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The True Witness and Catholic Chronicle

Vol. LIII., No. 51

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE TRUE WITNESS P. & CO., LIMITED, 255 BUSHY STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA. P. O. BOX 1138.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—City of Montreal (delivered), \$1.50; other parts of Canada, \$1.00; United States, \$1.00; Newfoundland, \$1.00; Great Britain, Ireland and France, \$1.50; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.00. Terms, payable in advance. All communications should be addressed to the Managing Director, "True Witness" P. & Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1138.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.
"If the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted the best interests, they would soon make of the 'True Witness' one of the most prosperous and general Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this noble work."
—PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR METHODS OF LIVING.—We live much faster now than did our forefathers, and much shorter as well. We need not count our lives by years, but by the amount of good done, both for ourselves and for the world. We travel now as our fathers never could travel, yet one knows less of any one country than did they. We read scores of papers and periodicals, and nothing is left us when we lay them down. Our fathers read a few, very few books, but they knew them well and studied them deeply. We have a million sources of enjoyment to every one they had, yet they actually enjoyed life, while we have not time to enjoy it. In this connection there is a very wise passage in an address recently delivered by Dr. Kerby, of the Catholic University. It covers a vast field in a very short space and it gives us a very exact picture of that state which we are attempting to illustrate. The learned prelate said:

"Our unrelated, useless, incomplete, provoking activities are killing nobler life. After fashion and fiction and games and travels and society and business and market reports and war and politics and study have engaged us, there is left no time or energy or taste to look into the depths of the soul, to establish the sense of moral empire over its faculties, and keep clear of vagueness and cloud its holy vision. The value of not knowing many things, of not doing many things, the protection to be found in discriminating ignorance, the moral calm of simplicity and retiring prudence in which St. John Chrysostom sum up all philosophy the blessed value of leisurely living, are forgotten, ignored, despised."

There is the truth in a nutshell. The mighty whirl of life is such that we are not able to find leisure to think of its end or of eternity beyond. We go on, like the canoeist on the current of Niagara. It is swift, often delightful, always certain, ever irresistible; but the end comes with a plunge and we are unprepared for it. There must be some leisure in life, some moments to pause and to meditate; otherwise life is but a fleeting vision, and the awakening is awful death.

CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS would have no trouble to succeed and to perform their splendid mission if they were only properly supported by a fair percentage of Catholics who are in a position to do so. But the truth is that they are not so supported. It is only the one who seeks to secure subscriptions for a Catholic paper who is able to speak positively on the subject. And if each one of such persons were to give his experience the result would not be believed. It would certainly astonish the general public. One of our contemporaries has given a list, and not a complete one, of the answers given by persons who are desirous of avoiding the trouble or expense of giving a dollar or two a year for the sake of having an organ. Here is the list:

1. That you have not been asked to do so.
2. That you have little if any interest in Catholic affairs.
3. That you prefer not to be bothered with religious reading.
4. That it is merely neglect. You haven't thought of it.
5. That you "take so many papers" you must economize by cutting off the best and most necessary of them.
6. That you will let the other fellows defend your religion.

7. That you differed once with an editor and can't forgive him, although you agreed with him in ninety-nine other instances.

8. That such money as you pay for papers you give to dailies which occasionally insult your religion, refer to your Church as "the Romish church," and bring yellow immorality and scandal into your family.

And added to this is the following passage: "If you are not a subscriber to a Catholic paper and belong to the first, fourth, fifth, seventh, or eighth class, you will subscribe at once; but if you belong to the second, third, or sixth, we can do nothing for you." There seems to us; despite all this, to be more difference than ill-will in the Catholic element regarding their papers. It is only in the hour of need, when Catholic principles are attacked, or when Catholic doctrines are misrepresented, that these people waken to a realization of the situation and run to the Catholic editor to have their cause defended. They then see and feel the necessity of such a mouthpiece.

But does not that savor of meanness? Suppose you practise the same in private life? Let us say that you neglect, ignore, and even talk ill of your neighbor, when you are not in the immediate need of his help, but the moment you find that his voice, or his pen, or money, or good will is needed to protect you from some evil, you run to him and beg for his good services. How does a man, guilty of such conduct, deserve to be treated? You would be the very first to declare that his conduct is un-Christian. Yet that is the very way in which you act towards the organ that can defend you and send your defence into thousands of homes. But to argue with people who do not want to understand is useless. Thank God, there are yet thousands left who have true principles, and who are filled with the real spirit of Catholicity.

THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.—This week the Church celebrates the feast of Saint John the Baptist; and as it is the national and patronal feast of our French-Canadian fellow-citizens. They commemorate, on that day all the glories and traditions of their people. As a religious festival it is one of great importance. In the case of a Saint the Church always celebrates the day of his death, for that is the day of his entry into eternal life. Exception, however, is made for St. John the Baptist. His birth into this world, and not the day of his martyrdom is celebrated. The reason is obvious. Saint John was the precursor of Christ; he came before the Savior to make clear, to get ready, to prepare the pathway of the One that was to come after him. He performed for Christ in person the mission that all the Apostles and their successors have since performed for the Church of Christ. That is to say, he went ahead, announced His coming, and made known to the peoples amongst whom He was to pass that the Messiah was at hand. Then he baptized Our Lord in the Jordan, and thus participated in the institution of that first of all the Sacraments.

Like John the Baptist, their patron Saint, the French race in Canada have been the precursors of Christianity and the heralds of civilization. No saint in all the calendar of the Church could have more fittingly been chosen as the patron of the founders of the first institutions of this country. This year the celebra-

tion of the St. Jean Baptiste has a special significance. It is the seventieth anniversary of the foundation of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Montreal. And, accordingly, the demonstration is made to assume proportions far beyond the ordinary. Like, when we celebrate our own patronal and national feast, the French-Canadians begin by an act of Faith, and by paying homage to a Saint of our Holy Church. That portion of the day's events consists of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. This is a noble, an ancient and a characteristic feature of that day's rejoicings. Then, having done honor to God, returned Him thanks for all the blessings He has sent, and offered Him up petitions for all the needs the year to come, with light hearts and beaming faces, they turn to the national phase of the celebration. As Catholics we owe a vast debt to our French-Canadian fellow-citizens. It has been by means of the preservation of their language and laws that they have succeeded in securing for the Church the advantages she enjoys in this province. And our religious institutions, all attached to the same glorious Faith, for we all kneel at the same altar, have been safeguarded to a goodly degree by the presence of such a bulwark as the knitting together of the French language and of the French laws has afforded.

Then, from the national standpoint, we can well rejoice with our French-Canadian fellow-citizens, for we have much, very much, in common. Besides the sympathies between the lands of our respective ancestors—expressed in the battles fought by Irishmen for France, and by Frenchmen for Ireland—we cannot but recall the hospitality of their people towards ours when the shadow of a terrible affliction hung over our emigrant thousands.

By all these bonds—bonds of a common Faith, of a mutual affection in the years of old and in the lands beyond the sea, and of sympathies and gratuities here in Canada; by all these bonds we rejoice with them in their celebration of their national festival, we unite with them heart and soul in their hopes and aspirations, for the future, and we join with them in an invocation to God through the advocacy of the Great Baptiste, for prosperity and happiness, peace and glory, for all their future generations.

Ecclesiastical Notes.

REV. GEORGE M. SEARLE was elected Superior-General of the Paulist Fathers at a recent general chapter held in the mother house, New York. He had been acting Superior since the death of Father Deshon.

Father Searle has completed his 65th year and is a convert to the faith. He is of New England stock, and a direct descendant of Governor Dudley, first Lieutenant Governor of the Colonies, and Ann Hutchinson. He is a second cousin of President Eliot, of Harvard, his grandmother and Dr. Eliot's grandmother having been sisters. Father Searle attended the Horace Mann School. He was graduated from Harvard in 1857. One of his classmates there was John D. Long, ex-Secretary of the Navy.

Father Searle took up mathematics and astronomy as his favorite studies, and became instructor at the Naval Academy from 1862 to 1864, many of the celebrated commanders of the day being his pupils. Later he became assistant astronomer at the Dudley Observatory at Albany, where he discovered Asteroid Pandora, No. 55. Religion early interested him, and he became a Catholic in 1862. He spent some years at Rome in study and then joined the Paulists, being ordained in 1871. As a Paulist he spent most of his time in teaching theology and science. At the opening of the Catholic University he took control of the astronomical department. He was mentioned for the place of astronomer at the Vatican Observatory.

He is the author of many works, particularly of a treatise on geometry and a recent work on controversial nature, "Plain Facts for Fair Minds," which has within a few years

reached a circulation of more than half a million.

JUBILEE GIFTS.—Right Rev. Mgr. Michael Joseph Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, and Vicar General of the Diocese, June 6, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary, the silver jubilee, of his ordination to the priesthood.

Two Archbishops, three Bishops, a host of domestic prelates, more than three hundred priests from both within and without the diocese, and an assemblage of the most prominent Catholic laymen of the city assisted at the solemn high Mass, of which the jubilarian was the celebrant.

John D. Cjimmms, on the part of the laity, made an address eulogistic of Mgr. Lavelle, and presented him with a purse said to contain \$15,000 in gold. A silver loving cup came from the attaches of the Cathedral, the Sisters of Charity and the Christian Brothers of the Cathedral school presented a magnificent dinner service, while the priests of the parish gave the flat silver to go with the service. Mgr. Lavelle made a brief reply.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.—On the eve of the feast of the Sacred Heart six young men received the habit at the novitiate of the Order at Ammondale, Md. Their names are:

- John Moran, of Scranton, who will be known as Brother Eugene.
- Joseph Huss, of Scranton, Brother Gerardus.
- John Doyle, of Philadelphia, Brother Gerald.
- Alphonse O'Gorman, of New York, Brother Alas.
- Lawrence O'Neill, of New York, Brother Clement.

ARCHBISHOP'S WORK.—The Western Watchman reports: During the first visit to Laguna de Bay province, Archbishop Harty (of Manila) confirmed 26,720 persons. The visit lasted two weeks, and over 2000 were confirmed each day. His Grace was everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm.

MGR. FALCONIO.—On the 18th June the Holy Father received, in private audience, Mgr. Diomede Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate to the United States, and formerly to Canada. Mgr. Falconio went purposely to Rome to pay his respects to the new Pope, whom he had never met. When Mgr. Falconio was sent to Canada the present Pope was in his own Venetian district, and the Apostolic Delegate has never returned to Rome since then. The Holy Father was well satisfied with Mgr. Falconio's report concerning Catholicity and the Catholic clergy in America, congratulated him on the great work that he has been doing, and invited him to remain in Rome as long as he desired to prolong his visit. Mgr. Falconio, however, expects to leave Rome for America about the end of July.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME.

The recently organized St. Joseph's Home for homeless Catholic working boys, to which reference has been made in previous issues of the "True Witness," is receiving many evidences of sympathy each week. Among the contributions received during the past week may be mentioned: Rev. Father Newman, Richmond, Ont., \$10; Mrs. T. Kinsella, Ottawa, Ont., \$2; Mrs. Whelan, Burritt's Rapids, Ont., \$1; Jas. Doris, Goulborne, Ont., \$1; Miss Helen Dwyer and A. McGinley, Goulborne, 25c each for gas meter; several friends, \$3.50; R. Archer & Co., \$10; W. P. Stanton, a desk; H. G. Lee, a gas stove; Mrs. Doyle, \$1.

CHURCH TAXATION.

The bill to tax church property, so urgently put forward by the Cuban Liberals a few weeks ago, is now announced permanently shelved, owing to the efforts of President Palma.

NOTES FROM QUEBEC

(From our Own Correspondent.)

PICNIC.—The annual picnic of St. Patrick's choir was held last week to St. Catherine's Grove, a most delightful spot near Lake St. Joseph. The party numbered about fifty and were accompanied by Rev. Fathers Henning and Delargy. The weather was all that could be desired and a most enjoyable day was spent by all.

AGED NUN DEAD.—Rev. Mother St. Cyril, founder of the Jesus-Marie Convent at Sillery, and ex-Superior-General of the Order, is dead. Deceased, who was hearing her 80th birthday, was on her way to Sillery, there to spend the remainder of her life in the institution which she founded, when she was overtaken by death at Providence, R.I. Her remains were brought here and interred on Saturday last. Mother St. Cyril was a native of Lyons, France.

FORTY HOURS.—The Forty Hours' adoration commenced in the Church of St. Jean Baptiste on Sunday with the imposing ceremonies attending the opening of this devotion. The closing ceremonies took place on Tuesday morning.

SCHOOL CLOSING.—The scholastic year is now drawing to a close. On Thursday last the closing exercises took place at the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Friday, the 24th inst., has been fixed for the closing of the school conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week the public examination of the pupils of St. Patrick's School took place in St. Patrick's Hall. The closing exercises and distribution of prizes will take place in Tara Hall next Sunday. Most of the schools conducted by lay teachers will also close this week.

LATE FATHER GAUVIN.—The funeral of the late Father N. Gauvin, who died on Tuesday last, took place on Thursday morning at the Convent of the Sacred Heart. Mgr. Marois officiated at the requiem Mass. A large number of the clergy were also present. The chapel was heavily draped in black. The interment took place in the cemetery reserved for the clergy of the institution.

A DAY OF REJOICING.—Upon entering St. Patrick's Church on Sunday one could see at a glance that some solemn ceremony was to take place, the Sanctuary being most profusely decorated. The occasion was indeed a joyful one, as Rev. John Kane, C.S.S.R., was to celebrate his first Mass. At 10.30, preceded by the altar boys and a number of the pupils of St. Patrick's School, Father Kane, in his sacerdotal robes, accompanied by deacon and subdeacon, left the Presbytery and went in procession by way of St. Stanislas and McMahon streets to the Church. The newly ordained priest was followed by his venerable father and mother and other relatives as well as a few intimate friends of the family. When Father Kane reached the foot of the altar, he immediately began Mass. After the Gospel Rev. Father Gannon ascended the pulpit and taking for his text: "Behold, I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world," preached an eloquent sermon on the dignity of the Catholic priesthood, and congratulated the parents of the young priest on having a son vested with the sacerdotal powers. After the sermon Father Kane from the altar gave his blessing to the congregation. The "Te Deum" was sung at the end of the Mass. The day was observed as one of rejoicing. St. Patrick's parish has contributed quite a large number to swell the ranks of the grand old missionary Order of Redemptorists.

PROPERTY PURCHASED.—The property on St. Stanislas street, adjoining St. Patrick's Presbytery has been purchased by the Redemptorist

Fathers for the purpose of enlarging the presbytery, which was too small and altogether unsuited for a religious order. So long as the mountain weight of debt which rested on the Church when the Fathers took charge remained, the good Fathers uncompromisingly put up with every inconvenience, their only desire being to free the church of debt. In a great measure due to their able and careful management, this has now been accomplished, and the people are only too happy to be in a position to give the Fathers a more comfortable and commodious dwelling. When the projected alterations are made the building will be one of the finest of its kind in the city. This is another instance of the spirit of progress with which Father Henning is imbued. The flourishing condition in which the parish finds itself to-day can be mainly attributed to his untiring zeal. Is it any wonder then that his parishioners almost idolize him?

C.O.P.—St. Patrick's Court, C.O.F., are organizing a monster pilgrimage to Cap de la Madeleine, to take place next month. It is the intention of the third Order of St. Francis of St. Saviour to visit the shrine on this occasion.

WILL BE SCARCE.—Wild strawberries, raspberries, etc., will be very scarce in this district this year, the heavy and continued rains having destroyed the blossoms. In some places the crop will practically amount to nil.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

At the National Council of the Knights of Columbus in Louisville, Ky., last week, it was definitely decided to erect a \$100,000 office building as headquarters on the property recently purchased for the purpose on Chapel street, New Haven.

The plans of John Lyman Faxon, a Boston architect, were accepted, and work will be begun on the structure at once. The building will be of the most modern type of architecture and the top floor will be reserved for the home offices of the order.

In the report of the national treasurer, P. J. Brady, of Cleveland, it was stated that the balance in cash on deposit December 31 last was \$189,366.64.

Los Angeles was selected as the meeting place of the next council. The four new members elected on the board of directors each year for the period of three years, making twelve members in all, are as follows: P. J. McNulty, of Pennsylvania; W. J. Cummings of Rhode Island; F. D. Thorn, of New York, and W. J. McCulloch, of Iowa, who was re-elected to succeed himself. The retiring officers of the Board of Directors are: William Prendergast, of New York; Hugh V. O'Donnell, of Rhode Island; and John P. Kavanagh of Montreal.

The national officers are chosen only every two years and this was the off year. The Knights of Columbus in St. Louis sent a communication to the Council in session, inviting them to attend the World's Fair on October 12, which has officially been designated as Columbus day at the big fair.

On the trip to Mammoth Cave a large bronze Knights of Columbus emblem on a large iron pole was planted with a short ceremony at the entrance to the cave. Each Knight present thereupon fast a stone at the base of the staff, and hereafter every Knight apassing the emblem will cast a stone at its base until a large mound of pebbles shall have been cast as a mark of world-wide respect.—Catholic Universe, Cleveland.

REDEMPTORIST MISSIONS.

Rev. Father McPhail, C.S.S.R., and Rev. Father Holland, C.S.S.R., have returned to the city after having conducted a two weeks' mission at Richmond and Goulborne, Ont., thriving and prosperous districts. In the latter place plans have been completed for the erection of a new Church.

Random Notes and Gleanings.

STRANGE ADVICE.—Some men are exceedingly selfish, or they see everything from a very selfish standpoint. They only think of their own way of looking at human affairs and they seem to want to have all the world gauge life by their standards.

EDUCATION IN JAPAN.—Now that so much interest, on account of the great war in progress, is exhibited in Japan, and the affairs of that country, it comes timely from a correspondent over there to give us some idea of the educational methods of the Orient.

A HEROIC NUN.—Out at Shelbyville, Indiana, Sister Theodora, of St. Vincent School, four miles from the town, heard some one prowling through the building. On going to see what was the matter she met a negro face to face in the hall. He drew a revolver, but she grabbed it and the two clinched and fell in the struggle.

THE DIVORCE REMEDY.—The divorce question is becoming more and more of interest throughout the American Republic, and its that in proportion to the social ravages that the vile system is causing.

A PROMINENT CONVERT.—According to the American press, Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, while on a recent visit to St. Louis, enjoyed the happy privilege of administering the Sacrament of Baptism to an old friend and distinguished convert, in the person of Hon. Seth W. Cobb.

ing the Sacrament of Baptism to an old friend and distinguished convert, in the person of Hon. Seth W. Cobb. Mr. Cobb was formerly President of the Merchants' Exchange, of St. Louis. He has always been identified prominently with the business and social life of his home city.

NOVEL READING.—It has been estimated that in 1903, in the United States, five times as much money was spent on novels as upon liquor. A contemporary says that it would be amusing to see if the drink did five times the harm done by the novels.

novel, could fairly be set against an edition of 300,000 of a new novel by Hall Caine? How much beer would equal in sudden consequences the season's output of fictionalized history? Good books, whether of the imagination or of information, surpass in inspiration the finest beverage ever quaffed and celebrated by Omar and John Keats, but ordinary books cannot compare in efficiency with the common abuse of whisky.

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cock and Samuel Adams, offered by General Gage in 1775.

JUNE 13TH.—The feast of the great and good St. Anthony. It was on that day, in 1231, that the powerful St. Anthony of Padua died. In 1798, the great battle of Ballynashinch took place. In the same year and on the same day, Dr. Esmond was hanged on Carlisle bridge in Dublin. In the year 40 Agricola, the renowned Roman general, was born. In 1817 Richard Lowell Edgeworth died, and in 1885 Colonel Mulligan's statue was unveiled in Chicago.

JUNE 14TH.—One day after St.

Anthony of Padua, St. Basil the Great died, in 1231. In 1777 the Stars and Stripes were adopted as the national flag by Act of Congress in the United States. In 1800 the battle of Marengo—Napoleon's first step up the ladder of Empire—was fought. In 1801 Benedict Arnold, the traitor, died in England. In 1807 the battle of Fricoland was fought. In 1723, Claude Fleury, the ecclesiastical historian, died. In 1889, Gladstone delivered his famous speech on Ireland's claims, at Plymouth. In the year 312 the famous Council of Nice was held.

JUNE 15TH.—In 1381 Watt Tyler was slain. In 1844, Thomas Campbell, the poet of Scotland, and author of the "Exile of Erin," died. In 1834 the great Dr. Doyle (D.K.L.) the Irish Bishop and controversialist, died. In 1752, Franklin drew electricity from the clouds. In 1836 Arkansas was admitted to the American Union. In 1869, the Colossal Peace Concert was held in Boston, under the leadership of Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, in which 10,000 voices and 1094 instruments were heard. In 1775 Washington was appointed Commander in Chief of the American Army.

JUNE 16TH.—In 1722 the great Duke of Marlborough died. In 1846, Pius IX was elected Pope. In 956 Hugh the Great of France died. In 1659, Mgr. de Laval, the first Bishop of Quebec, landed in Canada.

JUNE 17TH.—This is a very memorable date. In 1775, the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought. In 1864, William Smith O'Brien, the leader of 1848, died. In 1778 the British evacuated Philadelphia. In 1673 PereMarquette discovered the Mississippi. In 1696 John Sobieski, King of Poland, died. In 1889 John Gilbert, the renowned actor, died. In 1872 the second great International Peace Jubilee in Boston was opened, under the leadership of Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, on which occasion fully 20,000 voices and over 1000 instruments were heard. These are events that are now almost forgotten, but all of the readers who were in middle age thirty odd years ago cannot fail to recall the noise that this peace gathering created, and the musical triumphs of the great Irish leader, Gilmore.

DIED.—In this city, on Friday, the 17th instant, Miss Eliza A. Burke, sister of Mr. Michael Burke. Funeral took place from her late residence, 273 Mountain street, on Monday, June 20th, at 8.30 a.m., to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

MR. REDMOND COMING

Mr. John Redmond, M.P., chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, on June 8, cabled to the National Secretary of the United Irish League of America, that he will come to America to attend the second national convention of the organization which is to be held in New York city on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 30 and 31.

Mr. Redmond's message, which was sent from the House of Commons, was as follows:

O'Callaghan, Globe Office, Boston, Will attend, with delegation, date fixed, August 30 and 31.

Mr. Redmond, owing to the onerous duties which he had to perform, has found it difficult to leave Ireland about the time selected for the holding of the American convention. The national committee of the organization in America unanimously requested Mr. Redmond himself to head whatever delegation might be selected and for some time past he has been considering the possibility of coming to the United States at the time selected for the holding of the convention.

that Mr. Redmond will be practically tied to his post in the House of Commons until he starts for America. Then again, he will be compelled to return home very speedily, as he will have to be in Ireland to defend the suit brought against him by the De Freyne estate, in the county Roscommon, a couple of years ago.

Mr. Redmond, John Dillon, Michael Davitt, John Fitzgibbons, of Castlereagh, and others of the national leaders are being prosecuted by Lord De Freyne, on the ground that they, as the responsible leaders of the United Irish League, took sides with the De Freyne tenants in their struggle with the landlord.

Although it is nearly two years since the suit was instituted, it has been fought step by step, by the national organization, until it reached the English House of Lords. The venue, as originally laid in the Vice Chancellor's court in Dublin, called for a trial of the case without a jury, but after a lengthy struggle the English House of Lords decided against Lord De Freyne on that point, and the case will now be tried by a specially selected jury in Dublin beginning early in October.

The legal authorities in Dublin are now engaged in the work of striking the special jury pane for the trial of the case. The procedure will be to select forty-eight names from the panel, nobody who has served as a juror within the past two years being eligible for service on the jury. When the forty-eight names have been selected the plaintiff and the defendants have the right to strike out twelve each, and from the remaining twenty-four the jury will be selected.

As each national leader named as defendants has been sued in his individual as well as his public capacity the prosecution will partake of all the attributes of a state trial, and will be substantially a reproduction of the prosecution of Parnell, Davitt, Dillon and the other "travellers" in Dublin in 1881, on almost exactly similar allegations.

STORY OF A BELL.

In a New York exchange a correspondent tells the story of how a bell was secured for a certain Church, through the reaction caused by bigoted opposition to a bell in the earlier days of that Church's need. The letter is a fine illustration of how frequently good is the result of evil. The evil of itself cannot produce the good; but the spirit which animated those guilty of prejudice and bigotry often procures results the very opposite of those intended.

Several years ago when it was proposed to place the bell of the old town hall of Flatbush in the Catholic Church, since the town had been absorbed by the borough of Brooklyn and the bell was no longer used for its original purposes, many applauded the idea which seemed to assure the preservation of an historical relic. But soon came such a flood of protests from non-Catholic sources that Rev. John T. Wood, the rector of Holy Cross Church, would have nothing to do with the bell. Although the city authorities had voted to give the relic to the Church he refused the gift because of the prejudice exhibited by the writers of the letters.

Now the church is to have a new bell after all with an historical interest because of the circumstances associated with its donation. A humble member of the parish, James Cruise, who had been a pioneer in this old Dutch settlement, was among those who were disappointed that the first movement had failed. Without announcing his determination, he made up his mind to a course now revealed. A few days ago he died at his childhood's home in Ireland, which he went back to see when he felt his end approaching. Before his death he made provision which has resulted in the payment to Father Wood of \$1500, which will be used in the purchase of a bell, as a memorial to Mr. Cruise and his wife, who died before him. The congregation will raise about \$8000 with which to build a belfry. The Church is on an avenue through which multitudes of people pass each summer on the trolley cars going to Coney Island and other summer resorts, and passengers will observe as they glide along a large electric cross which is to surmount the belfry as a sign that the faith is strong in this outlying part of the City of Churches. The bell will daily ring the Angelus. All this might never have been if the bigoted ideas of some people had not led them to oppose the placing in this Church of the old town bell.

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER ON COURTESY.

I am not going to pose as a master of etiquette, nor as a Chesterfield. I suppose that I would have little claim to either titles. But I have seen a deal in my time, and there is no place like the curbstones for observing humanity and noting all its shortcomings and all its finer characteristics. I had been reading an admirable article the other day, and I am going to quote a couple of passages from it. Before doing so I would like to observe that I have seen more than one promising future marred on account of a lack of courtesy, and I have seen more than one person's fortune made through the medium of a courteous word or act. It must be remembered, however, that there are degrees and varieties in the quality of courtesy. The true politeness, the real "savoir vivre," the in-born courtesy that belongs to those who have derived such gifts, (for they are gifts) from their fathers and forefathers, cannot be taught, nor cultivated, as you would teach mathematics or cultivate dancing. But refinement of manner and a certain degree of good breeding may be acquired, by precept, by contact with the refined and well-bred, and by carefully avoiding the association of the rougher and more uncouth classes of people. I will come now to my quotations from the article mentioned above:

COURTESY LEAGUES.—"Some one has suggested that leagues for courtesy be established in the public schools, and while the idea has of course invited the ridicule of the newspaper humorists who have a foresight of the league in operation, most people will recognize the real wisdom that underlies all the possible absurdities of the suggestion. Considered simply as an accomplishment, courtesy is at least as worth while teaching as basket making, or clay modeling, or even—if it be not heresy to say so—as nature study. Grace of manner is quite as desirable as sharpness of vision, or deftness of fingers, or precision of speech. Courtesy is a habit of self-respect and of respect for others, and at such becomes a passport to the world over, the universal lubricant of intercourse between men."

DIFFICULTY TO TEACH.—The idea that I have sought to convey in my introductory paragraph is expressed, perhaps, more clearly in this second quotation: "It is, indeed, so much more than an accomplishment that it is not absurd, but impossible, to teach any but the most superficial forms of it. A man's manner is, after all, the most generally available key to his character. It is an expression of something within him and cannot therefore be as simply cultivated as a habit of using good English. The cultivation must go deeper, to the development of those interior graces, of generosity, of kindness, of refinement of mind, of which it is the flower. There are not many things beyond the capacity of the public school, but perhaps this development is one of them."

TEMPERANCE NOTES

"One of the best features to be noted in our Catholic societies of men," says a Pittsburg paper, "is that drink is tabooed at their public dinners and luncheons. The initiation is due to the Knights of Columbus, and the custom has spread. There was a time when it was deemed the proper thing to have the menu garnished with a list of wines; it was thought good-fellowship could not be exemplified without a social glass. The generous wine was the inspiration of the fine flow of conversation and the happy, witty and intelligent after-dinner speeches. This was all a mistake, and it is well it has been found out and acted upon. The absence of stimulants on these occasions has elevated them, giving them a higher tone of purity and intelligence. In purely secular assemblages, bankers, doctors, lawyers and the various unions, the custom now is to dispense with liquors at the public festive gatherings. It is a movement that should spread and be encouraged and promoted among all classes and conditions."

A COUPLE OF EXAMPLES.—In 1882, I was in the office of a leading hardware merchant of this city, a man who was the personification of courtesy and one of the most prominent Irish-Catholic gentlemen of Montreal. While I was there a young man came in and handed that gentleman a letter of introduction. The young man, who was most elegantly dressed and apparently one who was brought up in good society, took a seat and began to fumble with some papers on a side table, while the letter was being read. The merchant, asked him a couple of questions and then told him that he would send a reply by letter in a day or two. When the young man had gone away the merchant informed me that the young man had come with a letter of introduction from a very prominent citizen and that he was applying for a situation. "I watched the young man's movements and I have concluded to make inquiry regarding his general conduct," said the merchant. Then he continued thus: "Did you notice that he did not even take off his hat on coming in, and that he was ill-bred enough to spend his time examining my papers—which might have been private for aught he knew—while I was reading the letter? Had it not been for these two signs of discourtesy I would have given him the place at once. Now, all depends on his other qualities, and they will have to be exceptional to counterbalance such defects in breeding." I passed no remark, as I was not supposed to do so, but I noted the facts in my own mind, and I subsequently learned that the young man did not get the place. Another experience I had, it was in 1888, in Quebec, comes to my mind as an illustration of all that I have been saying so far on this general subject of courtesy. There was a newsboy on the street. He was about ten or eleven years of age, and every day he used to go up to the Parliament buildings with his papers. He became a great favorite on account of his punctuality, and especially his delightful and unaffected politeness. In 1810, I was one day going into the Parliament buildings in Ottawa, and was surprised to see the same lad, dressed in a neat black suit, with white tie, and darting around the place among the pages. I stopped him and asked how he came to be there. He told me that one of the present Federal Ministers (the late Sir Adolphe Chapleau), had been so pleased with the Quebec newsboy that he got him a place of page at Ottawa, for the session. In 1898 I had occasion again to visit Ottawa, and was surprised and pleased (how years fly) to find the same boy, then a fine young man about twenty-one years of age. He was occupying a first class position in connection with the Great North Western Telegraph Company. He was their representative during the session. In 1903 I learned that the same young man had become a very prominent citizen, and likely to be a city Alderman in the near future. That is the story of the Quebec newsboy, and his advancement was entirely due to his great courtesy and politeness. I merely give these two examples to illustrate my thoughts on this subject.

FRANCISCAN NUNS.

An order of nuns, the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary, whose mother-house is at Nantes, France, says an exchange, has established a house of their order in Loughglillyn, Ireland: They have opened a school, and have also entered on the duty of teaching various branches of industry to the children of the surrounding country. Already over one hundred children receive instruction in Brussels rug and carpet-making, embroidery and lacemaking of various kinds, artificial flower making, plain needle-work, laundry-work, cookery, butter and cheese making. They are also taught the art of poultry-keeping, and the management of the kitchen garden. No charge is made for the instruction imparted. The Sisters also visit the people in their homes and strive to impress upon them lessons of cleanliness and thrift.

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A Week's Anniversaries

(By an Occasional Contributor.)

ON SUNDAY, the 12th June, was a day of great importance in the religious world, as it was the Feast of the Sacred Heart, but the anniversaries of a profane character that it commemorated were few. Among them is the death of William Cullen Bryant, which took place in 1878; the incorporation of the city of New York, in 1665; and the offering of a reward for the heads of John Han-

A public meeting of the American Federation of Societies, and of forming a New of the Federation in Carnegie Hall. largest meetings place, every seat occupied, and the speeches, and the Hon. W. B. with others, refer the Federation as Catholic laity. Almost every New York, and town attended, a presided over by who got a tremor he came upon the his purple robes of The objects of according to its program, are to agitate sectarian schools recognition for C lines. Under the objects the federal questions of education catholic schools and nature and emigration Catholic sailors, special questions, the question of d most prominent. questions the re Catholics, taxation, perty, and protection rights are made. All of the special fact that opposition has been made that it might politics. This w Most Rev. Arch sided and made a bishop opened his plaining that the earnest support, was to band togic societies in A might work in un good of the Church ed in part: "The Catholic ful mother of s there is good in has had its incep Church. These Church are many number, and they good. A nation ic Societies wa and hence the fe "Opposition I to this Federation it might be pro The moment that tion sounds its o moment my appr mediately withr Congressman who spoke on the of the Federation thusiasm. "The successf said the Congres organization of ea intact, and leave prove its own ef relation to the combinations s have triumphed. in forming the F intention to keep each organization to work for the the Christian wa greatest advantage Church and mora "The objects of be gathered under Briefly these a which only Catho questions which o remedy, and fina neither Catholic solved. "The first qu form of hostility struction, and ye is necessary for instruct its youn morality. "The cry is for cation. There is school must be e anti-Christian, an rian it is anti-Ch "Much of the o tian teaching has the damnable libe uttered against s especially against been said of the ings say that the means. No black uttered by mortal "The evils of i have not been great extent as can show what it manifestation w long ago in Fran "The sanctity o is another of the

TESY.

F EXAMPLES, —In the office of a lead- merchant of this city, the personification of e of the most pro- bolic gentlemen. A I was there a in and handed that tter of introduction, who was most elan- d apparently one up in good society, began to fumble on a side table, was being read. The sim a couple of ques- old him that he old by letter in a then the young man he merchant inform- young man had er of introduction eminent citizen and ying for a situation, young man's move- e concluded to make r his general com- merchant. Then he "Did you notice that take off his hat on that he was ill-bred his time examining a might have been he knew—while I letter? Had it not vo signs of discour- given him the place all depends on his and they will have to counterbalance such g." I passed no re- ot supposed to do e facts in my own bsequently learned xand I did not get the experience I had, it Quebec, comes to illustration of all saying so far on sbject of courtesy, sboy on the street, n or eleven years of ay he used to go up t buildings with his me a great favorite s punctuality, and ghtful and unaffec- n 1810, I was one Parliament build- was surprised to dressed in a neat white tie, and dart- place among the d him and asked e there. He told e present Federal e Sir Adolphe Chap- so pleased with the hat he got him a Ottawa, for the ses- had occasion again and was surprised years fly) to find n a fine young man years of age. He first class position h the Great North n Company. He ntative during the I learned that the had become a very and likely to be a a near future. of the Quebec news nancement was en- great courtesy and rely give these two trate my thoughts

CATHOLIC FEDERATION

A public meeting in the interests of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, and particularly in favor of forming a New York State branch of the Federation, was held recently in Carnegie Hall. It was one of the largest meetings ever held in that place, every seat in the house being occupied, and enthusiasm marking the speeches, and especially that of the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, who, with others, referred frequently to the Federation as the Apostolate of Catholic laity.

Almost every Catholic of note in New York, and many from out of town attended, and the meeting was presided over by Archbishop Farley, who got a tremendous reception when he came upon the platform garbed in his purple robes of office. The objects of the federation, according to its president, T. B. Minahan, are to agitate the question of sectarian schools and receive proper recognition for Catholics along many lines. Under the head of religious objects the federation groups the questions of education through Catholic schools and universities, literature and emigration, homes for Catholic sailors, etc. Among social questions, the labor problem and the question of divorce are made the most prominent, while under civil questions the religious rights of Catholics, taxation of Church property, and protection of Catholic civil rights are made prominent.

All of the speakers dwelt upon the fact that opposition to the Federation has been made on the grounds that it might be projected into politics. This was denied.

Most Rev. Archbishop Farley presided and made an address. The Archbishop opened his remarks by explaining that the Federation had his earnest support, because its object was to band together all the Catholic societies in America, so that they might work in unison for the general good of the Church. He then continued in part:

"The Catholic Church is the fruitful mother of suggestion. Whatever there is good in civilization to-day has had its inception in the Catholic Church. These societies in the Church are many; in fact without number, and they accomplish great good. A national union of Catholic Societies was thought necessary and hence the federation.

"Opposition I know has been offered to this Federation on the ground that it might be projected into politics. The moment that occurs the Federation sounds its own death knell. That moment my approval will be immediately withdrawn."

Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, who spoke on the purposes and aims of the Federation, aroused great enthusiasm.

"The successful combinations," said the Congressman, "keep the organization of each concern absorbed intact, and leave each one free to prove its own effectiveness and its relation to the whole scheme. It is combinations such as these that have triumphed. In like manner, in forming the Federation, it is the intention to keep up the efficiency of each organization, so as to enable it to work for the best requirements of the Christian world, and for the greatest advantage of the world, the Church and morality.

"The objects of the Federation can be gathered under three great heads. Briefly these are first, questions which only Catholics realize; second, questions which only Catholics can remedy, and, finally, questions which neither Catholic nor Protestant has solved.

"The first question comes in the form of hostility to Christian instruction, and yet the State says it is necessary for its own safety to instruct its youth in questions of morality.

"The cry is for non-sectarian education. There is no such thing. The school must be either Christian or anti-Christian, and if it is non-sectarian it is anti-Christian.

"Much of the opposition to Christian teaching has had its birth in the damnable libels that have been uttered against such teaching and especially against the Jesuits. It has been said of these that their teachings say that the end justifies the means. No blacker lie was ever uttered by mortal lips than that.

"The evils of irreligious education have not been appreciable to any great extent as yet. Time alone can show what it will do. Its first manifestation was made clear not long ago in France.

"The sanctity of the marriage tie is another of the questions with

which we have to deal. Not long ago in the Congress of the United States the question of polygamy practised by one of its members was agitated, and yet I say to you that between polygamy and divorce the difference is all in favor of the former. Polygamy comprehends a group of wives at one time, while divorce simply means driving them tandem.

"The polygamist must at least keep the wives he has, and there is a limitation to his endeavors even on the ground of expense, but divorce gets rid of each wife in succession. It has been said by eminent ecclesiastics and thinkers that divorce must be regulated. The Catholic goes further. He says it must be stopped.

"One of the ways to regulate divorce has been pointed out—that is, to make the law universal that divorce shall be granted for only one cause, as in this State. That simply means that the man who would be a polygamist must commit another crime to reach his end. The State has long ago recognized the family as a unit, and when that is struck at the Christian State is threatened. If it is persisted in the Christian state is doomed.

"How wise, most opportune, and worthy of this Federation it would be, if, in the name of the purity and sanctity of the American home, all classes and all creeds might be brought to crystallize into law some statute that would wipe out forever the blighting, corroding curse of the institution of divorce."

Mr. Cockran combatted the political idea in conjunction with the Federation. Politics and the Church, he said, had nothing in common. Politics dealt with multitudes, while the Church dealt with souls and individuals.

Monsignor Mooney said in part:

"The Catholic Church has made unparalleled progress in America, particularly in the natural sense. But the Catholic Church has not yet taken the place in the life of the nation to which she is entitled from her dowry of everlasting truth. Has the Federation any help along these lines to give? I am persuaded it has, and as such it is entitled to our full faith and support."

Walter Savage Smith, of Philadelphia, spoke on "The Objections to the Federation Answered." He told of the early history of the Church in America, when there were few Catholics in the land, drawing the contrast with the present day, when, he said, Catholics formed an integral part of the wealth, intelligence and power of the community.

He said there could be no objection to the Federation from Catholic sources. The opposition would come from other sources, and the greatest danger to the idea of federation came from loss of faith. The day of bigotry was past, the speaker said, and in its place was indifference to religion. To meet this indifference, to band Catholics together to resist the opposition of indifference, the Federation had been formed.

Alphonse G. Koelble spoke on the "History, Plan and Scope of Federation." He represented the German element in the Federation, he asserted. Through the Federation he hoped that the Germans, the Irish, and all nationalities could get together on common ground. The Germans clung to their language because it was in that tongue that they learned their religion. Why the Germans and the Irish generally stood apart he could not understand. But now the Federation had been affected, all could, and would, come together as good Catholics and Americans.

It was explained that, while it was the purpose of the Federation to bring all the Catholic societies into one great union, each was to preserve its autonomy. Among the societies represented at the meeting were: The Holy Name Society, St. Vincent de Paul Conference, Knights of Columbus, Catholic Benevolent Legion, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Arch-Mosaic Union, German Catholic State League, German Catholic Central Verein, Catholic Knights of America, Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, Catholic Club and Catholic socialities and clubs.

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CARING FOR CHILDREN

(By a Regular Contributor.)

There are few subjects of more vital interest to the country than that of the care of children. It is at the very basis of the entire social structure. We do not mean the education of youth, but the treatment of children of tender years by their parents. The other day we noticed a press account of the great distress of a certain mother, because a society for the protection of children had taken her seven year old son away from her and placed him in an institution. The mother appealed to the courts, and claimed a parent's rights as well as a parent's affections. The loss of her boy was breaking her heart, and it certainly looked, on the face of it, an act of tyranny on the part of the members of that society. But when the other side of the story was heard it turned out that the mother frequented disreputable houses and even kept a disorderly one at home. It was to save the child from being contaminated by the vices of the mother that the society stepped in. Here we have an extreme example of the wrong done to children by bad parents.

It must not be forgotten that if children have duties and obligations to perform towards their parents, those little ones have also their own rights and privileges. And if the parents expect their children to obey them, and to love them, they must know how to properly enforce their authority and at the same time cultivate both love and respect for them in the hearts and minds of the children. Over indulgence on the one hand, and over-severity on the other will ruin those young lives. It demands no small degree of tact to be able to strike a fair medium between the two extremes; and yet it is only by means of that medium that parents can expect to succeed in the training and cultivation of their little ones. Their conduct should be uniform in regard to their children, and, above all, they should avoid any partiality. That strange favoritism that some parents display in regard to their children is often the source of disappointment and miserable lives. Not only should they never harshly rebuke their offspring, but they should avoid all traces of anger when they punish or reprimand them. If a parent is very vexed at something done by a child, it is wise to allow that anger to pass away before either censuring or punishing the child. Then care should be taken to judge of a child's motives and disposition. Some children do wrong through thoughtlessness, others through obstinacy; the treatment is quite different in such cases. Above all should the parents never forfeit the child's love for them, nor make the child detest home life. If a boy or girl cannot have free and proper enjoyment at home, they will go out to find relaxation and amusement, and if they come to so fear that they dislike their parents, the very moment they grow too old for corporal punishment and are big enough to make their own ways in the world, they will leave home and parents and go into life for themselves. Then, when old age comes on, the parents will miss the affection and help of their sons and daughters; and their very loneliness and neglect will be the punishment due to their lack of proper care for their children when they were young.

LAYMEN AND THE CHURCH.

The question of the status, the rights and privileges of Catholic laymen in the affairs of the Church is one that affects every diocese, every parish, every family. The priesthood is the administrative body of the Church, established to carry on the work of Christ; created to administer the Sacraments and spread the truth. But, if there were no faithful to receive the Sacraments, the priesthood would be empty for itself. But Our Lord instituted the Sacraments and the priesthood for the people. Consequently the layman has his important place and important functions in the Church. Rarely have we ever found this subject more clearly, concisely and logically treated than in a letter signed by the Most Rev. John J. Glennon, and published in a Catholic exchange. After showing how the Church always invites to co-operation and the activity of the lay element, Mgr. Glennon makes an appeal to history. It is this part of his letter that so

impresses us, that we will give it in full.

"When days of trouble came to the Church, when men strong and devoted were needed to protect Christendom from the savages of the north and the Mohammedans of the east, it was to the Catholic layman that the Church turned for her defence. That very tomb that was offered by a layman as a resting-place for the Saviour in the long ago, became during these ages an inspiration to the Catholic laymen of the west to go forth and rescue it from the hands of the Saracen. Hence, we see that gallant band unite with all the fervor of religious consecration, and with all the valor of the knights of old, to go forth to battle for the Cross, bearing on their breasts the red cross of the Crusaders, and beneath these crosses hearts as brave as ever beat in the history of humanity. I need mention only Tancred, Godfrey of Bouillon, or our own glorious St. Louis, to bring to your minds what in days of old, the knights did for religion and humanity. These were laymen, and they were the real defenders of Christendom. And when the tide finally changed, when the last stand had been made for Christian or Saracen dominion, was it not with the sword of that grand Polish leader, John Sobieski, that the Turks met their final defeat?"

"If the Church had no use for the Catholic layman, what think you would be her idea of Sir Thomas More, who appeared almost to stand alone to brave and answer the passion of a tyrant king, and who resigned all rather than betray his faith. Even the last century witnesses the recrudescence of Catholic faith in France, under the guise of Chateaubriand and Count de Maistre and the emancipation of Catholic peoples under the great laymen and leaders, O'Connell and Windhorst.

"Just as in the days of the past so to-day we need strong men and true, the stronger and truer from the very strength of the temptations that beset them. These temptations arise from political, commercial and social conditions, which have become in these days so complicated that old principles of honesty, fair play and equal rights appear to be fast disappearing, leaving only the principles that they who succeed, no matter what the manner of their success, shall be crowned, and those who fail, no matter in what good cause, shall be consigned to oblivion and decay. When you are told that it matters not the means you employ, what the shrewdness of the plot, or the secrecy of the execution, if you emerge therefrom rich and successful; that it is not the world's intention to reason why, but to crown you with success; indeed, it looks as if there were almost a bribe given to dishonesty, deceit and fraud.

"We need men who will withstand the temptations, who will die rather than betray the trust their manhood and their God imposed on them; who realize that it is only noble to be good; that to live pure; speak true, right even, and to follow the King even though that should mean crucifixion and the grave. This, after all, is the duty to be done by those who realize their Christian faith and place it before the world, as Christ expected his followers should do."

Prussian Education Act

Protestant Prussia has now before its Diet a Bill affecting primary Schools. The provisions of it are too long to give in full, and a summary of it is almost impossible. But as a contrast with the contentions of the public school advocates in England, the United States and Canada, we will take from a correspondent to the Catholic Times a few of the provisions of that Bill. It would be too long to deal with the clauses affecting the cost of primary education. As an evidence of the work done, likewise, by the great and active Centre party, we give two extracts from that correspondence. The first refers to separate or denominational schools.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.—"That is to say, not only have the teachers to be of the same denomination as the pupils, but also the local inspectors (who are, as a rule, the clergy), the religious instruction, the history and reading books—in fact all books that can be denominationally colored. The Fees are to be kept, and worship to be conducted in the church of the denomination, and so on. Everything must be strictly denominational. As to the teachers, they are brought up and instructed in denominational teachers' seminaries. A representative of the Bi-

shop is present at their final examination and examines them in religious subjects, and at their installation later on he swears them in. They are also continuously supervised by the parochial clergy with regard to their religious and moral matters. For this right to have the best denominational schools coreligionists—I mean the members of the same denomination in any place—will in future, by law, not have to pay a penny more than if they were undenominational. Hitherto where they escaped the need of extra payment it was only by favor. As readers of the Catholic Times know, two-thirds of the inhabitants of Prussia are Protestants and one-third Catholic. Generally speaking, there are only these two denominations, as the few Jews and Old Catholics do not count. Moreover, some parts of Prussia are almost entirely Protestant and others are entirely Catholic. The denominations are mostly mixed in large towns and industrial centres. Therefore it is not very difficult in Prussia to make the primary schools denominational; not at all so difficult as in England, where there are more denominations. But still there are in Prussia, especially in rural districts, with a sparse population, some cases in which it seems impossible to keep the schools strictly denominational on account of the heavy costs or the long journeys the public would have to make daily. As the same difficulty is experienced in England, I need not say more about it. In such cases undenominational schools are more or less a necessity. In those cases, however, according to the resolution mentioned, the pupils of the different denominations must still have denominational religious instruction to be paid out of the government rates.

JUSTICE TO CATHOLICS.—The Centre party has long fought to have justice done the Catholics in school affairs.

"There have been times when the prospects were less favorable; when the clergy were expelled and excluded from the schools and prevented from giving the religious instruction and from holding the inspection of the schools; when there was made a strenuous attempt to favor undenominational schools wherever they seemed possible. That was the fearful time, when the Prussian National Liberals were in power in Parliament. But now they are so reduced in number and power that they themselves thought it a wise policy to take part in forming and voting the resolution mentioned. The history of the development of the Prussian primary schools proves clearly that the Prussian Catholics, though in the minority, owe the favorable results achieved in church and school matters entirely to the Centre Party. I was therefore glad to see several times a proposal made in your valuable paper to organize the English Catholics in the same way for the same purpose. On account of the smallness of the minority in which they are the English Catholics would not, of course, be able to send many Catholic members to the House of Commons, but there may be many constituencies where they have casting votes and where they can utilize them, as is done in many Prussian constituencies, when the Catholics are in the minority, to make the candidate who desires their votes promise to work and vote in the House of Commons for denominational schools."

STOOD THE TEST.

A dentist received a call the other morning from a couple whom he soon had reasons to believe were lovers. The girl had an aching tooth, and as they entered, the young man said: "Now, darling, the worst is over; just take a seat and it will be out in a minute."

"Oh, I daren't," she gasped. "But it really won't hurt you at all, you know." "But I'm afraid it will." "It can't. I'd have one pulled in a minute if it ached." "I don't believe it." "Well, then, I'll have one pulled out just to show you that it doesn't hurt." He took a seat, leaned back and seemed to be selecting a tooth to open his mouth, and the dentist seize with his forceps, when the girl protested. "Hold on! The test is sufficient! He has proved his devotion. Move away, Harry, and I'll have it pulled." She took the chair, had the tooth drawn without a groan, and as she went out she was saying to the young man: "Now I can believe you when you declare that you would die for me." And yet every tooth in his head was false.—Exchange.

IRISH EXHIBITION AT ST. LOUIS.

Recently the grounds and buildings of the Irish Industrial Exhibition at the World's Fair were thronged with crowds of people anxious to participate in the demonstration which marked the opening of Ireland's first exhibition of her products in a foreign land. The crowd was a representative one. Dignitaries of the church, United States Senators, Congressmen and civic officials mingled with an assemblage in which were Irishmen who held high places in the world of commerce and science. All were happy. Their motherland was sending forth a display which made their hearts beat high with pride.

The dedication ceremonies were held in the theatre. Nearly two thousand people were present. On the stage were His Grace the Most Reverend John J. Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis, Hon. David R. Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; Hon. Rolla Wells, Mayor of St. Louis; T. P. Gill, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland; Rev. Timothy Dempsey, Thomas F. Hanley, President of the Irish Exhibit Co.; Hon. Thomas Carter of Montana, President or the United States Commission; Edward Hoarn, Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus; T. W. Rolleston and J. Clibborn Hill, of Dublin, together with many prominent priests and laymen.

Mr. Edward Devoy opened the proceedings with a short address in which he reviewed the objects of the meeting, and he called upon Rev. Timothy Dempsey, State Chaplain of the A.O.H., to invoke a blessing on the enterprise. Addresses were then made by Hon. Rolla Wells and Hon. David R. Francis in which these gentlemen paid high tribute to the Irish exhibition and to Mr. Hanley, its promoter. Mr. Francis said he considered the Louisiana Purchase Exposition the most universal of any that had ever been held, inasmuch as it had the first distinctively Irish industrial exposition that had been organized. He was astonished at the richness and extent of the varied industries here displayed, and felt that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was under a debt of gratitude to Ireland for giving it an exhibit which was one of the most interesting features of the grounds.

The oration of the day was delivered by Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis. As he arose to speak the great assemblage arose like a single person and the air was rent by cheers and acclamations.

The Archbishop praised in unmeasured terms the entire Irish Exhibition. He had known Mr. Hanley in Kansas City, he said, and held him in high esteem. He hoped Mr. Hanley, who had gone deep into his pocket to make the exhibition possible, would not only get his money back, but a good sum besides. The enterprise was a credit to the general exposition. His Grace eulogized the genius of the Irish race: "Take Ireland from the map," he said, "and you would remove the pulpit from its Burke, its Archbishop, its A. Take Ireland from the map, and you would remove from the stage, the bar, from science generally the most shining lights, take Ireland from the map," he laughingly added, "and England herself would be in a bad predicament. She would have trouble in finding men to lead her armies—that is lead them to victory." The stone work of the panes in the new Cathedral, the Archbishop promised, would be brought from Ireland. The vestment to be worn by the priests there and the chalices would be wrought by Irish hands, which were as sacred as any hands in the world. He congratulated the Exhibit Company on the size of its audience, saying that he had attended the most important congresses held in the exposition and none of them compared in size and enthusiasm with that attending these dedication ceremonies.

Mr. Hanley, the promoter of the enterprise and the President of the Irish Exhibit Company then came forward and received an ovation which lasted several minutes. He made a short address in which he assured the Irish people that no feature, except the most creditable, would be tolerated in the theatre or any other portion of the exhibition.

Irish songs were sung by Miss Marie Narelle, Mr. McCormack and other members of the Irish Theatre Company.

One hundred and fifty members of the uniformed rank of the A.O.H. acted as a guard of honor.

AN NUNS.

nuns, the Franciscan ary, whose mother- s, France, says an ublished a house of ughlynn, Ireland: a school, and have e duty of teaching of industry to the rrounding country. hundred children re- in Brussels rug and embroidery and lace- s kinds, artificial plain needle-work, bakery, butter and they are also taught ry-keeping, and the ie kitchen garden- e for the instruction isters also visit the mes and strive to n lessons of cleanl-

the "True Witness"

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

(By our Own Correspondent.)

THE SESSION. — If one were to sit down to write an Ottawa letter, from a political, or any other standpoint, there would be so much to say this week that it would demand the pen of an expert to condense it all.

A question arises out of all this that cannot be so pertinent. Will we have general elections before another session? Two weeks ago your correspondent would have answered that question in the negative; but matters have changed so suddenly that he would be a bold prophet who would now attempt to pronounce on the subject.

OFFICERS ELECTED. — The St. Jean Baptiste Society of Aylmer has had its annual meeting and has elected its officers for the coming year. This society has over three hundred members at present, of whom fifty-four were admitted during the past term.

MONTREAL SINGERS. — On Saturday evening last the choir of the Church of St. Louis de France, Montreal, reached here by the steamer Empress, on their annual excursion. At the Church of the Sacred Heart, on Sunday evening, they gave a sacred concert which was most highly appreciated by the large audience that attended.

THE RIVER'S VICTIMS. — O

Saturday last the Ottawa river gave up its tenth victim since the month of May. Several of these had been drowned at different periods, some last autumn, and the high waters of this spring and summer caused their bodies to be washed out of the eddies and carried along the current.

MGR. PASCAL. — The venerable Bishop of Prince Albert, N.W.T., Mgr. Pascal, is in Ottawa, on his way to Europe, and while here he has been a guest of the Oblate Fathers. He has been engaged in missionary work in the Northwest for over thirty years and has seen many changes in country and in people.

In 1890, Mgr. Pascal came east and went to visit his old home in France, and it was while on his European tour that he was created a Bishop by Pope Leo XIII. The Bishop states that immigration is simply flowing into the Northwest and taking up lands that he had never expected to see occupied.

ORDINATIONS. — On Sunday last seven students of the Oblate scholasticate at Ottawa East, were raised to the dignity of priesthood, and about thirty others received minor orders. The ordination took place at the institution, the Bishop officiating being Mgr. Pascal.

Deacons.—Rev. Messrs. O. Paguet, A. Paquet, Demers, Chagnon, Stuard Racette, Dubois, Kunz and Herve. Spd-deacons.—Rev. Messrs. Goumeville, McGuire, Stanton, S. Murphy, Hammersley, M. Murphy, Therien, Dugas, Chabot, Lafamme, Giguere, Racette and Bonvet.

FALLOWFIELD CHURCH. — It may be of interest to many of the readers of the "True Witness"—both in Montreal and in the Valley of the Ottawa, to learn that the contract for altering and enlarging St. Patrick's Church, Fallowfield, has been awarded to W. H. McGillivray, of Ottawa, the contract price being \$10,946.

It was the intention in the beginning to build a new Church, but as the present structure is a substantial one, many thought it could be enlarged and altered to meet all the requirements of the large congregation. The plans submitted by the architect were unanimously accepted by the congregation in meeting assembled, and by the Archbishop.

OLD PUBLICATIONS.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

Here is a queer old volume. It was printed by T. Ditton and Co., in the year 1701. It is entitled "The Diary of a Wayfarer." The author is a Mr. John Pickell, and he hails from the outskirts of Bristol, England.

To my Noble Lord Gosbridge, My Lord, The small volume which I presume to present to your gracious personage, is a daily journal of events in the course of my private life, running over one decade of years, from the year of Our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty, to the year of Our Lord one thousand six hundred and ninety.

JOHN PICKELL.

After such a preface, it seemed to me that there might be something of interest in the volume, I have gone over it, and in vain, to find some passages that might prove illustrative of the style of writing, the manners, customs, language and habits of the people of Bristol, at the close of the seventeenth century.

June 16, 1685.

Mistress Blaekburn at the "White Goose," keeps some good fowls in her yard, but has none for her table. Being ill this morning I had requested some breast of a chicken for my morning meal; but I was obliged to be satisfied with a rib of beef. It is a cruel injustice to ask two shillings per day for such miserable food and deceptive accommodation.

The Gorgon within was no more attractive nor reassuring than the Fury without. "I came, sir leech," said I, "to say that I am ill and indisposed in head and stomach and to ask the cause of the disturbance."

stared at me out of a pair of scalded orbs, for a brief moment, and then hissed: "It is none of your d— affairs or concerns what is the cause of the trouble; what you seek is the remedy for the evil, not a lecture upon the sources of ills." I agreed to this. He then informed me that I was a d— fool, that I eat too much, that I failed to go into the open air, and I slept on a bad bed, that I was disturbed in my rest of body and peace of mind, that I should immediately and forthwith go forth and rectify my mode of living, that I was to make no reply and ask no questions, and that I was to give him one pound instantly.

This will give the reader some faint idea of the kind of man the author was, and of the character of the people of his day. Evidently fault-finding with boarding-house landlords is not a matter of recent date. We can see pretty well that human nature has not greatly changed, in centuries, even if the world has improved in methods and customs have become transformed.

Recent Deaths.

MISS ELIZA A. BURKE. — On Friday last, after a long illness, which was borne with calmness and resignation, Miss Eliza A. Burke, sister of our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Michael Burke, passed to her reward. Miss Burke was a resident of Montreal for nearly half a century, and early in her career a prominent figure in every Catholic charitable enterprise, and in other undertakings organized for our parish Churches.

Since her arrival in this city from the County Cork, Ireland, where she was born, she had been an exemplary and loyal member of St. Patrick's parish. When the late lamented Father Quinlivan unfolded his plans for the renovation of the parish Irish parish Church, one of the first to manifest a spirit of co-operation in the praiseworthy project was the deceased, who, in conjunction with her brother, donated a beautiful marble altar in honor of St. Bridget.

The funeral, which was held on Monday morning at St. Patrick's Church, was attended by citizens eminent in all walks of life. The remains were received at the main entrance by Rev. Martin Callaghan, P.P. At the solemn Requiem Mass, which followed, the pastor officiated, assisted by Rev. J. Coffey, S.J., as deacon, and Rev. James Killoran, as sub-deacon. In the sanctuary stalls were noticed Rev. John E. Donnelly, P.P. St. Anthony's; Rev. James Loneragan, formerly P.P. of St. Bridget's; Rev. John P. Kiernan, P.P., St. Michael's; and Rev. W. Doyle, S.J., Loyola College, Rev. J. Cotter, S.J.

The sacred edifice, sanctuary, altars, choir and pulpit were deeply draped in mourning. In the centre aisles were noticed the orphan boys and girls attended by the Sisters, representatives of the communities of Grey Nuns, Providence Nuns, Little Sisters of the Poor, and Sisters of Hope, and the pupils of Miss McDonnell's academy.

The choir, under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler, rendered the impressive choral portion of the service. The scene at the chanting of the Libera, when the clergy and sanctuary boys gathered around the bier to breathe the last prayers of Holy Mother Church, must have touched all hearts.

COLONIAL HOUSE, - Phillips Square
Great Mid-Summer Cash Sale.

Liberal Discounts in every department and 10 PER CENT. FOR CASH in addition to all other Discounts or Reductions.

For the Balance of This Sale
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Will be Offered in Most Departments Every Day. ATTENTION IS NOW DIRECTED TO THE FOLLOWING:

- CHINA DEPARTMENT. To be Cleared at Half Price. Special Table Dinner Sets. Special Table Tea and Breakfast Sets. Special Table Fruit Sets, Berry Sets, etc. Special Table Doulton Flower Pots. Special Table Fancy Decorated Plates. Special Table Cuspidores. Special Table Toilet Sets. Special Table Japanese Goods. Special Table Odds and Ends. Special Table Japanese Jardinieres. Special Table Fish and Game Plates 75 per cent. English Rock Crystal Vases, 33 1-3 per cent. Carlsbad Carved Vases, 33 1-3 per cent. Special Table of Punch Bowls, 75 per cent. Gibson's Plates, regular 50c, for 25c. Entire stock of Natural Palms, less 20 per cent. Balance of English China Tea Sets, gilt edge, 40 pieces, \$3.25 set. Special Table of Art Vases, 50 per cent.

- LAMP DEPARTMENT. Entire stock of Hanging Lamps, less 20 per cent. off, ranging from \$3 to \$12. Entire stock of Plain and Fancy Brass and Bronze Table Lamps, ranging from \$20 to \$40, 20 per cent. off. Fancy Art Metal Lamps, ranging from \$20 to \$40, half price. Entire Stock of Silk Lamp Shades, 33 1-3 off. Special Table, HALF PRICE. Entire Stock Bamboo and Paper Japanese Shades, less 20 per cent. Decorated French Globes, rich decorations, from \$2 to \$20. Piano Lamps, less 33 1-3 off. Japanese Bronze Lamps, 50 per cent.

- SILVER DEPARTMENT. Sterling Silver Novelties, such as Bon-Bons, Cream and Sugars, Mounted Vases, Manicure Pieces, Berry Spoons, Ladies, etc., less 20 per cent. Sterling Silver Flat Ware, such as Forks and Spoons, 10 per cent. SILVER PLATED DEPARTMENT. Entire stock, less 20 per cent. Special tables, HALF PRICE. Mounted Salad Bowls, Biscuit Jars and Cream and Sugars, less 25 per cent.

- ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT. For the balance of June Sale, special discount of 20 per cent. off everything electric, including the following: Electrical Parisian Bronzes, from one to five lights, from \$10 to \$75. Electric and Gas Portables, from \$3 to \$15. A complete line of Electroliers, Ceiling Lights, Brackets, Gas Fixtures, Glass and Silk Shades, etc.

KITCHEN WARE DEPARTMENT (2nd Floor)
Great Offer of Enamelled Ware.

Just received, 5000 pieces best quality KITCHEN UTENSILS, enamelled on steel, at 15 per cent. off and an extra 10 per cent. for cash. Every piece guaranteed, consisting of the following lines: Lipped Saucepans, Windsor Saucepans, Geneva Saucepans, Convex Saucepans, Deep Stew Pans, Baby Food Cups, Preserving Kettles, Geneva Kettles, Cooking Kettles, Ham Boilers, American, French and Ionic Teapots, Coffee Pots and Biggins, Coffee Boilers, Tea Kettles, Rice Boilers, Twin and Clover Leaf Saucepans, Fry Pans, Roasting Pans, Fish Kettles, Asparagus Boilers, Vegetable Steamer, Soup Strainers, Ladies, Skimmers, Salt Boxes, Pudding Moulds, Basting Spoons. Any piece not turning out good will be replaced free of charge.

10 Per Cent. for Cash in Addition to all Other Discounts or Reductions. Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., - Montreal

- SPORTING GOODS. Fitted Lunch and Tea Baskets, 10 per cent. BASEBALL GOODS. 15 per cent. off all lines. FISHING GOODS. 15 per cent. off all Rods, Reels, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Fly Hooks, etc. GOLF CLUBS. Our Stamped Colonial Clubs at \$1.50 each, less 10 per cent., which with the 10 per cent. for cash makes the Clubs \$1.22 net, all guaranteed. BOATS AND CANOES. 10 per cent. for cash, the only discount. All lines kept in stock. TENNIS GOODS. Our stamped guaranteed Rackets (second to none), 10 per cent., and 10 per cent. for cash. Croquet Sets, 85c to \$16.00, 10 per cent. off.

- BASKETS. Paper Baskets, Flower Baskets, Lunch and Market Baskets and Five o'clock Tea, Fancy Clothes Hampers, Stands, 20 per cent. Willow Open and Covered Clothes Baskets, Picnic Hamaers, Baby Carriages and Go-Carts, 10 per cent. Special Tables of Lunch Baskets, 15c and 25c net.

- TOY DEPARTMENT. Wooden Rocking Horses, \$3.25 and \$9.00 less 50 per cent. Express Waggon, large sizes—one seat, \$8.50; two seats, \$10, less 50 per cent. Fire Patrols, large size, \$10.00 less 50 per cent. Fire Ladders, \$4.00, less 50 per cent. Rag Dolls, \$2.00, less 50 per cent. Boys' Archery Sets—Bow and 4 arrows, 20c., 35c., and \$1.00, less 25 per cent. Wooden Sand Moulds for the Seaside, 30c, less 25 per cent. Express Waggon in steel or wood; Wheelbarrows, in steel or wood; Sets of Garden Tools, Wooden Sail Boats, Dolls, Blocks, Games, etc., 20 per cent. Lawn Swings, \$8.00, to carry two children; Lawn Swings, \$10, to carry two adults; Lawn Swings, \$18.00, to carry four adults, 10 per cent. Hammocks in a great variety of patterns and colourings, 10 per cent. Hammock Stands and Awnings, less 10 per cent. A lot of Tennis Balls, slightly damaged, to clear at 5c. each. A lot of Dolls' Chairs, white enamelled, to clear at 5c. each.

- LEATHER GOODS. We have just received a large shipment of the finest Vienna goods—Wrist Bags, Hand Bags, Satchels. Some hundreds of the most chaste and exclusive designs, 20 per cent. 10 per cent. for cash in addition to all other discounts or reductions.

GERALD GRIFIN

BY "CRUX."

It would be difficult to attempt the enumeration of the various sketches and drawings of Gerald Griffin. I have read the most all in a volume, compiled by his brother, Dr. Griffin, titled "Life and Letters of Griffin." Possibly one can glean the most of the man; they reveal characteristics far better than any edition of his work. I have read the sketch of him, to procure it and read and in a studious spirit month commemorates that gentle, saintly and litterateur, that patriotic hearted Irishman, that practical Catholic, methodical to be timely to recall his life, and his works. years ago this month G. was wrapped in the humble of Christian Brother, peace forth to his reward. It the Irish race that his mite be kept green, and if each contribute his mite in such the result would be an that Griffin richly deserved.

AN APPRECIATION. years ago, a Protestant had gained much in a spirit from reading the works of the life of Griffin, made following language in his "We see in him a Catholic letters, abounding in tales of genius, of irreproachable with singular and precocious of great industry, and with rare felicity of a new universe for his imagination in the tures of the country. Hence she had lost. It will people with a Protestant. The success that due to the faithful, true picture which he drew of ed and disunited Catholics would have been greater assed a better subject for in a nation liberated and

GRIFIN'S BOYHOOD not say who the writer is, from whose sketch I following extracts, but may be, although his signed thereto, I am convinced he will be pleased that should get wider circulation though he may not have credit and glory of it. I of Griffin's boyhood: Gerald Griffin was born in the City of the Viol December 12, 1803. came of an old Clare father mother was sister of Dr. eminent physician. The was sent to McEligott's principal of which was scholar. In 1810 the preference to city life, dwelling which overlooked waters of the Shannon, a few miles from the village was surrounded by picture, and rich in historic. Such varied surroundings to leave a deep impression of tender mind of Gerald. dence of this in his description "Shandid Castle":

"On Shannon side the fair; The kern sits musing, ing low, And marks, beyond the of Clare, Blue rimmed with gold of sunset glow; Hush! in that scene the waters flow: Returning warm the day smile; Along the sunny high slow, The Keyriacht lingers while, And the bells are falling fair St. Simon's Isle.

While at school the wriggle and Horace had a station for the boy-poet. T daily companions, and he company. In 1820 Griffin and mother, with some emigrated to the United self and others went to fair at Adare, about

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 Every Day.
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 Tea Baskets, 10
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GERALD GRIFFIN.

BY "CRUX."

It would be difficult were I to attempt the enumeration of all the biographical sketches and editions of various works of Gerald Griffin that I have read. The most complete of all is a volume, compiled and written by his brother, Dr. Griffin, entitled "Life and Letters of Gerald Griffin." Possibly in those letters one can glean the most perfect idea of the man; they reveal his life and characteristics far better than does any edition of his works or any biographical sketch of him. But to appreciate that volume it is necessary to procure it and read it leisurely and in a studious spirit. As this month commemorates the death of that gentle, saintly and delightful litterateur, that patriotic and whole-hearted Irishman, that noble and practical Catholic, I thought it would be timely to recall his name, his life, and his works. Sixty-four years ago this month Gerald Griffin, wrapped in the humble cloak of a Christian Brother, peacefully went forth to his reward. It is due to the Irish race that his memory should be kept green, and if each one would contribute his mite in such a cause, the result would be an immortality that Griffin richly deserved, but never sought. I have come upon a brief and most admirable sketch of his life and works. It is the most complete, considering the short amount of space it occupies, that I have yet read, and I purpose reproducing the leading passages that it contains.

AN APPRECIATION.—Some forty years ago, a Protestant convert, who had gained much in a spiritual sense from reading the works and studying the life of Griffin, made use of the following language in his regard: "We see in him a Catholic man of letters, abounding in talent, adorned with genius, of irreproachable morals, with singular and precocious gifts of great industry, and who had the rare felicity of a new unexplored field for his imagination in the social features of the country. Her independence she had lost. It was a Catholic people with a Protestant Government. The success that he had was due to the faithful, true and loving picture which he drew of an oppressed and disunited Catholic people. It would have been greater had he possessed a better subject for his canvas in a nation liberated and united."

GRIFFIN'S BOYHOOD.—I cannot say who the writer or compiler is, from whose sketch I glean the following extracts, but whoever he may be, although his name is not signed thereto, I am confident that he will be pleased that his work should get wider circulation, even though he may not have the personal credit and glory of it. He thus tells of Griffin's boyhood:

Gerald Griffin was born at Limerick, the City of the Violated Treaty, December 12, 1808. His father came of an old Clare family, and his mother was sister of Dr. Geary, an eminent physician. The future poet was sent to McEligot's school, the principal of which was a profound scholar. In 1810 the parents chose, in preference to city life, a secluded dwelling which overlooked the silvery waters of the Shannon. Fairy Lawn, a few miles from the village of Glin, was surrounded by picturesque scenery, and rich in historic associations. Such varied surroundings failed not to leave a deep impression on the tender mind of Gerald. We have evidence of this in his descriptive poem "Shand Castle":

"On Shannon side the day is closing fair;
 The kern sits musing by his shield-
 ing low,
 And marks, beyond the lonely hills
 of Clare,
 Blue rimmed with gold, the clouds
 of sunset glow;
 Hush! in that scene the wide-spread
 waters flow;
 Returning warm the day's departing
 smile;
 Along the sunny highland pacing
 slow,
 The Keyrighnt lingers with his herd
 the while,
 And the bells are falling faint from
 fair St. Sinon's Isle."

While at school the writings of Virgil and Horace had a secret attraction for the boy-poet. They were his daily companions, and he loved their company. In 1820 Gerald's father and mother, with some of the family, emigrated to the United States; himself and others went to live with a brother at Adare, about eleven miles

from Limerick. Its scenery and crown of ruins were to be for some time his university. The beauty of its scenery, with its majestic oak and elm, its hoary yews and long avenues of limes, are the praise of all who have seen the place. Nor are the ruins unworthy their setting. The castle, wrapped in ivy, was for nearly two centuries the home of the Kildare Geraldines, and the ecclesiastical buildings had been the growth and flower of their piety. These had an especial interest for the poet.

"Oh, sweet Adare! Oh lovely vale!
 Oh, soft retreat of sylvan splendor."
 And again he tells of the ruined castle of the Fitzgeralds:

"A ruin now the castle shows,
 The ivy clothes its moldering towers,
 The wild rose on the hearthstone
 blows,
 And roofless stands its secret bow-
 ers."

STRUGGLES AS A WRITER.—He now intended to study medicine, but after some time, like Goldsmith, he realized that to be a writer was his true vocation. Hence he conceived the idea of contributing to the local papers—the Advertiser and the Evening Post. For a month he managed the Advertiser, but having written an article "pulling the Castle" about the ears of the proprietor, he left, and by attending the courts, "acquired considerable facility in reporting, and applied myself more closely to French, so that at the end of three months I was able to write a pretty long French verse for the newspaper correctly and without assistance." At this time John Banim was also contributing to the Limerick Evening Post, and while in the city received the news that his play, "Damon and Pythias," had been a great success at Convent Garden Theatre. This news, too, keenly interested Griffin, and it, and the promptings of genius, henceforth turned his thoughts to literature.

POVERTY AND HOPES.—Aspirations for literary fame induced him in the autumn of 1823, to start for London, he having previously written the dramas "Aguire" and the "Prodigal Son." The former he gave to Macready, who returned the manuscript three months later. In London he met Banim, who gave him hope, and as a result he wrote "Gissippus." Nearly twenty years afterwards, when its author was dead, Drury Lane cheered "Gissippus" for more than one hundred nights. After the rejection of "Aguire" he sought literary employment in every possible manner or place; he wrote for periodicals, he went from bookseller to bookseller with MSS., for sale, and translated a volume and a half of a French book for two guineas, and learned Spanish to earn a few crowns by turning Calderon into English; he wrote slight dramatic pieces for the theatre. Yet, notwithstanding all his exertions, his struggle against the direst poverty for two years was painful in the extreme. He had to decline invitations from literary men because of his wardrobe. "The fact is," he writes, "I am at present a complete prisoner. I wait till dark every evening to creep from my mouse-hole and snatch a little fresh air on the bridge."

FIRST SUCCESSES.—After five months weary waiting he obtained, through the kindness of a friend, the position of reviser of a weekly fashionable journal, receiving £50 a year. "After I read this," Griffin writes, "I said to myself, 'Why, hang it, I am sure I can write better than this at any rate!' I wrote some sketches of London life and sent them anonymously to the editor. He inserted the sketches and sent a very handsome sum, desiring me to continue and he would always be happy to pay for similar ones." Griffin now bade farewell to poverty; henceforth fortune was to be his partner.

"Yet still thou whisperest in mine ear, the day—
 The day may be at hand when thou and I—
 The season of expectant pain gone by
 Shall tread to joy's bright porch a smiling way,
 And rising, not as one with hurried wing,
 To purer skies aspire, and hail a lovelier spring."
 Though henceforth his struggles were less bitter, he nevertheless had to work incessantly. In December, 1825, he writes: "I have not been in bed any night before three o'clock this week." At the beginning of 1826 his prose and verse were received in the leading journals, and he also became a Parliamentary reporter. Yet his mind was full of anxiety for the future. In August, 1826,

he writes: "I am sick and tired of this gloomy, caterpillar kind of existence, but I am still adhering to my plan of working my way unassisted." However, things were daily brightening. In less than a month after that letter had been written, he received £50 for an opera, "The Noyades," and a fortnight afterwards another was accepted. Being urged to publish some tales he wrote in leisure hours, he did, and "Hollandtide" brought him £80 and fame. Griffin now left London, in February, 1827, to see his sister; but she unfortunately died before his arrival. Some months after her death he wrote the beautiful lines: "Oh! not forever lost."

TRIUMPH AND TRAVEL.—The favorable reviews of "Hollandtide" encouraged him to try similar works and in four months he wrote "Tales of the Munster Festivals." To see after its publication he returned to London. Indeed, henceforth as a rule, he spent the winter and spring months in London and the summer and autumn in Ireland. "The Collegians," appeared in the winter of 1828, and for it he received £800, all of which he sent to his parents. "The Invasion" appeared the following year. Scattered through this tale are several beautiful lyrics, and one powerful one, "O'Driscoll's War Song." In 1830 he brought out "Tales of the Five Senses," and some time subsequently "Tales of a Jury Room." One tale in the series is a translation of the beautiful old Irish story, "The Children of Sir." Of this translation Eugene O'Curry writes: "Probably few scholars of the present day could have preserved a more correct literal translation of the whole tale than that which Gerald Griffin presented in language so simple, yet so eloquent and finished." In 1835 appeared "The Rivals," "The Duke of Monmouth," and "Tales of My Neighborhood." His summers he spent in Ireland, travelling through the various parts of the country. He climbed Caan Tual, and Killarney cast its spell on him. In a letter to John Banim in 1828 he says: "Just returned from a visit to our glorious lakes. I came from Killarney by the County Clare, which is at present the scene of a contest in which you cannot but take a strong interest. The people have certainly proved themselves to be a most resolute set of fellows." During this trip he spent some time along the western coast, which suggested "Lines Addressed to a Seagull" and "O'Brazil." He visited Wicklow and saw Luggelaw's deep-wooded vale. He visited Kilkenny, and saw Banim there a confirmed invalid. In 1838 he made a tour of Scotland, of which he has left a most graphic and interesting account.

ZENITH OF FAME.—Gerald Griffin had now attained the zenith of his fame. Editors who a few short years ago threw his manuscripts aside without bestowing a thought, on them now eagerly sought both prose and poetry from his pen. He had now the victory, but at the sacrifice of his fresh young spirit and of his health. Praise, reputation and success, which his young heart so earnestly craved, now palled on his senses. He had undergone a great deal of mental and physical suffering in the struggle, and he now shrinks from the victor's crown. The religious teachings of early life had so imbued his mind that his yearnings and aspirations were always of a pious nature. The coldness and neglect of the world had deceived him, and he firmly resolved to close his life in the bosom of religion.

ABANDONS THE WORLD.—In 1833 he wrote his father: "I have no longer any doubt that it is my duty to devote myself to religion—to the saving of my own soul and the souls of others." In the account of the Scottish trip we read: "I have seen quite enough to convince me of the utter hollowness of every worldly pursuit. It is enough to think of poor Scott's last words after all his fame,—'Lockhart, my dear, be a good man, be virtuous and religious; nothing else will gain you any comfort when you come to lie here.'" For a time he had an idea of becoming a priest and he studied the preparatory course necessary for entrance into Maynooth. However, he changed his mind, and in September 1838, entered the Order of the Christian Brothers as a postulant. With a too scrupulous regard for religion, he first destroyed several manuscripts, consisting of tales, novels and poems, which he had written and laid aside from time to time. His brother states that among these were several beautiful poems; and who can doubt it when we consider what have been left us?

DEATH OF GRIFFIN.—In June, 1839, he was removed to the North Monastery, Cork, where, after a heavy attack of typhus fever, on June 12, 1840, he died, and was buried on the 15th in the little cemetery of the monastery, situated in a grove beside the house. A simple headstone marks the spot, merely recording the name he bore in religion and the date of his death. Before his death he was induced to undertake tales of a religious character, which he had not time to finish. The last sentence he wrote runs thus: "Of the things of this world, my son, they are well informed, but as for that abyss beyond—"

what they say go in one ear and out of the other as quickly as possible. As a matter of fact most babies are born healthy. And if they are in charge of wise mothers, who have taken the trouble to learn the best ways of feeding and dressing and bathing and airing them, they will stay well. The care a baby gets during his first two years usually determines his future health. Of course there are constitutional differences. One baby will stand more wrong treatment than another, but a baby with a weak constitution will grow strong and healthy under proper treatment while another, with an iron constitution, will succumb to a drink of soda water or a little bite of pork and cabbage given him by an indulgent but thoughtless mother.

POET, DRAMATIST, NOVELIST.—Where can you find songs more gushful of love and tenderness than his "Gillamachree" or "My Mary of the Curling Hair"? and what nobler appeal for remembrance than "A Place in Thy Memory, Dearest"? His religious poems, such as "Sister of Charity" and "Nano Nagle" are unsurpassed for delicacy of feeling. He seemed to have a kind of presentiment of his fate when he wrote:

"In the time of my boyhood I had a strange feeling
 That I was to die in the noon of my day;
 Not gently into the silent grave stealing,
 But torn, like a blasted oak, sudden away."

Many of his poems are but pen paintings of early scenes and associations. In after years one of his sisters, writing from America, requested him to write something to the air of "Roy's Wife," when he produced that gem, commencing:

"Know ye not that lovely river?
 Know ye not that smiling river?
 Whose gentle flood
 By cliff and wood
 With wildering sound goes winding ever."

In "The Collegians," the true artist grasps the essential features of various people and knows how to shade one from another. At the same time he is not a mere photographer, but he gives us types which at once call to mind individuals. In other words, he creates. "Its comic parts," says Aubrey de Vere, "are the most comic and its tragic parts the most tragic to be found in Irish literature." This great novel has been dramatized under the name of "Colleen Bawn." The drama, however, is only a corpse of Griffin's work decked out with artificial flowers and paint. The beauty, strength and grace of the original are gone.

In this sketch, brief as it is, and cut up as it has been, on account of want of space, we have a fair idea of that varied and beautiful life, and of the works he produced. If the perusal should lead even one person to read the works of Gerald Griffin, I some purpose.

GOOD HEALTH.

cultivation must go deeper, to the A writer in the Sacred Heart Review makes the following observations: Good health is so important, especially to a woman, that it is well worth a great deal of hard work to acquire it and to keep it when you have it. Not one woman in a hundred ever thinks of health as something to be worked for just as we work for education or culture or money. It's not easy as a rule to bring home to the average woman that whether she has good health or ill health depends almost entirely on herself. A child's health rests largely on the intelligence of the grown-ups who have him in charge. He has very little to say about the clothes he wears, the food he eats the air he breathes, or the healthfulness of his surroundings. All these are left to the whims or the good sense of his elders. Heredity cuts some figure, of course, but it doesn't count nearly as much as many women imagine. To hear these women talk you would think children had no show for good health at all. "Tommy's aunt had consumption. His grandfather on his father's side had rheumatism. There was his great aunt Susan, she had scrofula terrible. His uncle was insane. You may as well let the poor youngster have the best time he can, give him anything he wants, and make him happy while he's with you, for you will never raise him."

Women who talk like that to young mothers—and there are a lot of tactless, well-meaning folks in the world—ought to be shown the door, if it weren't for hurting their feelings. The best way perhaps is to let

At a meeting of the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians held in Anaconda, Mont., recently, Thos. Boland, of Anaconda, offered \$1000 if the Silver Bow Hibernians would give another \$1000, which would be offered as a prize to the Montana girl most proficient in the Gaelic language. The offer was not accepted at the time, but it is understood that in the near future a contest for the rich prize will be started.

LOCAL NOTES.

REV. FATHER LECLAIR, while stepping out of a carriage a few days ago, suffered a very painful injury to his left ankle. He received prompt medical attention at his rooms at the Hotel Dieu, and will, we are pleased to announce, in a few days resume his duties.

AN IRISH CATHOLIC M.D.—Mr. James T. Rodgers, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Rodgers, of 77 Park avenue, two well known and highly esteemed members of St. Patrick's parish, is now a member of the medical profession of Montreal, having passed a most creditable final examination at McGill Medical College recently.

Mr. Rodgers made his classical course at St. Mary's College some years ago, where he obtained the degree of B.A. Since his admission to practise he has been appointed on the indoor staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital. He left a few days ago for a trip to England and Ireland preparatory to assuming his new office on September 1st. The "True Witness" wishes Mr. Rodgers every success in his new career.

A NEW CHAPEL.—A much needed improvement and one which has been in contemplation by the present pastor and his predecessor, of St. Patrick's Church, the erection of a chapel to accommodate the various sodalities and other organizations of the parish, in complying with the religious features of their constitutions, is now about to be realized. It is the intention to devote the large room formerly used by the sanctuary boys and choir, to that purpose. Marriages will also be solemnized in the new chapel.

SCHOOL GIRLS' PICNIC.—Following up a time-honored custom, the pupils of St. Patrick's Academy, Alexander street, held their annual outing to the "woods and lake" at Villa Maria this week. Needless to add that the young girls enjoyed themselves, and in the evening left the scene with impressions of the historic convent grounds which will not soon be forgotten.

MOUNTAIN PARK.—Sunday is the favorite day of our Herrow fellow-citizens to visit the Mountain Park. On the grassy and spacious flats near the Incline Railway are congregated many thousands of men, women and children. A fact which impressed our reporter was that all spoke their native tongue. Little English was heard from the lips of young or old in the vast gathering.

A WORK OF ART.—One of the most striking and most artistic evidences of photographic skill which we have viewed for many years is a group by Mr. P. J. Gordon, of St. Catherine street, of the graduates of the Grand Seminary of this year, with His Grace Archbishop Bruchési occupying the place of honor.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.—The concert this week was under the auspices of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association. Mr. Edward Halley, a past president of the Association, occupied the chair, and delivered a spirited opening address. The following ladies and gentlemen contributed to the programme: Mrs. B. Crough, Misses Storey, Josie Harrington, Gertie Gleason, Bessie Kelley, Fanny Coogan, Agnes Malone, Ethel McDermott, K. Creagan, Masters P. Feeney and F. Lavallo, Messrs. T. P. Murphy, Thos. Lyons, W. Biggs, J. P. Cunningham, J. Benoit; W. Fogarty, E. O'Byrne; Kellway, Jones, Price and Coghlan, R.M. S. Parisian; W. Jones, steamship Alcidies, and P. Nugent, steamship Manchester City. Miss Lynch discharged the duties of accompanist.

Next week's concert will be under the direction of St. Michael's Court, No. 1091, Catholic Order of Foresters.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.
 At a meeting of medical men in Atlantic City last week, Dr. Winfield Ayres, of New York, startled the convention by saying that Bright's disease was curable, and that he had effected numerous cures. His method was to inject curative drugs directly into the kidneys, drugs which could will have contributed this column to handle them first.

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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A BRAVE BOY.—Many of our little readers have, no doubt, read or heard about the great big flood of Johnstown, where, in a single day, a whole town was swept off the earth and hundreds of lives were lost, and sadness and misery were brought to many families. There have been many tales of heroism told of brave deeds done, but there is one that never before has been told, and yet it is worthy to be classed as one of the most heroic, especially when we consider that it was performed by a mere child, a boy of seven years, and though James Walsh perished, yet his deed of valor will live in history for many ages to come. James's home was up the Conemaugh valley, some two miles above Johnstown, in a little cabin alongside the creek. His father was a small farmer who, by dint of hard toil, was able to earn sufficient support to just keep his family from want. The family consisted of four children, three of them little girls, all younger than James. The night before the flood James's father was called to Johnstown and he fully intended returning that night, but meeting with an accident, he was forced to remain at a friend's house and thereby was one of the few who were saved.

James and his sisters went to their beds at the usual hour, the boy attending to their wants. After seeing the little ones safely in bed, James sat down by the fire to wait for his father. After a time he became sleepy and though he struggled hard to keep awake, he finally fell asleep. Several times he awoke, but only to go asleep again. Once his baby sister cried for a drink, and the little fellow got up and gave it to her. The night passed and morning dawned. With the first sign of day, James arose. He was very much alarmed at his father's absence, but he swept up the floor and when his sisters awoke, he dressed them and began to get them their breakfast.

"Where is papa?" asked little Rose.

"Oh, he had to go down to Bally's," answered the boy, but all the time he was thinking some harm had befallen his father.

"Oh, hear the wind," shouted little May as a roaring sound was heard sweeping through the valley. Then loud cries and strange noises broke on the still country air. James rushed to the window, and what a sight he beheld, a rushing torrent of water was coming down the valley, carrying all before it, snows, barns, trees. The brave boy uttered one cry; then as the onrushing flood broke into the cabin door, he picked up his baby sister, and telling May and Rose to follow him, he started for the little stairway that led to the attic. The children by this time were nearly frantic with fright, but the boy was as cool and collected as though nothing out of the ordinary was happening. Hardly had he reached the attic when the cabin, torn from its foundations, was swept into the raging torrent. Looking down the stairway, James beheld the water close to the ceiling of the cabin. On! on! called the frail house, sometimes on its side, then righting itself, reaching some obstruction, it threatened to turn completely over. The children were all crying, and little James was doing his best to quiet them, but his little heart was nigh unto breaking as Rose sobbed "if papa was only here." Then came an awful bumping and over went the house. Little Rose fell through the hatchway, followed by May; one piercing shriek and they had gone. James, with his little sister in his arms, climbed out upon the roof, and once again the cabin righted itself and sailed on through the flood. At last they stopped; the cabin had wedged itself in a tree top and by degrees settled firmly to one side; here for hours James, clasping the baby with his arms, sat and gazed on the awful wreckage as it swept along. Then night came, and though the brave boy was well nigh exhausted, he still clung to his little sister, who, by this time, had fallen asleep. At day break next morning some men in a boat found the boy, his little arms entwined around baby's neck, but sleeping as peacefully as though he was in his little warm bed. Tenderly they took them both to the shore, and only once did the boy awake; then he cried out, "I want papa," but the strain had done its work. The boy never awoke to consciousness again. A week from that day, James's father had a little grave

dug upon the mountain side, and there he placed a little white board on which was inscribed "To my brave faithful boy."

MAY'S THUNDER CAKE.—From the time she was big enough to remember anything, May "forgot." It was not wilful forgetfulness, for she was as good as gold, but she was absent-minded. Whatever she was doing at the moment absorbed her to the exclusion of everything else. Of course this was excellent for the thing she happened to be doing, but rather hard on the things she left undone.

May had many ambitions, among them the desire to be a good cook; this was one of her earlier ambitions. Since then she has grown up and others have grown with her, but at the time her laudable desire was far from fulfillment.

Her education began with a sponge cake. She was to receive instruction from a certain worthy lady who lived near by, and to whom May's absent-mindedness was well known. So when the girl came in armed with her materials and a big cooking apron, Miss Armisted at once forestalled the greatest difficulty, as she led the way to the kitchen.

"You mustn't let your thoughts wander a moment from your cake until it is safe in the pan," she said, as she steered her through a minute measurement of her ingredients, for Miss Armisted was very precise.

"You mustn't start beating until everything is ready," she said, "and remember the yolks and the sugar take quite half an hour, and an even, steady hand, without interruption; so don't fly off and think of something else," she ended, with a smile and a warning shake of her finger.

May began, determined to make a success of her first effort, and her thoughts never strayed one moment from the cake. It grew light and fluffy; how dark and stormy it was growing outside. There was a rumble of thunder, but she paid no heed; when the lightning darted through the open window she never noticed, but kept on beating. Soon the rain came in torrents, driving everything before it, but it made no difference to May; her half hour's beating was not over. Peal after peal of thunder crashed and shook the house, but she kept on beating; she was not afraid of thunder and lightning and there was a certain exhilaration in working steadily through so much confusion.

One loud crash, as of falling timber, made her jump, but there was no sound following, and so she went on beating. She did not notice that she was quite alone in the kitchen, and that the water was running in rivulets over the floor, but when she had gone stolidly through the half hour's beating she went on just as calmly with the rest of the recipe.

People and all the world outside were forgotten; her every thought centred in the billowy looking cake, which she was now putting gently and carefully into the oven with a hushed, rapt look upon her face, as if she was feeling the pulse of a beloved patient.

"May!"

She started up, and before she turned round, she carefully shut the oven door.

"I think it's a grand success," she said, and then she caught sight of Miss Armisted's face.

"Why, what's the matter," she asked, now thoroughly roused.

"Matter! Didn't you hear the crash?" Miss Armisted's tone was a little sharp.

"Yes—I—that is—you told me you know, not to stop beating—so I went on—I didn't think—"

"I should think not," said Miss Armisted severely. "Come and see what has happened; your cake is safe for a while."

May followed meekly to the library, and what a scene met her eyes! A great piece of ceiling had fallen in, and the storm had left its mark on everything in the room.

"Such a time as we've had, and you never even heard!"

May looked so crestfallen that Miss Armisted's wrath melted away.

"I was so afraid of spoiling my cake," she explained, "that you know you said—"

Miss Armisted broke into a laugh. "Poor little Casabianca! I should have put exceptions in my rule. Hereafter I will say: 'May, in case

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of a cyclone, stop beating and find out what is the matter."

"Is everything ruined?" asked May "it looks awful."

"There's more plastering than damage, but come, it is time to look at the cake. It's a monument, and we mustn't let it burn."

THE CHURCH.

In his sermon on the occasion of the dedication of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Providence, R.I., Rev. Father Scrimmons said:

"It is too late, my brethren, to look forward to any revelation yet to come. Men are continually looking forward to some such revelation, but it never comes. Men clamor for an answer that will satisfy hope and ambition, but they cry in vain. God has come to be in the midst of us, and the Catholic Church is the answer to their question. She is His organ. She is His mouthpiece. There we find a progress that is eternal. All the accumulated treasures of the past are hers and the future is hers, and she goes forward to meet it.

"There is in the Holy Catholic Church a divine energy of action, which, to my mind, is a most convincing proof of her divine origin and her divine mission. She is divine because God is her creator and God is in her. And in her history we find this principle of evolution illustrated. Throughout the ages we find her the same, steadfast and unchangeable. And yet we find in her an infinite variety, and that she is ever changed conditions. She is the true ready to meet new problems and face new Jerusalem."

THREE KINDS OF PEOPLE.

There are three kinds of people in the world. You may, or course, subdivide them as much as you like, but in one or other of these three great classes everybody must be. The same person also may be in different classes at different times, but at any given time he can be in only one of them.

The first class is made up of those who think they are made for their own convenience. In all things it is their own ease and comfort or pleasure or worldly profit that they seek. These are the people who really never say "No" to a temptation, who always drift down the current of their natural inclinations. I do not say they commit every kind of evil, for many wrong things lead to personal discomfort and inconvenience; but I say that, when they do resist, their motive is their own self and that alone.

The second class is that of those who know that they were made for duty, but who try to always make the path of duty as pleasant as possible for themselves. These are half-and-half Christians, the former being Christians only in name. For the greater part of their lives most Catholics belong to this second class; they will keep the commandments and so save their souls, but they want to have those commandments cushioned with softness and pleasure, and murmur if ever they come in contact with one of them in its native hardness.

The third class is that of those who welcome duty under any shape, and instead of trying to smooth their own path try to smooth the path of duty for others. It is wonderful what a difference it makes, this unselfish view. We are so constructed by God that the attempt to procure pleasure for ourselves usually ends in defeating itself, while the attempt to procure pleasure for others is always crowned with success. More over, one who thus thinks of others will find that others are moved to think of him in return, so that without any effort on his own his path of duty becomes delightful, and so without striving for it he gains the end which both the other classes aim

at—happiness all around him wherever he goes. Let this then be our rule in life—to watch the paths of those around us, and, whenever difficulties arise in their way, try and remove them, and, instead of pleasure to ourselves, to take for our motto "Duty for ourselves, pleasure for others."—F. C. K. in Irish Monthly.

RIGHT SPIRIT.

An example well worthy of emulation has been given by the City Council of Hamilton. By a recent by-law it levied a tax of one mill on taxable real estate in the city to aid the Mercy Hospital conducted by the nuns. The tax will net about \$10,000 per annum to the institution.

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By order of the Board,
A. P. LESPERANCE,
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Montreal, May 31st, 1904.

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Society Directory.

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

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SOCIETY.—Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, at 8.30 p.m. Committee of Management meets in same hall on the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Killoran; President, W. P. Doyle; Recording Secy., Jno. P. Gunning, 716 St. Antoine street, St. Henri.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.—Established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St. Dominique street; M. J. Ryan, treasurer, 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.30 p.m.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—Organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Father Flynn, C.S.S.R.; President, P. Kenehan; Treasurer, Thomas O'Connell; Rec.-Sec., Robt. J. Hart.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH
26.—(Organized 13th November, 1873)—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chancellor, P. J. Darcy; President, W. F. Wall; Recording Secretary, P. C. McDonagh, 139 Visitation street; Financial Secretary, Jas. J. Costigan, 325 St. Urban street; Treasurer, J. H. Kelly; Medical Adviser, Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Connor and G. H. Merrill.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1904.

CHAPTER XVI.

Amongst the work of the cousins had taken upon was to accompany the girl who assisted at Mass in chapel and sing during the service. To Cecilia it was pleasant occupation, though she could never leave the place a feeling of sadness and duty for those whom she brought there. Sometimes she brought her cousin, with the Sisters, or alone, lingering for hours, going forward to another, cheerless and sad-hearted, who had never seen the light of life felt in her presence. World was not all as hard as she had pictured it. She could be known as an angel of her coming was eagerly looked for even among the most hardened. Young as she was, Cecilia to this desolate place took many a deep lesson which never had been learned from when leaving school. She had been asked to assist in the prison, they had been taken it up as a novelty of too light a character what she saw produce upon her, and she simply the inmates of the prison of men and women who were justly punished for crimes no right to commit, and little more thought of excepting to hope that she would be brought to repentance do better. Very much was it with Cecilia in the but she would not be content she had learned many of underlying those broken slowly but surely she was fact that many of the women were not so wholly of the evil of their own through bad influence brood upon them, some from effects of their early honours, alas, through the example of those who put themselves up as models upon the refined superior culprit dared not be in one ward she found little older than herself, appearance more than ten years senior. Hers had once been face, but the light of youth had faded from the deep and the golden curls had light to her prettily while her face wore a car wholly out of place in her Stealing money from her woman greatly respected of position and highly respected had been her offense, and saw her on the eve of her few days after her arrest when she addressed her, she suspiciously, taking it tail of her stylish street then turned her head away disgust. Laying her hand on her arm and speaking in tones, Cecilia said:

"My poor woman, you see. Can I not do some for you?"

"Nothing," was the cold expect nothing but to have a term of imprisonment if you cannot help me."

She once more turned away disdain; but something attracted Cecilia, so she was going to leave her until she facts in her case, and a was which she finally drew unfortunate's lips.

The girl was the eldest of four. Her father had she was quite young, her widow penniless and obliged hard for the poor mother herself and little ones. It was time to leave school eldest daughter was sent home where she had been reared and put to work for two small children. She went to the city, wages were promised, and ed hard, denying herself fort and dressing poorly might have the more to do. After a time she fell ill, feet of overwork and the whom she had been a servant heartlessly sent poorhouse and refused to her after her recovery, at not strong enough to do. She would not have care but they had faithfully p

THROUGH THORNY PATHS.

BY MARY ROWENA COTTER.

CHAPTER XVI.

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Young as she was, Cecelia's visit to this desolate place taught her many a deep lesson which could never have been learned from books...

A week passed, another pleading letter came from home which grieved her sadly, for she had not received a cent...

Thoughts of her mother and the little ones at home suddenly rushed upon her, and with them the memory of how she had been put off from time to time with false promises...

Her father had died when she was quite young, leaving her widow penniless and obliged to work hard for the poor maintenance of herself and little ones...

The girl was the eldest of a family of four. Her father had died when she was quite young, leaving her widow penniless and obliged to work hard for the poor maintenance of herself and little ones...

After a time she fell ill from the effects of overwork and the family to whom she had been a most faithful servant heartlessly sent her to the parsonage and refused to re-engage her after her recovery...

take her back, and make some allowance for lost time. From house to house she went, vainly seeking employment...

Her time was not served out; at the end of six months her health had so completely failed that she was pardoned and sent home, where she soon died...

It was about three weeks after the fire described in the preceding chapter when our heroine was met one morning after Mass by the warden...

Aside from the interest she took in him as being the cause of the awful scene she had witnessed, she gave him little more thought...

"I wish I could believe as you do, miss, and there was a time when I could, but I have lost all faith in such people. If she had been the good woman she pretended to be...

"Yes, I did speak to the warden about having you call when you visited the prison again."

"Perhaps I have done wrong in bringing two young ladies like your-

accuser has wealth and position on her side." Cecelia believed the girl's story in every detail, but all she could do was to speak a few consoling words...

This was only one of the sad examples of human misery and suffering brought before the tender heart of Cecelia, but each had its new interest for her, and if, perchance, she found among the prisoners many hard-hearted wretches who were evil by their very natures...

It was the first prayer he had uttered for years, and he felt better for that as well as happier in the memory of Cecelia's sweet smile and kind words.

"Understand it, Agnes! How can I help understanding, when I was in the very midst of it, and witnessed it all. Do you think I could forget so terrible an experience this soon?"

"You are not obliged to if you do not wish."

"I do. If I can be of any service to him I shall feel that my time has not been spent in vain."

"Cecelia, please come to my room, I wish to talk with you," said grandmother one afternoon about six weeks after the fire.

Both girls were silent, but from different motives. Agnes was insulted to have such a character say that she and her cousin reminded him of any one connected with him...

Agnes showed evidence of vexation as they passed from one ward to another, but Cecelia was unusually bright and talkative. When they were outside, Agnes gave vent to her feelings in these words:

"What do you mean, Agnes?" "That low fellow dared to say that we reminded him of his sisters, and you did not resent it."

"Public opinion often errs, especially when fortune frowns on a man and we must not be too harsh, for I believe there is some good in his nature."

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"That is my firm belief." "What, then, do you suppose is the fate of hundreds of good people who have lived and died outside the Catholic Church? Are they lost simply because they were not members of the Catholic Church?"

"I certainly do, grandma; did you ever know me to be guilty of falsehood?"

"I understand you to say," she said, vacantly, as if to herself, "that those outside the Church who have a chance to learn its teachings and do not become members of it cannot be saved. Am I right?"

"Why do you think so, grandma?" "Because I have been fully convinced of the truth of your religion."

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"You are a noble girl, Cecelia, and it puts me to shame to see one so young show signs of an intellect so far superior to my own."

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To be Continued.

NOTES OF IRISH NEWS.

JOHN DILLON, M.P. —The well known member of the Irish Parliamentary Party who was obliged to relinquish his post last February, has returned much benefited by his long rest.

LAND SALES. — The Belfast Irish Weekly says:

Mr. Wyndham's long promised Parliamentary return on the working of the Land Act has at last been allowed to see daylight. It covers the six months ending April 30th, and it shows that the estates sold direct to the tenants, and not through the Land Commission, are as follows: Ulster, 32; Leinster, 43; Connaught, 10; Munster, 37.

ON ERECTING CHURCHES. —At a meeting of the residents of St. Laurence O'Toole's parish, held on Sunday with the object of raising funds for the completion of the parochial church and schools, the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh spoke of the many instances in which the squares and gardens of the city were adorned with statues of men to whom Irishmen owe little gratitude and less affection.

TEMPERANCE WORK. —The 24th annual report of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Association, Church street, Dublin, is a record of steady progress made in a great and holy cause, says a correspondent.

IRISH LANGUAGE. — After the presentation of a drama written in Irish by Dr. Douglas Hyde, at the Tuam Feis, held recently, Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Archbishop of Tuam, said: The first thing that very forcibly occurred to him was this—that, no matter what might be said of the ancient Gaelic language in other parts of Ireland, in the West of Ireland, and especially here in Tuam, it was not a dead, but a living language.

Now, there were several things that struck him during the course of that evening's most interesting entertainment. In the first place what struck him during the opening chorus was the spirit as well as the music with which the children gave expression to the poetic thought and melodic inspiration of what they interpreted.

Then, again, there was a story told by a young girl; he would almost call her a child. Well, he was in the habit of hearing from time to time too many preachers and too many lay orators of various kinds, but he thought they would agree with him that it was very rare and very difficult to find any speaker, lay or ecclesiastical, who spoke with the simple force and with the liveliness and clearness and heartfelt enthusiasm of that little girl.

As their Archbishop and patron he was glad that they had there that evening two most distinguished visitors. One was his old and distinguished friend Mr. Martyn. It was not his first time to be there, and he hoped it would not be the last. Mr. Martyn was a scholar of the widest culture, not merely in English, but one possessing an intimate knowledge of ancient Greek. He had thrown himself into this National movement with great energy and with great success.

MR. WILLIAM REDMOND, M.P. — This stalwart Irish Parliamentarian is, all will be pleased to learn, now being restored in health. His medical adviser has ordered a trip on the continent of not less than six weeks, as he can give permission to Mr. Redmond to resume his public duties.

ON SUNDAY, 22nd May, a competition of Junior Church Choirs, in connection with the Castlebellinagh Feis, was held at Dundalk, says the Drogheda Independent. The work selected was the plain chant Mass, "Missa de Angelis," and to afford those present not familiar with the notation of the Benedictine Solemes chant, the music was specially translated into tonic sol-fa and staff notation, and issued in the series of Arundel Masses selected by Henry

Duke of Norfolk and C. T. Gatti. The prize was presented by Mr. Thos. Kelly, of Castletown, whose liberality in connection with the Irish school is well known. It is worthy of note that this competition was inaugurated before the publication of the "Motu Proprio" of His Holiness. It is a matter for congratulation that the County Louth is well abreast of the movement for church music reform. That only two choirs competed on Sunday is explained by the inexorable law of the "survival of the fittest." Originally choirs from Drogheda, Ardee, and other districts entered for the contest, and it was postponed from August to October last to suit their convenience, and on their failure to face the music it was again postponed to last Sunday, when it was finally disposed of. The first choir of boys sang the Mass in the Church of St. Mary's at 10 o'clock, and subsequently the St. Nicholas' choir, conducted by Mr. Henemann, organist of St. Patrick's and composed of girls and monistresses of Castletown Convent of Mercy Schools, rendered it in the Church of St. Patrick's, Dundalk. Indeed the enterprise of Dundalk in the matter is highly commendable, for a third choir from that town (St. Malachy's) had the matter seriously in hand, but unforeseen difficulties with regard to other matters obliged them to abandon their efforts.

At the termination of the performances, the Adjudicator said that he had heard the choirs with much pleasure. Very great intelligence had been displayed by both in the rendering of the "Missa de Angelis," and the efforts of both choirs were worthy of much praise. The character of the music and the interpretations had evidently been the subject of much thought and study. He subjected the performances to careful criticism, and taking all the elements into consideration, he believed that the better rendering had been by the second choir, heard in St. Patrick's Church, to which he awarded the prize. He complimented the boys on their excellent efforts, and he thought from their performance that they would have been successful with other school boys, as their attack, phrasing, pronunciation, accenting and expression were admirable. He would like to see a competition between equal voices; for the present contest, in which boys competed against girls, was rather unequal. To the girls' choir unqualified praise was due for a really meritorious rendering. He expressed his belief that the winning choir could more than hold their own with any choir of a similar composition that the metropolis could produce.

The contest was organized by and carried through under the direction of Mr. Thos. Barry, Castlebellinagh who secured the services, as Adjudicator, of Mr. C. L. Murray, St. Mary of the Angels, Church street, Dublin. To save choirs the expense of travelling to a common centre, it had been arranged if choirs from other districts had competed, to send the Adjudicator to hear the choirs in their own churches. This course would also have the advantage of allowing choirs to compete under the conditions most favorable to themselves.

BELGIAN ELECTIONS.

Complete results of elections to the Belgian Senate and Chamber of Deputies are now known. In the Chamber the Catholics have lost six seats, their former majority of 26 being thus reduced to 20. In the Senate the Catholic majority, which before the elections was 16, is reduced to 11, the party having lost five seats.

Commenting on the results, the Catholic Times, Liverpool says: "In many of the comments upon the results of the Belgian elections it has been assumed that the Catholics have suffered something of a check. In reality they have strengthened their position. For this reason—that though they have lost a few seats, their total poll has been higher than it was in 1900, and the true losers have been their only formidable opponents, the Socialists. The Liberals have had some gains, but at the expense of the Socialists, who have come out of the political fray with seven seats less than they had when they entered it. There has been a considerable falling off in the Socialist vote almost in every district. When the Liberal party was to all intents and purposes dead, many of the old Liberal voters joined the ranks of the Socialists; but their experience has not proved satisfactory to them and they have returned to their first love. This has been so especially in the case of small proprietors, who have never been very favorable to the Socialist propaganda. The return of the Liberals to power is at present not a question of practical interest;

RAILROADS. GRAND THINKING Dominion Day Reduced Fares to Quebec, \$4.00. Toronto, \$10.00. Sherbrooke, \$3.35. Hamilton, \$10.05. Ottawa, \$3.50. London, \$12.95. And all other points in Canada and return at SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE. Going dates, June 30 and July 1. Return limits, July 4, 1904. Portland and Old Orchard. Commencing June 20th, the Portland Sleeping and Parlor Car Service will be extended to Old Orchard. CITY TICKET OFFICES: 127 St. James Street, Telephone Main 466 & 461, or Bonaventure Station.

Dominion Day OUTINGS. CANADIAN PACIFIC WILL SELL Return Tickets to all Stations in Canada, East of Fort William, at ONE FIRST CLASS FARE. Good going June 30th and July 1st. Good to return until July 4th, 1904. Portland and Old Orchard. Through Parlor and Sleeping Car Service. Trains leave Windsor St. 9 a.m. week days, 7:45 p.m. daily. Ticket Office, 129 St. James street (Next Post Office.)

Catholic Sailors' Club ALL SAILORS WELCOME. Concert Every Wednesday Evening. All Local Talent Invited: the finest in the City, pay us a visit. MASS at 9:30 a.m. on Sunday. Sacred Concert on Sunday Evening. Open week days from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. On Sundays, from 1 p.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. Main 2161. ST. PETER and COMMON ST.

DO NOT BUY TRASHY GOODS AT ANY PRICE. Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate Are the Best. Notice the Name on them.

THE INVENTOR'S WORK. Below will be found a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian Government through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

- 87,693—Martin Elsenberg, Stockholm, Sweden. Art or process of manufacture of milk powder.
87,749—Simson Cyr, Bellerive, Quebec. Land grubber.
87,751—Maurice Scheuer, New York, N.Y. Seamless leather purses, bags, etc.
87,752—Henri Emile Menier, Paris, France. Grinding machine.
87,799—Pierre Edouard Beaudry, Montreal, Que. Vending machine.
87,800—Angus McNeil, North Sydney, C.B. draft appliance.
87,822—Peter Robinson, Victoria, B.C. Carpenter's combination tool.
87,841—Auguste C. E. Rateau, Paris, France. Pumping apparatus.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN. The demand for women of solid Christian virtue and well cultivated minds is increasing. There is no city in the land where they are not prized and where a dozen tasks do not await each one.—Rev. Thomas J. Shanahan.

S. GARSLEY Co. Men's Summer Clothing TO BE COOL IN AT MELTING PRICES. The man who studies his comfort will don one of our Summer Outfits as soon as he sees them and becomes acquainted with their advantages. Just drop into the Men's Clothing Store and try on one or two just to see how you like them. These price hints will help guide you: MEN'S CRASH LINEN VESTS, well made \$1.00. MEN'S FANCY PIQUE VESTS, special price \$1.75. MEN'S CRASH LINEN PANTS, all sizes \$1.20. MEN'S WHITE DUCK PANTS, newest cut \$1.00.

SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS IN WHITE SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT SURPRISINGLY LOW PRICES. The select collection of the newest White Fabrics will delight all who are fortunate enough to see them. The prettiest group we have shown this season, besides the attraction of very little prices will add further interest. AT 23c—White Erooma Cloth, 42 inches wide, all pure wool, good value at 35c. Sale price 23c. AT 30c—White Figured Lustres, 42 inches wide, in very dainty patterns. A regular 45c yard goods. Sale price 30c. AT 30c—White Voile de Paris, all-wool, 42 inches wide, a fine sheer material. Sale price 30c. AT 39c—White Etamine Serge, all pure wool, 42 inches wide, good serviceable material. Sale price 39c. AT 38c—White Bedford Cord, 46 inches wide, very fine weave, all wool. Worth 46c. Sale price 38c. AT 58c—White Etamine Voile, all wool, 46 inches wide, fine, sheer material. Worth 75c. Sale price 58c.

Good Shoes at Little Prices. A very lively time is expected in the Shoe Store on Saturday. A wonderful range of values in Ladies' Oxford Shoes have been gathered for quick selling on that day. Particular interest will be centered in these three lines: 65 pairs Ladies' Black Dongola Oxford Laced Shoes, kid tip, military heels and turn soles, sizes 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2 and 7 only. Special price \$1.60. 72 pairs Ladies' Fine Black Dongola Kid Laced Shoes, made with patent tip, hand turned soles and new Cuban heel, sizes 2 1/2 to 7. Special price \$1.90. 46 pairs Misses' Black Patent Theo Strap Shoes, with fancy bow and buckle on strap, spring heel, sizes 11 to 2. Special price \$1.25.

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

June Carpet Sale Has been an element of satisfaction to Householders. The balance of the month will be marked with the telling features of 20 per cent, 25 per cent, and 30 per cent discount. RUGS, CURTAINS, BEDS, BEDDING, READY-MADE CARPETS, SHADINGS & DRAPES. THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING 2474 and 2476 ST. CATHERINE STREET

THE OGILVY STORE The John Murphy Co., LIMITED GREAT Mid-Summer Clearing Sale Some of the Attractions for this Week A Snap in High Class American Muslin BLOUSEWEAR The celebrated "EAGLE" Brand made of New York. Very stylish; very popular with the best dressed people in the United States and throughout Canada, all beautifully trimmed with lace or embroidery, complete scale of sizes. Worth at regular values \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00. Sale price this week \$1.99. HIGH CLASS LADIES' BLOUSEWEAR AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. The Maker's Ticket on each Blouse Signifies the Fact. 150 in the lot, in Muslin, Linen, Flannel, Vesting and Satton. Range of sale prices from 88c to \$3.00. Beautiful goods will be picked up soon. Come early if you want one. SPECIAL LOTS IN Colored Dress Muslin LOT No. 1. 1,000 yards, all new colors and patterns imported this Spring. Worth 16c and 20c. Choice, 10c per yard. LOT No. 2. 1,500 yds. Choice Fancy Muslin—White grounds, colored spots, many grounds; black grounds, white spots, also new fancy designs for 1904. Worth 20c, 25c and 30c. Choice 13 1/2c per yard. LOT No. 3. All Fine Silk Organdy Muslin and New Fancy Voiles. Choice, 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c. Choice, 25c per yard. THE JOHN MURPHY COMPANY 2341 & 2343 St. Catherine Street, Corner Metcalfe, Corner Metcalfe, Tel. Up