a hundred candles. Of these not more than a dozen were lighted. By dropping ten cents into a box on the step at the foot of the candelabra, one is entitled to burn one of the candles in memory of a prayer made to the saint. It costs nothing to write the request in the book. The woman knelt for a few minutes in front of the altar and then, dropping some money into the box, lighted one of the candles with the taper put there for that use.

These are characteristic incidents that are repeated every few minutes during the day while the relic is exposed. There is always a group in the little room at the entrance of the church in which tinners are ready to give advice to all who come prepared to beg for the intercession of St. Anne. Not only good health, but every manner of blessing is sought from the saint during these days, and evidently enough have been granted to cause the long-lingering gratitude which shows itself in the donations and offerings to St. Anne's altar. There is a little book sold by the nuns which recites the story of the miracle performed during the novena, with surprising recoveries from sickness. The cures were all sent back as offerings to the saint. The oil blessed near the relic is sold all over the country, and reports of miraculous cures made by its agency have been returned to the nuns.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

Following is the teaching staff of St. Mary's College, on Henry street, for the ensuing year:—Rector, Rev. Father Turgeon, S. J.; minister, Rev. Father Cadet, S. J.; prefect, Father B. H. More, S. J.; prefect of studies, Father French, S. J.; professors of philosophy, (first year) Father Carré, S. J. (second year) Father Guise, S. J.; professor of physics, Father Fox, S. J.; professor of chemistry, Father Lamy, S. J.; professor of rhetoric, (French section) Father Leblond, S. J.; (English section) Father Cox, S. J.; professor of bell's letters, Father Caron, S. J.; professors of versification, (French section) Father T. H. Hulon, S. J. (English section) Father Madon, J. S. J.; professors of method, Father Charbon, S. J.; Father Dunerval, S. J.; professor of syntax, Father Fond, S. J.; professor of Latin elements, Fathers Leblond and Lebel, S. J.; prefects attached to the college for general work, Fathers Adam, L. H. Dum, Bousville, Armand, D. Saulé and Bourgeois, S. J. The only change in the teaching staff of Loyola College is the addition of the Rev. Father Foran. Father O'Bryan retains the position of prefect. Both colleges open on September 2nd next.

TAKES IT LITERALLY.

A horrible example of the possibilities of private interpretation of the Bible comes to us from O'Neill, Neb.

The Rev. Ruben Beckim, the pastor of a negro church near that town, is urging his hearers to put out one of their eyes, and in order to emphasize his teaching he has put out one of his own eyes. He declares that the Lord up proves of one-eyed men in Matthew vi., 22, 23, in which it is stated that "if thine eye be single, then shall thy whole body be filled with light."

This matches the reported which murder in New Mexico, and the burials of the living in Russia, and all prove what may come of a little religious knowledge and no religious guidance among the ignorant and superstitious.—Chicago Citizen.

THE MORTALITY STATISTICS.

There was a slight increase in the mortality returns for the past week, the total interments numbering 142—124 in the Catholic 17 in the Protestant cemeteries, and one in the Jewish burial ground. Despite the apparently large figures the health of the city is most satisfactory for the season of the year. It is also gratifying to note that the mortality in the zymotic is group infinitesimal. The other causes of death were as under:—Diphtheria, 1; diphtheritic croup, 1; whooping cough, 2; puerperal fever, 1; variola, 2; consumption, 7; bronchitis, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 2; pleuro-pneumonia, 1; infantile debility, 74.

Rev. Father J. Quinlivan, P. P. of St. Patrick's Church, who is now visiting his relatives and friends at St. Cloud, Minn., is expected home on Sunday next.

A peculiar story comes from Kansas City about a girl, who, while combing her hair with a celluloid comb, set both on fire by the friction, thus almost losing her tresses. Celluloid is no doubt a very valuable article of commerce; nevertheless, like a good many other things of modern manufacture, it has its weak points.

ARCHBISHOP-ELECT MGR. BRUCESI.

Arrangements For the Impresing Ceremonies of Consecration.

Fixed to Take Place on Sunday Next, at St. James' Cathedral.

Preparations are almost complete for the grand ceremonial in the Cathedral of St. James the Greater on Sunday next which will mark the induction and consecration of Archbishop-elect Bruchesi of the Archdiocese of Montreal and the highest prelate of the most important See on the whole continent of America. As already mentioned in a previous issue of the *Town Witness*, next Sunday is the feast of the Apostle St. James the Greater, the patron saint in whose honor next to God the walls of the great church were reared. The consecration of Archbishop Bruchesi on that day comes with peculiar fitness, and in celebrating the feast of St. James, at the same time witnessing the most important rite in the history of Catholic Montreal, the faithful will thus be able to assist at a solemn service of double significance.

It may be said before entering on a precise description of the arrangements already completed that St. James the Greater being a martyr the vestments of the day will be red, but during the celebration of the consecration ceremony His Grace the new Archbishop will be robed in white, the proper color for such occasions, although of tremendously greater significance. The ceremony of ordination of an Archbishop differs but little from that practiced at the ordination of a priest. It has been resolved apart from a few flowers and evergreen plants there will be no attempt at special decoration.

The ceremonial commences at nine o'clock and the doors of the church will be open to all comers. The seats already rented will of course be reserved for the owners, but all other seats, that is to say, all pews marked to rent can be taken possession of by the people who arrive first. This does not include the seats in the two transepts which are reserved for the clergy of the residence and the delegation of the different parishes, each of whom are sending two members to represent them at the grand function. No invitations whatsoever have been issued. It is expected that many important personages will attend but that has been left to their own choice.

The ceremony will commence by the reading of the Apostolic Mandate and the taking of the oath of faith by the Archbishop-elect.

Monsieur Bégin, Administrator of the Archdiocese of Quebec, has been named Bishop Consecrator, assisted by Archbishop Duhamel of Ottawa and Archbishop Luinquin of St. Roch. Bishop Emard, of Valleyfield, will preach the consecration sermon. The mass will be celebrated by the Bishop Consecrator at the grand altar, and at the same time the Archbishop-elect will say mass at the smaller altar of the Blessed Virgin. During the Mass the new Archbishop will be anointed, and his episcopal vestments will be put on.

On the conclusion of the Mass, Archbishop Bruchesi will go through the church bestowing his first episcopal blessing on the congregation, and on his return to the high altar he will present his thanks and felicitations to the Bishop Consecrator, singing three times, each time in a higher key, "Ad Multos Annos"—that is, "may your years be many." This concludes the ceremony of consecration.

Afterwards, His Grace will hear read to him three addresses of congratulation and homage, the first from the clergy of the Archdiocese, which will be delivered by Canon Racicot, the second from the French Canadian laity, to be delivered by His Hon. J. J. Langeur, and the third from the Irish Catholics, to be delivered by Hon. Dr. Guerin, M.L.A. It is expected the entire ceremony will last three hours and a half.

In the evening at half-past seven there will be Vespers and Benediction of the most Holy Sacrament with His Grace as celebrant.

Archbishop Bruchesi went into retreat at the Grand Seminary last Sunday and will continue in retreat until next Sunday morning. He has only left the Grand Seminary once this week and that was on Monday last, when he went to give the last rites of the church to Canon Leblanc of the Palace, who is lying seriously ill in the Hospital of the Gray Nuns on Guy street. His Grace will not receive the Pallium until the month of December. The reason of this is that the general rule of the Church ordains that the honor will not be bestowed except at a general consistory of the Sacred College, and there will be none held until the month mentioned. Meanwhile a special dispensation has been received from Rome, giving the new prelate the full powers of an Archbishop just as if the Pallium had already been bestowed.

Since 1892 the British mint has received 37,000,000 gold coins, sovereigns and half-sovereigns. The average loss in wear of the gold coins returned as being light weight was 2,528 pence for the sovereigns and 2,377 pence for the half-sovereigns, £1,288,188 worth of silver coin was minted in the year ending June 30, 1897.

Our Irish Letter.

DUBLIN, July 25.—It is now understood that the authorities have practically arranged that the Duke and Duchess of York's visit to Ireland will coincide with the opening of the Horse Show in Dublin in the third week in August.

THE FUNERALS OF TWO NOTED PRIESTS.

The funeral of the Rev. Bernard Murphy, R.P., V.F., of Carrickmore, took place last week in the Carrickmore churchyard. The funeral obsequies were of the most solemn character.

On Tuesday last the mortal remains of the late Rev. Father William O'Connor of St. Vincent College, Castleknock, were consigned to their last resting place in the cemetery of the College.

CARMELITE FATHERS' CELEBRATION.

The Carmelite Fathers, Kinsale, celebrated the Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, on the 16th and 18th inst., with great solemnity.

REWARDING A FAITHFUL PASTOR.

Father Ring, of Silvertown, has been presented by his parishioners with an illuminated address and a purse containing eighty sovereigns in recognition of his great work.

A WELL KNOWN NUN DEAD.

The death is announced of Mother Mary Teresa O'Callaghan, of the Convent of Mercy, Passage West, which took place after a brief illness.

IN MEMORIAM DANIEL O'CONNELL.

On Monday evening in St. James Church, Dublin, there was a Solemn Requiem Office recited by the members of the Christian Doctrine Confraternity, assisted by the various confraternities of the city.

MR HAYDEN, M. P., AND THE OLERGY.

There is apparently very little interest manifest in the South River common election. The Irish Party is unrepresented.

town and was well known and was not afraid to stand up as a Catholic, and not as a priest-hunter, and that was a great deal more than many of his opponents could say.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH AND IRISH CORK CUTTERS.

It is gratifying to observe the interest taken in the fostering of Irish industries by our prelates, as is evidenced by the following letter received by the President of the Cork Cutter's Society, from His Grace the Archbishop.

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE, Dublin, 15th July, 1897.

DEAR SIR,—I have been greatly interested in the account given me by the deputation from your Society as to the present deplorable position of the cork cutting trade in Dublin, and I think you should take some means of putting a statement on the subject before the general public.

On Tuesday last the Sisters of Mercy in charge of the Ballinacree Workhouse Hospital celebrated the Silver Jubilee of their admission to the charge of that institution.

ASKING FOR PARDON FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS.

There was a large gathering in the public square, Tralee, on Sunday, to advocate the release of the remaining Irish political prisoners, at which the principal speakers were Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., and Mr. John Daly.

LACK OF SUFFICIENT FUNDS.

There being a deficit on the first Feis amounting to £200, the Committee has decided to make a call on the guarantors in order to cover the liabilities.

THE WORK OF ERECTION GOES ON.

Major F. G. Cullinan, sub-sheriff of Clare, has carried out several seizures for non-payment of rent on the well-known Caher estates in East Clare.

OFF FOR AUSTRALIA.

Rev. Timothy McCarthy, of Killarney, a popular young clergyman lately ordained, will, after spending a few months in Tralee on temporary duty, proceed to Australia, having volunteered for the foreign mission.

success under the Southern Cross. Rev. Michael Godley has been appointed to the pastoral charge of Glenbeigh and Glencar parish, vacated by the death of the late lamented Rev. Thomas Quiller.

A TESTIMONIAL FOR REV. FATHER BYRNE.

A movement is on foot in Ardee to present the Rev. John Byrne, P.P., Dunleer, with an address and testimonial, in testimony of the respect, love and esteem in which he was held by the people of that town.

A SILVER JUBILEE.

On Thursday last the Sisters of Mercy in charge of the Ballinacree Workhouse Hospital celebrated the Silver Jubilee of their admission to the charge of that institution.

A destructive fire broke out last week at the large flax mill, Blackpool, Cork, a thousand tons of flax and tow being destroyed.

In Cork, last week, before Mr. Justice Murphy and a special jury, Miss Kate Cronin, of Courtmacsherry, claimed £700 from Patrick O'Sullivan, Clonakilly, for breach of promise.

There is a most serious state of affairs in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum. The mysterious Eastern disease, Beri-Beri, has broken out there with terrible violence, and a special commission has been appointed to investigate.

STEVENSON ON DAMIEN.

A LITERARY MASTERPIECE.

If the late Robert Louis Stevenson had never written anything else, his "open letter" to the Rev. Dr. Hyde, of Honolulu, would have proved him as great a master of literary style and polished invective as ever lived and wrote.

"But there are duties which come before gratitude, and offences which justify 'divide friends, far more than acquaintances.' Your letter to the Rev. H. B. Gage is a 'document which, in my sight, if you had filled me with bread when I was starving, if you had led me to nurse my father when he lay a-dying, would yet absolve me from the bonds of gratitude.'"

"It is more than seven years since this letter of Stevenson was written, and the subject is now revived by its republication in the form of a 'bibelot' by Mr. Thomas B. Mosher, of Portland, Maine. Apart from its defence of the martyr Damien, the letter is worthy of preservation as a specimen of the finest English.

"It is a lost battle, and lost forever. 'One thing remained to you in your defeat—some rags of common honor, and these you have made haste to cast away.'"

"Common honor; not the honor of having done anything right, but the honor of not having done aught condemned, ignominiously; the honor of the intellect; that was what remained to you."

member you, on the day when Damien of Molokai shall be named Saint, it will be in virtue of one work—your letter to the Reverend H. B. Gage."

Stevenson, writing seven years ago and without knowledge of the true light which has since been thrown upon the life and character of Father Damien, takes up *seriatim* the charges of Hyde against the martyr-priest; but he was coarse, that he was dirty, that he was bigoted, etc., and replies:—

"It is very possible. You make us 'sorry for the lepers who had only a coarse old peasant for their friend and father. But you, who were so refined, why were you not there, to cheer them with the lights of culture? Or may I remind you that we have some reason to doubt if John the Baptist were gentle; and in the case of Peter, on whose career you doubtless dwell approvingly in the pulpit, no doubt at all he was a 'coarse, headstrong' fisherman! Yet even in our Protestant Bibles Peter is called Saint.'"

He condoles with the poor lepers for having been annoyed with such a 'dirty comrade,' but the clean Dr. Hyde was bigoted, the essayist thanks God for a bigotry which produced such good results and made the bigot 'one of the world's heroes and exemplars.'"

There was another and a viler charge; that Damien was an immoral man. Stevenson says that he had not heard of any such charge outside of Dr. Hyde's clerical parlor save once, and that was in a tavern at Apia in Samoa, and the man who made it was a beach-comber from Honolulu.

"I find a joy, continues Stevenson, in telling you how the report was welcomed in a public house. A man sprang to his feet; I am not at liberty to give his name, but from what I heard I doubt if you would care to have him to dinner in Beretania Street. 'You miserable little—' (here is a word I dare not print, it would shock your ears). 'You miserable little—' he cried, 'if the story were a thousand times true, can't you see you are a million times a lower—for daring to repeat it?'"

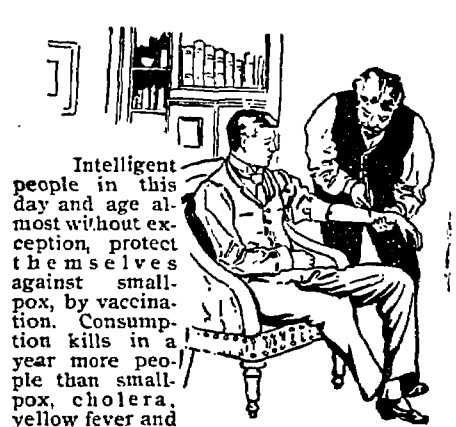
"I wish it could be told of you that when the report reached you in your house, perhaps after family worship, you had found in your soul enough holy anger to receive it with the same expressions: ay, even with that one, 'which I dare not print; it would not need to have been blotted away, like Uncle Toby's oath, by the tears of the recording angel; it would have been counted to you for your brightest righteousness.'"

"God forgive me for supposing it," says Stevenson; but for the sake of argument he does suppose that Damien ever faltered in his priestly duty, and thus closes his Open Letter with this *argumentum ad hominem*. Rev. Dr. Hyde, who if he had had the least spark of manhood in his composition, would have been ashamed to his inmost heart by the scorn of the rebuke:—

"You had a father: suppose this tale were about him, and some informant brought it to you, proof in hand; I am not making too high an estimate of your emotional nature when I suppose you would regret the circumstance? that 'you would feel the tale of frailty the more keenly since it shamed the author of your days? and that the last thing you would do would be to publish it in the religious press? Well, the man 'who tried to do what Damien did, is 'my father, and the father of the man in the Apia bar, and the father of all who 'love goodness; and he was your father, 'too. If God had given you grace to 'see it.'"

Some good Catholics were offended, when this Open Letter first appeared, because it seemed that Stevenson had given even hypothetical credence to the foul charges of Hyde; but in reading it now, with the proof of Father Damien's innocence known to all men, they will see that Stevenson deserves all the more credit for defending the martyr, when it seemed possible for his enemies to smirch the man.

Thank God for the Damiens whom He gives us, and for the Stevensons bravely ready to defend them against slander and envy. Both types are sufficiently rare, as their enemies, alas, are not.—Boston Pilot.



Intelligent people in this day and age at most without exception, protect themselves against small-pox, by vaccination.

Consumption kills a year more people than small-pox, cholera, yellow fever and all known plagues kill in fifty. Tens of thousands of intelligent people recognize that they are threatened by this deadly disease, but take no precautions against it.

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IT IS THE BEST.

MONEY LENDERS. Some of the Extraordinary Transactions Which Were Carried Out in England.

A Demand for Reform Causes a Parliamentary Investigation—Three Thousand Per Cent Was the Rate.

The London Spectator, in referring to the recent revelations in connection with the business of money lending, says:—

The money lenders have given themselves away. Mr. Yerburgh must have smiled to himself when Mr. Isaac Samuel refused to deny that he might have charged a client 2000 per cent, but he chuckled, we suspect, audibly when Mr. Gordon, in a spirit which we may call frank or impudent as we please, voluntarily declared that he had charged 3,000 per cent, and intended, if we understand his drift, to charge it again.

CHARGED 3 000 PER CENT.

is very different. It seems to the average member that such a man is plundering, and he resolves that plunder of that kind must and shall be made impossible, at least through the agency of Courts of Justice. It is true that it is difficult to answer the argument with which Mr. Gordon, who, though he acknowledged his record to be bad, and though he "cheeked" the committee in a way fatal to his own case, must be a very shrewd Shylock, defended his outrageous demands. "I do not," he said, "lend money; I sell money," a defence which is logically unanswerable.

CEASED TO BE A FREE AGENT.

see, in fact, a pistol at his head. Under any of these hypothesis the transaction, it will be held, ought to be made impossible, and the only point really left for discussion is the most expedient mode of creating the impossibility. If that can be done, thinks the average member, the money-lender will take less, or if he will not take less, but prefers, as Mr. Gordon coolly threatened the Committee, to retire from business, why the world of commerce may possibly survive even that loss.

MONEY-LENDER TAKING OUT A LICENCE.

in his true name, thus placing himself under the eye of the public and the courts, and rendering himself liable, if he is convicted of extortion in a court of justice, to the general opprobrium which even money-lenders may be fairly supposed to dread, if only it will limit their future custom to those whose securities are of the least value.

REDUCE THE FACILITIES FOR FRAUD.

which tempt semi-criminals into the trade, by rendering every transaction illegal in which the money said to be lent was not lent, but only a portion of it, under the pretence, that the remainder was stopped for "inquiries," or premiums, or first payments of interest. This would destroy at least one source of the usurer's exorbitant profits, and we cannot see that it is in any degree unjust.

clause would have prevented some of the very worst cases brought before the Committee, and completely prevent the oppression once common, now, we believe, infrequent, of compelling the borrower to take part of his loan in goods,—the latter a practice which we already prevent in the case of wage receivers by the various Truck Acts.

WHAT PARLIAMENT MAY DO.

And then Parliament will, we fancy, be ready to vote that no court shall grant an accumulation of interest in excess of the original principal advanced. That is an utterly illogical proviso, and one which at first sight appears to fine the lender who is lenient as to the time he allows; but this in England, where everything is illogical, the clause would check a good many quasi-fraudulent practices, and one does not see how it could interfere with perfectly legitimate advances upon reversionary securities, but an able draftsman will be able to make exceptions, and the clause would undoubtedly be in accordance with a popular belief or prejudice which holds that such a demand is extortionate to the verge of immorality.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 224.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Matlo Plinik, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, separated as to property, of Sachso Numanitsky, formerly of the said City of Montreal, and now of parts unknown, duly authorized to enter an affidavit, Plaintiff, vs. Sachso Numanitsky, formerly of the City and District of Montreal, and now of parts unknown, Defendant. The Defendant is ordered to appear within two months.

Montreal, 27th July, 1897. I. A. BEDARD, Deputy Prothonotary.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL OF AMERICA.

By Father Halpin, S.J., Lectures on "Ethical Problems"

By Father Halpin, S.J., Lectures on "Ethical Problems"

The proceedings of the Catholic Summer School at Pittsburg, N.Y., were specially interesting last week.

Rev. P. A. Halpin, S. J., of St. Francis Xavier's College, New York city, gave the initial lecture of his course upon Ethical Problems.

Father Halpin's lecture was preliminary. He introduced the subject by a definition of Ethics, and assigned to it the place it holds in the domain of General Philosophy.

Next follows Psychology, which treats of life in all its aspects, and especially of the highest kind of life, which is spiritual life or the essence of the soul.

At the last, Philosophy introduces the inquiry to the meditation of the Author of all creation and of all life, that is the Deity.

The science which deals with the external works, is called natural Theology. We are led at last to the place occupied by Moral Philosophy.

Philosophy then proceeds to consider the great entity which presents itself to the mind of man namely: the whole visible creation.

Next follows Psychology, which treats of life in all its aspects, and especially of the highest kind of life, which is spiritual life or the essence of the soul.

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tion had held sway, and he did this so completely and absolutely that it has been impossible, since his work was consummated, to add a single element essential to the perfection of English dramatic literature.

The lecturer dwelt upon the subject of the morality of the stage, saying in part: I am not of those who believe that the theatre is worse in this respect than it ever was or that it is suffering more than can naturally be expected in a period immediately succeeding the eclipse of many of the brightest stars in the dramatic firmament.

Within the past ten years the American stage has lost by death or retirement the chaste and classic intellectuality of Edwin Booth, the broad and vigorous impersonations of McCullough, the honest studies of Lawrence Barrett, the wonderful clear characterizations of Florence, the graceful winsome charms of Modjeska, the refined if cold and statueque art of Mary Anderson, the hearty and wholesome portraits of John Gilbert, and the fine and sure touches of William Warren.

The grass has not turned many times on the graves of the dead in this galaxy, and yet how wide is the dramatic hiatus between their day and this, between the stage of 1897 and that of even ten years ago.

It will be a terrible mistake if the good people, the educated people, the religious people, abandon the theatre to current corrupt influences and the unworthy managers anxious to subvert it to ignoble and improper ends.

Preserve, therefore, and cultivate such remains of a better day in the field of the intellectual dramas as are left to us in the work of Irving, of Daly, of Willard, of Julia Marlow and others, and encourage as far as we can individually and collectively every attempt to found the National drama.

Our Reviewer.

The Catholic World for August contains as the leading article a well thought out sketch of the career of the Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewitt, D. D., Superior of the Paulist Fathers, whose death on July the 3rd last created such widespread regret in the whole Catholic Church of Canada and the States.

The article is unsigned, but it is evident that the work was a labor of love from the pen of a faithful friend who had known the dead priest intimately in life. Those interested in the life of a servant of God and one whose whole history is one of self-abnegation and self-restraint, would do well to read the pages of the Catholic World and learn from them how a truly Christian pastor lives and dies.

One of the peculiarly attractive points in Father Hewitt's history lies in the fact that he was a convert to our holy faith and that in him both on the father's and mother's side were united Church of England and Irish Presbyterian ministries.

He was of American stock, dating from generations back, Puritan of blood, education and sympathies, and held within himself all the natural antipathy these people had for the Catholic religion.

He was a classmate of the late Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Storrs, the famous Congregationalist of Brooklyn. Calvinist in training, he commenced the work of the ministry under its banner, then he joined the Episcopal communion and after five years ministry under its teaching he found the true fold and became priest in 1847.

The progressive steps from doubt to sublime conviction are well treated in this article, which impresses even the superficial reader with a desire to know more of the subject treated.

Among other articles of peculiar interest in the Catholic World may be mentioned "Our Boys," from the pen of Rev. Michael P. Heffernan, "Monseigneur D'Huist," anonymous, and "Mother Duchesne, R. S. H., an Uncanonized American Saint," from the pen of S. L. Emery.

There is no more valuable adjunct to the progress of the Catholic Faith in the New World than is the American Catholic Quarterly Review. In these days when the spirit of intolerance and bigotry, so displayed of old by the enemies of our faith, has died away, and men are inclined to investigate before they condemn, the work of such a pioneer in the rescue of souls cannot be too highly estimated.

The present age is a thinking age and the thinking mind has only to be convinced to believe. It is this noble work which the Review is carrying on with success. Where all is good it is almost impossible for the reader to pick out one contribution for special commendation. It may be said, however, that there are some particularly timely subjects discussed by writers who are thoroughly in touch with the subject of which they treat.

"Catholic Secondary Education in the United States," by Rev. John T. Murphy, C.S.S.P., is peculiarly adapted to the present time when, both in Canada and the United States, the question of a purely secular education for the children of the masses has been and still remains a burning matter of discussion.

The writer starts out with the proposition that the separate parochial school system must be upheld at any cost and sacrifice, the faith of Catholic children has to be safeguarded, and the secular education given has to be abreast of the times, so as to put our boys and girls on the same plane as their neighbors for attaining temporal advantages.

He admits that there is no organized system of secondary education for Catholics in the United States; there is the primary school and the great Catholic University, but there is no connecting link between the two. Again, Father Murphy says: "The prevailing policy of confining the Church's corporate efforts in education to the parochial school necessarily relegates our boys and girls to a secondary place in the race of life."

We quote the concluding words of the Reverend writer: "The importance of this question cannot be too strongly urged. Secondary education is the plateau on which the war of good and evil, light and darkness, will ever be decided. It is here that the strong and skilled forces, which are the mainstay of truth, are at the same time trained and brought into action. The result will influence the masses of recruits on the plains below as well as the select peaks of observation on the mountain tops above. It is from the plateau of secondary education that the proper

stimulus can be given to the masses in the parochial schools, it is from thence, too, that must be derived the select forces of the university. Let us, then, see to it. Let us strengthen and equip our forces on this most important field of operation, so that the keen talents and high morality of our people may be extensively and efficiently utilized in the interests of light and strength."

The American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia has just issued its quarterly records. The principal paper of interest is "The History of Commodore John Barry," by Martin I. J. Griffin.

The Messenger of the Sacred Heart (August number) comes to hand with a very entertaining table of contents. The frontispiece is an excellent portrait of St. John Berchmans, Patron of Youth. Rev. Father Felix, O.S.B., continues his paper on "The Landing of St. Augustine in England," and Rev. Father Ghessi, S.J., his article on "Albania and the Sacred Heart."

Both papers are elegantly illustrated, and the letter press fully up to the indications given by the first contributions on the subjects from the pen of these gifted writers.

The summer number of the Pall Mall Magazine has a varied contents, every contribution to which is replete with interest. "Revocata Fides," a poem evolved by H. E. Marillier, is by no means, however, up to the standard of the other articles. It is a sentimental mawkish story in four stanzas, about a girl who could not be a nun because the sun shone on her in the first place in its intense stupidity, and in the second in the surprise impressed upon the reader that such a remarkably foolish production should find a place in what is undoubtedly a high class magazine.

Paul Hichens and Lord Frederic Hamilton have a very strong story commenced, entitled "A Tribute of Souls." It is founded on the old Faust legend modernized, and from the very beginning fascinates the reader. "The Raid on Carlisle," by Lord Ernest Hamilton, is a poetic effort after the style of the Ingoldby legends and is well worth reading. There are other features in the magazine of splendid value both to the casual reader and to the student of modern and ancient history.

THE '98 CENTENARY ORGANIZATION.

The following have been chosen at an executive council to have full charge of the '98 centenary celebration:

Chairman, John O'Leary; vice-presidents, P. H. Meade, mayor of Cork, and Henry Dixon, Dublin; treasurers, F. J. Allen, Miss Maude Gonne, William Murphy, ex-M.P., Count Plunkett, William O'Brien, ex-M.P., P. Geogan, T.C. Dublin City; J. W. O'Beirne, J. P. O'Brien, James Doyle, P. Flood, James O'Connor, A. Blane, ex-M.P.; E. Leamy, ex-M.P.; John O'Shaughnessy, P. Hoctor, David Plummer; with D. Seery next highest on the list.

Leinster (outside Dublin)—The mayor of Wexford, Mark Codd, Davidstown, Wexford; James Moore, Dundalk; M. McNamee, Kildalkey; James Canning, T. C. Blackrock; John P. Hayden, Mullingar; M. Giverny, C. T. C. Carlow; P. J. O'Kelle, Kilkenny; P. J. White, Clara; Thomas J. Troy, Arklow; the next highest being James Tristram, T.C., Kingstown.

Munster—John Duly, Limerick; P. N. Fitzgerald, Cork; Michael Dalton, Tipperary; John Crowe, Limerick; Maurice Moynihan, Tralee; Martin Arthur, Waterford; John O'Keefe, Cork; C. G. Doran, J. K. Bracken, Templemore; J. J. Power, Tralee; with Thomas P. Meagher, Waterford, next highest.

Connaught—B. McTernan, Sligo; John Lavin, Castlereagh; T. B. Kelly, Ballina; John J. Kelly, Ballina; M. C. Shine, Tuam; Cornelius Kennedy, Dunmore; G. McBride, Westport; James Duly, Castlebar; P. G. Kelly, Tuam; Thomas O'Sullivan, Galway; with P. J. Malone, next highest.

Ulster—J. Clarke, Belfast; Michael McGinn, Omagh; P. Russell, Belfast; Edward Madden, Roslea; N. J. O'Boyle, Strahfordstown; F. McCourt, Moneyglass; Miss Alice Milligan, Belfast; Miss Anna Johnston, Belfast; H. Dobbin, Belfast; Alderman J. O'Doherty, Derry; next highest, Charles Logan, Stewartstown.

ALMONTE NEWS.

From our own correspondent.

ALMONTE, July 21.—The Father Mathew Temperance Association of Almonte, at their semi-annual installation of officers, held July 4th, 1897, installed the following officers for the ensuing term: Spiritual director, Rev. Canon Foley; president, M. Hogan, jr.; first vice-president, J. P. O'Connor; second vice-president, P. Frawley; secretary, E. J. Kelly; treasurer, E. Letang; committee of management: J. O'Reilly, P. Daley, M. Hogan, W. McKivitt, J. Sullivan.

THE CHURCH AND ALASKA.

The Territory of Alaska is a vicariate apostolic. A vicariate apostolic is a stretch of country in the process of becoming a diocese. It is governed sometimes by a priest, sometimes by a bishop. The Territory of Alaska has for a few years been in charge of the Jesuits who are under the jurisdiction of a Vicar Apostolic in Priests' Orders. The Northwest Territory or the adjacent British province, in which we believe the mines are situated, is attended by the Oblates, who are governed by a bishop. As their headquarters are on the East of the Rocky Mountains it is most probable that the wants of the Klondyke miners will be attended from the Yukon. The Sisters of St. Ann have several schools along the river and if they succeed in their project of founding an hospital within reach of the mining camps it will be a grace and a comfort to many a poor sufferer in the struggle for gold.—Exchange.

Mention this paper when you write.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Prof. William Libbey, of Princeton University, has succeeded in exploding the many fanciful stories told by still more fanciful newspaper writers about the famous mesa of New Mexico. All their tales of the bones of prehistoric races bleaching in the sun, fabulous wealth of gold and silver and piles of antiquities, have faded away before the grim arrangement of facts, and Sunday papers will now have to find something else with which to astonish their readers. The top of the mesa was thoroughly investigated, and little evidence of any former inhabitants was found. There was a monument of rocks piled up, much after the manner of the Indian mounds of long ago. The top of the rock is about 16 acres in extent and about 500 feet higher than the immediate surrounding country and fully 70 feet higher than the valley just south of it.

Canada has reason to congratulate itself on many things and not the least of these is the thoroughness of her banking system. We need never look to the United States for praise or commendation, and when it is grudgingly afforded from this source it must be taken as an assured fact that a much higher meed of praise is in reality deserved. The United States Consul at Quebec, Mr. Phillip B. Spence, has made a report to the Washington State Department in which he confesses that "Canada's Bank Currency is almost perfect." That is a concession indeed. It will be welcome news for us to learn that according to United States ideas there is something really almost perfect in Canada. He goes on to describe the system of chartered banks and continues: "Each chartered Bank in the Dominion has the power to issue notes of the denomination of 5 dols. and multiples thereof for circulation as money, which they may not issue in excess of the unimpaired paid-up capital stock. The notes are redeemable at par at various points throughout the country, and 5 per cent. on the average note circulation is set apart and held by the Government as a redemption fund. The elasticity of the Canadian currency is shown by its adapting itself perfectly to the trade and other requirements. The numerous branches of the thirty-seven Banks are scattered, and as there is no inducement to hoard notes they find their way back to the Banks that issued them. The currency ebbs and flows with the commercial tide in the United States the paper money, by whatever name it may be known, is practically all created by the Government, which is in immediate contact with the business community."

Gold! Gold! Gold! That is all the cry now, but if people would only consider for a moment it is neither the superabundance of gold or silver in a country which makes its prosperity. It is the possession of the needful things of commerce, wheat, lumber, iron and copper, and such other staples, which make a country really great. California had really but little effect on the prosperity of the States and neither will the gold fields of the Klondike on Canada. The moment the gold is mined it is swallowed up in the maelstrom of commercial transactions. It does not stay in one place; it cannot be attached to any country. One agricultural province is worth a nation fifty places like Klondike. Gold is only a factor and by no means the most important factor in the prosperity of kingdoms. It is the strong arm, the abundant fields, which makes a people powerful. Gold is always enervating.

The celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the Blessed Peter Canisius, known as the Apostle of Germany, is to be held this year with becoming solemnity. The date of his death is December 21st, but already the Swiss have begun to do honor to the memory of the saint. The scene of the demonstration is the ancient town of Freiburg, capital of the canton of that name and one of the Catholic States of Switzerland. The celebration was commenced on June 30th, and from that time to the end of the year there will be an uninterrupted procession of festivals. The last weeks in August and the first in September will be marked by great pilgrimages. On the 21st of August the whole Canton of Freiburg will form an immense procession in the Capital. From the 23rd to the 26th the Swiss Association of Pius IX. will hold its convention and will take part in the National Pilgrimage. The 25th is reserved for the pilgrims from Austria, the 30th for the Franciscan Tertiaries of France, and the 31st for the Franciscan Tertiaries from Germany. In September the German Catholics will have their demonstration from the 4th to the 6th. And on the 14th the Dutch Catholics, the fellow countrymen of Canisius, will arrive from Holland. The ancient city of Freiburg has been decorated with a lavish hand and with splendid taste in honor of the guests who are now thronging her gates. An additional feature of the celebration is the holding of the fourth international Scientific Catholic Congress. Its sessions begin on the 16th of August and last for four days. This congress has taken its place among the great learned meetings of the world and its members are found in every country in the world. Already the titles of 250 papers to be read are announced. They deal with theology, philosophy, jurisprudence, history, medicine and the natural

sciences. The committee in charge of the Congress have been working steadily for three years, and it is proposed to make the assembly notable, not only by the number of subjects treated, but by the worth of the papers read.

When the greater part of Germany followed the steps of Martin Luther it relapsed into a state of barbarism rivaling that of the ancient Teutons. To restore learning Emperor Ferdinand the First asked the aid of the Jesuits, and a band of these devoted priests were sent to do the work of regeneration. As the natural leader was Peter Canisius he gave instructions constantly, preached often, reorganized the University, published a catechism, and by incredible labors not only stayed the advance of Protestantism but brought back to the faith the bulk of those who had strayed from the fold. The college at Freiburg is a monument to his activity, and there his body is buried. He was beatified in November, 1864.

The approaching centenary celebration of the heroes of '78 has brought out a lot of interesting information relative to that stirring period. That the Irish Catholic was not alone in his bold struggle against tyranny is well known, and that numerous Irish Protestants fought in the ranks the following reference to one of the latter will be read with pleasure:—The grand-ather of Mr. Justice Gibbon, many people will be surprised to learn, was resident leader, at the time the better class of Irish Protestants were in revolution against England's oppressive laws, of the United Irishmen in the Eastern portion of county Cavan. He was a man of ample means and always boasted of having his hundred-acre farm (which was recently in the occupation of Mr. Trimrose, J. P., Cootehill) labored and cooped by the countryside in one day. Many are the stories told in and about Ballinborough of the forays and skirmishes of that exciting period. The "Rebel Hill" in the Lisgar Demesne takes its name from the fact that the judge's progenitor invariably put his 700 men through their evolutions on its crest. Things became so hot for the leader that he quietly disposed of his property and made good his escape—to America the country said. But he never omitted Dublin, where he settled down in quiet fashion and reared a son who for many years was Taxing Master in the county. And it is his son who is now a judge in the Queen's Bench.

ADMIRAL WHO WEARS SPURS.

Strained relations, says the Pilot, exist between Japan and Switzerland because the former is said to have tricked the latter by imposing a prohibitory duty on Swiss watches after having promised special favors to that article of commerce. As Switzerland has no seaport and Japan has no flying ships capable of crossing the Alps, we do not see how the hostilities are to be conducted in case of war. On the authority of the viceroy, M. Offenbach, we are told that the Lord High Admiral of the Swiss Navy is an hereditary official entitled to wear spurs; but even so, he cannot lead his horsemen across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to attack the Japanese. Here is a genuine case for arbitration.

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of September. The first, held at the beginning of the month, was on "Sunday Lect." It is to be followed by others on "Cheap Dwellings," on the "Accidents of Labor," and on the international protection of workers in mines and factories. The sixth international congress against alcoholism will also meet in Brussels at the end of August.

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 4, 1897

OUR PROSPECTS.

Our best thanks are due the St. Patrick's League of United Societies, for the active steps they are taking to secure not only the permanency, but the widely increased usefulness of the TRUE WITNESS. It is needless to again point out the absolute necessity of an independent paper to set forth the views of the English speaking Catholics totally free of party trammels. Again and again our zealous Clergy have spoken of the serious blow to the vitality of our different parishes by the loss of a Catholic organ published in the English language must necessarily be. It is needless to go over these things any more. The proper spirit is now being manifested by our societies, and if the plan adopted be faithfully and zealously carried out we shall be able not only to continue this paper, at the nominal price at which it is now furnished to our subscribers, but be in a position to double our present size and give to our readers the most varied correspondence, not only from the centre of Catholicity—Rome itself—and from Ireland, but from the most interesting quarters on the continent. We desire to publish a paper such as the English speaking Catholics of Montreal are entitled to. There are many other places in Canada where Irish Catholics are congregated in goodly numbers, but our city is the home of the largest number as well as of the most wealthy and prosperous members of our race and creed. If our people are true to their own interests, with a very small sacrifice on the part of those best able to do the good work, we shall realize our most cherished hopes. The history of a large section of any community is worthy of preservation; altogether apart from every other consideration, a good Catholic paper is the keeper of the records of its constituency. Secular journals cannot be expected to follow up closely and methodically the different events which are of vital importance to the Catholic section. Such is the work of a newspaper specially devoted to the chronicling of these events. Dean Harris, in his admirable book recently published on the Catholic Church in the Niagara Peninsula, makes allusion in the preface to his desire in printing his book to rescue from oblivion, if not from destruction, the valuable records, traditions and manuscripts touching the Catholic history of the Niagara Peninsula, and points out how essential it is that a true record of all that is interesting should be preserved. Now, the columns of the TRUE WITNESS for the past forty-six years have chronicled the doings of our people, and some day will enable the historian of our race to print in indelible characters the struggles, trials and triumphs of our people in this city and province and for a wide circle around it. In the Souvenir volume published by Mr. Justice Curran, of the Jubilee of Rev. Fathers Dowd and Toupin, we have, it is true, a brief sketch of the progress of our people, and that was followed up and amplified by a talented writer in our own Jubilee number of last St. Patrick's day, yet these are but a preface to what shall yet be written, and the columns of the TRUE WITNESS, from the days of George Clerk to the present, hour, are veritable mines, rich in all that can make an exiled people proud of their progress in a land far from the homes of their fathers. It is the intention of the present management to do things, if not better than in the past, at all events in accord with the necessities of the times. Events just as full of import are taking place to day as in the days gone by. The Chronicle is just as necessary now as in the past, and unless it be equal to its mission, justice cannot and will not be done to the requirements of the situation. Once more a systematic effort is being made, and we bespeak for those

who have generously taken the work in hand a response worthy of the cause we represent to the best of our humble ability.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE.

There can be more striking proof of the wave of irreligion which is sweeping over the United States at the present moment than that furnished by a body known as "The Federation of Churches and Christian Workers," a Protestant organization of New York City, whose special mission it is to gather statistics in connection with the present annual attendance in the denominational churches. This particular report deals with what is known as the Nineteenth Assembly district of New York. The district, which is one of the most populous in the city, is located on the west side from about sixtieth to Seventieth street. The canvassers found that there are in the region 3988 fathers, of whom 1365 belong to no church. This makes sixty-five in a hundred of the fathers church members. The proportions among other members of the family are: Mothers who are church members, sixty-nine in a hundred; sons, twenty-three in a hundred; daughters, twenty-four in a hundred. Eighty-three fathers, eighty-six mothers, forty-three sons, and forty-six daughters in every one hundred attend church.

The statistician of the Federation announces that the Irish, which is almost the same as saying the Catholics, go to church in largest proportion, and the German and colored people the smallest. Americans and English have a low average. The number of American boys and girls who are church members is smaller than any other nationality except the colored people. Out of 4800 families in the district 1353 have no church connection at all. In New York's population, Germans are the leading foreign nationality; Irish next, and while only five per cent. of the Irish families in the district are not church members, fifty per cent. of the German families have no communicants. There are 3318 children three to twenty-one years of age out of Sunday-schools. Of these 1761 are boys and 155 girls. The 3,447 church families in the district belong to nineteen Christian denominations, counting one Chinaman who proclaims allegiance to Buddha. The Catholics have seventy-four per cent of the church families. Of the remainder the Baptists lead, next the Methodists, and then the Episcopalians.

There is food for reflection in this showing. One lesson to the Protestants is that they are beginning to discover that multiplicity of sects is by no means a source of strength. The Agent of the Federation who is responsible for the report confesses that much when he says: "The block, the district and the city cannot be cared for without a cooperative policy among the many denominations represented in these nationalities. If there are eighteen denominations among Americans and Germans in each one of ten blocks, and there are eighty families out of all churches in almost every one of these blocks, there will be an enormous waste if any one denomination attempts to reach all, or if all denominations try to reach them. Without a cooperative policy, no matter how many new Protestant churches be founded in the district, it will be impossible to reach the population effectively. This becomes apparent from a study of the denominational partition of the Americans and Germans, and from a study of the church homes claimed by the people."

The fact that the number of American children are less than those of any other nationality, except the negroes attending church, does not speak well for the efforts of the much lauded Sunday school.

These irreligious boys and girls are to recruit the rapidly increasing army of infidels in the United States.

PRACTICAL POLITICS.

Practical politics have long been a vexed question. In fact it has, under one guise or another, been coeval with the world's existence; but, as the ages rolled one into the other, it has become, from a matter of individual effort, one which the great men of the nations of the earth dignified as a science. "Practical Politics" has been studied just as much in the wigwag of the Indian and the cave of pre-historic man as in the lordly cabinets of Europe. The defenceless savage who goes down before the British bayonet is just as much a student of this science as the lordly occupant of a cabinet office in the gilded palaces of Europe,—the only difference between the two being that they argue from different hypothesis.

Taking the question from a Canadian, or, it might be termed, an American standpoint, it might well be said that while the work of ages has made practical politics a science, degenerate man, on this continent at least, has brought it down to the level of a trade. Unfortunately the trend of politics in Canada creates this state of affairs. People, and young men more particularly, are be-

ginning to take an interest in public affairs for a living. The Memphis Journal has the following to say on this subject.

The saddest sight we know is to see young men, bright and talented, who, with study and perseverance, would stand at the head of their profession or their business, sacrifice all their prospects in life for immediate advancement to some trumpery job. To serve one's country is a legitimate ambition. To aspire after high office is the privilege of a patriot. But no one who begins by trying to make a living out of petty places ever comes to anything great. It seems to be a common sense proposition that a man should qualify himself by attending to his own business, before attending to the business of other people. When a man has in his trade, his profession, his shop, acquired a competency, then it will be time enough to sacrifice himself on the altar of patriotism. The man who enters politics as a business is like the man who enters hell. He leaves hope behind.

The question of armor plate for vessels of war is puzzling our neighbors across the line. Apart from the fact that it is the greatest item of expense in building these huge instruments of destruction, some United States naval experts believe that the future has some less cumbersome method for protecting ships in battle than the present one and that the time is not far distant when this will be evolved. It has been suggested also that the Washington authorities establish a manufactory of armor plate themselves, but this has roused the opposition of the great steel companies and those politicians of an economical turn of mind. President McKinley has appointed Commodore Howell of the League Island Navy Yard and Capt. McCormick of the Norfolk Navy Yard to report upon the whole subject.

The American is nothing if he is not enterprising. The latest scheme comes from Indianapolis, where twenty business men have formed a stock company, each contributing \$1,000, and will select an equal number of enterprising young men for the Klondyke region, the contract running five years, and the entire forty to share equally all gold mined. An insurance of \$1,000 will be placed upon each man going there, and in case of death this insurance money will be added to the pool. A general manager will be sent along. The company calculates that a sufficient number will die out of which the remainder can reimburse themselves for the insurance money, whether any gold is found or not.

The Pacific Cable scheme is no more before the Canadian public. It is a question whether the scheme would really benefit Canada to a degree commensurate with the proposed outlay. With all the cable connection she can possibly require with the Old World, the fact forces itself on one whether this new cable should have been allowed to enter into the public mind at all. So far as we can see Australia and not Canada would reap the benefit. Of course this is a selfish view of the subject, but it raises the point whether under such circumstances Australia and not Canada should not have been the proper colony to force the fighting.

LONDON is in the throes of one of the largest strikes in the history of English manufacture. The struggle is not alone confined to the metropolis but is spread all over the kingdom. It embraces the National Federation of Shipbuilders and Engineering Trades, and it is estimated that fully eighteen thousand men are idle. However, the men are gaining ground, the London firms in whose support the masters forced the lockout yielding one by one to the demands of their men. The men employed in the manufacture of bicycles are the latest accession of strength to the strikers.

The path to the Klondyke, if all stories are correct, is much like the path to glory, beset by dangers and death. The widow of Lieut. Schwatka, the arctic explorer, in an interview concerning the Klondyke gold region, which country she has repeatedly visited with her husband, declared that the Government should stop the tide of immigrants pouring into the gold fields in Alaska. She says that the mountain passes are strewn with the skeletons of unfortunate miners who perished from either cold, heat, malaria, or starvation, while trying to reach the golden region.

Russia is slowly getting into line with the nations. In consequence of the recent St. Petersburg strikes, a new labor law comes into force on January 1st, 1898. The working day is fixed at a maximum of eleven and a half hours; for Saturdays and the days preceding holidays there is to be no work. Workmen who are not Christians will not be compelled to work on the days held sacred by their sects. For night work eight hours will constitute a day's work.

The action of the City Council last week in acknowledging the right of promotion in the civic service is one which should be maintained under all circum-

stances where it is possible to apply it. It is but poor encouragement to the honest official to toil year after year and to see, when his reward is in sight, a stranger railroaded over his head because he has aldermanic influence at his back.

The Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association held its annual convention in Chicago last week. It was a most successful gathering, 285 delegates from all parts of the country being present. Several salaries were increased,—that of president from \$500 to \$1,000; that of recorder from \$1,500 to \$1,800; and that of treasurer from \$300 to \$600. And \$1,000 was appropriated to purchase a marble statue of the late Bishop Ryan, the first supreme spiritual adviser of the Association, to be erected in the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament on Delaware avenue, in Buffalo, N. Y. It is understood that the statue has already been executed by an Italian artist. Mrs. E. B. McGowan, Buffalo, N. Y., was elected President, Mrs. Mary Flanagan, Syracuse, N. Y., supreme First President, Mrs. Minnie P. Graham, Chicago, supreme Second Vice-President, Mrs. J. A. Royer, Erie, Pa., Supreme Recorder, Mrs. Mary E. McGuirk, Brooklyn, N. Y., supreme Treasurer, Mrs. Maria Quion Newark, N.J., supreme Marshal, Mrs. Elizabeth Gardner, Pittsburg, supreme Guard, and for Trustees, the following were chosen: Miss Julia A. Ward, of Chicago; Miss Kate Gaughran, of Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Maria Gallagher, of Port Jarvis, N. Y., and Miss Alice Blainey, of Buffalo. The election of Auditors resulted as follows: Mrs. Felice Girardot, Detroit, four years; Mrs. Teresa Popp, Pittsburg, two years; Mrs. Catherine Dowling, Rochester, two years. Ashburg Park, N. J., was chosen as the next meeting place in 1899.

ELSEWHERE we refer to the action of St. Patrick's League in suggesting a plan to extend the usefulness of the TRUE WITNESS. Division No. 3 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians is the first to put it into practical operation. Too much credit cannot be given to this organization for inaugurating a system which, if carried out throughout all the Divisions of the Hibernians and kindred societies, must result in good to the newspaper, and in extending its sphere of usefulness. The Irish Catholics of Quebec hold too important a position in the Province not to have an organ which will put forth their views and conserve their interests. But it remains with themselves to have one worthy of the cause. St. Patrick's League has pointed out the way.

A boy in Hoboken, N.J., has just been shocked to death while trying to climb an iron trolley pole because of defective insulation. It would be well if the city of Montreal were to apply periodical tests to the poles on our public streets, for what has occurred in Hoboken might occur here at any moment.

It is a matter of congratulation to know that the trend of trade has at last taken an upward movement not only in Montreal but all over Canada. The crop outlook is good and wholesalers in interviews report sales good and payments fair.

Every day we have new evidence of the ravages made by intemperance. Now it is in the highest quarters in England. Vanity Fair exclaims: "The women are as bad as the men." During the London season things went from bad to worse, until an explanation is being sought for what can no longer be covered by the mantle of charity. A high authority says: "Probably the length of the London season is chiefly responsible for the evil. From the beginning of May until the end of July the season is one stretch of fatigue. Long before the first six weeks are over pleasure has become nothing but pain. The women drag themselves wearily from house to house, and only manage to do this by the aid of incessant stimulants."

The Minneapolis Times rises to remark:—

The trade of the United States with Canada is larger than with any other of the States of the American continent. It amounts to about \$100,000,000 a year, the Canadians buying of us nearly as much as we buy of them. It is pleasant to note that while Congress is busily engaged in devising measures for the obstruction of trade the Liberal party now in control of the Canadian Government has no intention of imitating our example.

The Progressive Democratic League is pressing for the ownership and operation of all municipal franchisees. Says a prominent member of the League of New York:—

"The city owns the franchises now. We shall insist, on the lines of the Chicago platform, that it shall operate them. We are going ahead with our conferences with the other clubs and are organizing thoroughly everywhere, so that we will be in a position, if Tammany Hall does not reaffirm the Chicago platform and does not adopt herself a plank for the operation of franchisees, to perfect our organization in every district, and to constitute ourselves the regular Democratic party of the city of New York."

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Religious Enthusiasm of Italian Catholics.

The Alumni of Ottawa University Hold a Successful Dinner—The News of the Churches.

NEW YORK August 1.—The will of the Rev. Father James Peron, who died in this city Jan. 24, 1890, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The deceased in the opening paragraph of the will says: "If thou wilt be perfect go sell what thou hast give it to the poor, and thou shalt inherit treasure in heaven." Consequently the testator says he has disposed of all the fortune which God had given him with the exception of some debts due him. In conclusion the deceased says: "I beg of my family not to make any inquiry about this fortune of mine nor the use I made of it. I myself have disposed of it in good and charitable works, relieving the poor, and building and adorning temples consecrated to the worship of God and the support of Christian missions among the infidels."

The debts which the deceased speaks of as due him according to the petition amount to only \$600, which is bequeathed to the Rev. Father S. H. Fisher of Georgetown College, Maryland; the Rev. William Pardow of St. Francis Xavier's College, this city, and the Rev. T. T. Campbell, of St. John's College, Fordham, who is the petitioner for the probate of the will.

DEVOTED TO THE MADONNA.

The priests attached to the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, in East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, have counted the offerings of money and jewellery which they had received on Friday of last week, and found that the value altogether was fully \$30,000. The Madonna's feast day falls on July 16, and it is always a day of great religious fervor among the members of the church's congregation, most of whom are Italians. From the earliest streak of dawn on Friday and until nearly midnight the church was crowded with men, women and children, whose religious fervor seemed to know no bounds. In the basement stood the image of the Madonna, which is fully six feet high. All those who entered carried candles and most of them brought gifts of money which they handed to the priests as they reached the altar. As the excitement grew the worshippers commenced denuding themselves of jewellery, which they placed upon the shrine. Women took off their earrings, men their rings and watches. One Italian society, which arrived headed by a brass band, carried a banner five feet long by two and one-half feet wide and made entirely of greenbacks. There were many tens and twenties, while ones and twos were there in quantities. In the center of this banner was a picture of the Virgin, while it was studied here and there with rings, watches, breastpins and lockets. Many of the men and women in procession walked barefooted as a self-imposed penance. This banner was placed on the altar with the other offerings.

WANT LOCAL IRON WORK.

The mechanics of the building trades of the city have for some time been agitating against the giving of contracts for building material to out-of-town firms, and they have had the support of many builders and others. There have been many complaints against the iron work used in some of the large buildings when made by out-of-town firms. It has been declared that much of it was defective, and that the only reason that it was used was that it was cheaper than the same material manufactured in this city. The iron-moulders have now issued a circular letter to all architects asking them to use their influence hereafter to have the iron work made by local firms used. The building industry is lively in the metropolis just now. It was reported to the Board of Delegates yesterday that 400 houses were being built in the district bounded by One-hundred-and-tenth and One hundred and twenty-second streets and Fifth and Sixth avenues.

THE BELLS OF THE CATHEDRAL.

The work on the tower of St. Patrick's Cathedral, preparatory to the hanging of the new bells, will shortly be completed. The consecration ceremony will be performed by Archbishop Corrigan, on Aug. 15, when a large attendance of priests and laymen will take part in the imposing function. Invitations have been sent out to leading ecclesiastics, both of the States and Canada. The bells are nineteen in number and vary in weight from 7,000 to 300 pounds. The largest is the gift of Mr. Daly of Brooklyn, father of the Rev. William Daly, the young assistant of the Cathedral. French workmen have been engaged to hang the bells. It is said that the new chimes will be heard at least twenty blocks away.

OTTAWA ALUMNI DINNER.

The alumni of the University of Ottawa, Canada, who reside in New York and vicinity, held a reunion and dinner at the Hotel Marlborough, on the evening of the 29th of July, in honor of the four members of the faculty who have been in the city for several days assisting Rev. Father Tetreau at the novena of St. Anne, in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Jean Baptiste, namely, Rev. M. F. Fallon, O. M. I., vice-rector of the University; Rev. E. A. Constantineau, O. M. I., secretary of the university; Rev. W. Patton, O. M. I., professor of philosophy in the University, and Rev. A. Gauvreau, professor of chemistry in the University. About fifty members of the alumni were present and a permanent organization was effected. Nearly a hundred alumni of the University reside in New York and vicinity. The decorations were in garnet and gray, the University colors. Rev. Father Fallon presided and the toasts were quite informal. Among those present were the following named: Rev. J. Clark, of Orange Valley, N.J.,

Rev. T. Donovan, of Morristown, N.J.; Rev. J. Breheyn, of St. Jerome's Church; Rev. F. Crane, of Elmhurst, N.J.; Rev. Wm. Mulcahey, of St. Lucy's Church; Rev. Wm. A. Herckenrath, Assistant City Civil Engineer of New York city; Louis C. Herckenrath, J. Cushing, C. Cushing G. Murphy, J. Murphy, J. McTiernan, Dr. Charles Mitchell, William Pound, T. Wall, W. Wall, A. Bunner, E. Short, Dr. George Smith, Dr. William J. Spellman, Charles Hays, C. O. O'Hara, L. Palladreau, Dr. E. Ivers, T. Clancy, E. Walsh, George Wallace, John Collins, Charles Collins, William Collins, Jules De Beauvie, J. Green, J. F. Fitzpatrick, E. Donagan, F. Clark, M. Espinal and J. J. Russell.

After the toasts had been concluded, the Rev. Father Fallon suggested the formation of a permanent Alumni Association for the New York district. The suggestion met with enthusiastic approval and the election of officers resulted as follows:—President, W. A. Herckenrath, M. A., C. E., New York; 1st Vice-President, Rev. Owen Clarke, South Orange, N. J.; 2nd Vice President, Rev. C. J. Gibney, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Secretary, Mr. George Murphy, New York. It was decided to hold an annual reunion in New York.

THREE NEW CHURCHES.

The Roman Catholics of Tremont have bought several lots at Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street for the erection of a new church, which is to be dedicated to St. Joseph. The plans and specifications are not ready, but it is said that the new edifice will cost about \$30,000, of which a good portion is already in hand. A bazaar will shortly be given in aid of the cause.

So rapid has been the increase of the Catholic population of Unionport that the little Church of the Holy Family has been found altogether inadequate, and steps have been taken to build a more commodious edifice. Twenty city lots have been purchased, and the plans will soon be drawn. The new church will, it is said, cost about \$20,000, and of this sum about \$5,000 has been secured.

The new church of Our Lady of Lourdes, on Broadway, near Aberdeen Street, Brooklyn, is rapidly nearing completion, and will probably be ready for occupancy next month. The church is in charge of the French Order of the Fathers of Mercy. The pastor of the church is the Rev. Father Borcier, who conducted several pilgrimages to the grotto at the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes, in France, bringing back with him several relics. The new church fronts on Aberdeen Street and extends to the building line on St. Francis de Sales Place. It is about 200 feet deep. The frontage is 38 feet, increasing in the transept to the width of 104 feet. The material used on the outside walls is brick of an old gold color, with terracotta trimmings. Over the main entrance is a fine bas relief in stone representing the Fathers of Mercy motto—the legend of the Prodigal Son.

BUSINESS IS BOOMING.

The unexpectedly early fall demand for staple merchandise which Bradstreet's announced last week has increased, and, although not conspicuous at some of the larger eastern cities which it is approaching, it is notably so at points in the Mississippi and Missouri river valleys and in the larger wheat growing States. A special investigation by Bradstreet's this week shows that increased purchases by country merchants in the region specified, based on the prospectively large wheat crop at home, in the face of short wheat crops abroad, have increased business with Western jobbers from 10 to 15 per cent, compared with fall trade at a like period last year. Exports of wheat (wheat flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week amount to 2,343,021 bushels, compared with 1,978,000 bushels last week, 2,648,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,460,000 bushels two years ago, 2,977,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 5,622,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893.

MORE TAILORS ON STRIKE.

The Knee Pants Makers' Union, which was scheduled to strike when the Brotherhood of Tailors and Children's Jacket Makers' Union went on strike, but held back at that time, went on strike on Friday morning. The strike affects 2300 knee pants makers in New York, Brooklyn and Brownsville, 500 of whom are women. The Pants Makers' Union, another organization which was to strike late in the spring, but held back for warmer weather, is expected to strike this week.

AN ACTRESS GONE CRAZY.

Marie Simonie, a singer, who came here from her home in Cedar Rapids, Ia., a month ago to seek an engagement with the Bostonians, is a patient at the insane pavilion in Bellevue Hospital. She is 26 years old, and good looking. On the train from Chicago she became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. John Bishop of that city, and upon her arrival here she took rooms in the same boarding house as the Bishops, at 247 West Twenty-fourth street. Miss Simonie had a letter of introduction to Elliot F. Danforth, ex-State Treasurer, from Dr. Switzer of Cedar Rapids, and he took a personal interest in her. It was said that she was disappointed in her plans to secure an engagement with the Bostonians, and this may have served to upset her mind. She is a deep student of Christian science and theology, and last week she began to talk in a strange manner about the Deity and various mythological personages. There was a young man named Van Deeghe in the boarding house, and on Saturday Miss Simonie got the hallucination that she had been married to him by God Himself. Mr. Van Deeghe and Mrs. Bishop then took her to the Bellevue insane pavilion. She made no protest whatever, and when she was there to the pavilion she said she was there to cure all the insane women. She imagines she is the Blessed Virgin, and declares that she is purely personified. She sings when the doctors or nurses come near her, and renders airs from grand operas.

Laurier at Paris.

His Speech Before the Chamber of Commerce.

He Again Refers to Canadian Representation in the Imperial Parliament.

Sir Wilfred Laurier has been made the recipient of many notices from the English press. His speech in Paris, at the dinner given there in honor of the visiting Colonial Premiers by the British Chamber of Commerce, has attracted a great deal of attention. It was delivered in the purest of French, but was far from being French in tone or sentiment. It breathed throughout a ring of loyalty to the Empire.

"We Canadians," said Sir Wilfred, "have been separated from France much less by the chances of war than by the indolence, incapacity and worthlessness of a French King, Louis XV. Separated from France, we have never forgotten her religion, her language and her customs. In visiting yesterday the streets of this splendid capital, Paris, I noticed engraved on the public buildings the proud motto, 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.' Well, gentlemen, we have made realities of these words in Canada. Liberty, if you will excuse my pride as a Canadian in saying it, we have more fully than anywhere else; liberty for our religion which has been handed down to us, liberty for our language, which we hope to transmit to our children's children; liberty for our institutions, which we develop without let or hindrance. Equality, we have it, too. There is no dominating of one race over another in Canada, no asperity, no rivalry, nothing but friendly emulation. And I place it on record to the honor of our English countrymen. They respect us for our French origin and attachment to our French origin. Among our national relics we preserve an old flag of the French monarchy which we cherish as the apple of our eye. Yet although this flag reminds us of French victories, our English countrymen have never taken offense at its exhibition in public functions. There you have true fraternity—(cheers)—we have remained French while becoming British subjects; but I am deeply attached to British institutions. The day will come when, in consequence of our growth as a nation—we are a nation already—when by the mere fact of our development the link with Britain, slender as it is, may become still more slender. It may then be found necessary to give the colonies representation in the Imperial Parliament. If, however, the result of this arrangement were to deprive us of our legislative independence we would not have it. If ever Imperial representation were the solution of the problem it would be a glorious day for me to be able to represent Canadian constituents in the Imperial Parliament."

Sir Wilfred said that some Frenchmen had shown astonishment that he, as a Frenchman, should be loyal to Great Britain. He might turn the tables on them and answer that here in France they were perhaps not so French as in Canada. What were the qualities of the race—chivalry, generosity, sense of gratitude. "We are faithful," concluded Sir Wilfred amid great cheering, in which French and English joined, "to the nation which gave us birth; we are faithful to the nation which gave us liberty."

ONTARIO BOARD OF HEALTH

Held its Quarterly Meeting and Discussed Many Matters.

The quarterly meeting of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, held recently, was a very interesting one and its proceedings should be read with advantage in our own Province. The report of the Secretary stated that the general health of the Province was satisfactory but dwelt on the necessity of careful inspection of immigrants in view of the smallpox scare "even in the inland Province of Ontario." Smallpox had been very prevalent but not virulent. The outbreak was, strange to say, confined to Toronto alone, the rest of the province being comparatively free. The death rate was comparatively low, not more than 5 per cent, but the epidemic had assumed serious proportions, as was proved by the fact that in Toronto the number of cases was twelve in every thousand of inhabitants. The cause of the outbreak is chiefly ascribed to the non-reporting of mild cases early in the disease; the non-placarding of houses infected; the return of children to schools within too short a period after infection; to neglect in removal of cases to the isolation hospital, and to the lack of systematic method of inspection of the 500 and more farms and dairies from which the people's milk supply has been taken. The neglect to notify the public had not only been the means of carrying infection through visitors from infected houses, but much oftener had been the means of butchers, bakers and milkmen transmitting the disease to other customers. The neglect to placard was, of course, a direct infraction of the statutes (47 V., c. 38, s. 50). Regarding school infection the report maintains that children living in infected houses should be kept away at least six weeks from school.

Special stress is laid upon the necessity of a more thorough inspection of milk farms. This was emphasized by the fact that scarlet fever had been discovered in three milk farms in Toronto Township. The report continues:— "The fact that in March the Police Magistrate refused to convict a milk dealer who knowingly had been buying milk from a farm where the disease had been for some two months seems to have been instrumental, in deterring the City Health Department from insisting on an inspection of every farm and dairy sending milk into the city, for in a certificate to a large dairyman, as to the freedom of his premises from disease, the City Health Officer states that this dairy

farm is outside his official jurisdiction. There can, therefore, be no wonder when finding the daily number of cases increasing, and finding what seemed more than the usual number of cases in houses supplied by one of the largest dairies, the City Health Department should feel that there was a probability that the distribution of this milk by bottles might be contributing to the spread of the disease, and acting upon the presumption the City Health Department did order this method of distribution to be discontinued.

The following recommendations were unanimously adopted:

That it should be urged upon the Local Board of Health of Toronto:—

- 1. That it should, on being notified of any case of scarletina, require the immediate removal of the case to the Isolation Hospital.
2. That, should this not be at once complied with, the whole household be quarantined until the six weeks from the occurrence therein of the last case shall have elapsed and the house be placarded.
3. That, inasmuch as your committee is informed that the Isolation Hospital wards of the city set apart for scarletina have been full during the past six months, and that they have proved wholly inadequate for the demands upon them, the Local Board of Health be directed to supply itself with such additional hospital accommodation as is required under the Act.
4. That the Board be urged to extend systematic inspection to every dairy or farm sending milk into Toronto, as is the practice in other cities of the Province, the freedom to inspect such being the condition on which a permit to send milk into the city is granted.
5. In conclusion, your committee, in notifying the city health authorities of its recommendations, desires that the Board express its willingness and anxiety to lend every assistance within its power to mitigate, and, it is hoped, finally stamp out, the serious epidemic which exists at present.

A. O. H.

Military Division, No. 43, of Philadelphia, Discusses the Arbitration Treaty.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians, Philadelphia, at a recent meeting, discussed the question of the Arbitration Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and, as a result, passed the following resolutions:—

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of Military Division 43, A.O.H., do earnestly protest against the proposed treaty of arbitration with the English government as a surrender of our rights as a free nation, the real principle of arbitration in this instance being to fetter us with obligations and responsibilities with a government that has repeatedly violated every obligation of duty and fairness, persecuting the weak and robbing liberty of her wantle that commercial supremacy shall preponderate.

"Therefore, be it resolved that we, as American citizens of Irish birth and extraction, conscious of our sacrifices of centuries to establish and maintain a republican form of government everywhere, with the bitter experience of the past history of this and other countries fresh in our memory, view with concern this effort to arbitrate when there is nothing to arbitrate, except it is to carry out the whims of title hunters and other un-American interests.

"We believe that the proper time to arbitrate is when we have something to arbitrate, and that England or any other country will willingly accede to arbitration when this is necessary.

"We believe in the light of the past and the experience of the present, that while England says arbitration with one hand, she is pursuing a menacing attitude by meddling in our international affairs, by coaching Japan in the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and that if England is our friend, then let her cease her tricks of diplomacy and be as honest in her declarations as John Sherman was in his.

"Resolved, that we urge upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose any treaty of arbitration with England or any other country until there is some actual necessity for it; but by all means let it be arbitration founded upon honesty, humanity and square dealing."

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

Mr. Homer L. Lord, of Caza & Lord, proprietors of the International Business College, Place d'Armes Square, Montreal, is spending his summer vacation in the United States, with a view of studying the modern methods adopted in the most successful commercial institutions of our neighboring country. He is now spending some time in Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, which enjoys a world-wide reputation. Mr. Lord will also visit several other establishments of the same kind in New York, and other important cities of the Eastern States.

It is Messrs. Caza & Lord's most earnest wish to afford their pupils every facility to acquire a complete and up-to-date commercial education, and the remarkable success they have obtained up to the present day speaks well for the future. However, the result of Mr. Lord's trip will be the introduction of any such practical improvements as have been suggested by a careful study of the different systems adopted in the best business colleges in the United States.

The public will fully appreciate Messrs. Caza & Lord's generous efforts to raise their institution to a higher standard, if possible; in fact to make it the most complete and efficient of its kind.

Mr. Lord will be back in Montreal for the re-opening of the school on the 23rd of August.

In two coffins dated 1890, recently dug up in the foundations of an old monastery in the Rue de Beaurain in Paris, the skulls were found to be filled with white crystals of bicarbonate of phosphorus, an extremely rare substance. It was found once before, under similar circumstances when a coffin was opened in 1807.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

The Past and Present of Fashions and the Vagaries of Critics.

Some Thoughts on the Gold Fever Craze—President McKinley Goes to Lake Champlain.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PHILADELPHIA, August 2, 1897.—The longer one lives, the easier it seems for other people to forget. Who is it who writes the many articles in newspapers, magazines and records which so fluently expatiate upon the past—the recent past—and so glowingly expand the story of the future? The only pen that touch paper on such matters must be guided by the hands of the very, very young—those who cannot remember, even with the best intentions, and those who know nothing of disappointment, even from the stories of the older members of their social circle. Such reflections have come to me as the remarkable statements we are called upon to read—if we read the papers at all—regarding the fashions and follies, the wonderful progress and tremendous changes of the last sixty years. Photographs came into general use about 1830, and an intelligent study of family albums that have been carefully preserved since that time would set to rights (by completely upsetting) the carefully prepared statements of many fashion articles that claim to be valuable because they deal with the millinery of thirty, forty and fifty years ago, while they would be frivolous if they referred to the gowns and hats of to-day. When I was a child, I had access to a store of gowns, robes, dresses, etc., belonging to a modern Queen Elizabeth—a very handsome American lady who chose to preserve her wardrobe in excellent condition long after she ceased to wear the garments as they went "out of style." I could have stood an examination, for a long time, as to the succession of "Aunt Sarah's long waisted, short waisted, round waisted, or pointed, silks and muslins, and I am very sure even now that the young people of to-day are not gaining any accurate knowledge as to the appearance of their ancestors as any stated period during the last sixty years.

MISTAKEN REMINISCENCES.

Now, this is not a matter of importance, but the illustration it gives of mistaken "reminiscences" provides food for thought. How much dare we build upon any record of the past? How far may we trust the conduct of the future to the history of the years far away from us, since we have the certain knowledge that many things are spoken of in the near-past decades without truth? From the gowns and bonnets of great-grandmother to the deadly gold of the Klondike is "a far cry" but there is a connection. The same spirit of forgetfulness and inaccuracy—unintentional inaccuracy—that sadly "mixes up" the fashions, deals with the early days of California, and even treats of the Pike's Peak excitement and the madness of the Black Hills. Does no one remember the horrors of those fruitless seasons? Is there no one to tell, as they existed, the facts of the few and moderate successes, the many, many more than failures? There are neighborhood traditions all around Philadelphia that have come down from such gold fevers, one after the other. Who can point to an ancestor who dug gold enough to bring him home, broken in health, soil in spirit, roughened in manner, to cast a shadow over the family sunshine for the rest of his days? For rare, indeed, was there a return of any happier nature. The thousands who went and never returned—well, they are by-words now among the children of nephews and nieces, scarce worth mentioning. And the forgetfulness that chronicles their departure as a minor evil—as a mere getting rid of a worthless member of the family—is the eloquence and fire which encourages the present stampede as a species of brilliant adventure. "Between the man who is demonstrating that gasoline does not explode, and the man who is proving that the climate of the Klondike does not materially differ from the climate of Washington, D.C.," said a clever and diligent reader of the daily papers, "I think we stand a favorable chance of getting rid of a good many of the idiots." Is that the blessing in disguise?

EXPERIENCE OF REV. FATHER BARNUM.

Whatever the blessing, those who seek it will surely find it heart-breakingly disguised. When Father Barnum, S.J., came two years ago, from the terrible heroism of the Mission in that very region, his conversation, his lectures, his instruction (alive with enthusiasm, fervent zeal, devoted love for the poor of our Lord Jesus Christ,) struck like the chill of death on those who heard him. He pleaded the cause of Christian truth against the ignorance of barbaric hordes. No one was ready to do more than wish someone else "God speed!" But gold is more potent. The stern facts he set forth, without bias, and with no motive for exaggeration forever bar out the Klondike mining district from the dreams of those who heard him.

So the President has gone to Lake Champlain. He is already benefited, too. It is not often I would care to be President, but the thought of that view down the lake, of those sighing trees upon the bluff of all that Lake Champlain offers of beauty, for the present moment, I envy him, but it is an innocent envy. The love of nature's beauty alone aways me to such a feeling, and that love is a foretaste of heaven to one who sees with eyes that "look through nature up to nature's God." What a comfort the poets are! They say so well what other people feel. And who among them says more in a few words, or says it more beautifully, than Father Tabb? His poems are so frequently quoted, so widely reviewed, that they will certainly

go deep into the heart of the many, and open up many sweet springs of thought. For, the longer one thinks of them, the better one likes them, even while they "take" at first.

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

ORANGEISM AND ITS WORK.

Mr. William Ellison's Spirited Article on the Subject—A Stirring Period in the History of Montreal Revisited.

Mr. Wm. Ellison, of Bowmanville, Ont., contributes a spirited and able article to the Catholic Union and Times, on the subject of Orangeism. We take the following extract from the article, which will convince our readers that this talented writer is thoroughly familiar with the history of the Order:—

"If we turn for a moment to Orangeism 'per se' and judge it by any test either social, religious or political, we find nothing in its tenets and principles but what are obnoxious and bad in the last degree. In outward appearance it pretends to cultivate a spirit of fair-play and equal rights to all. It even employs symbols and signs and emblems that would fain argue a respect for the moral codes and rules of virtue and honor; but all these hollow pretensions are falsified and contradicted by the savage and unchristian conduct of the order in Ulster, where for centuries it has been backed up by Irish landlordism and British bayonets, and where it has been able to display to the full extent the savagery of its spirit of tyranny and cruel injustice. The maimed Catholics of Belfast and Derry and all through the counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, Derry, Cavan and parts of Donegal, could tell a tale of the brutalities of Orangeism that would make the blood run cold. In many other parts of the North it raised its iron heel for the purpose of spoliation and murder, and if it did not always have its way it was because Celtic bravery stood in its path and defeated its wicked designs. Of course it is not a plant of native growth in Canada, for it was imported by infatuated brethren from the soil of Ulster, and it is a veritable social plague and blight to whatever land gives it shelter. In the predominant centres of Protestantism in Canada it has undoubtedly gained a foothold, and while the lower grade of needy politicians count its votes and influence, the really respectable and independent members of Parliament and legislatures totally ignore it. Standing on its pretended bed-rock of ultra loyalty to the British throne, its pretensions and hardihood are astonishing. At one time it had the boldness to attempt to parade its strength in the great Catholic city of Montreal; but thousands of the stout-hearted Irishmen of Griffintown had determined that the foul pollution of Orange bigotry should not stain the fair name of ancient Ville Marie, and the consequence was that sons of King William never got beyond the precincts of their rooms until the shades of evening began to fall, and then, hungry and defeated, they departed homewards in cabs and hacks, etc., under an especial guard of policemen and special constables. That gave the death-wound to Orange effrontery in Montreal, at least for one generation. Nor can it be inferred from this incident that there was any wrong exercise of the power of the strong over the weak; for the Mayor guaranteed absolute protection and freedom to the visiting Orangemen to indulge in their rites and religious functions to their heart's content, provided they did not flaunt their colors and play their irritating party tunes—eventually leading to a breach of the peace;—but that was not what Orangeism wanted. Their regalia should be displayed and their drums and fifes heard on the public streets, no matter what bloodshed might ensue. The authorities wisely decided not to hazard such a risk, and the end was as above stated. The experience of all peaceful citizens speaks of Orangeism as a curse to any community. Its existence in Ireland has caused untold misery, blood shed and murder; in Canada its presence is pernicious, and in the United States it must be same; but in the free soil of America it is inconceivable how it can exist at all, where it has no pretext of a British institution to foster and no support to expect from powers behind the throne. These reflections grew out of scenes that took place here, from where your correspondent writes, on the last 12th. This quiet Ontario town had been exempt from Orange parades for the past twenty one years. On the recent occasion it was filled with sons and daughters of King William, who gathered from the districts. The antics of the deluded celebrants were amusing, but in the closing years of the nineteenth century it is a sad reflection on the wisdom and enlightenment of humanity that so many seemingly intelligent people should lend themselves to the perpetuation of such a mad craze.

The Antigonish Casket in its last issue, in referring to the Testimonial Fund, says:—We are greatly pleased to learn, through recent issues of the TRUE WITNESS, that the Mrs. Sadlier Testimonial Fund, recently inaugurated, is meeting with success. Our contemporary publishes a list of the subscriptions received, some of which are very handsome ones. This is as it should be. The Catholics of Canada and the United States owe a deep debt of gratitude to the venerable pioneer of Catholic literature, and it should be a labor of love to them to endeavor thus to show that they are sensible of the obligation. The Casket, as will be remembered, has already received several contributions to the fund, and will be pleased to acknowledge and transmit further subscriptions, which may also be addressed to any of the following officers of the Committee in Montreal:—Sir William Hingston, M.D., chairman; Mr. Justice Curran, secretary; Mr. Michael Burke, 275 Mountain Street, treasurer.

MAJOR BITTINGER

APPOINTED UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL FOR MONTREAL.

The Catholic Tribune of St. Joseph, Mo., refers to the appointment of Major Bittinger, the United States Consul-General for Montreal, in the following terms:— "A telegram received in this city on Tuesday night brings the information from Washington to the effect that Major John L. Bittinger has been given a good appointment by President McKinley. The dispatch stated that President McKinley signed the appointment, which makes Major Bittinger Consul-General to Montreal. The appointment will be effective at once. The appointment of Major Bittinger to this important position gives satisfaction to the great majority of the people of St. Joseph, the only dissatisfied ones being the second-time knocked out cotton socks, who under Filley's banner are becoming used to being snowed under. That Major Bittinger will make an able consul, one who will at all times and under all circumstances preserve the dignity and honor of our great country, is conceded by Democrats and Republicans alike. He is a man of a clear head and well versed in diplomacy, and although he has never posed as an orator, he has the faculty of making impromptu speeches equal to any man in the state. As a writer he has a reputation that is not confined to Missouri alone, but extends throughout the West. A level-headed and broad-minded cultured gentleman that he is, he has no room in his make-up for bigotry. This fact will make him exceeding popular in the Catholic city of Montreal, where, we hope, for the next four years his lot will be cast. We congratulate you, Major, and hope your relations with the "Cannucks" will be both congenial and happy.

A GOOD CLEAN SHOW.

The St. John (N.B.) Sun of July 13th thus writes of the performances given in that city by Washburn's Circus, which will exhibit in this city on August 18 and 14:— "Washburn's Circus gave two performances on the Shamrock Grounds yesterday. At the afternoon performance the attendance almost taxed the seating capacity, while in the evening the tent was filled half an hour before the hour of commencement of the performance. Indeed so great was the rush that at a quarter to eight o'clock the ticket sellers refused to sell any more tickets, as the big tent was then overcrowded. "In regard to the show it may be stated in a general way the circus is the equal of any that has appeared in this city of recent years. In bareback riding the ladies and gentlemen are not behind those who have been seen in this city, while in trapeze work the circus has a man far superior to any person ever seen in this city. A man balances himself on his head, takes off his sailor's costume and appears in tights. "Every act is up to the average circus, and some are ahead. The clowns are good, and the performing elephants and ponies are very fine."

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and osseous, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh—cures which prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. It cures liver, bile, easy to operate, etc. Hood's Pills take easy to operate, etc.

MRS. SADLIER TESTIMONIAL.

Subscriptions may be addressed to the chairman, Sir William Hingston, M.D., Montreal, P.Q.; the secretary, Mr. Justice Curran, Montreal, P.Q.; or to the treasurer, Mr. Michael Burke, 275 Mountain Street, Montreal, P.Q.

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer Amount already acknowledged, \$1034 75

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A Friend from Wisconsin. 10 00
Rev. P. O'Connell, Grey Nunnery, City. 5 00

The Antigonish Casket in its last issue, in referring to the Testimonial Fund, says:—We are greatly pleased to learn, through recent issues of the TRUE WITNESS, that the Mrs. Sadlier Testimonial Fund, recently inaugurated, is meeting with success. Our contemporary publishes a list of the subscriptions received, some of which are very handsome ones. This is as it should be. The Catholics of Canada and the United States owe a deep debt of gratitude to the venerable pioneer of Catholic literature, and it should be a labor of love to them to endeavor thus to show that they are sensible of the obligation. The Casket, as will be remembered, has already received several contributions to the fund, and will be pleased to acknowledge and transmit further subscriptions, which may also be addressed to any of the following officers of the Committee in Montreal:—Sir William Hingston, M.D., chairman; Mr. Justice Curran, secretary; Mr. Michael Burke, 275 Mountain Street, treasurer.

AT MONTREAL

Fri. & Sat. Aug. 13 & 14.

L. W. WASHBURN'S

Great European Shows, BIG 3 RING CIRCUS

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, HIPPODROME, WILD WEST and ENGLISH WATER CARNIVAL

Two Performances Daily at 2 & 8 p.m.

Show Grounds on St. Catherine Street, next to Old Lace Opera Grounds.

Reserved Seat Tickets now on Sale at W. D. O'BRIEN'S, 141 St. James St., near Post Office.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Superior Court, District of Montreal.

Dame Elise Vincent, of Vercheres, wife of Philibert Dalpé, hotel-keeper, of the same place, Plaintiff; vs. Philibert Dalpé, hotel-keeper, of the same place.

An action in separation of property has been instituted in this case on the twenty-third of July inst. Montreal, 27th July 1897.

VICTOR CUSSEAU, Attorney for Plaintiff.

INTERNATIONAL Business College

Cor. Notre Dame and Place D'Armes Square, 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 is given in Banking and Actual Business Practice. Experienced teachers in every department. Separate rooms for ladies. Studies will be resumed on

MONDAY, AUGUST 23rd.

Call, Write, or Telephone (309) for Prospectus. CAZA & LORD, Principals.

Best Yet Offered IN REED ROCKERS \$4.85 Only. Regular value \$8.75

We have 5 different patterns equally as good which we will close out at \$4.85 each.

Special values in all lines of Furniture for the balance of this month.

We will store your purchases free till wanted.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 852 Craig Street.

CROPS IN ENGLAND.

WHEAT YIELD MUCH BELOW THE AVERAGE OF RECENT YEARS.

The London (Eng.) Gazette recently sent out a circular asking information on the crop prospects. The circular elicited 738 replies, the substance of which shows that the wheat crop for the United Kingdom is much below the average; oats and potatoes are slightly below it, and barley, most districts is considerably above it.

Philip Sheridan, B.G.L.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER & SOLICITOR

MONTREAL, P.Q. OFFICE: New York Life Building, Room 705. Bell Telephone 1233.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT.

Our Instructions

To the Heads of Our Department Is to make a Clearance of all Summer Goods

During this month of August if Special Reductions will do it. All our goods are the most reasonable, and old stock, but all the latest production for 1897.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Special Reductions in our Black Dress Goods including Crepons, Fancy Black Dress Goods and Grandine Goods, worth \$1.00, reduced to 60c; 50c, reduced to 30c.

GLOVES.

Ladies' Tan and Fawn Linton Lisle Thread Gloves, reduced from 40c to 25c pair.

HOSIERY!

Men's fine quality Bathing Tights at 15c. Men's White Navy or Tan Ribbed Sweaters at 6c.

Special Sale of Blouses

All Reduced to Low Prices. White Crochet Blouses, finished, ready for use, at reduced prices. \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.15, \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.30, \$1.35, \$1.40, \$1.45, \$1.50, \$1.55, \$1.60, \$1.65, \$1.70, \$1.75, \$1.80, \$1.85, \$1.90, \$1.95, \$2.00, \$2.05, \$2.10, \$2.15, \$2.20, \$2.25, \$2.30, \$2.35, \$2.40, \$2.45, \$2.50, \$2.55, \$2.60, \$2.65, \$2.70, \$2.75, \$2.80, \$2.85, \$2.90, \$2.95, \$3.00, \$3.05, \$3.10, \$3.15, \$3.20, \$3.25, \$3.30, \$3.35, \$3.40, \$3.45, \$3.50, \$3.55, \$3.60, \$3.65, \$3.70, \$3.75, \$3.80, \$3.85, \$3.90, \$3.95, \$4.00, \$4.05, \$4.10, \$4.15, \$4.20, \$4.25, \$4.30, \$4.35, \$4.40, \$4.45, \$4.50, \$4.55, \$4.60, \$4.65, \$4.70, \$4.75, \$4.80, \$4.85, \$4.90, \$4.95, \$5.00, \$5.05, \$5.10, \$5.15, \$5.20, \$5.25, \$5.30, \$5.35, \$5.40, \$5.45, \$5.50, \$5.55, \$5.60, \$5.65, \$5.70, \$5.75, \$5.80, \$5.85, \$5.90, \$5.95, \$6.00, \$6.05, \$6.10, \$6.15, \$6.20, \$6.25, \$6.30, \$6.35, \$6.40, \$6.45, \$6.50, \$6.55, \$6.60, \$6.65, \$6.70, \$6.75, \$6.80, \$6.85, \$6.90, \$6.95, \$7.00, \$7.05, \$7.10, \$7.15, \$7.20, \$7.25, \$7.30, \$7.35, \$7.40, \$7.45, \$7.50, \$7.55, \$7.60, \$7.65, \$7.70, \$7.75, \$7.80, \$7.85, \$7.90, \$7.95, \$8.00, \$8.05, \$8.10, \$8.15, \$8.20, \$8.25, \$8.30, \$8.35, \$8.40, \$8.45, \$8.50, \$8.55, \$8.60, \$8.65, \$8.70, \$8.75, \$8.80, \$8.85, \$8.90, \$8.95, \$9.00, \$9.05, \$9.10, \$9.15, \$9.20, \$9.25, \$9.30, \$9.35, \$9.40, \$9.45, \$9.50, \$9.55, \$9.60, \$9.65, \$9.70, \$9.75, \$9.80, \$9.85, \$9.90, \$9.95, \$10.00, \$10.05, \$10.10, \$10.15, \$10.20, \$10.25, \$10.30, \$10.35, \$10.40, \$10.45, \$10.50, \$10.55, \$10.60, \$10.65, \$10.70, \$10.75, \$10.80, \$10.85, \$10.90, \$10.95, \$11.00, \$11.05, \$11.10, \$11.15, \$11.20, \$11.25, \$11.30, \$11.35, \$11.40, \$11.45, \$11.50, \$11.55, \$11.60, \$11.65, \$11.70, \$11.75, \$11.80, \$11.85, \$11.90, \$11.95, \$12.00, \$12.05, \$12.10, \$12.15, \$12.20, \$12.25, \$12.30, \$12.35, \$12.40, \$12.45, \$12.50, \$12.55, \$12.60, \$12.65, \$12.70, \$12.75, \$12.80, \$12.85, \$12.90, \$12.95, \$13.00, \$13.05, \$13.10, \$13.15, \$13.20, \$13.25, \$13.30, \$13.35, \$13.40, \$13.45, \$13.50, \$13.55, \$13.60, \$13.65, \$13.70, \$13.75, \$13.80, \$13.85, \$13.90, \$13.95, \$14.00, \$14.05, \$14.10, \$14.15, \$14.20, \$14.25, \$14.30, \$14.35, \$14.40, \$14.45, \$14.50, \$14.55, \$14.60, \$14.65, \$14.70, \$14.75, \$14.80, \$14.85, \$14.90, \$14.95, \$15.00, \$15.05, \$15.10, \$15.15, \$15.20, \$15.25, \$15.30, \$15.35, \$15.40, \$15.45, \$15.50, \$15.55, \$15.60, \$15.65, \$15.70, \$15.75, \$15.80, \$15.85, \$15.90, \$15.95, \$16.00, \$16.05, \$16.10, \$16.15, \$16.20, \$16.25, \$16.30, \$16.35, \$16.40, \$16.45, \$16.50, \$1

WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE FASHIONS.

The Fashion correspondent of the Toronto Empire has this to say in reference to bodices:

Bodice in violet basket cloth, blouse front and French backs, full at the waist and gathered under a black satin folded belt. Front of bodice is crossed, the top opening over a little guimpe in cream mousseline de soie, plaited, collar of same with tulle frill of lace. The fronts are trimmed with rows of narrow black ribbon, forming a pattern on the left side. Silk cords and olives close the front. Sleeves made over a lining full at the top with little epaulettes of the same. Frill of lace, falling over the hand.

An elegant bodice of black liberty satin is trimmed with brussels lace applique, and fastened with steel buttons. Black satin sleeves, made entirely of accordion plaits across. To be worn with liberty satin side-plaited accordion skirt.

Another very pretty bodice is of light gray cloth. Corsage vest of double revers, braided over a front made of three plaitings of white mousseline de soie. Belt of gray cloth. Tight sleeves, braided across. To be worn with skirt of same material.

Bodices in ecru linen, embroidered in white flounces on the shoulders and plaited into the belt. Round plait of white satin fastened with moire buttons. Belt and cravat of black satin, bordered with yellow valenciennes lace. Sleeves in tucks across, edged with lace. Bow of cerise satin on the side.

Bodice of cream white canvas, trimmed with narrow black ribbon in squares. Very short jacket, a little longer in front and split at the sides, closed with moire buttons. Sailor sleeves, with deep cuff and epaulette, trimmed closely with ribbons.

Solitary August days, says a writer in the N. Y. Post, are yet to come, and importers are still preparing new temptations in the way of novel transparent textiles with zephyr-like materials to trim them, and very light, airy hats en suite. A beautiful gown shown last week as a lately received model was of creamy French batiste, strewn with rosebuds, and overrun with dark-green vines on sun-browned stems. The gown had a belted waist, with a slightly bloused front, attached by three plaits to a yoke of lace insertion laid over pink batiste. The draped sash of cream silk, bordered with an inch-wide band of satin, was carried twice around the waist, and the collar was a combination of ribbon and embroidered batiste. The full skirt, cut nearly straight over a cream-silk underskirt, had Vandykes of embroidered batiste pointing across the front and up the sides half way to the belt—something in tablier style. The hat and parasol en suite were triumphs of French art, ingenuity, and taste.

Yellow and mauve form a very pretty combination on light summer gowns when the tints and textures are carefully chosen. Black net over white satin, and black lace over white transparent, are the height of style in Paris. The gowns are finished either with sashes of silk muslin carried twice around the waist, or of soft undressed silk in pale mauve, pink, lettuce-green or black.

The garnitures on summer dress skirts are almost as varied as the decorations on the bodices which complete them; and frills, folds, flounces, flutings, fluttering ribbons, tucks, cordings, shirings, and kiltings flourish where but recently appeared only the plain, adorned, undraped models.

Some of the newest India silks are brocaded in small Marie Antoinette figures, and other plain Indias so thin that they are almost like gauze or silk mull, are one of the Parisian novelties that can be accorded-pleated as effectually as chiffon. They are, however, as fine and beautiful in quality as they are transparent. Gray day costumes and evening toilets are in great vogue this summer, and very pretty seashore dresses are made of silver gray mohair or etamine, with little gargon coats opening over blouse fronts of soft pink or forget-me-not blue silk, stitched in gray on the front box-pleat, and deep sailor collars that fall on the shoulders over the outside of the small gray coat.

Sashes of every description increase in favor as the season advances, and fashion allows us to fasten them where and how we will. The width, too, is to a great extent regulated by the wearer, but, as it is essential that the ends shall fall nearly to the hem of the gown, it will be seen that very wide ribbon is undesirable, unless the sash is held exactly under the point of the bodice or the short jacket in the back. In this case the wide ribbons are used. The most graceful broad sashes are of soft, undressed silk that does not rattle like satin nor swish like taffeta. Some of these are finished with silk fringes at the ends.

Never before has there been such a variety of beautiful effects in batiste embroidery as there is this season. Every tint of ecru, from cream to the brownish flax color, is represented in these lovely trimmings, and the latest designs come in deep flouncings and wide insertions, with irregular edges and open patterns exquisitely embroidered in various colored silks of subdued shades, artistically harmonized.

The graceful and pretty Marie Antoinette fichus and light draperies complete the trimmings of very many of the dressy summer gowns. This style, as it was presented early in the season, could not fail to become adopted, for it is one that is becoming alike to small and large women. For the too slender form it can easily be made to apparently increase the size, and it can likewise be arranged in long flat folds to produce just the opposite effect.

Many of the newest and smartest of the summer-dress sleeves match the skirt trimming in style, and instead of even the small puff frill or drapery at the top of the sleeve, the shirring, puff,

ings or pleatings that adorn the forearm are continued on to the very top of the sleeve, merely enlarged in width or size as they reach the shoulder.

A novel French gown is made of silk etamine in one of the new lavender blue shades, trimmed with insertions of black lace laid over white satin. Black pleated silk muslin over white forms the frill down the side where the bodice opens. The belt and collar are of pink silk, and the epaulettes are of the etamine lace insertion and silk muslin frills. The chief point to be considered in this odd style of dress is to make the gown dressy and striking enough to fulfil the present requirements of fashion, and yet have it suited for various and widely different occasions. This is usually the most difficult thing to accomplish in dress, but the transparent materials so fashionable this season help out this scheme with great success.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Silver sweetmeat and bonbon dishes are being laid aside, and odd, fancy-shaped fine china ones, beautifully decorated, are the present caprice. This is because diversity is desired, for nothing can eclipse beautiful silver for elegance. The favorite ice cream platters are still the decorated china or cut-glass receptacles which fit into silver frames with tiny feet, so constructed that if any moisture comes upon the outside of the dish it does not come in contact with the table cloth.

The inventor of the modern kitchen tables was interested in the housekeeper's comfort, for besides supplying the table with the usual two broad drawers, he put in underneath these one large drawer in the form of a half circle, the deepest part measuring about sixteen inches, thus giving a convenient receptacle for many larger articles that are always needed.

It is well to know that if salt fish is wanted quickly the fish is freshened much sooner if soaked in milk, milk that is turned being as good for the purpose as the fresh milk.

If icing runs off a cake and will not stick, flour should be sifted over the cake and then wiped off with a soft cloth before applying the icing.

Small, quaintly shaped gilt baskets filled with sweet peas and with the handles of the baskets decorated with dainty bows of ribbon, matching the blossoms in color, were the favors at a recent dinner.

When purchasing a pineapple select one with its green, spiky leaves in perfect condition; cut this top from the fruit and plant it in a pot of earth. It will grow and be a desirable plant, looking well among other green plants in the winter season.

If the tea steeper contains any cold tea and soaked leaves, no matter how small an amount, do not throw away, but pour every few days into the cut-glass water bottles. Shake the bottles well and then thoroughly rinse in clean water. Treated in this manner, the inside of the bottles will remain bright and clear.

Lukewarm water is far better to use for removing beer stains upon glass than either hot or cold water. After washing, glasses should be stood to drain for a moment, and then dried on one clean towel and polished on another.

The fact that milk should be taken slowly, sipped rather than drunk, is pretty well understood. A physician puts the reason in practical simple language for the benefit of the laity. "The action of the gastric juice," he says, "is similar to that of rennet upon milk. If the milk is swallowed rapidly, large curds difficult to digest are the result; if properly sipped or taken with a spoon, many tiny cheeses are formed in the stomach upon which the processes of digestion act with greater ease. Much of the 'biliousness,' popularly so-called, after taking milk, is due to rapid ingestion."

Owners of fine pianos declare that it is a mistake to leave the instrument closed when deserting a residence for the summer. Protect the case from dust, but leave the keys exposed or expect them to grow yellow. They may not do this for one or two seasons, but persistent covering with the air tight lid will certainly, say the experts, produce this result.

The very pronounced taste for linens, lawns, piques, fancy etamines, and canvas goods has extended even to taller gowns, much to the detriment of the various stylish woolen fabrics which have served almost exclusively for them hitherto. Grass linens, dimities, ducks, and English cords in white, blue, cream, tan and ecru are all used for morning tailor costumes for the country and fashionable watering-places, and the cut is almost precisely the same as that of any tailor costume of cloth, cheviot, or tweed. The suit comprises a skirt, with lapped and stitched teams, close about the hips, full at the back, and only moderately expanded towards the hem, and either a short basque bodice or bolero or Eton jacket, opening on a pretty pleated shirt-waist of some sort.

The French muslins are, if possible, prettier than ever this season, and while the tinted grounds are exceedingly beautiful in coloring, the cream-white muslins, dotted or flowered, are quite as popular. Narrow edgings and insertions trim the majority of the muslin gowns, but very wide laces, very yellow, and exquisitely fine, decorate some of the French gowns designed for full-dress uses.

A pretty little gown worn at one of the shore resorts was of the favorite white and black combination—a white organdie trimmed with black. The seven tiny ruffles of the skirt were edged, top and bottom, with narrow black lace; black lace insertion was set in horizontally in the yoke and perpendicularly in the bouffant bodice below, while the meeting of the yoke and bodice was veiled with a tiny ruffle of the organdie, also

edged with the lace. The sleeves were covered with the tiny black edged ruffles, full length to the top, where the small puff was all of the white. The organdie was worn over pale green silk, with a green collar at the neck.

About this time in the year the heavy Fall and Winter goods are coming into the shops, and the latter part of July and the first of August they are being looked over and prepared for customers. When the mercury is up in the hundreds, the girls in the shops—those to whose department such work belongs—are trying on heavy woolen gowns and coats, that they may be critically examined by the management.

CATHOLIC TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

PATERSON, N.J., July 31.—Many hospitals in the United States, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, have, within the last few years, established schools of nursing. The first trial was made at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, and was so successful that other Catholic institutions were encouraged to do likewise.

Two years ago a training school for nurses was commenced at St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, N.J., and this summer the first class was graduated. Out of a class of ten young women four were Canadians. It is becoming a well recognized fact that the large majority of Canadian women who have studied nursing have been very successful nurses, and are much appreciated in America's schools.

St. Joseph's Hospital offers every advantage to students. Paterson being largely a manufacturing city, the hospital is generally crowded with both medical and surgical patients. A maternity department has lately been added and the nurses are thoroughly trained in that branch.

The nursing department of the Paterson Isolation Hospital is under the charge of St. Joseph's Training School, and every nurse of that school has the advantage of three months training in contagious diseases, principally scarlet fever, diphtheria, and erysipelas. The Isolation Hospital, being modern, highly sanitary in its appointments, and beautifully situated in a mountainous district, on the outskirts of Paterson, the three months service there is, apart even from its professional benefit, much valued by the school.

The medical staff of St. Joseph's deliver, every year, two courses of lectures covering all the branches of a nurse's study. Two trained nurses, acting as superintendent and assistant superintendent, are constantly employed in the instruction of the pupils.

Recognizing the fact that this is an age of progress, especially in the medical world, the Catholic schools of nursing endeavor to keep constantly advancing, and avail themselves of all the newest methods of teaching, in order that they may send forth, for the care of the sick, only nurses thoroughly efficient and trustworthy.

Young women, wishing to apply to St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, N.J., may do so at any time of the year, and should address their applications to the Superintendent of the Training School.

WOMEN BOARDERS.

"Women shall be charged half as much again as the men when I keep a boarding house," says the woman who knows. "They are double the trouble. They soil the furniture, get stains on the carpets, and it is really worth twice the money to have them in the house. The only thing about them that makes them at all desirable is that they do pay their board bills, and that is more than men always do. I used to think it was an old maid's idea when I heard people say that women were so much trouble in a house, but now I know it is not. I don't know that I blame the women; perhaps I would do the same thing in the same place; I presume I should."

"It is natural for a woman to want a home. She is like a cat in a strange garret without one; so when she has only one room, she tries to make a home of it. She has a little stove, and she gets her meals, she washes, and she irons. You go to the bath room and find that the water will not run in the set bowl because the outlet is filled up with her potato peelings, and your bath tub is all broken up with her washboard. The woman has her home life; it is pleasant for her, but it is hard for the woman who keeps the house."—N. Y. Times.

RED HAIR IN ALL AGES.

Since time immemorial red hair has been the object of ill humored jokes—just why, no one seems to know, unless it be that Judas Iscariot was thus endowed. And yet, despite the popular prejudice against auburn locks, there are few things more beautiful than a woman with red hair.

Red-haired women have played prominent parts in the world's history and have caused many a kingdom to tremble, and even to fall. Helen of Troy was red-haired and she certainly caused trouble enough for one woman. Catherine I. of Russia, Joan of Arc, Elizabeth of England, Mary Stuart, Anne of Austria, ex-Empress Eugenie, Ninon de L'Enclos, Lucretia Borgia and Beatrice Cenci, all had red hair, and all are famous.

Nevertheless, it is a curious fact that in all ages there has been aversion to hair of this hue. Red has always been considered the color of war and blood-

shed, and the cruelties of various races have always been adorned with red hair.

The ancient Egyptians were violently opposed to red hair, and once a year burned a maiden of this description in the hope of exterminating or lessening what they considered a curse.

In Spain red hair is abhorred on the ground that it is "Judas hair." Among some savage races red hair is held in great esteem, especially among those of the Alaskan tribes.

In New Zealand a red-haired woman is considered as on the right road to Paradise.

Students of red hairology say that a woman thus adorned is more cruel, brighter, more deceptive and more ambitious than a woman having other colored hair. Whatever truth there may be in this, it is a fact that red-haired women have a strange fascination for most men and red-headed old maids are almost unknown.—Exch.

SIMPLICITY BRINGS LIFE'S BEST PLEASURES.

"For poor and rich alike the highest pleasure and utility in life will come from simplifying it," writes "Droch" of "Vacation Meanderings" in the August Ladies' Home Journal. "The contentment that can only be had from nerves that are not overstrained is to be found by reducing your daily life to its simplest terms. This applies with equal force to the hard working man or woman with small income, or to the rich who are cumbered with many cares. Poverty has been made just as complex as riches by the many things that ill advised teachers have taught poverty to expect that it ought to accomplish. What both must learn, for the best results in their own lives, is not how little can be had for a great deal of money, but how much of real and permanent value can be secured for a little money. That is the highest economy and it cannot be taught—it must be learned by experience, and you cannot begin it at a better time than when seeking a vacation."

A CLERGYMAN'S LIFE

HAS MORE WORRIES THAN THE PUBLIC ARE AWARE OF—NERVOUS EXHAUSTION THE FREQUENT OUTCOME.

There is more worry connected with the routine life of the average clergyman than most people imagine. His duties are multifarious, and it is little wonder that he frequently becomes the victim of nervous exhaustion, insomnia, etc. In this condition Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act more speedily upon the nervous system than any other medicine, and promptly restore the user to a normal state of health. Rev. Wm. Clarke, a rising young Methodist minister stationed at Orono, Ont., says:—"I have derived great benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I found that when I attempted to study I would become drowsy and could not apply myself to my work. My digestion was very bad, and my nervous system seemed to be out of gear. At first I paid but little attention to the matter, but found myself growing worse. At this time I was stationed at Fort Stewart, Ont., and was boarding at the home of a storekeeper, who advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I decided to do so, and thanks to this medicine, I am again restored to good health. Under these circumstances I feel it my duty to say a good word for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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 purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

CAN'T CONTROL HIS MEMORY.

From the San Francisco Post.

Shoemaker Shaw of Dixon is possessed of a phenomenal memory. It is at once phenomenally good and phenomenally bad. In the first place, when he measures customer's feet for a pair of shoes he never puts down a figure of all the numerous measurements, but he has them for all time. It is never necessary for him to measure that foot again. Years after he will recall them on an order and make a perfect fit.

That is the only thing Mr. Shaw can remember. A short time ago he was standing at the depot in Dixon talking to a friend. The passenger train pulled out for San Francisco, and still he talked away. Suddenly he exclaimed: "By George, I was going somewhere on that train. Where in the dickens was I going, anywhere?"

He felt in his pocket and found a ticket to Suisun.

"Now, what was I going to Suisun for?"

Again Mr. Shaw searched his pockets, read all the letters he found, and finally came to a subpoena.

"That's it. I was subpoenaed as a witness."

He had to hire a team to get to Suisun in time.

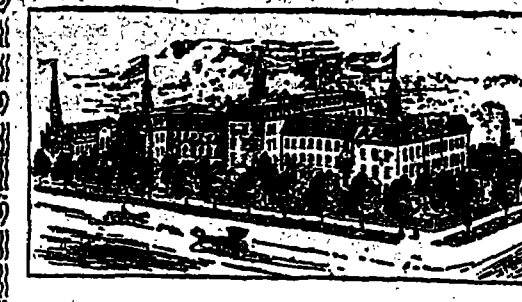
ONCE WAS ENOUGH.

First Boarder—Were you here last summer?

Second Boarder (crossly)—No; think I'd be here now if I had been here last summer?—Pack.

A regimen mapped out in the Home Doctor by a specialist is recommended to all thin women who wish to gain flesh. For breakfast porridge and milk, followed by cocoa, weak tea or coffee and milk, with rasher fat bacon, or fish, and jam. At eleven o'clock, a cup of milk, bouillon, or egg and milk. At luncheon, meat, plenty of potatoes, and sweets. Eat fats, sauces, butter, gravy, bread, and sugar in abundance, and all starchy foods, besides peas, beans, etc. This, with the rubbing in of oil, always upwards, will soon produce a marked change in appearance.

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State University 1856.
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TERMS: \$160 PER YEAR.



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COMPLETE COMMERCIAL COURSE.
Private Rooms for Senior Students. Fully Equipped Laboratories. Practical Business Department.
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SEND FOR CALENDAR. 50-10

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Over 4,000 vacancies—several times as many vacancies as members. Must have more members. Several plans: two plans give free registration; one plan GUARANTEES positions. 10 cents pays for book containing plans and a \$5.00 love story of College days. No charge to employers for recommending teachers.

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FUNERAL EXPENSES.
The subject of funeral expenses is on which has been engaging the attention of several journals in the United States during the past few months. Harper's Weekly, in a recent issue, refers to the matter in the following manner:—
Funeral customs have become so firmly established that among poor people the expense of what is considered proper burial adds another pang to death. A thrifty and provident man whose scant earnings preclude any considerable savings, more frequently than not joins some society which undertakes to bury with decency and propriety the members who die. These societies are of the assessment kind, and whenever a member dies each living member is assessed from fifty cents to a dollar. This yields anywhere from one hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars, and this sum, whatever it amounts to, is paid to the dead member's family. The writer has been informed by a man who is connected in an executive capacity with two such societies that it is rarely the case that any of such money is left after the funeral expenses have been paid, but on the contrary, more frequently than not, the family pays from its savings or runs into debt so that greater honor may be shown to the merely senseless clay, from which all that was sacred or immortal has departed. The independent poor of America has a deep seated horror of being buried by charity, by the public authorities, or in the Potter's Field. They are therefore willing to make sacrifices while living to prevent this when dead, and the living do not shrink from contracting debts that the dead belonging to them may be buried in what they consider a suitable manner. And there is another peculiarity about the funeral expenses of the poor. They regard debts so contracted as debts of honor that must be discharged in preference to any others. The doctor who tried to save the dead person's life, the grocer who furnished supplies, the landlord who gave shelter—all these must wait till the undertaker's bill be paid.

indeed, in the older and more crowded cities he rarely owns a grave. Cemetery lots and graves in cemeteries vary in price just as city property varies in value. A corner lot on Broadway is worth so much; a lot of the same size in the interior of a block on Avenue C has another and very different valuation. In Greenwood and in Woodlawn some localities are more in favor than others, and there are avenues in these cities of the dead that correspond with Madison Avenue in New York and Beacon Street in Boston.

But each large city has more humble graveyards than those mentioned, and in such both graves and lots can be had for comparatively modest prices. The poor man who neither buys a lot nor a grave does not have the satisfaction of owning in fee even over so small a section of God's Acre. He only pays to have a grave opened, and for the privilege of depositing his dead within the space devoted just as much to other remains—the remains of strangers more likely than not—as to his own. If there is anything sacred in the poetical idea of a man placed in his grave having gone to his long rest, the sacredness seems to be somewhat disturbed by the idea that the grave is already tenanted before his body arrives, and is likely to have others after his repose begins. The practical idea, no doubt, presupposes that the reposeful dead will be placed in virgin earth and remain undisturbed forever. But this condition does not obtain to any great extent even in many country villages. The writer knows of one graveyard, in a village not more than thirty miles from New York, which, during a hundred and fifty years, has been buried over some three or four times. In old city graveyards a grave is not considered to be full until it has in it six bodies.

IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF NEW YORK CITY it is considered a poor funeral, even of a common laborer, that costs less than one hundred dollars. To the great majority of the readers of the Weekly one hundred dollars does not seem a great sum. But a laborer at \$1.50 a day, if he finds employment every day in the year except Sundays, can only make in that time \$450.50. If one fourth of a year's earnings go for the funeral expenses of a member of a laborer's family, it will readily be seen that the amount to live upon has been most seriously reduced. But the great cost does not bear hardly and seriously upon laboring men alone. Mechanics, artisans, clerks, and small tradesmen—indeed, all who live upon limited incomes—suffer serious hardship in delaying the costly expenses of what custom has decided that a respectable funeral should be. The laborer is not the poorest among the industrious wage-earners, even though the aggregate of his wages be less than that of other classes. The laborer has a certain style of living—or lack of style, if you choose—while the others feel the necessity of housing, feeding, and dressing themselves better. This results in the clerk with a family and \$1500 a year salary in a town like New York being about as poor as poverty itself. As it is in the matter of living, so it is in dying—the dead body must be buried in a style suitable to the condition of the person while alive; and therefore the laborer with \$400 a year can even better afford to pay \$100 for the funeral expenses of

a member of his family than the clerk with \$1500 a year can pay \$250 when death comes into his household.
Singularly enough, the funeral expenses do not increase in the same proportion that incomes do. The funeral expenses of a man worth half a million dollars, unless his family were unusually fond of ostentations and vulgar display, would not be likely to exceed a thousand dollars. This rate of increase, it will be seen, is not at all in proportion to the increase in wealth from the day laborer to the prosperous merchant or banker. But there have been instances in New York city when funeral expenses have mounted high into the thousands.

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WONDERFUL are the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and yet they are simple and natural. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes **PURE BLOOD.**

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"The Jinkers are sending their children to a school of expression."
"They would better send them to a school of repression!"

ST. FELICITAS AND HER SEVEN SONS, MARTYRS.

By E. DE M., IN THE ANNAL OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART.

The illustrious martyrdom of these saints, which has been justly celebrated by the holy Fathers, took place in 161 by the Roman Emperor was governed by Marcus Aurelius, the adopted son of Antoninus. This prince, who was affected to pose as a philosopher, was, however, very superstitious in his observances towards the gods of paganism, and in spite of a second apology of St. Justin in favor of the innocent Christians, a new era of persecution began against the Church, and amongst the first victims were Felicitas and her children. This heroic woman and her noble mother, so celebrated in the history of the Church, and whom St. Peter Chrysologus and St. Gregory the Great and many others have in their immortal discourses so justly praised, was one of the ornaments of the Church in Rome. She belonged by birth to one of the patrician families of the city, but her personal virtues rendered her more illustrious than her noble descent. She had seven sons, and the saintly mother from their tenderest years instructed them in the mysteries of faith and perfection. Being left a widow, she devoted the remainder of her life to the service of God, devoting all her time to the duties of her household, the education of her children and works of charity. Her good example, her words of wisdom and piety, greatly edified the faithful, and not a few pagans, attracted by her pure and holy life, were brought by her means to a knowledge of the true religion.

The idolatrous priests, furious at the influence which the holy widow exercised over many pagans, complained to the Emperor, and he immediately ordered Felicitas and her children to sacrifice to pagan idols. The hour of combat had arrived for this holy and peaceful woman. Felicitas was therefore summoned to the house of the accusers. Publius informed her of the accusations brought against her, and advised her to swerve from herself and her children the chastisements which menaced them, by sacrificing to the gods of the Empire. He added that the special protection of the Emperor would be the reward of her obedience, and that her submission would pave the way for the highest honors being conferred on her sons. But the noble Christian replied: "Your promises and your threats are equally useless. For you cannot win me by fair speeches. The Spirit of God within me will not suffer me to be overcome by Satan, and will render me victorious over all your assaults."

Disconcerted by this unexpected reply, Publius angrily exclaimed: "Miserable woman! although death seems so desirable to you, at least permit your children to live."

"My children," said Felicitas, "will live eternally with God, if they refuse to sacrifice to idols, but if they are unfaithful to Him they will be doomed to eternal death."

On hearing these words Publius ceased his entreaties, for he understood that persuasion would avail nothing, and he resolved to proceed judicially against her.

The next day the Prefect seated himself at his tribunal in the square of Mars, surrounded by officers of justice, satellites and executioners. The holy widow and her sons were brought before him. Publius, addressing the mother, said: "Have pity on your children, for they are yet in the bloom of youth."

"Your pity is but impiety, and your compassion cruelty," replied the heroic woman. And turning to her sons, she said: "My children, look up to heaven, where Jesus Christ with His saints expect you. Be faithful in His love, and combat courageously for your souls."

"What!" cried Publius, "would you, in my very presence, exhort them to despise the decrees of our master?" and he ordered the noble lady to be cruelly beaten by a soldier, whilst her children remained alone before the tyrant. He then called Januarius, the eldest of the seven brothers, and promised him immense riches if he would consent to sacrifice to the idols, at the same time threatening to scourge him should he refuse. The youth, worthy of his valiant mother, replied: "Your propositions are senseless, but I confide in my Lord Jesus Christ, that He will preserve me from such impiety." Publius then ordered him to be stripped and cruelly beaten, and then cast him bleeding into prison.

Felix, the second brother, was next called, and the Prefect exhorted him to be wiser than his brother, if he wished to escape the same punishment. But the brave youth replied: "There is one only God. To Him we offer the sacrifice of our hearts. We will never forsake the love which we owe to Jesus Christ. We will never be overcome by your torments any more than by your evil counsels."

The judge sent him back to prison and then addressed himself to the third, named Philip. "The Emperor, your master, commands you to adore the gods."

"They are not gods," replied the boy, "they have no power; they are senseless statues which feel nothing. Those who offer sacrifice to them will be punished eternally."

When Sylvanus was taken away, Publius addressed Alexander. "Why, my child, do you wish to die so young? Be obedient. If you will sacrifice to the gods, the Emperor will love you, and will lead you with favors."

"I am the servant of Jesus Christ," replied Alexander. "My mouth attests His divinity, my heart loves Him, and I unceasingly adore Him. Your false divinities will perish with their adorers."

Vitalis was next called in his turn. "You, at least, my child," said the Prefect, "wish to live. You do not wish to suffer."

"And who," questioned the child, "will most truly live; he who merits the protection of God or he who serves the demon?"

"And who is the demon?" "The demons are your gods and those who serve them," replied the child.

Publius, furious at being baffled, ordered them to be cast into prison.

When our Divine Lord foretold to His disciples the persecutions they would be called upon to suffer for love of Him, He charged them not to trouble themselves by imagining what they would reply to the accusations brought against them, because, He said: "The Holy Spirit will suggest to you what to say." This promise was fulfilled in an extraordinary manner in the case of these holy martyrs, for never had Publius seen a group of children surrounded by implements of torture and death reply with so much calmness, intelligence and intrepidity. There remained now but one, the little Martin, but he proved himself worthy of his mother and brothers. "You will all be put to death," said the judge, and it will be your own fault. Why will you not obey the orders of the Emperor?"

"Oh, if you but knew the pains that are reserved for the adorers of idols!" said the child, with supernatural majesty. "God in His patience has not yet stricken your gods and you with the thunders of His vengeance, but the time will come when all those who refuse to acknowledge Jesus Christ as the only true God will burn in eternal flames."

Publius, seeing that both persuasion and threats were useless, left the tribunal and sent an account of his unsuccessful efforts to Marcus Aurelius. The orders of the Emperor were, that the whole family should perish by different deaths. Januarius, the eldest, was scourged to death with whips weighted with plumes of lead. Felix and Philip were beaten with clubs till they expired. Sylvanus was thrown headlong down a steep precipice. The three youngest were beheaded, and there remained but Felicitas, who was martyred seven times by the death of each of her children, but she was not destined to receive her crown that day. Her execution was deferred in the hope that her courage would desert her after witnessing the sufferings of her beloved children. But the young martyrs whom she had sent before her to heaven prayed for their mother that her courage should not fail. The fearful sufferings to which she was subjected in prison could not shake her faith, and she was beheaded four months later, and her happy soul was at length reunited with her children in the heavenly fatherland. The Church has always lovingly preserved the remembrance of this heroic family. She has inscribed the name of Felicitas in the canon of the Mass, with those of Agnes, Cecilia, Anastasia and Perpetua, as a recompense worthy of the faith and courage of so great a martyr.

"With what eagerness, and in the midst of what anguish," says St. Peter Chrysologus, "did she not give in a single day to Heaven, those children whom at long intervals she had given to earth! O heroic woman! though the life of thy children caused thee anxiety, how their death reassured thee! What a privilege was thine to send them before thee to heaven, and to know that thou didst lose on earth none of the precious treasures confided to thee. Felicitas was happier in seeing them stretched lifeless before her than she had been during their happy infancy. As often as the eyes of her body beheld their wounds, so often did the eyes of her soul number their crowns. For every torment there was a recompense, and every victim was a conqueror. She would not have been a true mother had she not thus loved her children."

"Shall I call her a martyr?" exclaimed St. Gregory the Great. "She was more than a martyr, since she endured in a manner all that each of her children suffered. She was the eighth in order of combat, but she suffered during the whole time of the cruel scene. Her martyrdom began with that of her eldest son, and was consummated only at her own death. In seeing them suffer, she lost nothing of her constancy. As a mother she acutely felt their pains, but the assured hope of their heavenly reward sustained and comforted her heart. She feared to leave one of her sons behind her on earth, lest she should be deprived of his company for all eternity. We weep without ceasing when God asks of us the children whom He gave us, whereas Felicitas would almost have considered them as lost had she not seen them die for Jesus Christ, and sealing their faith by the effusion of their blood."

It is not often in our day that God asks of a mother the sacrifice of her children by martyrdom, but He often asks that she should give them to Him in the sacerdotal or religious state. O St. Felicitas! loving and generous mother, obtain for Catholic mothers the grace to accomplish their sacrifice with some of your courage, that they may also share in your reward in Heaven.

GOLDEN MEDICINE.

A poor woman, understanding that the poet Goldsmith had studied physic, and bearing of his great humanity, solicited him in a letter to send her something for her husband, who had lost his appetite, and was reduced to a most melancholy state. The good natured poet, who was struck by the pathos of her story, wrote on her instantly, and, after some discourse with his patient, found him

sinking into sickness and poverty. Goldsmith told them they should hear from him in an hour, when he would send them some pills, which he believed would prove efficacious. He immediately went home and put ten guineas into a pill box, with the following directions:—"These must be used as necessities require. Be patient and of good heart." He sent his servant with the prescription to the comfortless mourner, and his "golden pills" no doubt cheered the drooping and despondent patient, and brought hope and gladness to a heart bowed down.

ATKINS SELLS HIS WATCH.

SOMETIMES HER MAJESTY'S SOLDIERS MAKE A GOOD THING OUT OF IT.

(Weekly Telegraph.) There are many little eccentricities peculiar to Tommy Atkins, not the least remarkable of which is the method he adopts for disposing of his watch.

Almost every man when he enlists possesses a watch of some kind, but in a few weeks' time he discovers that this useful article is not an absolute necessity in the ranks.

Consequently he decides to turn it into a little current coin of the realm, which, under the existing circumstances, would be of more service to him.

But he is a soldier now, and it would seem as though he took delight in openly defying the stereotyped methods of civilians, for he has invented a little method of his own for selling watches.

The watch "for sale" is hung upon the mess room door and the owner's comrades stand some ten or twelve yards away and shy sixpences at it. The first one that strikes the watch takes it, and it becomes his absolute property. The seller pockets all the sixpences which have gone wide of the mark until the fatal one is thrown.

To throw sixpences twelve yards with any degree of accuracy is not such an easy matter as it perhaps appears, and it not infrequently happens that the seller of the watch obtains more than its value for it before it is struck. The chagrin of Tommy when his watch is struck at the first or second throw can better be imagined than described.

This method of doing business provides a little excitement, and Tommy Atkins dearly loves a break in the monotony of life.

SOME WOMEN SUFFRAGE DATES.

(Boston Transcript.)

In 1838 Kentucky gave suffrage to widows, and in 1845 the law was changed, making widows and spinners having taxable property eligible to vote for school trustees, except in cities governed by charters, says the New York Tribune.

In 1861 Kansas gave school suffrage to all women. In 1869 England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows, and Wyoming gave full suffrage to all women. School suffrage was granted in 1875 by Michigan and Minnesota; in 1876 by Colorado, in 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon, in 1870 by Massachusetts, in 1880 by New York and Vermont.

In 1881 municipal suffrage was extended to the single women and widows of Scotland. Nebraska gave women school suffrage in 1883, and Wisconsin in 1885. In 1886 New Brunswick and Ontario gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows, and Washington gave school suffrage to all women. In 1887 municipal suffrage was extended to all women in Kansas, and school suffrage in North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and New Jersey. In 1893 municipal suffrage was extended to single women and widows in the Province of Quebec. In 1893 school suffrage was granted in Connecticut, and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. In 1894 school suffrage was granted in Ohio, a limited municipal suffrage in Iowa, and parish and district suffrage in England to women, both married and single. In 1895 full suffrage was granted in South Australia to women, both married and single. In 1896 full suffrage was granted to women in Utah and Idaho. The question is now pending in South Dakota, Washington and several of the British provinces.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, New York, for the week ending July 26, shows, out of an estimated population of 1,994,226 920 deaths. There was one death from smallpox, 22 from diphtheria, 38 from heart disease, 51 from pneumonia, 39 by violence, and 334 from all other causes. Of the deaths, 516 were of children under five years of age and 81 were of persons over sixty-five years.

Mother—Now, Johnnie, pray for grandma's safety. Johnnie—Has grandma got a bicycle? —Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites brings back the ruddy glow of life to pale cheeks, the lips become red, the ears lose their transparency, the step is quick and elastic, work is no longer a burden, exercise is not followed by exhaustion; and it does this because it furnishes the body with a needed food and changes diseased action to healthy. With a better circulation and improved nutrition, the rest follow.

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DROPSY TREATY FREE. I have cured many thousands of cases of dropsy. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. 50¢ per bottle. 10 DAYS TREATMENT FREE by mail. Dr. Green & Sons, Specialists, ATLANTA, GA. 1-6

A GOOD MARKET

Opened Up For Ranch Cattle.

Dr. McEachran's Views—The Cattle Are Doing Well, and the North-West Is Booming—Everybody Talks of the Klondike Finds.

The demand for beef cattle for the mining districts of British Columbia, we are informed by Dr. McEachran, Dominion veterinary surgeon, has opened up the best market that has yet existed in that country since ranching commenced. Nearly all the saleable cattle have been disposed of to contractors for supplying the mining camp, and consequently the number of cattle from the ranching districts for exportation to Europe this summer will be very much decreased.

Dr. McEachran has recently returned from an extended trip through the Canadian West, his visit reaching as far as Fort McLeod. He was accompanied by Mr. Jarvis, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, and together they held examinations for veterinary surgeons to qualify them for appointments for testing cattle for exportation to the United States. The examinations were held at Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary. The doctor then paid a visit to the ranches in the neighborhood of Fort McLeod and was much impressed with the favorable aspect of things there.

Owing to the severity of the earlier part of the winter the ranchers had been building on the prospects of losing considerable numbers of their cattle. Fortunately, however, the weather turned out more favorable during the mid winter months, and the losses, which at one time threatened to be serious, were comparatively slight.

Grass on the ranches, the doctor said, was abundant, and the stock looked well all over the ranching country. The swollen condition of the rivers, owing to continuous rains, had interfered somewhat with the round up work in gathering the cattle together and branding the calves.

Men were pouring into Fort McLeod, the doctor said, laden with outfit, etc., anticipating employment in the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, now in course of construction. A great deal of activity was being displayed in prosecuting the work, which promised direct communication with the rich mining districts of Fort Steele, Rossland, Nelson and other points in British Columbia.

"Did you notice any symptoms of the Klondike fever along the line, Doctor?"

"Oh, yes. Of course, all the papers were full of reports from the Yukon, and at different points along the road I met with parties who had received letters from friends confirming the news in the reports." Dr. McEachran said he understood that arrangements were being made for the shipment of beef and mutton in large quantities to the Yukon, in view of the anticipated rush for the gold fields, and the scarcity of food products. It is to be hoped, though, that care will be taken to have food supplies shipped, as the people go there, to guard, in so far as possible, against future distress. The doctor said he had been told that beefsteak had been selling at the gold fields as high as one dollar a pound.

For sixteen years Dr. McEachran has been making annual visits to the Northwest, and he said that he never before saw such evidences of prosperity and promise as on his recent journey.

The proper way to build health is to make the blood rich and pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier.

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Don't forget the name. SURPRISE.

QUESTION, DOES FARMING PAY?

NEBRASKA FARMERS QUESTIONED BY CIRCULARS—RETURN VARIOUS ANSWERS.

The commissioner of labor of Nebraska has started in to secure some interesting statistics relating to agriculture in Nebraska. A month ago he sent blanks to ten leading farmers in every county in the state, asking that they be filled out, answering the questions, "does farming pay?" and "what legislation do you think necessary to relieve the condition of the farmer?" The names were secured from the members of the legislature from each county, who were asked to give the names of four populists, three democrats and three republicans who were not tenant farmers and who might be considered as representative farmers. Thus far he has received 100 replies. Republicans have answered more promptly than any others.

The tabulation of the commissioner shows that seventy-one are of the opinion that farming does not pay, twenty-one say that it does, four that it pays as well as anything else, while the remaining four are unable to say whether it does or not.

Several of those who answered "yes" qualify by saying that exclusive grain farming does not pay, but that a side line of stock does. On the question of what legislation would be beneficial the answers are many and varying. A number are of the opinion that the enforcement of anti trust laws, destined to do away with the holding up of prices of necessities for the farmer, would be very beneficial; the restoration of bimetalism and the coinage of silver at 16 to 1 is considered by the majority to be one of the things necessary; about 50 per cent are of the opinion that lower freight rates are an absolute necessity and that legislation on these lines must be pushed; about 40 per cent favor government ownership of railroads; several favor an income tax, while the remainder think an import duty of farm products the thing.

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Business Cards.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHURCH BELLS & PEALS PUREST BELL METAL, COPPER AND TIN. Send for Price and Catalogue. MESHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.

GENERAL GROCERS. The Finest Creamery Butter IN 1-LB. BLOCKS AND SMALL TUBS. NEW LAID EGGS. Stewart's English Breakfast Tea at 35c OUR SPECIAL BLEND OF COFFEE IN THE FINEST. D. STEWART & CO., Cor. St. Catherine & Mackay Streets. TELEPHONE No. 3836. Chemist and Druggist. SPECIALTIES OF GRAY'S PHARMACY FOR THE HAIR! CASTOR FLUID.....25cents FOR THE TEETH: SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE.....25cents FOR THE SKIN: WHITE ROSE LANOLIN CREAM, 25cts 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.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM One Way Weekly Excursions - TO - CALIFORNIA And other Pacific Coast Points. A Pullman Tourist sleeper leaves Bonaventure Station every Thursday at 10.25 p.m. for the Pacific Coast, all that is required is a second-class ticket and in addition a moderate charge is made for sleeping accommodation. This is a splendid opportunity for families moving West. For tickets and reservation of berths apply at 137 ST. JAMES STREET, Or at Bonaventure Station. Please mention the True Witness when writing or calling on advertisers. WHY HE LAUGHED. "What are you laughing at?" said a man to a youth who stood beside him yesterday morning. "I'm laughing at what you said to that man who just shook hands with you," the boy replied. "I don't remember saying anything funny to him." "When he asked if you didn't know him, you said, 'Your name is familiar, but I vow I can't recall your face.'"—Cleveland Leader. "Every man has a streak of the feminine in his make-up." "Yes; I know a big, two-fisted fellow, with a voice like a foghorn." "And he is tender to little children?" "I dunno whether he is or not. But I was going to tell you. His taste in neckties is something horrible."—Indianapolis Journal.

IRISH STONEMASONS.

An interesting book on the subject.

Their Work and its Influence on the Present Generation.

"The Dolmens of Ireland" is the title of a most interesting volume from the pen of Mr. W. C. Borlase. It purports to deal with that fascinating subject to antiquarians and students of ancient history, the old Irish stonemasons and the monuments they have left behind as specimens of their work. The book embraces a description of the "Dolmens," their distribution, structural characteristics and affinities in other countries, together with the folklore attaching to them; supplemented by considerations on the anthropology, ethnology, and traditions of the Irish people. Mr. Borlase comes from a family whose chief delight has been the study of things ancient, and it was a Borlase who, in the middle of the last century, published an able work on the "Antiquities of Cornwall." It is impossible with the limited space at our command to deal with Mr. Borlase's work as it undoubtedly deserves.

Celtic "table" or "flag stones," to which Mr. Borlase has restricted detailed examination, spread over ten years in Ireland alone—are chambered tombs and shrines. They are built of roughly-worked or natural stones set upright and roofed with a flagstone, thus forming a vault, and in the majority of cases they have been covered with a cairn, or mound, sometimes heaped up as a large tumulus, which in the long course of time has been carried or washed away, leaving the structure exposed. A good example of a typical dolmen exists in "Kit Colly's House," near Aylesford, in Kent, and Cornwall is rich in specimens. But it is with those in Ireland, numbering about 900, that these volumes are primarily concerned. Their distribution is shown in four maps, one for each province, the details of their character filling the whole of the first volume, and a portion of the second. Then, leaving the field for the library, Mr. Borlase proceeds to classification of the several types, and to comparison of the dolmens of the British Isles with the thousands scattered from the Atlantic to the Ganges. The concluding section treats of the Irish names and superstitions associated with stone monuments, and with sacred sites generally; and of the complex question of the dolmen-builders, ethnological affinities. The discussion on this problem is illustrated by drawings and photographs of skulls.

Popular belief, ever referring to the wonderful or the supernatural, which is not obvious, saw in stone circles, tombs and mounds the handiwork of giants or the "little folk." These haunts of trolls and fairies became seats of witches' oracles; while the survival of stone worship has curious illustration in the erection of a Christian altar between two monoliths at Buses, a photograph of which is given by Mr. Borlase. To all this, and much else that is allied, copious references, as indicated by the sub-title of the work, is made, but, as a sober-minded antiquary, the author is careful to consider the mechanics of the method whereby covering stones, ranging in weight from forty to one hundred tons, were lifted into position. He thinks that this must have been done by the use of trees as leverage.

The trees, once felled with the aid of chisels of stone or bronze, and the application of fire and points for purchase being obtained beneath the rock, four or five trunks, heavily weighted at the opposite extremity, could, with the aid of the united action of a fairly large body of men, be brought to bear at once in lifting the stone little by little. As the work of elevation went on, stones would be inserted to prevent the mass from falling back.

Among the many cognate questions which suggest themselves in dealing with a subject which cannot be understood if treated separately, perhaps the most interesting is—who were the dolmen-builders? Mr. Borlase tells us that when the idea of extending researches begun in Cornwall occurred to him, Professor Max Muller advised him to go to Ireland for "deep study of Celtic antiquities." Thither, as the result before us shows, Mr. Borlase went, but he soon found that whatever race raised the megaliths, it was not Celtic. Therefore, it was pre-Celtic, and convinced as to this, Mr. Borlase's tentative conclusions may be added to the materials bearing on the prolonged and leading part played in pre-historic times by people on whose culture, mayhap, much of the so-called Aryan and Semitic civilization rests, or draws nourishment therefrom. The comminglings which resulted in the establishment of Celtic speech somewhere near "the best period of the Bronze Age," as reckoned by Mr. Borlase—i.e., between the tenth and twelfth centuries B.C., are thus explained:

Having become rooted in the islands, it became, in Ireland especially, the language both of the more primitive inhabitants on the one hand and of immigrants on the other, who, pouring in from the Baltic and the German ocean, took up their abode in Irish soil. In the most archaic form of it known to us it appears as the organs, many of which may be ascribed to an earlier date than the second century A.D. This form of writing I regard as probably Teutonic in origin, and as bearing to the runes of Scandinavia a relation analogous to that borne by the Irish systems of mythology to that found in Norse Sagas.

Since success on the lower plane of money profit rarely attends enterprisers of the kind, the author should have the deeper acknowledgment for the long and loving labor which has produced a book whose contents are a mine of wealth to the student of manners and customs, as also to the archaeologist in collating the materials for the reconstruction of the conditions under which the mighty sepulchres prehistoric centuries erected.

NEW C. P. R. GRAIN TARIFF.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has issued an east-bound freight tariff on corn and oats from Owen Sound to points

on the Canadian Pacific and Intercolonial Railways. The rates are as follows: On corn, per bushel, 40¢; on oats, per bushel, 35¢; on wheat, per bushel, 45¢; on barley, per bushel, 40¢; on rye, per bushel, 35¢; on clover hay, per ton, 10¢; on timothy hay, per ton, 10¢; on alfalfa hay, per ton, 10¢; on straw, per ton, 5¢. The rates apply only to grain brought to elevator by steamer or sailing vessels, and include cost of transfer to vessels and cars, but are exclusive of expense of shovelling to elevator and fire risk while in elevator. The rates are also for carloads, minimum 30,000 pounds, unless the marked capacity of the car be less, in which case the marked capacity, but not less than 24,000 pounds, will be the minimum.

ADVERTISING IN RELIGIOUS PAPERS.

Does it Pay?—An Answer From a Well-Known and Competent Authority.

It is hardly possible in the brief space set apart for the treatment of this question to throw more than a few side lights on it. There are those even in these latter days of advanced knowledge on the subject of advertising who are disposed to question whether any advertising pays. They are they who have gone about the matter in a hasty, ill-advised, poorly-prepared manner, and who, having sunk a few hundred dollars in experimenting, conclude that advertising does not pay. Such persons are no more fitted to pass an intelligent opinion on the subject of advertising than the keeper of a country store would be prepared to give an intelligent view on whether merchandise pays.

The testimony that advertising does pay is too strong to be successfully controverted, and those who argue to the contrary do but proclaim their own ignorance and shortsightedness in not availing themselves of the same methods that have brought success to thousands of others and that have laid the foundations of many colossal fortunes.

If, then, it can be conceded that advertising does pay, why should any doubt exist that religious newspaper advertising pays? These are the papers that go into the homes and hearts of the best people in the country. They mould and influence sentiment in the family for good upon all public questions. They become, in fact, a part of the family. They are not subscribed for, as are other publications, one this year and probably some other year, but they are taken year after year, the same paper in the same family until the boy grows to be the man, and he in turn begins to rear his boy under the same influences as those which surrounded him as a youth.

Now an advertiser need not necessarily have had this experience to enable him to fully understand how strong is the attachment felt for the religious press by their leaders. He has only to reflect, in considering whether the religious papers will pay him, upon the class of people reached by these papers and their ability to purchase. I quote from a recently issued circular very pertinent to the subject:

"The people who read the religious press are almost altogether of the well-to-do, intelligent class—those who have money to spend whether times are good, bad or indifferent. These people contribute voluntarily each year an average of \$88,000,000 for charitable purposes. Is there any other class of which this can be said? Aren't these the people to reach?"

Then, too, of no other class of publications can it be said that the subscription rates are so high, averaging \$2.00 per year, which must be paid in advance, as good evidence as could be desired of the financial ability of the readers of the religious press to buy and pay for the best.

Not without value in this connection is the opinion of one of the leading magazines, which said, referring to religious papers:

"These publications are pre-eminently the home papers of newspaperdom. They are not superficially scanned, while men travel into business, and then left for the brakeman to gather up. They go directly into homes, and the reading of them is a duty as well as a pleasure. Hence their peculiar value to advertisers and their rank as molders of opinion."

In the face of such facts as these, unreasoning prejudice must give way, and the advertiser who is alive to his opportunities will not neglect to place himself in touch with the best buying consistency in the world.

John Murphy & Co's

ADVERTISING.

Great Silk Sale.

FINEST SILKS IMPORTED.

Six Special Lines.

NOTE THE REDUCTIONS.

Line No. 1
Consists of the FINEST SILKS in our store, rich Brocades of the most beautiful colorings; regular value, \$5; choice for \$3.50 per yard.

Line No. 2
Consists of RICH PARIS NOVELTIES, choicest colorings and designs, worth \$4; choice for \$2.75 per yard.

Line No. 3
Embraces some of the choicest of this season's Silks, rich color effects; worth \$3.50; to be sold for \$2.25 per yard.

Line No. 4
Is the Newest of the New in Colorings and Patterns; worth \$3; choice for \$1.75 per yard.

Lines 5 and 6
Contain only what is new in COLORS and DESIGNS, and are cheap lines at \$2.50, but we offer them during this sale at \$1.50 per yard.

We would call special attention to the above Silk Sale of the highest class Silks imported.

Another Line.
FANCY STRIPED SATIN MERVEILLEUX: colors, Brown, White, Grey and Green, with colored stripes; worth 60¢; sale price 27¢ per yard.

Country Orders filled with care.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine St.

CORNER OF METCALFE STREET.

TELEPHONE No. 3343

TERMS, CASH

RETAIL MARKETS.

The attendance of farmers at the various markets this morning was small, owing to the fact that they are now busy with their crops; in consequence, the offerings of grain were light, there being only a few loads of oats on the market, which met with a ready sale at 65¢ to 75¢ per bag. The gathering of buyers was large and the demand for all lines of produce was good.

Vegetables were abundant, but, notwithstanding this fact, a good clearance was made of most of the stock by noon and prices show no important change. Fruit was also very plentiful, for which there was a good demand, as this is the preserving season, and holders found no difficulty in disposing of their stock. The crop of black currants is enormous this season and prices are somewhat lower than usual. Dairy produce, poultry and game all met with a good demand and values show no change.

VEGETABLES.		
Cabbages, per dozen	0.10	@ 0.15
Butter beans, per doz.	0.30	@ 0.35
Celery, per dozen	0.20	@ 0.25
New onions, per dozen	0.15	@ 0.25
Caulliflowers, per dozen	0.30	@ 0.50
New carrots, per dozen	0.10	@ 0.15
Mushrooms, per pound	0.40	@ 0.50
Parsley, per dozen	0.10	@ 0.15
Turkeys, per doz.	0.10	@ 0.15
Beets, per dozen	0.10	@ 0.15
Parsnips, per basket	0.25	@ 0.30
Lettuce, per dozen	0.05	@ 0.10
Radishes, per dozen	0.10	@ 0.15
Tomatoes, per basket	0.25	@ 0.30
Mint, per dozen	0.15	@ 0.20
Cucumbers, per dozen	0.10	@ 0.12
New potatoes, per basket	0.25	@ 0.30
Sweet peas, per bag	0.25	@ 0.30
Green beans, per bag	0.25	@ 0.30

FRUIT.		
Lemons, per dozen	0.10	@ 0.15
Oranges, per dozen	0.00	@ 0.30
Bananas, per dozen	0.10	@ 0.25
Rhubarb, per dozen	0.05	@ 0.10
Piums, per basket	0.40	@ 0.50
Peaches, per basket	0.40	@ 0.50
Gooseberries, per pail	0.40	@ 0.50
Red currants, per pail	0.35	@ 0.40
Pears, per box	2.00	@ 3.00
Cherries, per basket	0.50	@ 0.75
Blueberries, per box	0.40	@ 0.50
New apples, per brl.	3.00	@ 4.00
Raspberries, per quart	0.07	@ 0.10
Black currants, per pail	0.35	@ 0.40
Watermelons, each	0.20	@ 0.30
Nutmeg melons, each	0.10	@ 0.25

GAME.		
Philadelphia chickens, per pair	\$0.75	@ 0.80
Grass Plover, per dozen	2.00	@ 2.40
Golden Plover, per dozen	3.00	@ 3.50
American snipe, per dozen	2.25	@ 2.40
Prairie hens, white, per pair	0.00	@ 1.25
Prairie hens, dark, per pair	0.00	@ 1.50
Quails, per dozen	2.40	@ 2.50
Quails, drawn, per dozen	1.60	@ 1.65
Snowbirds, per dozen	0.12	@ 0.15
Wild geese, winter, each	0.45	@ 0.50
Wild geese, spring, each	0.70	@ 0.90
Frogs' legs, per lb.	0.20	@ 0.25
Sucking pigs, each	1.50	@ 2.00

POULTRY.		
Large chickens, per pair	0.80	@ 1.00
Medium chickens	0.50	@ 0.60
Spring chickens	0.50	@ 0.75
Fowls, per pair	0.60	@ 0.70
Turkeys, hens	0.80	@ 1.00
Geese, each	0.60	@ 0.75
Ducks, per pair	0.75	@ 0.90
Cook turkeys, each	1.00	@ 1.25
Pigeons, per pair	0.25	@ 0.30
Squabs, per pair	0.30	@ 0.35

DAIRY PRODUCE.		
Print butter, choice, per lb.	0.22	@ 0.25
Creamery	0.20	@ 0.22
Good dairy butter	0.15	@ 0.18
Milk cheese	0.12	@ 0.14
Strong cheese	0.12	@ 0.14
Eggs, strictly new laid	0.15	@ 0.20
Case eggs	0.10	@ 0.12
Honey, per lb.	0.10	@ 0.12
Maple sugar, per lb.	0.08	@ 0.10
Maple syrup	0.00	@ 0.70

CARPETS!

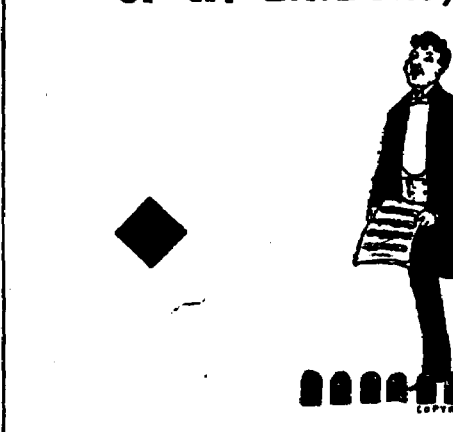
AT THOMAS FLETCHER'S,

Montreal and Ottawa.

CHICKERING HEINTZMAN & Co.

PIANOS.

C. W. LINDSAY, 2366 St. Catherine Street.



If You Wish...

Your voice to show to advantage have a proper Piano for accompaniment. A poor Piano will detract from it. One of our Pianos is what you want. Their quality is rich and full—the tone sustaining.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

The demand for eggs continues good, and the market rules active with no change in prices. Selected near-by stock sold at 10¢ to 11¢; ordinary No. 1 at 9¢ to 9½¢; and No. 2 at 8¢ to 8½¢ per dozen.

The cheese market is working into a firmer groove if the transactions in the country to-day are any criterion, and with to-day's cost it does seem likely as though the shippers who sold July's short for August shipment at 7½¢ would not fill their contracts with Ontario cheese. There was little doing on spot except a 500 lb. of Ontario make, which sold at 8½¢. The stock of cheese at Liverpool on August 1st was 60,500.

The butter market continues easy and there is little doing except on local jobbing account. Holders are asking 17½¢ for finest creamery, but 17¢ is buyers' ideas. The stock of butter at Liverpool on August 1st was 7,900 packages.

BELEVEILLE, Ont., August 3.—At our board to-day 29 factories offered 2,375 white and 400 colored cheese. The following are the sales: A. A. Ayer & Co., 205 white and 120 colored at 8½¢; Murden Bird, 405 white at 8½¢; Hodgson Bros., 240 white and 100 colored at 8½¢; Thomas, 210 white at 8½¢; Wm. M. Cook, 200 white at 8¢.

LONDON, August 2.—The tone of the market to-day for cattle was a shade firmer and prices for choice States show an advance of ½¢, while others are unchanged. Choice States sold at 10½¢; choice Canadians at 10¢, and Argentine at 9½¢.

LIVERPOOL, August 2.—The advance of ½¢ noted in this market for American steers last week has been lost, while prices for Canadians have ruled steady. Choice States cattle are quoted at 10¢; Canadians, 10¢; middling, 9¢, and sheep, 9½¢.

MONTRÉAL, August 2.—The local export live stock trade is without any feature to note this week. The local trade in cattle is confined just now to butchers' wants, owing to the fact that there is no good cattle coming forward suitable for shipment. Sheep are dull on account of the bad markets abroad, and, although prices here are low, shippers won't take chances and operate. The exports for the month of July show an increase of 697 cattle and 11,911 sheep, as compared with last month's figures, and the shipments for the season to date show an increase of 11,126 cattle and 3,672 sheep, as compared with the same time last year. The increase in cattle is accounted for largely by the shipment of American cattle from this port.

The offerings of live stock at the East End Abattoir market were 500 cattle, 300 sheep, 300 lambs and 60 calves. Owing to the smaller supply, and to the continued scarcity of good choice heaves the tone of the market was firmer, but no actual advance took place, al-

MONTREAL'S GREATEST STORE.

The S. CARSLY Co., LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 192 to 194 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

The Company's Additional Suburban Delivery

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

The Company's vans will deliver goods bought at their stores, to residents along the Lake Side, up to Point Claire, every Wednesday and Saturday.

ANOTHER CONVENIENCE.

The Company has authorized their express driver to receive orders from customers following the route, to be delivered the following trip of suburban express.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

GRAND START OFF

—TO THE—

Great Remnant Sale

CROWDED TO-DAY.

Thousands of bargains in every department.

In conjunction with the Great Remnant Sale the Company have issued orders to clear out all oddments left over from their Great July Cheap Sale. The result is that tremendous bargains will be offered in every department at the

GREAT SALE OF ODD LOTS.

Read full particulars below.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.
Worth 53¢, for..... 25¢
Worth 65¢, for..... 20¢
Worth 72¢, for..... 30¢

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS.
Worth \$1.25, for..... 60¢
Worth \$1.75, for..... 50¢
Worth \$1.85, for..... \$1.05

LADIES' BICYCLE SUITS.
Worth \$6.75, for..... \$3.75
Worth \$10.00, for..... \$4.75
Worth \$15.00, for..... \$8.00

LINEN TABLE COVERS.
Worth 70¢, for..... 53¢
Worth 85¢, for..... 60¢
Worth \$1.10, for..... 87¢

LINEN TOWELS.
Worth 8½¢, for..... 6½¢
Worth 15¢, for..... 11¢
Worth 12¢, for..... 9½¢

LACE CURTAINS.
Worth \$1.00, for..... 77¢
Worth \$1.35, for..... \$1.00
Worth \$1.65, for..... \$1.20

LADIES' SUMMER COSTUMES.
Worth \$2.50, for..... \$1.19
Worth \$3.50, for..... \$1.50
Worth \$5.25, for..... \$3.25

LADIES' STRAW SAILORS.
Worth 10¢, for..... 4¢
Worth 15¢, for..... 9¢
Worth 25¢, for..... 15¢

LADIES' SUMMER JACKETS.
Worth \$3.25, for..... 75¢
Worth \$3.75, for..... \$2.25
Worth \$5.25, for..... \$3.15

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS.
Worth 10¢, for..... 4¢
Worth 12¢, for..... 6¢
Worth 25¢, for..... 15¢

BLOUSE WAIST SETS.
Worth 15¢, for..... 8¢
Worth 18¢, for..... 11¢
Worth 70¢, for..... 36¢

LADIES' COTTON HOSE.
Worth 11¢, for..... 5¢
Worth 15¢, for..... 9¢
Worth 18¢, for..... 11¢

UMBRELLAS.
Children's, worth 35¢, for..... 25¢
Ladies', worth 65¢, for..... 45¢
Gents', worth 85¢, for..... 65¢
Ladies', worth \$1.25, for..... 90¢

LADIES' WRAPPERS.
Worth \$1.40, for..... 95¢
Worth \$1.75, for..... \$1.25
Worth \$2.25, for..... \$1.25

Remnants of Carpets, 1 yard to 5 yds.
Remnants of Oilcloths, 1 yd. to 6 yds.
Remnants of Corsettes, 1 yd. to 10 yds.
Remnants of Felt, ½ yd. to 3 yds.
Remnants of Coverings, 1 yd. to 5 yds.
Remnants of Curtain Net, ½ yd. to 5 yds.
Remnants of Satens, 1 yd. to 4 yds.

Mail Orders carefully filled.

The S. CARSLY Co., LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 192 to 194 St. James Street, MONTREAL.