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Our Paper

Should be in the hands of every Catholio

Vol. XLVII. No. 52.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898.

Annual Meeting at St. Patrick's College.

The Address of Welcome Delivered by Cardinal Logue-An Important Joint Pastoral on Education -Resolutions Regarding the Local Government Bill.

On Thursday, June 30, the snnual nooth. The proceedings opened at ten o'clock with the celebration of High had been revived in the present. Mass for the living and deceased members presided, a very large number of the prelates and clergy of the Catholic Church being in attendance. After a short opened in the McMahon Hall of the College. Cardinal Lague occupied the chair. and the attendance, which included Archbishop Carr, of Melbourne, number ed some one hundred and fifty or two hundred clergymen. There were several delegates present from England and the United States.

Cardinal Logue having explained the objects for which they had assembled, said that besides renewing old friendships and exchanging ideas there were other matters of more importance for which they were met once a year. If drawn together in a unity of spirit it was the present, because they had now in Ireland what never was attempted here before, except by the enemies of the Church, and that was a movement to establish complete divorce and complete severance between a large body of people and the priests, who were charged by Almighty God with the care of their epiritual affairs.

He had no fear whatever that this movement would succeed, if the priesthood of Ireland did not become degenerate. As long as they loved their prople and were prepared to make sacrifices like those of past days, so long as these things continued it would be impossible general efficiency of the schools, but, to create distrust between the Irish Catholic and his pastor. There was very little danger of the Irish priestcontrary, he believed t ere was as strong a spirit of zeal and self sacrifice amongst the Irish priesthood at the present time as there ever had been in the past, and if the time returned again when the priests schools. It is quite obvious that such would be obliged not merely to labour. but to suffer for the people, there would be found among the Irish clergy as many to stand in the martyr's shoes as there was in the past. While this state of things continued there was little fear that those who, perhaps not from malice, but from mistaken views, endeavoured to create distrust of the priests in the minds of the people, would succeed in their designs.

One of the objects of that meeting was that it enabled the Irish clergy to come together each year, not merely to discues literary matters, but to discuss every general question which interested the people and priests, and to take measures to do what was best for the interests of religion and the interests of the country. He might, therefore, refer to an instance indicative of the spirit abroad at the present day. Take the Local Government Bill now passing through Parliament. By an express enactment of that Bill the clergy of Ireland were deprived of the rights of citizenship. Now, he could quite understand such an enactment coming from Orange. men or even from English Protestants, but he was surprised to find that the very exclusion, which he looked upon as an insult to the priesthood of Ireland, was backed up by some of the Irish representatives who called themselves Catholics. If that spirit of opposition to the priesthood abroad at the present day merely affected the priesthood he would not say a word about it. If that spirit of opposition took root in the country it was not the priests who would lose most, but the people whom they loved as they loved themselves. It was the people who would then be beslaved and put into the hands of designing men whose very object in creating this distrust was to destroy the traditional affection which bound the priests and people. The objects of these men to whom he referred was, he believed, to keep the people away from their real defenders, and so make use of them for political and personal purposes. For that reason it was well the Union should keep before their minds the fact that they should come there, not merely for literary entertainment, but to discuss all that made for the good of the country and its religion. In conclusion he wel-comed the Archbishop of Melbourue and the other bishops present from Australia.

plication had been received for affiliation with the parent Union. The report referred in conclusion, to the inability of the Union to obtain proper travelling facilities from the different railway companies for members attending the Union, and stated that the matter would not be allowed to rest there.

Rev. Dr. O'Loane submitted the statement of accounts, which showed a balauce of £720 16s. 8d. to the credit of the

The Most Rev. Dr. McCormack (Galway) proposed a resolution assenting to the request of the Maynooth Alumni Association of America. There was nothing, he said, more fitting than that there should be a bond of union between the priests of the mother country and general meeting of the Maynooth Union the Irish priests of America. Marvellous was held in St. Patrick's College, May-

Dean Lynch, Salford, Manchester, of the Union, at which Cardinal Logue seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

On the motion of Bishop Browne (Cloyne), seconded by the Rev. Fr. Nicholl, a sum of £150 was voted from interval the proceedings of the Union the funds of the Union for equal grants of £50 each towards the purchase of English literature for the three student libraries of the College.

The Most Ray, Dr. Healy, Clonfert, in an address on the Irish University question, said the want of a proper University was a gross scandal and injustice towards the Catholic people of Ireland, and they never would, never could, and never ought to rest content until that injustice had been removed.

The following Pastoral Address was unanimously agreed to by the assembled

Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland: In view of the persistent attacks made ever there was a time since the days of Press on the existing Managerial system St. Patrick that the clergy should be in our Catholic primary schools, and of the reckless statements made by speak ers at various meetings, especially at meetings of the Teachers' Organization, we deem it our duty to issue this solemn admonition, and to warn our flocks against the dangerous errors advocated by those misguided men, amongst whom. we regret to say, are some few who call themselves Catholics.

The Managerial system in our primary

schools means, in reality, that legiti mate and necessary control which the local pastors rightfully exercise over the National Schools attended by the youth of their flocks, a control which is designed not merely to promise the above all, to saleguard the faith and morals of the pupils at the most perilous period of their lives. It essentially inconduct of the teachers, the choice of the books, and the religious and moral training of the pupils, as well as over the educational efficiency of the control could not be maintained without the power of choosing worthy and efficient teachers, and also the right o removing those whose character and conduct render them unfit to be instructed with the important duty of instructing and training our Catholic youth. Experience has also clearly proved that the more constant in this supervision, the more efficient the school is likely to be from every point of view -social, religious and educational. It follows too that the men who seek to weaken or destroy this just and necessary control of the priest over the Catholic schools of his parish must be regarded as hostile to religion, and undisguised enemies of the Catholic Church: nor would their principles, if carried out in practice, be less likely to prove fatal to the true interests of the pupils, and of the teachers themselves, of whose cause these writers and speakers so loudly proclaim themselves the champions.

This is not our teaching merely; it has been set forth again and again in similar language by the Head of the Church, whose teaching all true Catholics must receive with reverence and docility. In a Brief addressed to the Archbishop of Frieburg by Pius IX. in 1864, His Holiness emphatically declared that "the purpose and effort to exclude the authority of the Church from the primary schools proceed from a spirit altogether hostile to the Church and from a desire to extinguish in the minds of the people the heavenly light of our holy faith." Elsewhere in the same Brief the Pope says "all those who perversely maintain that the Church should give up, or even intermit, her guiding influence over the primary schools can mean only this, that the Church should act against the commands of her Divine Founder, and fail in the discharge of her highest duty of laboring to promote the salvation of the souls committed by

God to her care." There can be no doubt that the purpose of some of those to whom we refer is, step by step, to weaken, and, so far as they can, finally destroy the salutary influence of the Church in our primary schools. The Pope tells us clearly what we are to think of such men and their designs; and he urges the Bishops 'fear lessly to defend the rights of the Church, and to keep far removed from the training and education of youth everything that could in the least tend to weaken their faith, pervert their religious sense, or sully in any way the purity of their Dr. Maurice Lecky, of the Union, read morals. That duty we are resolved at

secret attack the integrity of the faith as d morals of the children of our Catho-

lic people.
We have sometimes borne public testimony to the real and fidelity with which the Catholic National teachers of Ireland, as a body, discharge their laborious duties, as well as to their cordial and successful oc-operation with the clergy in imparting religious instruction to the pupils of their school. We are most desirous to give them all reasonable security in their office and have proved our good will in this respect by recognizing the right of the teachers to have recourse to the Bishop of the diocess for protection against arbitrary dismissal. It would seem at times to be forgotten that we, the Catholic Bishops of Ireland, were the first to establish such a means of protection for the teachers of our Irish National Schools.

With the view of securing the full efficiency of the protection provided by us in a former resolution on this subject, we take this opportunity of republishing that resolution, inserting some words to render it more explicit on certain points, and thus remove all doubt as to our meaning.

We have, therefore, now unanimously reaolved-

'That no principal or assistant teacher be either summarily dismissed, or served with notice of dismissal, by a clerical manager, until the manager has informed the Bishop of the discess of his intention to take such action, and has obtained the consent of the Bishop to XIII. his doing so-the teacher having, in all cases, the right to be heard in his own d-fence.'

But we can never consent to submit the difficult and delicate question of the religious or moral litness of our Catholic teachers for the discharge of their duties. to an external tribunal, whose views on such questions may in many cases be qui e different from curs. We would rather see our schools closed, and our by certain writers in the newspaper children to ught under the hedgerows, like their forefathers, than have them exposed to the pernicions influence of teachers whom we believe to he wholly untit for their office.

It is well, too, for the teachers to bear in mind that the schools have been established for the efficient education of the children, rather than for the comfort or security of their teachers. We are anxious to promote both the comfort and security of the teachers; but the efficiency of the school holds a still higher place in our estimation, and it must, if necessary, be maintained even at some sacrifice, however, without inflicting injustice upon any teacher.

We are confident that our Catholic teachers will trust to the sense of justice and to the fairness of their Bishops, who, as they know, have both their temporal and spiritual interest sincerely at heart; and we should be much mistaken were becoming degenerated. On the cludes a constant supervision over the they to allow themselves to be misled by a few designing men, who are unable to conceal the anti Catholic and irreligious spirit which is the mainspring of the campaign against the Managerial Sys tem.

(Signed), Michael Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of All Ireland; William, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland; Thomas William, Arch hishop of Cashel; John, Archbishop of Tuam; Thomas, Bishop of Meath; Francis Joseph, Bishop of Galway and Kilmacduagh; Thomas Alphoneus, Bish, of Cork; John, Bishop of Clonfert; James, Bishop of Ferns; Abraham, Bishop of Ossory; Edward Thomas, Bishop of Limerick; Thomas, Bishop of Dromore; Patrick, Bishop of Ripuoe; John, Bishop of Achonry; Edward, Bishop of Kilmore; John, Bishop of Kerry; Thomas, Bishop of Killaloe; John, Bishop of Derry; Ricuard Alphonsus, Bishop of Waterford and Liamore; John, Bishop of Killala; Robert, Bishop of Cleyne; Richard, Bishop of Clogher; Joseph, Bishop of Ardagh; John, Bishop of Elphin; Henry, Bishop of Down and Connor; Patrick, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin; Denis, Bishop of Ross; Nicholas, Bishop of Canes.

The following resolutions, in reference to the Local Government Bill and to the Irish University question, were unani

mously adopted 1. That the Bishops of Ireland unani mously renew the protest made by their Standing Committee against the denial of the ordinary rights of citizenship to the Catholic clergy of Ireland, as propos ed by the Local Government Bill now before Parliament. We have been no strangers to such disabilities in the past, but surely it is a strange thing that a sccalled Unionist Government, untaught by the history of the Penal days, can find no better means of reconciling the Irish people with British Government in Ireland than by re-enacting civil disabilities against the Catholic clergyfor it is really against them that the disability now proposed to be enacted has been designed. The times have changed, but the old spirit still reveals itself-the spirit of jealousy and distrust of the Catholic priesthood. We protest against the clause; we ask our representatives in Parliament to oppose it to the last. If they fail this protest will remain to justify the clergy in exercising that influence outside the local Councils which the law will not permit them to exercise as members of those bodies.

2. That the Irish members of parliament be requested to take every opportunity for the remainder of this Session, particularly on the discussion of the Queen's College estimates and the London University Bill, to press the

## NOTES FROM THE HOLY CITY.

ROME, July 1, 1898.

THE Holy Father being now, it may be said, a nonogenarian, his health is an all important subject, not only to those who immediately surround bim, but to the millions who constitute his flock throughout the world. It was but natural, therefore, that much anxiety was felt when it was recently placarded in the news offices throughout the city that His Holiness was seriously ill and thoroughly prostrated. All who heard it hurried towards the Vatican simply to be told, by a cheery officer of the Swiss Guard, that the Pope had just granted private audiences to several parties and was in better health than he had been for some time. O' course his strength may give out now at any moment, but there is no reason for present anxiety in respect of it; it is a fruit ful source of speculation with newsmen and has been so for many years.

One of the chimes of St. Peter's which was cast in 1824 under Leo XII, has lately given out and is being reptaced by a new well. It was mong and rung is the great believe for 74 long years sthough and Mr. O Donnell approxime on other wenerable, it is la years prior to Lon-

Government charges are so tree ant called a saleidon que, and, as a newter of fact the public as beginning to posall tiderest in their rulers come seems to overs, was also very impost property of the be emistdered as a district and adjust which and also make the conany better. Comeral Pelisar to the Lename put forward as likely to be entried ! ed with the fermation of a ministry.

The May number of the Analects Ordinis Mineram Cappucinorum vas tgty Experience of Catholics on the tains some interesting statistics water are well weren reproducing. The Order numbers 551 convents throughout the world, besides 107 hospices, and 58 novitiates. It is composed of 3.576 priests, 1935 clerics and novices, and 2071 pro tessed by Brothers and novices and 843 who receive instruction in 35 Seraphic colleges. The whole Older is divided into 53 Provinces, the most important of which is the Roman one, watch namebers 40 convents and 521 religious. for cany comes second with 38 of the form r and 480 of the latter. Housta (except ing Polandy is the least important or all it over a dithe Provinces being only inhabited by in Camp Morritte 17 members of the Order, who are dispersed all over the vast empire. The members belonging to 2.765 Congross he seen that Italy is will the headquarters of the Capuchin Order.

The Holy Father sent a special bless ing to the young King of Spain on the occasion of his First Communion and confirmation on the 22ad June.

The feast of St. Aloysius G mzaga was celebrated with unusual sedeminity on the 21st June in the great Church of St. Ignatiue, annexed to which are the rooms the young saint occupied when a novice. The Roman youth take great interest in this feast and flocked in great numbers to the service on this occasion.

Monsigner Langevin, of St. Boniface, Canada, was received in private audience | denomination do you belong?" by His Holiness last week. His Grace is staying at the College of Oblats of of Mary, to which Order he belongs.

M. Krauel, German Minister Plenipctentiary to the Republic of Brazil, has paid a flying visit to Rome in the course of which he was received in audience by Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State, to whom, in the name of the German Emperor, he gave the insignia of the Order of the Crown, to be conferred on Mgr. Guidi, formerly Papal Nuo-cio in Brazil. While at Rio de Janeiro in that capacity, Mgr. Guidi was of signal service to the German colony .-Mgr. Sogaro, who was sent to Egypt by the Holy See as Consultor to the Synod of the Copts, recently held in Cairo, has returned to Rome, and was received the other day by the Pontiff, who congratu-lated the learned Prelate on the success of his mission.

Recently an American photographer, Mr. Kennedy Laurie Dickson, had the are as named of your denomination I will honor of taking a number of cinematographic photographs of the Holy Father in the Vatican Gardens. By means of Edison's wonderful invention he por trayed Leo XIII. driving in the gardens. accompanied by two Monsignori, and escorted by the Noble Guards. The pictures will be exhibited in the United States and in Europe, and it is generously intended to devote the proceeds to several charitable Catholic institutions in his country. On Friday morning Mr. Dickson also took several pictures of all the different corps of Pontifical soldiers, the procession being formed as follows: Noble Guards on horseback, commanded by the Pope's nephew, Count Camillo Pacci; a company of the Palatine Guard, Papal Gendarmes, Vatican fire-men in full uniform. These photos, the annual report which showed that all coats to discharge, and we confidently lists Catholic University question on the Holy Father and the members of court, will form a most interesting series, and will certainly prove a great in maintaining the rights of the Church, listed in the United States, and an appear of the Church, and saleguarding against every open or date.

is a distinguished electrician and engineer, and has been sent to Rome express ly by the International Mutoscope and Biographical Syndicate, of L ndon and New York.

#### MIRACLES AT STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

Mr. A. J. O'Donnell, Suffering from Paralysis, Leaves His Crutches at the Shrine-Several Other Cures Effected.

At a pilgrimage to Ste. Anne last week many cures were effected. The most touching, perhaps, was the cure of A. J. O'Dinnell, of Branher. He was stricken with paralysis, and partially represent as to be able to move about on cratence. He was miraculously cured at Se Anne's and r-turned bome once more able to walk erect without assistance of any kind. He left his crutches at the strine. Atother remarkable ours was that of a Sister of Mercy of Watertown, was was taken from Montreal, after it was fivedecided that no medical skill could save her. She was carried to S.e. Anne's in a chair and after the religious coremonics were over that came Sister walk ed unaided down the sixle and cut into G d's soulight. On the return to the boot it was quite affecting to so hit and south banes. A living box are about four years, with a more cripple and who had never welked, was a choneli re-Government charges are softened at the to healthe to sound and take a few and a many that the estimated highlight be stops, helper Marriel was reasoned on the bom wars true A discounted daughter of Clayton over the Ellen and -- Kingst in Presidence

#### A BIGOTED CHAPLAIN.

Thirteenth Minnesota at San-I rancisco.

A salve deep depite the other day from San I rancisco, says the Studerd and with the boasted enlightenment of the Times, stated that Chaplain Crossey was naking to able for the Catholic menahead of his regiment, the Furtheenth Minnes ata, invisting that they attend his service and none other. The following report of the affeir is taken from too San Francisco Mount recircle by for rime it will ecrate

List week the Catholic Truth Society got out printed notices about the Mass Third Order has no fewer than 673 083 to be celebrated on Sunday and about the medals, books, scapulars and the tions, the most numerous of which is like to be distributed through the camp that of Genos, which has 7814. It will by the agents and promiters of the society. When in the Minnesota cucampment one of the agents en outtered an efficer and nakel him if the might not distribute the circulars. He took one of them, read it, and proceeded to get mad. What worked him up-the Mass or the medals or the scapula; -- we know not; perhaps it was the combination of all three. Anyhow he turned very sharply on the agent and said: 'Madame, the men will not be allowed to attend that service. They must at tend my service. I am the chaplain of

this regiment.' The lady, to the surprise of the chap-lain, did not faint at the announcement that she stood in such a mighty presence. She isn't built that way. She merely smiled and said sweetly:

Might I ask you, reverend air, to what

'It is none of your business, madame, quoth the officer and the gentleman The men in this command must attend

my service.' 'It is very, very strange,' said the lady retrospectively. 'Now there is Father McKinnon. He is chaplain of the First. What would you think if he insisted on Protestant and Jewish soldiers attending

Catholic services?' The chaplain shorted-emphatically and distinctly snorted.

'Evidently, madame,' he said, 'you know nothing about military affairs." The lad only smiled more sweetly and replied:

Perhaps not, but I do flatter myself that I know something about justice. Might I ask you again, sir, what is your denomination?

The chaptain was turning blue. 'Ma'am,' he said. 'it's none of your business. It is sufficient for you to know that I am the chaptain of this regiment. 'Oh,' said the lady, and she smiled still more awestly, of course, sir, if you not press the question

The chaplain exploded. ' Madame,' he barked, 'I am a Metho dist.'

The lady said, 'I thought so' When the case was brought before the colonel, he promptly quelched the chap lain, and the result is that the Catholic

boys can go to Mass if they want to.

How will it be with us if thou dost abandon us, and what shall our hope be if thou cessest to assist us, Oh Mary, thon who are the help of Christians ?-St. Germain.

Some things, after all, come to the poor that can't get in at the doors of the rich, whose money somehow blocks up the entrance way.

The value of a golden opportunity de-

# ECHOES FROM LONDON

PRICE FIVE CENTS

#### Unrest in Circles of Hanglicans in Regard to Riinalism.

The Irish Local Government Bill to be Advanced Another Stage King of Spain Makes his First Communion -- Rumored Conversion of Mr. Labouchere Other

London, July 2, 1898, 7 SUFAKING here recently Lord Perts-menth said be respected good men of whatever religion, and in Incland, where a very large propertion of las manus were Catholics, in had justgiven a valuable site for a Cathoric church. But he felt the Church of Frigherd hed lost its title to public confidence. It was not calculated to attract the restrict or aproyal of the public that certain praction should be no 1 mg acquireced in and so hesitatingly discountenanced, the disgresseful interruptions of reby a maker viola, when the secular tof the Benefit with local in its having been useful, not by a confidentiation but horis i transcriptoble spaniem.

Money of National country delivered early of or at Wiggs, in Lancocatre of a No. of the ry and Romanism was a boat like not be to mongst the as affore of the Protestant bearing and contrave sor there is nother to work to Property and the Contract of the second sections of the second eventy on the intersperity, feeting that its eniet arraction, would discuss at were it the ozar that it did not lead to worldly prosperity. All the old stacking at ente hard been by ught to the discussion and an am and of stupid ignorance has been exhibited which is grossly inconsistent present day.

Sir William Harcourt's threat to organiz a crusade against Ritualism is regarded by Mr. John Morley as fantsmount to resurrecting the old No. Popery' cry. This, Mr. Morley repudiated in a recent speech, stating that the I thereight nate and all independent Liberals and Liberal organizations would condemn and protest against solitting up the ranks of the purry's forces by religious dissensions. - Ritualism busits enemies on both sides of Parliament but on actions to lear from cither, as primer party is willing to identify itself with an attack up an it, and trel it would he a positical blunder worse than a crime

On Tues bay, the 5th, the Irish Bill is to enter upon the consideration stage and will not probably reach its third reading for ten days or a fertnight. The quistion of the financial relations beween Great Britain and Ireland is to be discussed on Monday, the 4th. These two subjects were put down for the earlier dates but were postponed because of the chief secretary's indisposition.

The young King of Spain made his first Communion on the 22nd June, in the private chapel of the Royal Palace at Madrid. The minister and efficers of state were present in a body, and the occasion was invested with all the ceremony usual to such events. The Bishop of Sion officiated, and addressing the King, er joined him to think of the mistortunes of his country and to ask God's protection for it.

It has been widely rumored that a very prominent Radical member of Parliament has been received into the Church, and, at first, the name of Mr. John Morley was compled with the report, but it is now eaid that Mr. Labouchere, editor of the London Truth, is the member referred to. His wife and daughter are staunch and devoted Cathelics and the statement that he has joined their religious belief is fully credited.

It is suggested by a select committee on money lending that money lenders should be reg stered, that they should be compilled to keep books, that their accounts should be open to inspection, as in the case of pawnbrekers, and that they should trade under their own name and not under multi; le names or as corporations or companies under fancitul designations.

The sensational case of Sir Grenville Temple, the "missing Baronet," recalls the still more singular case of James Annesley, sixth Earl of that name in the peerage of Ireland Early in the last century he was kidnapped, and sold. into slavery in America. This was carried out by his uncle, to clear the way for his accession to the family estates and honors. Two romances were founded upon the young nobleman's unhappy fortune. One was "Guy Mannering," Walter Scott; the other was Charles Reade's "Wandering Heir." It may be interesting to state that the present Countess of Annesley was an Irish beauty, Miss Armitage Moore, daughter of a Coun ty Cavan gentleman Miss Moore is the Earl's second wile; and when they were married in 1892 he was pends upon the amount of gold there is 61 years, of sge. She was about 120 in it.

# 

THERE are few people who pass through life without having an ambition of some kind or another. As a matter of fact, most people have in the course of their career a variety of ambitions, generally culminating in the one, universal desire to get together enough money to live on comfortably. Of course there are exceptions to this, as to every other rule.

At a tender (very) age the greatest height to which my ambition sourcd was that I might live to be a policeman! A tall man with a great, theree mustache, blue suit, brass buttons and a club! I pictured myself on beat, striding with easy dignity while all the people within a radius of a mile or more shock in their boots. But, slas! for the inconstancy of juvenile affections, my dreams were soon filled with gailoping horses, loud ringing bells, red shirts, reels, ladders and hose. I longed only that I might become a fireman and rescue the little girl who lived across the street, when her lather's house took fire-as it was sure to do. Rushing up the ladder, crashing in the window, through the dente, black, smothering smoke, I find the fair, insensible maiden, and, then, out through seething tongues of fire bear my precious burden to her sorrow crazed father. She unscratched, unscorened-I a man of burns, a gory human wreck! Of course I recevered and was as handsome as everin a week or so.

Later on I had an ambition to become a great lacreese player. In my heart l had a secret hope of one day playing or. the great Summores team for the Cham pionsulp of the world. I saw the assembled thousands and heard the thunder of their applicant when, as the crowning act or a maten replete with unteld brilliancy, I dedged a dezen Torontos and scored the winning game for my team! Did not the crowd go wild with joy and enthusiasm! Was I not the hero of the hour! However, as an athlete I was a failure and that drean. died young.

So on through years my ambitions varied, assuming more serious forms and coming nearer to realization as they be came more sensible and confined. There was one stage that I have almost over looked. 'T was the fearful epoch of poetry, when I pictured myself the peerless bard to be, Horace, Shakespeare, Virgil, Moore, Byron, Scott, Burns and Mangan so many forerunners from the heights of Parnassus sent to proclaim my coming, to prepare the way! My envircuments must not have been conducive to a flow of soul, for this dream lies buried in an unmarked grave.

And thus a life rodled on. I never remember running short of an aspiration the majority and my imagination somewhat rusty, I have an ambition to accomplish something beyond the ordinary before I am rocked to final sleep.

It is thus with most men. Pardon me if I think it is thus with the best of them.

Judging from an article in the Hamilton Times the youth in the vicinity of the 'ambitious city' show a disincli. nation to study their lessons in the even ing. The Times says: -

'The modern boy can play football or ride a hundred miles on a bicycle. Some of them can run twenty miles in two hours. His little sister can dance a two hours' programme, and clap her hands for a couple of extras. But the boy and girl have to ride to school on the street car, and the very thought of studying their lessons in the evening makes them

A lamentation for the good, old days. in a new strain! As far as my experi ence serves me, the vast majority of the youth of to-day, and yesterday, and long gregation the temperance are the most ago, showed a preference for play over work. As a matter of choice most boys would rather play lacrosse or football or ride a wheel than wrestle with the mysteries of Euclid on a pleasant evening. There is absolutely nothing new in this taste. It is none of your fin de siecle innovations. I think the most of us were inclined that way in our time, and if we managed to get a little 'book learning,' we laid many of the stones of its foundation as a matter of enforced duty rather than choice.

The Hamilton fathers and mothers just want to exercise a measure of the time-honored method of bringing up the young, and, when the latter are frequently impressed with the fact, they will come to realize that fast bicycling or graceful dancing does not constitute an knights of the pen, and that education, or make a good man or woman, and then the 'sickly feeling' will disappear and the once abhored school book find a place and time in reassuring nature. Leo XIII. suffers their affections.

PHILLIP.

In another column is published a portion of a very able address delivered by

most bigoted that the education system, if placed in the hands of the hierarchy, the greatest institutions in the world. In commenting on the Cardinal's address, the Irish Catholic says :-

The important speech delivered by Cardinal Logue at the distribution of seen that His Eminence showed the salaity and absurdity of the allegation which is often made, that the Bishops and priests of Ireland are opposed to the nigher education of the great body of the people. The accusation in question is sometimes modified and changed to the assertion that it our prelates acquired control over the University education of the country it would become dwarfed and sturted, and of little real value Cardinal Logue was able to point to the splendid evidence afforded by the present condition of Maynooth, and the great and continuous progress which that noble institution has made since, as His Eminence said, it has been 'freed | from the trammels of red-tape and the could possibly be offered to those who, in their desire to maintain the shackles of higotry on the intellect of Ireland, seek the most paltry and dishonest excases for their persistent denial of jus-

accuracy that our Bishops would, if permitted, gladly do for the young laymen of the country what they have done for their ecclesiastical brethren. It is not their fault that there does not exist within cursiores a second Maynooth render ing to the Catholic laity benefits as real and valuable as those which the great College now bestows upon our clergy. If, however, the writers and speakers who assail cur Prelates could be believed, the exact contrary is the fact, and the lack of higher education amongst the people is deliberately asserted to be the episcopal palicy. Sometimes varying their mode of attack, the conspirators who carry on the anti el-rical campaign which is now being waged, pretend to be filled with horror as to the constqueness which would result from blacing the higher secular education of the country under the control of the Bishops. bur Prelates claim no such posttion, but it they did they could point to the splendid results which their wise guidance and empervision have produced in Mayno to as an unimpeachable answer to their currilous assailants. Few impartial observers will be inclined to deny that there was much sound sense a: d bra :tical wisdom in cardinal Logue's suggestion that the time has nearly come when the chrzy of Ireland should face their libeliers and put them to shame by proofs of their ignorance and

## NOTES ON CATHOLIC

THE Paulist Pathers, says a New York journal, are getting ready to inaugurate something new in settlement house work. They have purchased for \$20,000 a house in Sixty-first street, near Columbus avenue, and the work of alteration at a cost of \$5,000 is now going on. The new idea is the public profession of total abstinence in connection with settlements. The leader in the movement is Today, although the grey hairs are in the Rev A P. Doyle, but he is not fitting up the set lement house. Nor is the Panlist Order. Both are wiser in their generation. The young men for whose benefit the nouse is to be are conducting their own affairs, and in large measure aying their own bills. Father Doyle is simply advising and counselling. The house will be ready soon, when from 250 to 500 young men will have placed at their disposal the advantages of edu cation and healthful recreation. Classes in the mechanical arts will be started, and stereopticon lectures on travel will be given. There will be a well-equipped gymnasium as well as pool and billiard tables, and all these will be provided, as Father Dovle said the other day, not for but by the young men themselves.

This Guild Settlement House will stand first, last and all the time for total abstinence. To erjoy its benefits one must be a total abstainer. It may be ergued that such a policy will drive away many promising young men. To this Father Doyle replies that the most important step for a young man in advancing himself in the world is to practice total abstinence, and that the Guild Settlement cannot so much as contemplate a compromise of standards. Among the many societies of the Paulist conflurishing. The woman's society called St. Veronica's League has 978 members, the boys' 150 and the men's 200.

The Roman correspondent of a London journal, in commenting on the sensational reports regarding the health of His Holiness, says:

lible method of creating a momentary sensation. The leading Roman papers stated that the Holy Father was suffer from extreme prostration, and that the Papal physician, Commendatore Lapponi, feared that the case was a very seriadvanced age. I am glad to say, however, that these alarmist reports were only evolved from the fervid imaginations of the aforesaid unscrupulous the information concerning the Pope's health which I have gleaned at the Vatican from a prelate who approaches the Holy Father every day is of a most slightly from the effects of the heat. which is beginning to be very intense in Rome, but beyond that he is as well and strong as a man of his age and of his active habits can be expected to be. It

at Maynooth cannot but prove to the of State, dictaling or writing letters—all these are items of ble daily life, which still leave this wonderful worker time for reading his favorite classics, composwould be on a par with that provided by ing poems in the Latin language, of which he is doubtless the most perfect master of our times, and taking a stroll or a drive in the shady Vatican gardens. If Leo XIII, is ill, therefore, he is surely a wonderful invalid! In a few days the Holy Father will leave his apartments orizes to the students of Maynooth will in the Vatican Palace, taking up his be read with much interest. It will be quarters, as he is accustomed to do every year during the summer months, in the pavilion which stands in the middle of the gardens. There he spends a !ew weeks in comparative repose, and always derives great benefit from what he is wont to call his villeggiatura.

A great and remarkable figure in Irlah life, says the London Universe, has passed away amidst the deep regret of all who were aware of his devotion to the Church and his love of country. Far and wide Dean O'Regan, of Michelstown, in the County of Cork, was known and revered for his piety and his natriotism. Faith and fatherland were to him the inspiration of his noble efforts on behalf of all who needed his help in spiritual or tunt of alien rule.' No better answer temperal necessities. All through the agrarian struggle he was with the people; but his counsels were always as moderate as they were wise, whilst he tempered firmness with suavity and per suasive argument. Blessed with a long life-over 90 years-he left the land he Cardinal Logue seserted with absolute | toved deeply in his debt.

#### A GOOD WORK.

A Literary and Debating Society Formed iu St. Gabriel's Parish.

The St. Gabriel's '98 Club, after carrying out the object for which they were organized—the celebrating of the '98 Centenary-had their final meeting last | between them the following dialogue Sunday, at which the secretary presented a very satisfactory report.

The question of continuing, under a new name, with certain educational objects in view, was talked over, and the members present decided to form themselves into the 'St. Gabriel's '98 Literary and Deliating Society.'

The older men of the parish wish to have all the young men enrolled in this society; in fact, they go further, and would like to have the boy, as soon as he leaves school j in this society, where his education will continue and a taste for self improvement will be created. In this way the society hopes to get the young men interested in the serious questions of life, which will keep them from straying into paths which destroy all that is good, pure and noble in their

It is to be hoped that the men of St. Gabriel's will either join this society or co-operate with it. It is a society which, if carried out on wice lines, will be a great nelp to the rising generation, and parents should see that their sons take advantage of the intellectual benefits to be derited from a society of this kind Officers were elected and a committee

appointed to draft a constitution, which is to be submitted to the Rev. Father Mears for his approval. We wish the St. Gabriel's Literary and

D bating Society every success in this

#### PILGRIMAGE.

patronage of Right Royd. Monsignor Farrelly, administrator of the Archdiocese, and the direction of Rev. M. J. Stanton, Smith's Falls, Ont., assisted by and hetween two robbers. Rev. Thos. Davis, Madoc, Ont., will run over the C.P R. and G T.R. on Tuesday, July 19.b. Very low rates have been secured from all points on the C.P R. from Toronto to Dalhousie Mills, and on the G.T.R from Toronto to Coteau Junction. Pullman sleepers, tourist sleeping cars equipped, and first class coaches, will make up each special train. On the C.P.R., dining cars, in which hot meals will be served at moderate rates, will be attached to each special. For rates and time limit see bills. Applications for berths in sleepers and tourists' equipped should be made on or before the 16th July to R. A. Bennett C.P.R. station agent, Smith's Falls, and P. Green, G.T.R. station agent, Brockville. For further particulars apply by letter or post card, to Rev. M. J. Stanton, Smith's Falls.

#### STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Waggon With Eight Children in It Knocked Off the Track.

GRAND VALLEY, Ont. July 12 .- About one mile west of here this afternoon the east-bound freight train crashed into a waggon drawn by a team of horses containing eight small children, Sam, Nellie, Maggie, Thomas, Annie and Brtha Alarming rumors concerning Leo Duckworth, children of Samuel Duck-XIII's health were set affoat last week worth; and Gilbert and Nellie Birney, by unscrupulous journalists who, in want | children of Mrs. Birney, both of whom of "copy," have recourse to this infal- reside a short distance from town. Gilbert Birney is dead; Thomas Duckworth and Nellie Birney jumped and escaped, but two of the others are very badly in. ing from a disorder of the stomach and jured. The Birney girl was driving, and the horses becoming frightened at the approaching train, ran away. Just as they reached the track the train crashed ous one, owing to the venerable sufferer's | into them. The engineer says he whistled for the crossing and reversed the engine when he saw an accident was in-

#### SIR ADOLPHE'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Charles P. Hebert, of the wellknown wholesale firm of Hudon, Hebert & Co., has been called to the directorate of the City and District Savings Bank, the vacancy having been created by the death of Sir Adolphe Chapleau.

Mr. Hebert is a self-made man, having steadily risen from a small beginning to the prominent place he now unquestionis indeed marvellous what an amount of ably holds in the commercial world.

## HOW THE CHURCH WAS FOUNDED.

Translated, by Request, From "Li Semaine Religiouse" for the "True Witness."

[BY AMICUS, ECCLESIÆ]

Amongst the signs that more particularly mark the Church with the seal of divinity, assuredly one of the most striking is the wonderful fact of its establishment and its spread over the world. Laring aside, for the moment, the ques tion of divine intervention, historically and philosophically speaking the fact remains of the most inexplicable phenomenon and the most bewildering enigma that the human mind can possibly encounter here below.

In his beautiful work, 'Esquisse de Rome Caretienne,' in the form of a dialogue taken from one of the Fathers of the Church, Mgr. Gerbet, who was at once a great writer and an illustrious bishop, has placed this wonderful truth in a striking light. He shows us Saint Peter arriving at Rome, resting for a moment, with his companions, near the Porta Navalo, and seeking information as to the road he should take to reach the city and as to the meaning of some of the monuments that arise before him. From the spot where he is seated he can see, on the summit of the Copitoline Hill, the temple of Jupiter, that towers over Rome and the world. While he is meditating on all that he beholds. a news gleaner-we would call him a reporter to day-who chooses to question the strangers, goes over to him, and takes place: -

The Pagan- Stranger, may I ask what bus ness brings you to Rome? I might be able to be of some service to you.'

Peter-'I come to announce here the unknown God and to substitute his religion for that of these demons.'

The Popular-'Really! This is some thing new most certainly, and bye and by I'll have the pleasure of relating it to my friends as we take our walk in the Forum. If you have no objection, let us chat a little more on the subject; tell me, first, whence you come-which is

your country? Peter - I belong to a race of men whom you detest, whom you despise, and whom you banished from Rome, but they have been allowed to return. My fellow countrymen, according to what I have been told, do not live far from here, they reside along the Tiber. I am

The Pagan-'But you are possibly a man of importance in your own country?"

Peter-' Look at those poor fishermen over there, not far from us, at the river bank; I am of their trade. I spent a good portion of my life catching fish on a lake in my country, and in mending nets for a livelihood. I have neither gold nor silver.'

The Pagan- Since you gave up that trade, you have no doubt devoted yourself to the acquiring of knowledge, you frequented the schools of the philosophers and rhetoricians, you rely upon

your elequence?"

Peter -- I am an illiterate man.' The Pagan-'So far I see nothing very encouraging for your The seventh annual pilgrimage of the | cessarily, the religion of your unknown Archdiocese of Kingston, under the God must be, of itself, very attractive, when it can do without any ordinary recommendations. Peter- The God whom I preach died

the most ignominious death, on a cross The Pagan-' And what then have you

to proclaim in the name of so strange a Peter-' A doctrine that appears folly in the eyes of proud and worldly men

and which destroys every vice to which this city has raised a temple.' The Pagan—'What! you pretend to establish that doctrine firstly in Rome?

In what other country aftewards?" Peter-'All over the earth.'

The Pagan-'And for how long?' Peter- For all ages '

The Pagan—'By juniter! the under-taking is somewhat difficult, and I think that you would do well to commence by securing some powerful patrons, if you don't want to tail in the very beginning; but I suppose that the Casars, the wealthy citizens and the philosophers, are among your friends.'

Peter-'As to the wealthy, I have come to tell them to give up their riches; for the philosophers, I purpose bringing their understanding under the yoke of the Cross; and regarding the Casars, I intend to deprive them of the sovereign pontificate.'

The Pagan-'You may imagine that instead of favoring you they will turn against you and your disciples—if you have any; what will you do then?'

Peler—'We will die.'

The Pagan .- That is about the most rational thing of all you have told me. I am thankful to you, stranger; you have amused me very much. But I have had enough for one time; Ill hear you again some other day. Good bye, poor tool! It is really too bad, for he does seem to be an honest old fellow.'

'Poor fool!' The words, born of irony and skeptical piety, fall well from the lips of that Roman of the days of Augustus! It is like the echo of another expression used by another Roman of high culture and equal skepticism: Pilate, answering Jesus, 'What is Truth?'

And yet, that mad understanding, that 'fool's' dream, have become most astonishing realities. That Crucified One, who died between two robbers. has become the God of worship for 400 millions of men scattered over the face of the whole world. His book-the Gospel-remains the code of civilized humanity. For nineteen centuries, not a moral advancement or social development has taken place, that is not known from His teachings, inspired by His spirit-stamped, as it were, with His

inversiting strength despite attacks the cord and sounded a blast that cohoed like of which no human institution has across the waters and was borne to the ever known. The little fisherman of decks of the Cromartyshire. Judes has his tembrishing monumentally grand in the heart of that conquered Rome; in front of the ruine of the palaces of the Casars, his successor still reigns over the empire of souls, and holding the whole world in astonishment at the marvels of His teaching and His language.

Who then, contemplating the problem. that towers above all historical facts, gazing upon such a work, with the full light of his intelligence and with the full rectitude of his conscience and of his soul, cannot cry out, with the cen-turion of the Gospel: Truly, "the finger of God is there!"

#### PRIZE WINNERS

At the Academy of Miss McDonnell.

The closing exercises of Miss McDonnell's academy, 675 Lagauchetiere street, took place on Tuesday, the 28th June. the Rev. Father Callaghan presiding. Mr. P.S. Murphy was also present.

The following is a list of the prize win-Kathleen Prendergast, gold medal and

prizes for music, composition and de portment Maggie Loye, gold medal for music,

prizes for deportment, assiduity and calisthenics. Lols McGoogan, gold medal for music, prizes for calisthenics, deportment and

geography. Susie O'Toole, gold medal for excellence, prizes for grammar, deportment

and calistnenics. Maggie Ryan, gold medal, prize for arithmetic and grammar.

Clare Halley, gold medal for music, prizes for writing and drawing. Sarah Curley, prize for general proficlency and elocution.

SECOND CLASS.

Eileen McGovern, gold medal for music, prizes for writing, deportment and calisthenics.

Pauline Cante, gold medal and prize for assiduity.

Mossey Loye, silver medal for music, prize for reading and calisthenics. Dolly Acheson, silver medal for music,

orize for assiduity and politeness. Milly Traynor, silver medal, prize for

writing and politeness. Gertrude McGuire, silver medal, prize or politeness assidutty and calisthenics May McDonald, silver medal, prize for

religious instruction. Maude Bracken, silver medal, prize. Florence Golden, silver medal, prize. Mamie Poland, eilver medal, prize. Georgina Rowan, eilver medal, prize. Annie Scoll rd, silver medal, prize. Maggie Lynch, prize. Jennie Desmond, prize.

THIRD CLASS.

Nellie Beaulieu, silver medal and

Harriet Hogan, silver medal and prize. Sarah Jane Ryan, Cassie Poland, Stella Mooney, May Keily, Caristina Curley, Martha Kannon, prizes.

FOURTH CLASS.

Mary DeWitt, silver med il and prize. Mary Prescott, silver medal and prize. Louisa Coggie, silver medal and prize. Muriel McGocgan, silver medal and

Minnie Eaton ailver mdel and prize. Ethel Farrell, silver medal and prize. Maudie Kane, Lizzie Martin, Gertrude Morrissey, Maud Jones, Mury Duffy, Maud Cunniam, Kathleen Halley, Katie Swartz Lily Swartz, May McEartyre, Nettie Leblanc Annie Leblanc, Mary Joseph Fevier, Lucy Durcan, Rose Only ron, Marian Patterson, Unita Clarke, Rebecca Cooney, Mamie McGowan,

FIFTH CLASS.

Muriel Farrell, Evelyn Halley, Teresa McGowan, May McCrory, Lily Duffy, Katie Cunniam, Luzzie McCarthy, Aggie Keiley, Bridget Wren. Katie Kearney, Gracie Halley, Stella Cooney, Gertrude Sullivan, prizes.

The following is a list of the boys who won prizes:-Wilfrid Luchance, James H. Dodd, James Prendergast, Montague McGoogan, John Kirby. Annais Burgess, Frank Rowan, Willie Kelly, John Mc-Gowan, Frank Fevier, John Morrissey, Willie Durcan, John Jos. Kenny, Bud McGovern, John J. McGowan, Harold Fox, Bud McEntyre, Henry Derynch, Walter Evans, James Cooney, Eddie O'Brien.

#### OUR LORD'S PORTRAIT.

The statement that comes from Rome with regard to the Holy Winding Sheet, which has recently been exposed for veneration at Turin, and a description of which appeared in the True WITNESS last week, will be of deep interest to all Caristians. With the consent of the king of Italy, whose property it is, it was decided by the committee that the sacred relic should be photographed, and the work was entrusted to a very skilful amateur photographer, Siguor Secondo Pia. The first attempt, which was made with the electric light, the relic being covered with glass, proved unsuccessful, but on the second occasion, two negatives out of four taken were successful, and all who witnessed the operation were impressed and astonished at the result. The whole figure of the Redeemer appeared in perfection before them. The photographs, the dimensions of which are forty centimetres by sixty, and all copies of which must bear the authentication of the committee, will shortly be published. No doubt these representations of Our Lord's sacred body will help to give correct ideas as to the accuracy of the traditional portraits, with regard to which there was such a long controversy between the Eastern and Western Christians.

#### CAPT. DELONCLE'S DEATH.

Commander Deloncle, of La Boargogne, died as a sailor should—went down on the bridge of bis ship, the last man to disappear. A pathetic story is told

sorors the waters, and was borne to the decks of the Cromartyshire. Deeper and desper settled the great mass of wood and steel with its hundreds of sculs. Louder and louder shrieked the great whistle. The commander never moved as the great rent and shattered stern rose in the air. Then she sank stern foremost, and with one last shrick from the whistle, commander and vessel disappeared beneath the waters of the Atlantic.

#### A NEW DIOCESE.

Bishep Lorrain, of Pembroke, to be its Head.

The Semaine Religeuse announces that the vicariate of Pontiac has been raised to a separate diocese, with Mgr. Lorrain as the first Bishop.

The Rt. Rev. Narciese Zephirin Lar.

rain, Titulary Bishop of Cythere and Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac (R.C.) is the son of Narcisse Lorrain, by his wife, Sopbia Goyer. He was born at St. Martin, Que, June 3, 1842, and was educated at the College of St. Therese, and later, followed the Science course at Lival University, (B Sc., 1864). Ordained to the priesthood, 1867, he became assistant director at Ste. Therse, remaining there until his appointment as parish pricat of Radford, N.Y., August, 1869. As Vicar-General of the diocese of Montreal, to which effice he was called, Aug., 1880, he displayed such marked executive ability that his elevation to the Epigopate became only a question of time. On the erection of the new Vicariate Apostolic of Pontiac, July 11, 1882, ne was nominated thereto by the Hely See, and was consecrated in Montreal

September 21, the same year.
Since His Lordship's appointment he has paid off the debt on his cathedral. built an episcopal residence, and secured many advantages and benefits for his people, which otherwise they would not have been able to procure. His emergy of character received fresh inustration in 1884 and in 1887, in which years no travelled many thousands of miles in a birch cance, to visit the mission stations in the Abbitibi, Albany, St. Macrice and Rupert's districts of his die e se He received the degree of DP, from Rome in 1882

Mgr. Lorrain was appointed a \* .pplicant Bishop of the Archbishop of Octowa. His diocese comprises Pontiac Renfrew, part of the Nipissing district north to James' Bay. The population of this diocese is 36,171 with 31 prices, 21 purishes, 31 chapels, 4 converte, 30 churches and 3 hospitals. Mgr. L. rrain will continue to reside at Pembroke.

Religion is needed not only for the lature life of the soul, but for the present existence of man on earth. And where religion is not closely interwoven wan other elements of education, man is not provided for, his happiness is not secured, his usefulness is not fully developed. -Archbishop Ireland.

'Ignorance of the law is no expuse,' said the judge severely, as he sen enced a man to the penitentiary for having taken a wheelbarrow and of earth for a flowerbed from another man's ground, and the next day he was reversed by the Supreme Court in a case involving a million because "the court below erred in six particular points,' etc.



ght of such to boast of "tough fel "they are, and tell how they overwork them selves and how they neglect little lisorders and little illnesses that put other people on their backs.

sound nice to say so, but it is a fact that the average man is just that kind

of a boastful, cheerful idiot. If his head aches, it isn't worth paying any attention to: if he feels dull and drowsy during the day, it isn't worth serious consideration; if he is troubled with sleeplessness at night, he doses himself with opiates. When he suffers from nervousness, he walks into the nearest drug store and orders powerful medicines that even a phys-ician prescribes with care. He is a very knowing fellow, but without knowing it, he is hugging death. There is a wonder ful restorative tonic and health-builder that will keep the hardest working man in good working shape; it is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is made of pure native roots and barks. It contains no minerals, no narcotics and no opiates. It simply aids nature in the natural pro-cesses of secretion and exerction. It tones up the stomach and facilitates the flow of digestive juices. It makes a man "hungry as a horse" and then sees to it that the life-giving elements of the food he takes are assimilated into the blood. It invigorates the liver. It drives out all impurities and disease germs from the system. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It is the best of all nerve tonics. It cures bronchial, throat and lung affections as

"I had indigestion and a torpid liver," writes Mrs. A. I. Gibbs, of Russellville, Logan County, Ky., "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

cured me. If constipation is also present, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be taken. They never fail; they never gripe. Drug gists sell both medicines.

# SPECIALTIES OF GRAY'S PHARMACY

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Our directed by lis indeed marvellous what an amount of ably holds in the commercial world. Spirit—stamped, as it were, with his bounds and the ship. The attention of our readers is all work, which would fatigue many a Amongst the men in Montreal who are seal—not a virtue exists, that does not by the surviving officers of the ship. The commander stood or the ship. The commander stood or the bridge directed to our advertisers, who are having according to the ship of the surviving officers of the ship. The commander stood or The attention of our readers is directed to our advertisers, who are

# CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS

### AN INTERESTING SKETCH

Visit to the Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Gloucester Street -- Other Academies and Schools -- Some Features of the Growth of the City.

On my way back from the West I halted at Ottawa, and in pursuance of a previous intention I visited the widely Notre Dame on Gloucester street, a religious and educational institution that has shed lustre upon the Catholic Church not only in the Capital, out wherever the name of the house is known. It was in the early bours of the morning when I got there, but that did not prevent the usual morning labors of the great establishment from being pushed on by the industrious inmates who know so well the value of time and the advantage of utilizing the precious and to the preservation of the law of clearliness, which is a marked teature of the horse of God and of those holy women who devote their lives to His mouth of one of its respected citizens it service. It was too early for the morning Kass, but not so for the devoted No s who were already assembled in take well governed price in the quality enspel and bent describy in meditation of its nomes and the activity and cleanlion the grave problems of life and death as the noty lesson was being read aloud present rate of progress it is looking by a sister who knell a little saide it m | capable is ward to a municipality of the tes To enter into such a smetti of prove exemed to me, as an oursider, sacisty its amount in, but he considered of processment to me, as an outsider. Sailsty its content on but the considered S. I mis, having been ordered to test to be considered and the faith of war a move toward towards a still bight vessel but before she will be a cable. providually assured that the faith at were admitted there to assist at the Holy Sherifier, and I quickly had proof of this for a milite run arese from her knees and showed me to a seat. I was greatly impressed with the solemnity of the place and the deep ferv cof the saintly w men who begin the spiritual duties of each day in the same solemn; manner. It is not enough that at their reception and the making of their final rows they should for ever cut loose from the world's delasive ways, but the same ordeal must be repeated all the days of their lives by means of these silent and soul searching meditations votees, and it must also apply as an under the present Government. The and crimes of unthinking Caristians who | that are set assets aggregating \$79 117, make no personal sacrifice at all.

Mass appeared on the altar steps, the Pavable in Canada .. nuns grouped towards the sanctuary rail ing and received Koly Communion. It

was an edifying Christian spectacle, and one that come home to the lay assisters at the Mass that followed, because it was a true religious beacon-light and who are yet struggling in cuide to those worldly toils. Witnessing the inspiring scene, I began to think of the privileges of the young maidens who are placed under the tuition of such living guides and moral instructors who must impart their own spirit and fervor to the plastic minds of those under their charge. No wonder that the Gloucester Street Convent should win golden opinions from the pupils as well as from the parents of the young ladies who have been taught imperishable lessons of virtue within its sacred walls. Nor is it at all surprising that the Governor General of Canada should from time to time inspect its press there will be a surplus on current notable halls and bestow well earned

It is snugly situated in the heart of the residential part of the city, amidst trees, flowers and plants of delicate hue and fragrant odor, and the grey substan-tial walls and foundations of the great building are as solid as are the truchs and moral virtues taught therein.

praise upon its founders and managers.

One curious feature I noticed in the chapel itself, and that is the arrangement of the seats or chairs-for there are no pews there-each one is fronted by a kneeling bench or steel, and over it hangs a nicely wrought tidy or antimacassar, which gives a unique and attractive appearance to the beautiful chapel. which has its restful air of prayer and devotion in unstinted messure.

Everything in and about the place seemed to be in perfect order and proportion, and viewing the structure from the outside its massive walls look as if they would outlive future ages. And it is fitting that Ottawa should have a re ligious and educational institution of commanding influence for the young girls of this present and rising generations, for the tone of the social circles in the capital in after years will greatly depend upon the kind of moral and virtuous training received in youth by those who are destined one day to become the heads of families and teachers of society. Then again in another sense the Dominion capital is sure to expand rapidly as the population of the country increases, and as it grows in importance the value of its cultured institutions of learning will rise to higher degree of usefulness. I am sure that the seat of moral culture herein alluded to, no matter what may be its competi-tors, will rank high among the estab-lishments of its classical order.

It was not my privilege to go through the Rideau Street Convent, but from general repute that is also a high class seat of moral training and education such as give the people of Ottawa a feeling of pride wherever the name of the house is mentioned.

On the day in question I visited the bandsome grounds and buildings of the Normal School and the auxiliary branches around it and although it was not at an hour when I was enabled to

see these institutions in full preparation, I could almost imagine the efficiency and completeness of the work they do, for in their regard Dr. McCabe has earned a high place in the educational domain. In so far as I was able to judge of the public buildings and halls of learning in Ottawa, I got the impression that the city is laying its foundations sure and well and on a scale of grandeur that will meet the requirements of the

The citizens naturally realize that the chief political centre of Canada will always occupy a vantage ground among its sister cities insamuch as it is the seat of government and the Mecca to which all politicians will turn in all national emergencies; and again, it claims that it has the power to draw into itself the best elements in the land socially and politically, and it boasts, too, of some very wealthy inhabitants and of knows Convent of the Congregation de a picturesque situation in some features equal to Montreal or to old Quebec itself. To a tourist looking from Nepean Point back of the Parliament buildings and across the O.tawa river, and the fine landscape stretching away towards the Laurentian Mountains, the claim might hold good, but to any other acrutiniz-r who has thoroughly tamiliarized himself with the superb view from Montreal's tar-famed Mount Royal or from Quebec's the St. Louis has on board 638 prisoners Citadel heights, Oitawa's pretention will not stand. But still it must be granted that it is a fair city occupying a pictur esque geographical position sufficient to delight the eye and sense of all hours of he day. A good religious was strangers who see it for the first time. attending to the preparatory dusting and what is yet better, it was gained in the opinion of lovers of beauty generally by a closer acquaintance.

And one of the remarkable features about it is its rapid growth. By the was said that 55 tks; is the population today, whereas I' or 20 years ago it had him in keeping watch over the prisoners leavely nult that number. Besider it can ness of its wide and busy streets. At its Labour wants, and even that will not figure of prospit us and contented gram from the Nevy D perting people.

The Dominion Tramier has it smang his calculations to make Ottawa the equal, or in some measure the c unter part of a famous city acress the berger. It he can do that he will be rightly called a great projector and upbulider as called a great passes and well as a great statesman. Wm. Ereison

#### THE DOMESSON'S PINANCES.

According to the finincial statement published in the Consus Gezette the net which lay bare the vanities, the necker debt of the Dominion on June 3 th was less and the falsities of all carnel \$257,613,007. When the Liberus took and earthly concerns. Such self-denial office two years ago the not debt was and personal sacrifice must surely \$250 425 310. There has therefore been smooth the road to heaven for such de- an appreciation of \$7.158.597 in the debt and did not seem to care what face had atonement and reparation for the follies gross debt is \$836 781 047, but against are lacking in spiritual energy, or who | 140. The gross nebt is made up as tol-

| _ | I dy diffe the Catherine      |              |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------|
|   | Bank circulation, redemp-     |              |
| • | tion fund                     | 1.884362     |
|   | Donunion notes                | 22016,084    |
|   | Savings banks                 | 48 577,071   |
|   | Trust funds                   | 8 317 957    |
| Ì | Province accounts             | 16406443     |
|   | Miscellaneous                 | 2 446 480    |
|   |                               |              |
|   | Total gross debt8             | 386,731,047  |
|   | On the other side of the a    |              |
|   | placed the following assets:— |              |
|   | Sinking funds                 | \$40 178,646 |
| 1 | Other investments             | 6371527      |
| i | Profince accounts             |              |
|   |                               |              |

Miscellaneous...... 21,963 745

Total assets......\$79 117,140 During the fiscal year just ended, the addition to the debt will be about \$4,-000,000. It is estimated by the Liberal account of \$1,000 000. This does not mean that the Government will have spent one million less than it received. Already the outlay on capital account is \$4 692 540. Other returns have yet to come in which will bring this up to about \$5,000,000. When the surplus of a million on current account is deducted from this it will appear that the actual showing is a deficit of \$4,000 000, inasmuch, as, all told, the Government will have spent four millions more than the revenue yielded, and the debt will have been swollen by that amount. An addition to the debt of \$4 000,000 means, at 2; per cent, a turther charge of \$115 000 per annum for interest alone, without allowing for a sinking fund.

### DWYER-BRAHAM.

A very pretty wedding took place in St. Patrick's Church on Tuesday, July 12th, the contracting parties being Mr. Joseph Dwyer, late of New York, and K .tie Braham, daughter of Mr. Joseph Braham, of this city. The bride was the recipient of many handsome and useful presents. After the wedding breakfast the happy couple by the 850 train for

Whosoever acknowledges himself to be a zealous follower of tiuth, of happiness. of wisdom, of science, or even of the Faith, must of necessity make himself a lover of books.

The golden moments in the stream of life rush past us and we see nothing but sand. The angels come to visit us and we only know them when we are gone.

#### **Biliousness** Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in

insomina, nervousness, and, if not releved, billous fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pilis stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure beadache, dizziness, constitution, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The easy Filis to take with Hood's Servaparille.

Admiral Cervera a Prisoner at Portsmouth, A. H.

His Explanation of the Attempt to Leave Santiago - Some Features of the Encounter with the American Squadron.

Another scene in the drams of the downfall of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera was reached when the auxililary cruiser St. Louis reached Portsmouth N. H., on Sunday last, having on board as prisoners of war the Admiral, his stall of the flagship Infanta Maria Teresa, Angle Cervera, his son, and all of the surviving captains of the defeated Spanish fleet except the desperately wounded first captain of the Maria Teresa, who was put on board the hospital ship Solace.

In addition to the fifty-four efficers, from the Vircaya, Cristobal Colon, Almirante Oquendo, Maria Teresa and the wrecked torpedo boat destroyers Pluton and Furor.

To guard this large number of hostages an extra force of marines was put on board the S. Lauis before she sailed from Gosutanamo, Cuba. The marine guard of Schools originally consisted of twenty-five marines, under the command of First Lientenant A. W. Catlin, an officer who was attached to the Maine when that vessel was destroyed. To aid Lieutenant Border and thirty additional marines were sent from the Bracklyn to the St. Louis, and twenty others were detached from the Marbbinead for the same purpose. Captain Berjamin R. Russell, who bad heen a tong with the merime at F rt McCalla, was also in the

ver during the voyage, says the earns ondent of the New York H. r.dd. here was a general imprece, in one ong Merce tes were strong to the first the blue jacket prisoners that they were that the outsite the action to to be keel hauled or beinged, and they on not appear to have a decreased it is a second to the second individual to the s to be keel builed or burged, and they crew has been lifted.

brought abourf in a condition that would have excited the pive of less in a manimous conquerors. Hal chal, mail starved, entirely impecunious and wholly downhearted, they took but little interest in their surroundings at first in store for them But their interest in life was soon revived.

Captain Goodrich took them in i and at once, made an address to the officers, tage of war. in which he explained in courteous but As the priest who was going to say Payable in England. ...... \$227 958 836 clean cut English that if they would sign a par de giving their word of honor not to incite the metaby word or deciinto any effort to capture or destroy the ship, or to act in any manner not consistent with the position of paroied prisoners of war, he would permit them to go where they pleased within certain restricted limits, and would otherwise treat them in every respect as if mey

> hastened to accept the offer-all but one. He is Lientenant Caprites, a vol unteer officer, formerly political Governer of Sintiago, and who was serving on the Viznaya when that vessel was destroyed. Caprites refused to sign the parole and was promptly placed in coninement and under charge of a sentry.

The lieutenant's refusal to sign the parole was discountenanced by his fel-low officers, who openly showed their disapproval of his conduct. His rescuers of the torpedo boat Ericsson disarproved of his conduct, as given in the Erics-on's story, to the extent that they would have pitched him overboard again had their commander permitted them

The paroled officers were quartered in the various staternoms of the St. Louis and were messed in the main dining saloon of the big ship. With the excep-tion of a few of our invalid officers on their way home from the fleet, who had a table set for them there, the Spanish officers had the main saloon to themselves and were furnished with the same meals supplied to Captain Goodrich and his officers.

Admiral Cervera, in referring to the attempt to leave Santiago, in course of conversation with a reporter of a local journal at Portsmouth, N.H., is reported to have said that he had received three cablegrams from the Minister of Marine at Madrid, ordering him to leave Santiago. Knowing the force he would have to encounter, he felt convinced that obedience to these orders would spell 'suicide' to the imprisoned fleet that faced it.

Then came another despatch, a peremptory one, that left no choice but to obey. It said :- 'No matter what the consequences are, go to sea at once and tight the enemy.'

'So I went out' the Admiral said. My plan was to attack your Brooklyn, sink or disable her if possible, then run to Havana, raise the blockade there and seek refuge in the harhor, but I failed in my purpose, as you know, lost all I had, my fleet and everything. 'My country's misfortune and my own are

verv great.' I asked the Admiral if he thought the destruction of his fleet would end the

'I cannot speak. I am unable to

speak of that. 'If the Americans attack Havana I am sure they will meet with terrible resistance and will lose ships and men' 'Do you think that Santiago can hold out now that your fleet has been with-drawn from its defence?'

'If Linares is not heavily reinforced it must fall. But on the day before I left he was joined by two thousand men. He was expecting reinforcements from ali parts of the island. If they join him the city may hold out for some time." Has the cable connection of Santiago with Jamaica been cut?'

'No; when I came out we were in communication with every city in the

The conversation turned to Hobson and his forlorn hope, and the Admiral had no words of preise too high for that little band of heroes and their worldrenowned exploit.
Cervera then spoke of Captain Wain-

wright, of the Gloucester, and his brave, big hearted executive officer, Lieutenant H. Mc. L. P. Huse. Cervera thanked them both from the bottom of his heart for the manner in which they had stood by the fire imperilled Maria Teresa, whose heated guns made a fearful danger zone and whose magazine threatened to dash the life from every one near by, Seeing the danger, Cervera begged Lieutenant Huse to shove off from the flaming wreck. 'That gallan' and noble officer. said Corvera, 'riplied and said:
'No, Admiral, not until I have rescue;
sll your wounded!'

Speaking of his own adventures, Admiral Cervera said: 'I jumped overboard and my son followed me. I could make no headway and would have been drowned had not be helped me and borne! me up with his younger and stronger arms. While we were struggling in the water the Cuba s on smore fired at us. but the Americans drive them away and would not all as them to be lest in

"Then I was taken on a cord in Give center and then to the lowar The Ad stral was asked the ut the first bombardment of Samingo. If were a great surprise he contrast to the next areas. leared that be Crist hel Color would have been sunk, as the net of the disc. was not wit an supporting distance, and A Monument to be Present - A training to fire farts at that they were out true:

tectly definded, to nating on a few The end not indistinct way in process, by an experience American ships of the end to an end some set in the end of the en stream to Cife a state as a few times as for a second as a constant of the second The first of the second state of the second st

distingtion of the services

Many of the officers and man were which for gams were a control.

Of Copenin Robber fl. Evans, of the familiary of the bear a line there I was the Admird while in glowing fragor. There exist he was and witterns, On board that versel he had been not a doubt of their consecution that received more as a congueror time a posture country is sill a tribe of and the country is sill a tribe of an analysis. captive, and been showed to retain his it for he with paids at the memory of sword, and had seen the marine guard of the magnificent because of 1798. Theo the ship stationed to receive him as bald Welfe Tone toward for no extron

volleys over the dead.

Cervera told Commodore Schley that within the four sures. The officers listened attentively and Maria Teresa killed and wounded eighty

#### PRESBYTERIAN PECULIABITIES.

when Mr. Gladstone was staying in Scot. physician will know that it is now deli-land, he attended service in the Presby- acts, femining organs. The complicated and deliterian church of the parish, and was infinitely disgusted at the references to his There is undue weariness, unexpected presence which were made by the efficiating minister, says a writer in London

In the course of the 'elequent and impressive extensive prayer with which that ecclesiastic led the worship of his weakly see irresult rities and resince congregation, he thus delivered himsels:
'We pray Toee, Lord, of Thy goodness,
to bless the Prime Minister of this great nation, who is now worshipping under this roof in the third pew from the pulpit. Lord, we feel ourselves to be the richer for the privilege of this company.'

The extempore prayers of Presbyterian divines are apt to be eccentric to the verge of extravagance. A certain minister of high repute was opening an outdoor function with prayer on an occasion when a great personage had failed to keep an engagement to be present; and he thus commenced his supplications: In consequence of the rain, O Lord! and by reason of the regretted absence in the right place when she pas-tees \$6.50 for \$4.25; \$8 for \$5.50. of the Princess of Lochnagar, caused, it. doubtless, by the stormy weather, I do not purpose to address Thee at any

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A DELOTE: NATIOUR PER & CO.

Sabia.

though he was a visiting simiral is stood and no party, but, as Mr. troe. Ms. cony of a half drowned and saddy bester has said, for all Ireland. Mr. ion D. on tage of war.

Eulate, captain of the Vizzaya, also bad done what Tone had done trads.

spoke in high terms of Captain Evans, (country would be said to have talled by; and appreciates the courtesy of flight is wider and there in latter enter the ing B b' in allowing him to retain his the chirit and the wars of Table heal ! sword and alse for the way in which he made Irish Nationanty the terre it is to-allowed the Viz ava's dead to be buried they. Castlereagu's memory is in ex-After the Spanish flag had been wrapped critical. Tone's glettern struggle is around the bodies the padre of the Viz absoluted and cherished, not morely in around the bodies the padre of the Viz chonoured and cherished, not merely in each committed them to the deep, the Dablin, where his statue will seem to lowa's guard of marines firing three bid Irishmen remember that Irishmen is member that Irishmen remember that Irishmen is made in the committee.

Who does not know wenter and young tir's who are continuelly in tears? Who always see the dark aid ? Who have frequent law of arelancholy without There is a story that some years ago, physician will know that it is some decate feminine organs. The young girl suffers, bodily and mentally, in silence. pain, unreasonable tears and fits of tem per. Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription exerts a wonderful power over woman's delicate organism. It is an invigorating weaknesses, irregularities and painful derangements of woman. Careless, easy- ing reduced prices, 59c, 69c, 79c. going doctors frequently treat their women patients for biliousness, nervous ness, dyspepsia, liver or kidney troubles, when the real sickness is in the organs distintly feminine, and no help can come till they are made perfectly strong

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# State Timess

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE:

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

BATURDAY.....JULY 16, 1898.

#### BISHOP LAFLECHE.

The report which came from Three Rivers on Wednesday afternoon, that Monsignor Laft one, the aged Bishop of that divcese, was dangerously ill, had prepared the jublic for the sadder news of his death which too soon tollowed. He passed quietly away on Thursday afternoon at the hospital, surrounded by a number of his faithful clergy, including Vicar General Rheault and his Secretary, Canon Beland. It may be said that the holy bishop died a martyr to his duty, for he was taken sick on Sunday, on which day he had promised to visit his people in the district of St. Maurice, which is a considerable distance from Three Rivers, The day was oppressively warm and he rode in an open car exposed to the full effect of the heat, and to the still more dangerous effect of a heavy rain storm. At the end of his fatiguing and distressing journey he preached in the Church at St. Maurice for over an hour. The effort was too great, for he had to be helped out of the pulpit. On returning to Three Rivers he took to his bed and was subsequently removed to the hospit al, where he received every attention that skilful doctors and faithful nurses could bestow.

Bishop Lafleche was born at Ste. Anne de la Perade on September 4th, 1818, and was ordained priest at Quebec on Janu ary 7th, 1844, by Mgr. Turgeon. Having been curate at St. Gregoire for a few months, he started cut for the Red River Missions in the North-West in April, the same year, and remained there until June 4, 1856, when he returned to his native province, where he became Superior of the Seminary of Nicolet and Vicar-General of the diocese of Three Rivers. On September 8, 1861, Bishop Cooke, of Three Rivers, entrusted to him the administration of the finances of his diocese, and requested him to take up his residence in his Episcopal Palace. On the 23rd of November, 1866, Pope have founded a society which is called Pius IX, appointed him coadjutor to the the "Ladies of Charity," and they labor Bishop of Three Rivers, with right of under the auspices of their Bishop, who succession, and on April 20, 1870, he gives them every possible encourage succeeded Bishop Cooke, on the death of | ment. the latter. At this time he was attending the famous Vatican Council. The diocese of Three Rivers comprises the Counties of Champlain, Maskinonge, and the principal one is the making of house St. Maurice, and has a Catholic population of 60,568.

Bishop Lafleche was a valiant champion of the interests of the Church, a ripe theological scholar, a preacher of rare ability, and a master of French prose. In his death the Quebec Hierarchy loses one of its brightest and the poor, in spite of improved education, most saintly members. He was in his do not recognize the responsibilities of 80th year. From thousands of hearts the prayer will go forth: Requiescat in

ENGLISH-SPEAKING

CATHOLICS AND

As we mentioned last week, Dominion Statistician Johnston is already making arrangements to take the census for about the claim we advanced some time of their own. Surely, when the numerous columns which are devoted in the census volumes to the various sects of Protest- is not difficult to acquire a guiding inants are considered, Mr. Johnson cannot resonably refuse to devote one to us.

through our real strength as an important factor of the population of the country not being known. For these, if for no other reasons, it is of the utmost importance that we should have a separate classification in the coming census; and we hope that Mr. Johnson, to whose fairmindedness and sense of justice in such matters the last census returns bear indisputable testimony, will make arrangements for satisfying a claim the justness of which nobody can deny.

THE LATE THOMAS J. QUINLAN.

In the death of Thomas J. Quinlan, who passed away on Saturday last, Montreal loses a model citizen of singular uprightness, integrity and probity, the Irish National Societies an industricus and whole souled member, and the Catholic Church a loyal and devoted son. His death came with a suddenness that shocked the very large circle in which he was well known and highly esteemed, as his familiar face and figure had been seen on the streets some days

Mr. Quinlan was one of the best known and most active of the young Irish Canadians of Montreal. Enthusiastically loyal to his Canadian fatherland, he ever cherished a deep and abiding affection for the creen isle from which his parents came. At the reorganization of the TRUE WITNESS Company he was aclected as one of the provisional directors He was educated at the Christian Brothers School, where he was noticed to be one of their brightest and most promising pupils, When, about two decades ago, a number of mutual building societies were organized in this city, he was one of the leaders in the movement. In the insurance business, with which he was particularly associated, he was recognized as an authority.

In religious matters he took an ener getic part in everything that tended to promote their interest, just as he did in all that concerned the Irish national societies, in several of which he held positions of prominence and trust. He was prominently connected with St. Ann's Young Men's Society, from its foundation until the illness occurred which removed him from our midst. His two characteristics were his profound religiousness and his unostentat iousness. The latter, we might say, he carried to an extreme degree; so that only a few, even of his friends, are aware of all the good that he did in the fields of activity to which we have referred. Losing his father at the early age of fifteen, he bravely assumed all the responsibilities of maintaining his home; and he acquitted himself nobly.

to his sisters—one of whom belongs to have doubtless been largely removed by a religious order-The Taue Witness this appalling catastrophe, which will fiers its sincere condolence.

WORK FOR CATHOLIC LADIES OF LEISURE.

Some time ago we referred to the good work which is being performed in the large city of Marchester, amongst the poorer classes of Catholic women and girls, by lay Catholic ladies who have leisure at their command and who have a desire to spend their spare time in advancing the interests of their religion and at the same time making the lives of their female co-religionists better and happier. These zealous women

Of the many ways in which lay Catholic ladies can make themselves valuable auxiliaries of our overworked clergy to house visits to the Catholic poor, as is done by the Ladies of Charity. In this manner they could exercise great influence for good by keeping before the poor the true idea of home and family life. As the Rev. Chaplain of the Association points out, it is an alarming fact that marriage and parentage, and the tendency of the present day is to minimize these responsibilities in a most dangerous way. The spread of the divorce idea, the opening out of means of club rather than home life, the forgetfulness of the constant service of God and of family worship, not to speak of crimes that it is not the province of this report to combat, are all tending to lower the position of husband and wife, and of parents and children. As far as our people are Canada in 1901. We have heard nothing | concerned, these evils are to be met by a supernatural character being infused ago on behalf of the English-speaking into their ordinary life. No doubt, in ago on behalf of the English-speaking into their ordinary life. No doubt, in and domestic progress and the elevation tions in the arts, law, medical and Catholics to have a seperate classification combating this tendency no little tact of man. There should be no shrinking musical faculties of Trinity university is required, but when the intimate confidence of a household is once gained it

fluence. In another direction Cathelic women The absence of a separate classification of leisure could do much good. This is of English-Speaking Catholics in the in visiting single working girls and genetis has incred to our injury in more women who have no homes, but who ways than one. We have lost and are live in lodging and baiding houses. seing prestige; we have lost and are los. The need in which they stand of woman-

ing public position after public position, ly sympathy, wise counsel and kindly interest is obvious. This is especially the case with growing girls. As a contemporary aptly put it recently : "Figuratively speaking, we may say that when the young reach a certain age Virtue and Vice stand at the parting of ways with the view of impressing a stamp on the character for life. How important, then, is it that young girls should at this period be taught by those to whom they look up in the accial path of happiness."

The TRUE WITNESS is very anxious to hear of the formation of such an association in Montreal, where a need for it exists, and where there are plenty of English-speaking Catholic ladies who would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to do good to their poorer and less fortunate sisters if it were placed within their reach. Which of our Catholic ladies will honor herself by taking the initiative?

LESSON OF THE

"BOURGOGNE" DISASTER

Speaking to the TRUE WITNESS a few days ago, a gentleman, alluding to the terrible disaster which overtook the French passenger steamer La Bourgogne, called attention to the lack of training my people can't get here at 11." on the part of the crews of this and other large ocean liners in lowering and manning the life-boats. He gave an instance in which he was a passenger in a large steamer plying between Montreal and Liverpool. It was suddenly discovered that an iceberg was immediately ahead, and that a collision with it was inevitable. After the big steamer had collided, the order was given to get out the life-boats. The crew were unable to loose them from the davits, because of rust and because they had been held in position there for nobody knows how long. Happily, the damage suffered by the ship was trifling, and the life boats were not needed. But if it had been otherwise, there would undoubtedly have been a serious loss of life, owing to the difficulty experienced in lowering the life boats.

It seems to us that the obvious pre caution of giving a portion of the crew of passenger steamers a regular exercise in lowering and manning life-boats should be adopted. We are also of the opinion that the safety of the passengers should be deemed of infinitely greater importance than speed. As yet, the cause of the disaster to La Bourgogne. and of the terrible loss of life in which terviews with rescued passengers that the vessel was going ahead at full speed in a fog. The desire and anxiety to To the mother who survives him, and | have a rapid passage across the Atlantic not have been without its lesson if it brings home to the minds of ocean travellers the risks attending fast passages from this continent to the old one.

ORANGE AGGRESSIVENESS.

That the Orangemen of this city are growing aggressive—impudently aggressive—was proved last Sunday by the parade which they held against the law of this province, and by the sermon which was preached to them in Knox Church by the Rev. J. L. George, of Calvin Presbyterian Church. The sermon was particularly insulting to the people of this Catholic city. Associating "freedom" with William of Orange and the Battle of the Boyne-which, by-thebye, he claimed to have been instruments of Providence-he said :

"The seventeenth century in British history was notable in the attempts then made by the Catholic hierarchy to foist on the people a doctrine in which they did not city. heliev-, resulting in the memorable conflict between the Cavaliers and the Parliamentary party, the deposition of King Charles and the triumph of Cromwell. It was at this time that their enemies mistock the temper of the people of England and Scotland, and God, in his inscrutable providence, brought into the arena William of Orange, to whom England owed much.

"Physically feeble, the people saw in him their deliverer, and when he reached the shores of England he was welcomed as their deliverer, and thus in 1688 events occurred which precipitated the British revolution. Then occurred the Battle of the Boyne, the results of which gave to the people the liberty which they now enjoy. It was notorious that where Romanism held sway, religious liberty was curtailed. Romanism tended to disorganization, whereas Protestant evangelization meant commercial, social and domestic progress and the elevation or yielding in the face of Roman Catholic aggression."

It might be pointed out it was hardly logical for Mr. George to say, in one part of his harangue, that "Orangemen desired that the utmost freedom of conscience abould be allowed to all their fellow men," and to say, in another, that very able paper. one of the fixed principles of the [We congratulate Mr. Power on the Ofange order was that its men bers success he has achieved.]

would be faithful to the throne of Great Britain only as long as the Sovereign remained Protestaut." But, as we said recently, it would be a waste of time and space to argue with Orangemen. It is a mistake of the secular press to re port such sermons as that of Mr. George, which can only have the effect desired by Orangemen-namely, to stir up religious strife. Either their utterances should be treated with silence, or their parades and banquets should be put sphere that the path of virtue is the down with a firm hand by the authori ties of this province. There should be no such toleration as was allowed to them last Sunday.

> A fitting, as well as a notable rebuke, was that which was administered to the Toronto Orangemen on Sunday last by the Rev. Morgan Wood, who had been selected to preach the annual "Orange" sermon. This is what he is reported by the Toronto World to have said in the course of his sermon: "Speaking of Orangeism, he said that the only impediment to the progress of the order was the ambition of some of its junior associations to fight or put down the Catholics. 'This I would call patriotic rottenness.' said he, 'for no better lesson can be taught the members of the Orange and Blue order than to take as an example the Roman Catholic girl who goes to mass at 6 o'clock every Sunday morning, when

But the Rev. Mr. Wood, as he took care to state, is not an Orangeman him-

#### DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

His Eminence Cardinal Logue, writing to the editor of the Irish World on the subject of distress in Ireland, says that it is due neither to any radical defect in the Irish character, nor to want of industry, nor to lack of intelligence, nor to any of the many fanciful causes to which charitable critics are wont to ascribe it. The real cause must be sought in economic conditions under which the most fertile land on earth would become a desert and the thriftiest people would dwindle away. When a large section of the population is swept from the fertile lands, and cooped up on small patches of mountain or bog, the wonder is that such periods of dire distress do not occur even more frequently. The best proof that the people are not wanting in industry is the fact that even in the most favorable seasons they can wring a bare subsistence from such an inhospitable soil.

Nor is there any prospect that this state of things will find a remedy while it resulted, is not known; but it appears | the country is governed from without by from the newspaper reports and the in. statesmen who know little and often care less about the people and their wants. Though no Government can control the seasons, still an enlightened. generous and sympathetic Government would put the country in such a would not as now end in disaster. Since I remember, every public effort made to redress the evils of Ireland has, through want of knowledge, want of sympathy, and pettifogging devices to do the things cheap, and throw the financial advantage to the side of the "predominto blunder. The same thing is going on still in the proposed Local Government same consequences.

### FRATERNAL SOCIETIE".

The A.O.H. is forging ahead in Montreal with great strides. Another Divison was organized on Wednesday evening in St. Jean Baptiste village. It will be known as Division No. 6, and starts out with a membership of fifty. The A.O. H. is composed of the enthusiastic Irishmen of Montreal, and is destined to become a powerful factor in this Contemporary Review, entitled "Ideal

The annual excursion of the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association will be held on Thursday next. The palace steamer Three Rivers has been chartered for the occasion, and another of those delightful sails to Lake St. Peter may be expected. The excursions of this organization are always looked forward to with pleasant anticipation, and judging by the arrangements now entered upon by the committee entrusted with the affair the coming event will be a grand success.

ANOTHER evidence of the manner in which Irish Catholics from the provinces down by the sea succeed in capturing the honors in educational establishments, in other districts in Canada, is given in the following despatch, which comes from Toronto:

The results of the various examinawere published yesterday. Among the successful graduates is J. J. Power, B C. L., barrister, of Halifax, who is to be made a doctor of civil law for a thesis written by him on the rule of law that "a personal action dies with the person, Sir John Bourinot and B. B. Osler, law examiners, make special mention of it in their report to the convocation as a

BOPOSED LEGISLATION ON MONEY LENDERS.

The report of the Select Committee on Money Lending has been presented to the British House of Commons. It is an interesting and suggestive document, which ought to be carefully studied by Canadian legislators, whose efforts to regulate the practices of this class have hitherto practically failed. In dealing -doubtless influenced by the banksreject, as our own Senate did last year, to fix a rate of interest, and propose to is a wilderness of houses. confer upon the Judges of the High Court, the County Court and the Court of Bankruptcy unlimited and unfertered discretion to deal with usury cases that may c me into court, to re-open any settled accounts between the money lender and his victim, and to do what is right upon a review of the whole case charges. They, however, recommend lender may be able to apply to the Court for relief on payment of the prin-Court thinks fit, and no arrangement is the saving of trouble and expense by lender after the Court has given judgment is to be valid.

Reference is made to the declaration of Justice Mathew that bills of sale are: curse to poor people, but the Committee do not see their way to abolish them. although they propose to raise the limit from £30 to £50 and to insist that the borrower receive the whole amount. These bills of sale should be attested before the registrar of the county court and explained by him to the parties. In all bills of sale the exact amount of principal, the rate of interest charged, and the amount and date of the instalment, should be clearly set out.

The Committee recommend the abolition of warrants of attorney in connection with money lending transactions, and that the defaulting borrower shall be sued only in the court of the district where he resides. They also propose the practical abolition in England of the Scotch procedure under summary diligence. The Committee further recommend that all money lenders should be registered, each paying a fee of £5; and that they shall trade only in their own names, and not be allowed to use the name of bank, trust, corporation, or

other misleading title. It is likewise proposed that the issue of any false or misleading prospectus. circular or advertisement shall be reported by the county court registrar to condition that an isolated bad harvest the Public Prosecutor, that the Court shall have power to strike the name of any offending money lender from the register, and that such money lender shall be incapable of recovering any debts for money lending transactions during the time his name is off the register. It is also proposed that in ant partner," ended in adding blunder the case of money lenders carrying on business as a company the managing director and officers shall be responsible legislation, in the same spirit and on the in the same way as an individual. same lines, and is likely to result in the | Money lenders are to keep accounts in the same way as pawnbrokers do of every transaction, and are to furnish to borrowers when instalments become due an up to date statement of their ac-

#### THE FUTURE OF THE IMPERIAL CAPITAL.

That noted Positivist philosopher, Mr. Frederic Harrison has an interesting article in the current number of the London." He is certainly an authority on the subject, having been born in London, having lived there about sixty years, and having been a member of the London County Council.

Englishmen of to day, as Mr. Harrison points out, take, of all Europeans, the least pride in their cities, and receive from them the least of inspirations and culture. The historic cities of the world -Jerusalem, Athens, Rome, Byzanium -sum up entire epochs of civilizations in themselves. To the ancients the very idea of a nation with a national system of life implied a mother city as its home and type. And in the modern world the citizens of Florence, Venice, Paris Seville, Bern, Nuremberg, Cologne and Ghent have all had far deeper sympathy with their native citles than the Londoner has with his city, at least with the last two or three centuries of its life. For if we truly estimate the need to a nation of a great capital worthy of itself. as a seat of its highest culture, energy, organization and capacity for the multiform sides of civic organism, we shall see that English and the British race are all the poorer in that London fails to inspire the average Englishman with that sense of sympathy, pride and example which Rome gave to the Roman world and which Paris gives to the French and the whole Latin race

To the poor "countryman." London is too often a place where he may get a will be a short session.

busy life, variety and cheap amusement. To the rich countryman it is a place where he goes to buy all things that money can furnism. To the ambitious man of business and the aspiring profersional man it is a place where toil, and energy, and skill, may enable him to make a fortune. It is valued chiefly as a market, an office, a warehouse, and a playground. Its population is over five millions, and it contains 120 square with proposed remedies the committee | miles of houses, with streets which, put in a straight line, would reach across the whole continent of Europe. Instead under the same influence, the proposal of being a city, in the ordinary sense, it

Mr. Harrison protests against the conditions which prevail in London, its great size and its enormous population. But if these were taken away-and this is a fact which he fails to see-London would be no longer London, the greatest city in the world. His "Ideal London" -a London broken up into a number of from the commencement, including smaller cities, with each a sort of seppower to reduce the rate of interest and arate individuality of its own—is exceedto order repayment of any obvious over- ingly "ideal." The tendency of all great cities, ancient and modern, in that a borrower who wants to settle Europe or on this continent, has been and whose repayment is refused by the to increase in area and population, either by natural growth or, as in the cases of Chicago, New York, and Montcipal sum advanced with such interest real, by the annexation of adjoining as the Court may consider reasonable. municipalities. The tendency has ob-Cases are to be heard in private, if the vious advantages, not the least of which entered into between the borrower and the creation of one central authority. Rapid transit has long ago overcome Mr. H. rrison's objection that the Imperial capital is too big to allow of a citizen walking out of it to the green tield's without physical exhaustion. Mr. Harrison's picture of the future of London is like the religion of which he is in England the self-appointed High Priest -as improbable, or, rather, as shad wy and as unsubstantial as "the baseless fabric of a vision."

> The New York Journal, in referring to the heroism of the three priests on La Bourgogne who calmly gave absolution to the despairing passengers that besought them, says that it turnished one of the few bright pages in a hideons record. The backbone of every institution that has shown its capacity to endure is the devotion and forgetfulness of self exhibited by its members in time of stress. The Catholic Church has always been able to count upon an unlimited reserve of such qualities.

THE National Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America will hold its Annual Convention at Boston, August 10, 11 and 12, 1898. The generous welcome extended to the bishops, priests and delegates by the Archbishop of Boston has received the hearty co-operation of his clergy and people. At a meeting of the Boston pastors it was unanimously voted to invite the visiting prelates and priests of the United State and Canada to the hospitality of their

#### ST. ANN'S Y. M. SOCIETY.

Expression of Sympathy.

At the regular monthly meeting of the above society, held in their hall, on Sunday, July 10th, the following resolutions of condolence were adopted :

Whereas, The members of this society have learned with profound emotion of the death of our deservedly respected and esteemed fellow member, Thomas J. Quinlan, whom Our Lord, in His Divine love, has called to the enjoyment of everlasting life;

Whereas, This society recognizes with perfect understanding that the efforts and work of our deceased brother have been the means of bringing our society to the position it holds to-day;

Whereas, The members, at general meeting assembled, do hereby agree that our society sustains, in the death of our valued fellow member, a loss, exceeded only by that of the members of his

bereaved family;
Resolved. That the members of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society tender his sadly bereaved family their deepest

sympathy in their dire affliction;
Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded on the minutes of meeting and a copy conveyed to the family of our deceased brother, also another to the TRUE WITNESS for publication.

D. J. O'NEILL, Secretary.

#### CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

The weekly concerts of the Catholic Sailors' Club are becoming very popular judging by the large attendance on Lursday evening last.

Mr. C. P. Hebert presided, and there were about 200 seamen in the benches specially set apart for them.

The programme was a most interesting one, and was carried out in a manuer which reflected very great credit on Rev. Father Kavanagh and the gentlemen who manifest such an enthusiastic interest in the institution.

The following are the names of those who took part :- Miss Drum, Miss Read, Miss Coughlin, Miss Sangster, and Mrs. Tighe, also Mesers. Saunders, McGarry, O'Loughlin, Lancashire, Greenwood O'Brien, Houser au, Dwine, Keys, and Master Drum ; also, seamen McConnell, Norton and Bracy.

A special session of the Ontario Legislature has been called for August Sru. The reason for summoning the House together is to disques the election petittions, the right of constables to vote and the Provincial control of fish ries.

#### The Campaign Inaugurated by the Enemies of the Church.

Vigorous Condemnation of the Practices of Protestant Ministers .-Thrilling Stories of Wounded Soldiers of Their Experiences--An Idea of the Cost of War--Santiago Surrenders.

#### [SAN FRANCISCO MONITOR]

No country can go to war with impunity. Even the victor suffers. Great may be the changes wrought in the conquered nation; but the conqueror is sub jest to as great changes. These latter testants are not a privileged class under may not be measured by lost provinces or ceded colonies. They occur in the or ceded colonies. They occur in the tempt to select them according to the temper of the people and in the nature strength of the various denominations of their Government.

The present war with Spain will cause many changes in the United States. The preachers, with that wisdom which 15º it as a lever to turn the minds of the people against Catholicism. Spain, they faith.

the cry. the colossal impudence to picture a priest with horns and hoof and to brand ! Catholic pricathood of Spain needed no to insist that the Government supply petter testimonial than this vile insult from an organ which represents only drink, drivel and dirt.

The preachers cannot be taught anymiss them. But it is different with the and a Protestant nation and this is not a spaniands because they are Catholics; we are fighting them because they are joing what we believe is against our interes's. What their religion is, has no if their hair or the size of their shoes.

We know the country is full of bigots, who like to look upon this contest as another form of the ancient warfare against the Pope. These survivils of an iron age are hugging the delusion that America is sent by Providence to smile | Protestant country; this is not a Protest the antichrist of Rome. At every town we hear their opinions, and the newspapers evidently think that they are numerous enough to be catered to. They thought the same wuen the A.P. A. craze was at its height, and their awakening to the bitter real state of affairs was sad. Newspapers are too prone to judge of strength by wind leland Regiment are Catholics. Yet power alone. They forget to reckon with the regiment has gone to the front, not that silent mass, which says nothing, out very effectively acts.

Moreover, it is to be noticed that in this war the bigots are not doing the fighting. If this be a Protestant country, and if this he a Protestant war, it is most extraordinary to witness the gusto with which Catholics have pitched in. From the first day to the day on which we write. Catholics bave, by some strange and magic art succeeded in doing deeds of daring, in getting killed or wounded, or in appearing in some other way as desirous of serving the flag. No doubt this is all of a piece with the prominence of Catholics in other departments of life. No doubt the Hierarchy has something to do with it, and it all leads to some sinister end. But the fact remains. There the Catholics are and there the bigots are not. The which, if this be a Protestant war, is passing strange.

Again, we do not hear that this is a Protestant war from the brave men who are going to the front. When General Merritt took Father Doherty with him, it did not seem as if he considered that he was a crusader of the Reformation. The men who have accepted the ministrations of the Catholic Truth Society and blessed their noble work are not the soldiers of a Protestant cause. There are, of course, among them some who have been raised in bigotry and look upon Catholics with a feeling akin to horror. But this feeling speedily wears away when they find their Catholic comrades as loyal and as brave as they are, and when they find the charity of Catho lic women universal, tender and true. These men may have gone into the war prejudiced, but they will come out of it broadened in mind, understanding that American patriotism is not to be circum

scribed by creed or caste. One-third of the American Army to day is made up of Catholics of some kind or another. This is a very conservative estimate, formed from the con dition of things among the regiments which have encamped in San Francisco. This fact has given bigotry a body blow. But not by its own dead weight. A multitude of Catholics counts for nothing if the multitude is inert. The army might be nine tenths Catholic and if the Catholics do not insist on their rights, these rights would be withheld. What difference did it make that so large a percentage of the men at West Point were Catholics? As long as they kept quiet they were relegated to a cow shed When they demanded their rights they were at first scorned, rehuffed and treated with contumely. When they kept on demanding their rights the tune was changed, and what was denied to justice in time of peace was granted to agita ion in the heat of war. The lesson may not be ennobling but it is highly inetructive.

usual consideration for preserving the American system of the separation of Church and State, the Methodist preachers of all shades and styles of dilapids. tion, captured the lion's share of the salaries. So impudent were those fel-lows in the beginning, and so incomps tent many of the commanding officers, that, in several regiments, religious liberty was abolished. Tois was true here, but, owing to the stand taken by the Catholic Truth Society, matters soon righted themselves. It must, however, have been extremely aggravating in the great camps in the East. To such a pass did matters come there that representations had to be made to Washington in order to secure for the men, who are giving all for their country, the right to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience. It was not until two months of the war had passed, that we were able to extort this concession to fair play. But this mere toleration is not enough

The Government is paying preachers to minister to the wants of Protestants; it should do as much for Catholics. Pro the Constitution. If we are to have chaplains at all, let there be some atrepresented in the camp. Catholics take higher ground on this matter. Under no circumstances are they permitted to take part in Protestant services. They may, in certain cases, be the Scripture sacribes to the children of present at such services, but only for the world, have already undertaken to good reason. No good reason exists why a Catholic soldier should so demean himself as to permit himself to be herdare shouting, is a Catholic country, and | ed into the fold of some sectarian chapall her misfortunes are due to the fact lain. No commander has the rig t to that her people profess the Catholic order such attendance and the soldiers should know it. For Catholics to sub-Even the newspapers have taken up mit through cowardice to such an impo-The Bulletin the other night sition, is practically to make shipwreck corrowed the stale sneers of Henry C of the faith. They deny Jesus Christ. Les and drooled about Spanish supersti- Better to suffer everything, even death tion. The yellow Examiner, whose edit- itself, than to commit such a crime as or draws his salary from the earnings that. 'He that denieth Me before men, of bad women and fortune tellers, had bim shall I also deny before My Father Who is in heaven.' It is the duty of the Catholic soldier to

"auperstition and ignorance." The m ke public profession of his faith and him with the same tacilities that it supplies to Protestants. It is the duty of civilians to insist that our brethren in the Army shall not be treated as an inthing. If they could, they would not be ferior class. Regiment after regiment preachers Therefore, their case is hope- has poured into San Francisco and not ets. Nobody minds them anyhow—not a single chaplain among them all. It is even their congregations. We can dis—a shame and a disgrace. Better do away with the whole chaptain system newspapers. They can be taught a altogether, that submit to such inequali-esson, and it is time for people to teach ty. Camp Merritt swarms with paid it to them. Let them learn that this is | preachers, who discourse on Sundays to a corporal's gnard. The thousands of religious war. We are not fighting Catholics are dependent upon private enterprise for their religious services. The United States Government is to blame for this scandalous discrimination If Catholic lay men did their du'y and more to do with this war than the color | brought the matter before their representatives, with force and insistence, the scandal would not long continue. We shall get nothing by keeping quiet and grumbling to ourselves; we may get some slight instalment of justice by insisting what is due us. This is not a ant war; Catholics should have every privilege that Protestants receive.

#### A Cruel Injustice to Catholic Soldiers. [New York Freeman's Journal.]

It is said that a thousand out of the thirteen hundred men in the First Rhode with a Catholic chaptain, as one would naturally suppose, but with a Protestant chaplain, whose influence on the regiment, from a religious point of view, is necessarily very limited. To the Catho lic soldier a Protestant minister, however good a man he may be personally, is nothing more than a layman like himself. A Catholic priest, on the other hand, having the power of dis pensing the sacraments, possesses a sacred character that personal virtues can never bestow upon a Protestant

minister. Any one who has had experience in actual warfare, knows what a consolation it is to Catholic soldiers to be able to go to confession on the eve of battle and so prepare themselves to meet their God if they should lay down their lives in their country's service. It is a cruel wrong to an essentially Catholic regi ment like the First Rhode Island, to deprive its members of this consolation.

If a regiment so overwhelmingly Cath olic is to have a chaplain at all he should be a Catholic priest. How little influence a Protestant chaplain is capable of exerting on such a regiment, is shown by what occurred when the First Rhode Island camped near the Fourth Missouri

at Camp Alger. Father Soerman, the son of the late Gen. Sherman, is chaplain of the Fourth Missouri. On the first Sunday after the arrival in camp of the First Rhode Island the Catholics of that regiment attended the Mass celebrated by Father Sherman. The Sunday services of the Protestant chaptain of the First Rhode Island were attended by a few hundred soldiers Here we have a prac tical exemplification of the uselessness of supplying a Catholic regiment with a Protestant chaplain. The First Rhode Island, or any other regiment in which Catholics are in a majority, should have a Catholic priest, and not a Protestant. Common justice, and, we might add common sense, demand this.

### STORIES OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The news comes from Atlanta, Ga., that the convalescents among the wounded from Santiago were allowed to come to town on Tuesday last, and the town went wild over them and showed its enthusiasm in every way it could think of. Men and women alike clustered about them

to bear their stories. When the wounded arrived yesterday, the 2500 men now stationed at Fort McPherson were waiting to cheer them, but this idea was not carried out. The expressions which came from the troops at the post were more of pity than of glorification. The wounded men came from the train, some of them on crutches, others aided by companions, while many had to be carried on atretchers. Their isces, were diam, and many of them to escape. Beside each man was a their was a wild rush made by the them were without sufficient clothing box of cartridges, also tied to the tree. Preachers for on thainons. With their Bomesof the officers had dispensed with These men had been placed where death

their coats, and had placed their shoulder straps on their shirt sleeves, to show their rank. Save for these shoulder straps there was no differ nce in appearance between officers and privites in many cases.

All were worn and hungry and tired. placed before them they are ravenously, and it was only when ordered by the physicians in charge of the hospital mess to stop eating that they left the tables. After dinner the soldiers were shown to their rooms, and after a bath they all went to sleep. Many of them did not wake up for supper. It was the first time in weeks that they had onjoyed the luxury of eleeping on clean, cool cots, with a sound roof over their heads, and nature made the best of the opportunity. To day, however, much of the fatigue and suffering belong to the past, and the Atlanta which Gen. Sherman pounded — Confederate Atlanta — has been glorifying them, and the boy in blue is a hero at home among his own perple.

The wounded men were in the hottest part of the fight and they have interesting stories to tell. Some of them advanced to within a half mile of Santi ago, and they declare that they could have held this position had they not been ordered to fall back

On the night of June 30 the men advanced to within a short distance of the city of Santiago and then slept on their arms. The following morning it was found that the pickets had been within ten yards of the Spanish lines. For some reason they were not fired upon. Or July 1 the battle began. One of the greatest difficulties the Americans had to contend with was the Spanish sharp-hooters. It is said that these men did more harm prior to their route than any other part of the Spanish army. The Americans did not know when or from what tree they would be greeted with a volley of Spanish bullets.

A private says he was fighting near a commissioned officer, a Lieutenant, he thinks, who kept dodging from side to side. The officer continued these antics for some time and then the private advanced to his side and asked it he was wounded

'My God, man,' replied the officer, don't you see that fellow shooting at me? He has been pegging awa; at my carcuss for fifteen minutes.'

Sure enough, in proof of what the officer said, a moment later a puff of amoke came from the tree pointed out and a bullet whizzed cluse to where the ther and private were standing. The cilieer took the private's ritle and coolly knelt on the ground while he took deliberue aim at the place from which the pull of smoke had risen. The aim of the officer was good, and at the crack of the rith the sharpshooter was seen to hang nead downward from the tree. Tois was the select of the fighting of the sharp snooters in trees. They had been tied in place by their officers, and escape for tuem was impossible. In addition to this they had been informed, so the captured ones said, that the Americans inv riably killed all who were taken prisoners, and for this reason they fought with a courage born of desperation, helieving that capture meant sure death and the mutilation of their bodies.

Another private said that they fought from trenches with their food supply by them. Their supply of provisions was enough to last ifor weeks, and had the tranches been captured by the Spaniards there would have been a temporary end of lamine in Santiago. The private added, however that there was no danger of the provisions being captured as long as the United States soldiers defended the tranches.

The officers were the principal objects of attack by the Spaniards. The Spanian sharpshooters and the regular lines of infantry all directed their fire at the officers, and when one was seen to fall a cheer invariably went up from the dons Many privates were naturally the victima of the fire, but both the officers and the men who arrived yesterday say that the Spaniards appeared to take special delight in killing officers.

One story was of a duel on the battlefield between two soldiers, one American, the other Spanish. It was during one of the lulis that occasionally occur on battlefields, when the men of their own accord stop firing in order to let the smoke clear away and to catch a breath of fresh air. The Spaniards had made self. a charge and had been repulsed. The Americans had pursued them, and one man was left in front of the Ameri can line when the United States soldiers retired to their original position. This man was wounded and near him was a Spanish so dier, who was thought to be dead. It developed that he was not. He saw the American and slowly brought his gun to his shoulder and fired, the ball striking the American soldier in the leg. The American answered with his gun. and for several minutes the fire was kert up, six or seven shots being fired on each side. The Spaniard was killed and the American was brought back to the line, where he received the plaudits of his companions for his bravery. The man who related this story did not know the name of the American engaged in this duel, but he vouched for the accuracy of the account given by him.

Chaplain Dwight Galloupe, of the Ninth Cavalry, is one of the men brought here from the battlefield. He arrived at the post wearing a suit of brown corduroy, leggings, a blue flannel shirt and bicycle cap. His shoulder straps were silver mounted, with a silver cross, signifying his office, while from a cord around his neck was suspended a silver crucifix. Yesterday he said:

' Garcia failed to notify our men of the presence of Spanish sharpshooters in trees. He was supposed to watch over these things, but did not find out that the sharpshooters were waiting for us. Consequently, when we advanced, our men met with a withering fire from the tree tops, and it was with great difficulty that these men were dislodged. After the fire had ceased we discovered that a number of men who had been killed were hanging head downward from the trees, and in curiosity we advanced to ascertain the cause of this. We found that they had been tied to the trees by their officers in such

for them was almost a certainty, and they were told that capture meant death. This gives a fair idea of the consideration of a Spanish officer for his men and for human life. The men were not tied in palm trees, as as commonly sup posed. The tree used for this purpose is Many of them had not taken off their a low growth, of which I do not know closhes for ten days. When food was the name, yet it is a tree and not a the name, yet it is a tree and not a

#### THE COST OF WAR.

The expenditure in connection with the war is enormous. Nearly \$100,000,-000 in cash has been paid out of the Treasury on account of the war with Spain.

It is impossible to obtain an accurate estimate of the cost of the war, for the reason that it is difficult to draw the line exactly between what would be the ordinary expenses of the army and navy and the expenses directly chargeable to the war. However, the expenditure on account of the army and the navy since the passage of the National Defense Act have run more than \$75,000,000 over the expenditure for the same period of last year. The greater part of this was paid one for the War Department, the expenses of which have increased more than \$50 000,000. The increase in naval expenditures has been over \$25,000,000.

These figures represent actual cash payments and do not include contracts on which payments have not yet fallen due, as is the case with many of the contricts made under the National Defence act. Since July 1, the war expenditures nave averaged about \$1,000 000 a day, and it is expected that they will run far over this amount when more of the army is actually in the field, as the cost of maintaining it there is much greater than in the camps.

Heavy as is the drain upon the Treas ary there will be no difficulty in meeting all demands as they become due Within a few days the proceeds of the \$200,000 000 bond sale will be covered into the Treasury, running the cash balance far beyond its present figure of **\$**230 000,000.

The war revenue law is also in full operation now and receipts under it are coming fully up to the expectations of the Treasury Department. The internal revenue receipts for the present month, to date, amount to \$9.869,876, fully doubling the teceipts from this source urder the old law.

At the same time customs receipts are keeping up well and amount to \$4,303 275 for the month, to date. It is too early yet to make predictions as to what will be the average monthly receipts from the new taxes, but the indications are that they will amount to fully \$15,000,000. This will not be enough to meet all the expenses of the wer, and the proceeds of the bond sale will have to be drawn on largely, while if the war is continued indefinitely more bonds will have to be issued.

#### SURRENDERED.

Gaueral Toral Gives Up Santingo at Lave.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 14 -The War Department has received the following despatch from General Miles :-

Playa del Este, July 14. Secretary of War, Washington,-

Before Sintiago, July 14.—General Toral formally surrendered the troops of

nis army-troops and divisions of Santiago -on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. General Shatter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender.

Tois is very gratifying, and General shafter and the officers and men of his command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in over coming the almost insuperable obstacles which they encountered. A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever, and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those free from it, and to keep those who are still on board ship separated from those on shore. Arrangements will be imme distely made for carrying out further instructions of the President and your-

(Signed) NEISON A. MILLO, Major-General of the Army

#### PERSONAL.

Mr. Michael Burke, president of the True Witness Company, and family left on Thursday morning to spend (ne month at Old Orchard Beach.

Men convinced against their will are of the same opinion still, but no woman s ever convinced that way.

Passion gets less and less powerful after every little defeat.

## and

All Covered With Eruptions—Could Not Work, the Suffering Was So Creat-Hood's Has Cured.

"I was all run down with complaints peculiar to my sex, and I broke out in sores on my body, head, limbs and hands, and my hair all came out. I was under the doctor's treatment a long time without benefit. They called my trouble eczema. Finally I began taking Hood's Barsaparilla, and after I had used three or four bottles I found I was improving. I kept on until I had taken several more bottles and the sores and itching have disappeared and my hair has grown out." MRS. J. G. BROWN, Brantford, Ontario.

"I was all run down and had no appetite. I had a tired feeling all the time. I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and it benefited me so much that I would not be without it." Mrs. G. I. BURNETT, Central Norton, N. B.

#### Hood's Sarsa-Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills and harmoniously with Hood's Pills Hood's Sarsaparilla. 250.

# THE LAW FORBIDS

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Unless you are properly dressed with a Bathing Suit or Swimming Pants, and we have th weather here now which makes Swimming and Bathing enjoyable. If you want a nice pair of Bathing Pants or a Bathing Suit come in and see our stock at lowest prices.



Boys' Bathing Pants, elastic waist bands or tapes, at 10c, 15c and 25c

Men's Bathing Pants, elastic waist bands or tapes, at 25c and 35c pair.

Men's new style handy Bathing Pants, neat stripes and self colors at 25c pair.

Bathing Suits for Boys, at 50c and 75c a suit.

Bathing Suits for Men, combination or two piece suits, at 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.25 a suit.

BATH TOWELS from 15c to \$1.00 each.

TOILET SOAPS in great variety, at lowest prices. Special line of Jockey Club and Our Pets, three cakes in a box, for I5c, regular price 25c a box.



661 Craig Street,

NEWFOUNDLAND, July 7. "THE only decent bit of sporting its facilities for sport are considerably increased by the railroad of which he sea voyage from Sydney to Port-au Basque, with a railroad running from east to west, along which the contractor intends erecting hotels at certain places --it must in a short while attract num bers of those who annually visit Europe and other portions of the globe in search of that recreation which can be enjoyed Long Forume Bay. Colinet is easily much nearer home.

To the sportsman it is a paradise, either for fishing or shooting. The country is indented on all sides with numerous bays from which extend inland for from live to fifteen miles, splendid harbors or arms. Into these arms invariably flow one and sometimes more rivers or brooks During the seasonfrom the middle of June to the 15th of September-these rivers teem with sea trout and salmon. The principal of these streams are, Humber, Exploits, Gander, Long Hr. River, Salmonier River, and South East Arm, Placentia The Humber is a magnificent stretch of water, extending along the line of rail way for many miles, and so beautiful as to have earned the title of 'The Newfoundland Rhine.' Salmon of thirty pounds may be caught in this stream. The best rivers for the sportsman, however are Salmonier and South East River. as they are easily reached, afford good sport at moderate expense, and good hotel accommodation can be obtained The flies most required are much the same as those used in the neighbouring province of Nova Scotia, but the princi pal are the Dashwood, Silver Doctor Brown Hackle, Alexander, Red Ibia, Jenny Lind and Terra Novae; and with these I have often seen trout from two to five los. landed at S. E. river. and occasionally three at a cast. For salmon, or, rather, grilse, as they are generally from four to eight lbs in weight Salmionier is to be preferred, as some times catches of thirty, and rarely even sixty can be had in one day. The fish ing season ends and shooting opens on September 15th.

Between St. Mary's and Placentia rys extends a peninsular or tongue of land of about thirty five miles in length and having a width of 25 miles between Colinet and Placentia, whilst it gradually narrows down to about six miles in the neighborhood of Cape St. Mary's Around the coast, and extending back for about two and on the rivers to six miles, extends a fringe of thick wood and scrub. The interior consists of an immense plateau or "barrens" of dry ground and marsh, dotted here and there with several small lakes and ponds, interspersed with patches of scrub or "tucks." affording excellent cover for migan (locally called partridge), which breed here as they do nowhere else in the country—possibly in the world. These birds afford splendid sport during the latter half of September and up till while the best shooting may be had by cosat. Guides our be pricured very line of railway good grouse shooting can Ave Maria

he obtained with less sport, as the birds are so quiet that they seldom rise and must be shot on the ground. T. e railway, however, affords splendid Came an oneg These deer make annual negrations during May and June from the Southern Coast and proground left in the British Empire, sir; | e-ed north, where they remain till the and now they are going to spoil it with I bill, when, during September and Octoa railroad." An emphatic remark, made ber, they again travel south for the by a periodical visitor to Newfoundland - winter search. During this southern pairney they er as over a barren stretch gentleman holding the position of or country lying to the south of White Major General in the British Army- and Notre Dame Bays, and extending a General Dashward. Although this man distance of tery miles along the line of General Pushward. Although this man railway. Here they may be met with has written much that was unfavorable in hundred daily, and the sportsman, regarding the resources of the country, without say exertion whatever, may he certainly emphasizes the fact that it | pick his choice. He does not require to is a magnificent sporting country. And leave the track, but can select some path as it crosses the road, light his pipe and wait. The writer has seen from lifty on a wet, and therefore untavorable day, to had such a poor opinion. Being within live bundred or more, after a night's easy reach of the continent-a six hours | frest, when they travel in great numbers. The herds number from eight or ten to one hundred, but generally about forty.

> There are of conrac several other localities where deer may be had in plenty, but requiring a little mere of hard work and honting. The principal of these places are the cranada at Colinet and reached, being but a five hours journey from St. John's via Whithourne or four hours from Placentia. Here, during the lutter part of September, and up till the close season (1st February) one could secure his complement with the assistance of two guides and one pair of good walking legs. The best rifls to use would be one sighted point blank for one or two hundred yards, or having elevating sights for 70 and 150 vards, as the shots to be had are generally from 70 to two hundred yards. In fact cutside of the latter it is almost useless to shoot, as if the deer is not killed at once he generally gets away to die in the woods.

Besides the game mentioned there are plenty of black duck, shell drakes, widgeon, wild geese snipe, plover and curlew, whilst the wild rabbit or hare is scattered all over the country. The climate is just nice for sportsmen, the temperature seldom even during the hottest part of summer going to 80°, whilst during the shooting season it varies from 45° to 60°. The scenery is splendid, particularly on some of the rivers and arms. and on the Placentia, Salmonier and Colinet rivers views are to be had which would delight the soul of an artist. Taken all in all the visitor to Newfoundland has all that he would require—delightful climate, splendid scenery, good roads for riders or driving, and for the historian or antiquarian there are the relics of the French at Placentia, of Lord Bultimore at Ferryland; but for years no countries chief at raction will be in the fact that it is the sportsman's paradise. M J. N.

#### MERITED HONORS.

A Sister of the Congregation of Notre Dame has the honor of being the first woman to receive the badge of the Order of the Crown created by the King of Belgium to reward the devotedness of his subjects in promoting the interests of the Congo Belgian State.

Many women, including a large number of Sisters have, received the red ribbon of the French Legion of Honor. Mile. Bottard. who won this distinction this year, is a shining example of devotion to the unfortunate. For fertyseven years she has been employed in an insane hospital, entering it as a servant when only twenty years old. the thousands of willow grouse or ptar | She has been like a mother to her poor patients, treating them as if they had been her own unfortunate children. She is known as "Mamair Bottard," and her success was such that it commanded the highest praise from the last of November, when the weather gets too cold for comfort. The ground other women also won their honor in a sasily reached by road from Placentia, hospital work. Then there was Mile. Nicholas, who taught imbecile children camping about five miles in from the for more than fifty years. It was said that if there was a germ of understandcheaply (one dollar per day) and these ing in the feeble mind of a child, Mile. are invaluable assistants. Along the Nicholas could find it out and loster it

Company of the control of the contro

Prizes at Maynooth - Splendid Results of Wise Guidance and Supervision.

Theology was the great event of Maythe subject of "Problism." written by the candidate, and seventy-five propositions taken from the whole course of Theology, Scripture, Canon Law, and through a nine years' charse of studies, and mental), the ordinary four years' cours of Theology, and three years' advanced course in all the ener-d sciences; a successful defence for the Doctorate would place him in possession of the highest scholastic distinction possible to be achieved in the Theological course. Exceptional inter est attached to the thesis as the candidate was open to be met by the objections of all comers. The array of objections tors on the present occasion was a formidable one, including his Eminence Cardinal Logue, the Mest Rev. Dr. Healy. Bishon of Clontert; Rev. Peter Finlay, S J. Rev Dr. Mahony. All Hallower; Rev. Dr. O Connell, Protess r Cloudiffe College; Rev. Dr. O Des. Vice President Maynooth College; and Ray, P Daly Mullingar.

The appearance presented by the learned assemblinge was most striking and imposing, the members of the Hier arehy present, along with the Objectors. and several of the College Professirs, occupying seats on the lofty and spacious platiorm at the head of the half, ever, beach on the ground floor being filled is not confined to the poor people of with the black soutaned students and priests, while in a prominent position in | Maynooth are doing work for the Irish the hall, in a pulpit placed some distance | race in every part of the world. I referred | be allowed to die out after dinner, and if from the platform, sat the candidate pre pared to hear and answer any objections who was a student of this College. He which might be raised to his doctribal did his work well as a professor and as points.

The Defence was divided into a moreing and an afternoon session, the former what he was here in the College they lasting from 10 30 a m. to 12 30 p m., and | find him to be as an Australian Bishop, the latter from 1.30 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. and that is one proof that the work of The Cardinal Archbishop of Armagh having taken the chair at the hour island. Then there was, only the other named the proceedings were opened by day, a meeting of the Maynooth Union Rev. P. Finlay, S J. in a brief address held in New York. That reminds me devoted to rest, sewing and to whatever explaining the object of the Defence for that there is another matter, which I work you may care to devote yourself the Doctorate after which the work of think it well to bring under the notice If you have a gas or gasoline stove you the Session was immediately entered of the students, and especially of the bave only to seek the kitchen about upon, the Latin tongue being employed young priests just ordained, and it is half an hour before meal time, light throughout the entire course of the arguer this, that I look upon the Maynooth your fire and cook your vegetables. ments on either side.

The replies of the candidats to arguments raised by his opponents during the progress of the thesis were given with clearness and fluency and the disappointed that not so many of the able and eloquent manner in which he young priests of last year as might have disposed of some of the objections which required dissertations more lengthy than others, and which called for a very profound display of theological knowledge, elicited the warm and loudly expressed admiration of the auditory who followed the entire course of arguments with rapt attention during the four hours for which the Defence continued.

After the distribution of decrees, his Eminence Cardinal Logue delivered a lengthy and important address, in the course of which he said : Great as has been the history of the achievements of the students of Maynooth College in the past a greater future is still before them. It just struck me while your President was speaking that there is one thing formed as would enable them to become soda. which has not been brought promin- good and active priests of the mission. ently enough before the public. We Bishops of Ireland, and the clergy of Ireland generally, are looked upon as persons unfit to be entrusted with educational work. Now, if we wanted to show that there is no foundation for the charge which has been made against us, there could be no better means of showing it than by pointing to what has been done in this College since it was freed always be a bright one, if we will only from the trammels of red tape and the take the trouble to look for it. taint of alien rule. There is hardly a branch of ecclesiastical knowledge—and secular knowledge also, as bearing upon the training of an ecclesiastic-for which the Bishops of Ireland have not made provision since the College fell altogether into their own hands, and they are always adding new chairs, and making some provision for the education of the something to spare for those who are in students so that they may go forth into greater need than yourselves. the world not merely as accomplished ecclesiastics, but also that they may go forth carefully grounded in those semi ecclesiastical and general subjects which will enable them to take their places as educated gentlemen amongst those with whom they will have to associate. Were proof needed that the education

of the young Catholic laymen, as well as the education of the ecclesiastics, could be safely entrusted into the hands of the Irish Episcopate and the Irish clergy-at least in so far as ruling and guiding it is concerned, you could not have a better proof than that afforded by what has been done in this College for the past twenty years. I have an object in referring to that subject be cause I think we are too ready to lie down under accusations brought against us Meekness is a great virtue in individuals, and charity a greater still, and patience under affliction is always laud able. But, where there is a question of bodies, it is different. Individuals may possess these qualities; but, it is a mis take on the part of a body such as the specclesinatical body in Ireland, to permit themselves to be trampled upon and ac. cused of obscurantism and want of skill 50c and \$1.00, all druggists. with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure if it the direction of education and other scott as BOWNE. Chemists, Toronto.

could safely say that we could challenge any other educational establishment in the whole country-either ecclesisatical or secular-to show more effectual work done for higher education in all its branches than we can in The Irish Bishops and the Higher this College within the last twenty years. We love our ecclesiastics, and rely upon them to continue in a still more effective manner the work which we are struggling to do; but we are also deeply Cardinal Logue's Eloquent Ad- attached to all the Catholic young men dress at the Distribution of and our children, and it would be a failure of duty on our part, and would show a want of the sense of responsibility which the Christian Bishops and priests should possess, did we not make every effort to do for our young laymen what we are doing for our young ecclesisatics. The public defence of the Doctorate of I think, therefore, that in the magnificent display which we have witnessed nooth on June 20. The text for the here to day-taking it as an indication Doctorate was the defence of a book on of work done quietly and silently, but still effectively—we have a very strong proof that if, through the favor of our rulers, or rather, through an act of simple justice on their part, we were put in a position of superintending, dirrect-Ecclesiastical History. The candidate the youth of the country in general, Ireing, and providing for the education of was the Rev. David Dineen, a priest of land would be in a better position than the diocese of Cloyne, who has had a it would be likely to be otherwise. A most successful collegiate and Divinity | point struck me here this morning which would go to show this to a great extent. career in Maynooth, where he has passed | There was a very satisfactory report in he papers of this morning of a beautiful including two years' philosophy (natural display made here yesterday -a defence on the part of a young doctor, and a display of attack on the part of the great body of those who assailed him, which would have done credit to any militant body in the world (applause). The vawere set down very accurately. But on looking over the reports it at once occurred to the Bisnops that there was a danger that imperieully educated people might take seriously arguments which were brought forward merely with a view to testing the knowledge of the young candidate. We could not have a more telling proof of the need of the higher educa tion of the people throughout the country. That could not be said of Germany er of France, where everyone receives a suit able education. But here, outside the National and Intermediate schools an utside this College, the great body of he people is left without any knowledge. whatever to guide them in relation to academical exercises. Tois is one proof

matters without saying a word in reply (near, hear, and applause). I think I

We have a very tangible proof that the influence of this College and its work Ireland. We, students or ex students, of before to the Archbishop of Melbourne, vice president, and I think his colleagues | hot tea is preferred. By having as little from the Southern Cross can testify that fire as possible you can keep the tempera-what he was here in the College they ture of your kitchen bearable during the Union as one of the most important in | Chops or steak are cooked in a short stitutions ever established for the purpose of pushing forward the work and influence of the College, and I was rather done so had become members of the Union, though special arrangements were made to facilitate young priests in inscribing their names upon the membership roll. I think that the young priests of this year should give a proof of attachment to the Alma Mater by turning out to a man and joining the Union. You will find that there is work for this Union to do in the future, and the country, and it would be a great blessing if the priests joined the Union

the country through the want of higher

educational knowledge.

## BREVITIES.

True merriment may be distinguished from false by the fact that it bears reflection we can think of with pleasure next day and next week.

To every dark side of life there will

All we can grasp of the problems of life is to recognize what an infinity of things are beyond our knowledge. Anyone who willingly let himself fall

into little temptations will find it harder and harder to resist great ones. Deny yourselves, so that you will have

The germs of consump-

tion are everywhere. There is no way but to

fight them. If there is a history of weak lungs in the family, this fight must be constant

and vigorous. You must strike the disease, or it will strike you.

At the very first sign of failing health take Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites.

It gives the body power to resist the germs of consump-

### IN MERRY GREENWOOD.

THE TRUE BY BUILDING

"To home, to home, good gentlemen," Quoth Wilbred of the Lea, And if you'll to the forest shades "I wot, good sport you'll see.

My merry men have gone before "To rouse the fallow deer; The day is blithe, the sun is bright, "Why tarry longer here?"

Then in a trice each noble knight Leaps on his trusty steed, And merrily, right merrily Unto the chase they speed.

The hounds from leash are now set free, With one wild joyous bay They bound along the forest path To seek their wary prey.

To crack of whip and sound of horn, Through many a tangled way, They follow on the wild deer's track

Until the close of day. And thus Sir Wilbred held his chase With those good knights and true-

Full many a deer they slew!

Montreal, June 25th, 1898.

And ere the setting of the sun

## HOUSEHOLD

"HILE summer heat rules the day, says an American exchange, and the mercury can only be frightened into subjection by a terrife thunder storm, it requires some thought to get up a dinner that is not too heavy for the season. The trouble in many households is that the diet is not regulated to suit the weather. While the use of mest should not be abandoned it is obvious to any thinking housekeeper that vegetables should form the chief part of the meal. Less than half tiquantity of meat should be used in sum mer than in winter. If one can learn to dispense with it at hreakfast, there is no doubt that the health is benefited thereof the evil which may be brought upon by. If the principle meal is served at noon, the work of the day is practically over when the dinner dishes are washed up, for the evening meal should then consist of such food as cold meat, potatoes, salad or sliced tomatoes, bread and butter and berries. The kitchen fire, if you use a goal stove or range, can iced tea is used, it need not be rekindled. A small fire started just before supper would be sufficient to boil the water if

summer months. When dinner is served at night prepare your vegetables after your light noon luncheon and let them stand in water. Your afternoon may then be and the getting up of a full meal made easy by a little good management. Have your berries or desert on ice and serve them directly from the refrigerater.

Doing away with the elaborate cooking in summer is beneficial to the digestion. and the comfort derived from the curtailing of labor is heartily appreciated by the member of the family whose duty it may be to prepare the meals.

A glass of lemonade is frequently wanted quickly. A good way is to keep a lemon syrup prepared. The following that very important work, not merely for are good proportions to use: Put one the priests themselves, but throughout pound of sugar in one pint of water and heat to boiling; pour this syrap in a jar with one pint of strained lemon juice. Keep the jar in the re rigerator or where it is cool. When needed, put two teaspoonfuls in a glass and fill the glass with ice water, apollinaris, or plain PRAYER BOOKS.

> Two tablespoonfuls of raspberry syrup in a glass of crushed ice and water is ore than a delicious cooling drink for tes and luncheon; it's wholesome and nourishing as well.

Beef on Toast.—Chop cold meat very fine; mix with a little chopped paraley; add a little water and boil for one minute; then spread on buttered toast and

Russian Toast .- Rub to a paste three olives, four sardines, an anchovy, a sprig of pareley, half a dezen capers, yolk of a hard boiled egg. Toast little oblong slices of bread, cover with the above preparation and serve garnished with a narrow border of very finely chopped raw onion

Prune Toast.—Toast as many slices of bread as desired, butter lightly and keep hot. Have ready some fine large prunes which have been stewed and the stones removed. Place four or five prunes on each slice of trast and pour over enough of the hot juice to slightly moisten the tosst. Serve at once

Pineapple Toast - Cot a stale sponge cake into half-inch slices, and, having taken a preserved pineapple from its tin. cut this and the slices of cake to the same uniform size; slightly fry the cake in hot butter, and arrange on a dish

#### How She Was Troubled.

I was afflicted with that tired feeling and had no appetite. A friend advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did and in a short time my appetite was better and the tired feeling was gone. Since then we always take Hood's when we need a blood purifier." MRS. S. KINCH, Bestrice Ontario.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to

with a slice of pinespile listing of take some of the pinespile juice ar in the tin, add to it a glass of dinner sherry and pour over the whole. Serve very

The breaking of glass globes is very frequent, as all housekeepers know. Their durability may be greatly increased if they are tempered before hand. This is done by putting them in a large pan, and covering them with cold water. The pan is then set on the range until the water boils. When that occurs it is removed from the fire, and the globes are allowed to remain in the water until it is perfectly cold again. This is a common treatment for lampchimneys, and is equally efficient in the case of glass globes.

A cooking school delicacy that is a a coating is fermed on the spoon. Remove, cool, and add a pint of thick cream beaten suff. Then turn it into a mould, which should to filted to overflowing, a sheet of thick wrapping paper being put on before the cover of the mould is adjusted. The mould is then packed in equal quantities of ice and salt, and left for four hours without turn ing before it is served. This is a simple isinty which is easily made, even by inexperienced hands.



Metal Ceilings are now being recognized as the most desirable covering for Private Houses. Club Rooms, Public Buildings, etc. They are very handsome in appearance, will not crack and fall off, and compare tavorably in price with any good ceiling.

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In Mother of Pearl Silver plated Chain, 25c each and upwards,
Initation Pearl Beads, 75c, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.20 per doz.

per doz.
White Bone Bends, 80c, 91c, \$1.25 per doz.
Red Bone Bends, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per doz.
Plain Wood Bends, 3.c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c and 9 to per dez.

White Covers, at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.06 and \$3 60 each.

Dark Morocco Covers, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00 and upwards.

Cheap Books, at 90c, \$1.20, \$1.50, \$1.80 per dos.

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# JULY CHEAP SALE.

retreshing summer dessert is made with eggs and mayle syrup. Eight yolks are beaten until light and a cup of hot maple syrup stirred in. The mixure is put eyer the fire in a double boiler until put eyer the fire in a double boiler until crowds in the ecstume and skirt rooms, in fact crowds all over, and the general tone was indicative of a big business success, and so all went merrily on.

#### GREAT WASH FABRIC SALE. THOUSANDS ATTEND DAILY.

Never before have such crowds visited any one department of The Big State as are daily to be seen crowding every available space in this section. Thattractions are undoubtedly the extraordinary values in Fancy Muslims and Was Fabrica offered at this great sale. The coolest, lightes: and damtiest of i'at. Wash Fabrica are all marked at prices to make this the most popular department

July Cheap Sale Now On.

#### WASH FABRIC PRICES.

275 Pieces Good Useful Fast Col r Points, that usually sold at 55, now 84c.

160 Pieces New Camelon Reps. a splendid material for shirt waists. You will best and richest patterns this sense consider them grand value at 12: a yard | and would sell anywhere at 12} - a You will see these go out quickly at hundreds of yards will go out at

stantial goods, fast dye and in the new-140 Picces Scotch Ripple Fabrics, sub-(st and last styles rich and elegant designs new and worthy goods to a to rice that well at 10c a yard, go out on grand value at 21c a yard. Water the duble at 95c.

THE S CARSLEY CO. Limited.

July Chenp Sale Now On.

#### A SUNSHADE BARCAIN.

will last until about noon Monday and They are here in white and grey, Lite comers will have to choose from sale price, 10%

some are plain, shot sick, with deep frill of same material, heavily pleated with tarcy natural handles, the lowest priced che among the lot was marked \$3.00, you can have first choice of the lot by the verandah, the lawn, the bal, picked by the verandah, the lawn, the lawn, the bal, picked by the verandah, the lawn, the l being here early, at \$199

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#### July Cheap Sale New On. PRETTY MUSLINS.

July 16, 1898.

Pretty beyond a doubt, rich, chaste exquisite style that's sure to cause

censation. 210 Pieces Fancy Dress Muslims,

100 Pieces New Dress Cambric P. 30 inches wide, representing on

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMIT.

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#### CONCEALED ALCOHOL.

Dr. T. D. Crothers, secretary of the American Association for the Study and Care of Inebriety, writes as follows :--'Nearly all proprietary drugs, such as bitters and tonics, contain large quanti ties of alcohol. An examination of existed before. This fact, when urged, twenty different compounds, sold as is regarded by many as of no moment. Temperance drinks, revealed the fact for the reason that alcohol is considered that they contained from three to forty per cent of alcohol by volume, practically ranging all the way from the lighter beers up to the strongest alcohol drinks of commerce.

' Many of the proprietary drugs on the market depend almost entirely upon the alcohol they contain. The other drugs simply cover up and conceal the spirits they contain. The alcohol is a grateful narcotic, diminishing pain and discomfort and creating the impression of cure.

· Several of these drags contain opium, which has the same effect Some of the kola compounde are found to have cocaine and are even more dangerous than spirits. One case came under my care where a so-called 'seaweed tonic' was used for two years, when a marked delirium tremens appeared, which ended in death. This tonic was found to con tain forty per cent. of alcohol, and this wis unknown to the user. Ginger drinks are always fortified with alcohol and are very dangerous, for nervous surceptible persons. The sleehol in many of these proprietary drugs is the cheapest and most dangerous wood and

SCROFULA in its worst form yields to the blood cleansing power of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousand of cases have been perfectly CURED:

other alcohols, that are not used except in the arts, because of their acidity.

'This is concealed by some process, and the alcohel is made usable, although its effects are the same. The credulity and stupidity of endorsing tonics of this class has been fa al in many instances, by rousing more incurable diseases than

ous effecte. In reality alcohol is now regarded as a narcotic and anaesthetic, without any tonic or food value. Ether and chloroform are merely concentrated alcohols, illustrating in an extreme degree the

effects of all alcohols. The most important question at present is, Can strong tincures of common drugs be used safely? This is answered by very opposite opinions. One class assert that tinctures of bitters and some of the narcotics are more sought for than alcohol, and their medicinal powers are

neutralized by the alcohol. When the alcohol is used in quantities of from four to forty per cent the effects of the drug are neutralized and overcome by the alcohol, and in most cases the effects are more of the alcohol than the drug. All drugs which contain alcohol in any large amount contain a new drug force, exploding and changing nerve energy along unknown lines. Tinctures are dangerous when used any length of time for the new force they bring in the alcohol. Proprietary drugs which are popular in most cases depend on the alcohol which they contain and

are sources of increasing danger. Silence, which is becoming to the wise, is all the mire needed by the fool.

# The Magical Music Farmannan and annan anna

THE little hamlet of Kildory, looking down on the long reaches of the bog of Ballycorkasheen, was buried in deepest gloom. In the light of the wintry moon a little crowd of villagers talked of their common loss, gazing the while towards a distant cabin "car-road" running through the bog. A small poorly fenced farm was at the back of it; and the whole situation seemed miserable in the extreme.

The moon hurried through the flying clouds, and the wind whistled in the stunted trees that fringed the village, still the neighbors stood at their vantfilled the intervals of his heavy hammering with sentences that rang as crepit tenant of it who had gone.

Doclen had been like an old institution in the place. He had held the old cabin, and toiled in the miserable garden, and | who felt sorely afraid. coiced his shrewd and original views on any 'livin' sinner' in Kildory or Bally-·o.kasneen was born. All this had been the case as long as the oldest folks could remember. Tom Doolen, with his grave and wrinkled face, his shaggy eye-brows, his sarewd, wild look, his deep, cavernous yet resonant voice, his latter day crutches, and above all, his extraordinary fidule playing, had impressed his personality as deeply as a creed upon Aldery's life. His going was something scartling, as would be the abolition of Father Christmas' to the mind of a

Now, to the mind of Kildory, going to the workhouse summed up the deepest icgradation of life. It was the ghastliest we rate than disgrace and death combined. is old age. He had been unable to gone; and his one surviving relative-a nepnew—was unable to give him turther constance. Poverty, Indeed, lay black at the people's doors. So, institution, tradition, history though he was, there was no hope for Tom Doolen. He was gone to the poor house."

liatner, he had been taken there by orre. Decrepit though he was, on the silence. evening-now three days past-when the efficials brought the workhouse car for him, a flish of his old vitality returned and ne fought-aye, desperately fought-against the hands whose mission was to bear him from all he loved forever. He struggled, he used his crutches, he thundered as long as he was thle against the force and the indignity. It seemed as if he would break his very heart strings. Tearful, passionate but yet impotent, the neighbors locked on. ais death like eyes, was heartrending when his voice was gone and he was no ionger sble to call the people to keep nim in 'the old place' and send the poor house ruffians' empty handed from kildory. Women wailed, children no longer.' screamed; and the 'color of death' was 'Gid ble on the faces of the men as the workhouse car ambled up the hill and past modern Swiss peacant go into exile with scenes of his life and love.

And, now, as the nights grew darker and the bog at times was in gloom, the neighbors still talked of Poor Tom 'far away,' as they said, 'in the dismal poorhouse.'

'As sure as I'm standin' here,' said one, 'Tom Doolen will be a dead man before a week is over. His heart is broke. The poor house will finish him.' bog cabin,' and another, ''tis purgatory

'An' they can't find the fiddle, whereever he bid it,' a third interjected.
'I firmly believe 'two a tairy fiddle,'

and no mistake.

put in a fourth neighbor. 'The divil of the like of it I ever heard. I'll take me oath that he's returned it to the fairies to mind it for him.'

'An' when he's dead, poor fellow, he'll haunt the bog and fiddle in the old cabin in the night time.'

Suddenly a strange burst of music started as one man and looked in each other's faces. The music grew higher and clearer, then died in the shrill uprising of the wind. As the latter lowered, a little faint wave of the minetrelay stole upward once more with the suggestion of something gentle and ghostly. The wind lulled in its sudden, wonted way, and wild and clear, on the moment, from the depths of the bog, arose another burst of the melody. The tune was 'The Pretty Girl Milking Her Cow,' the instrument evidently a fiddle.

'The Cross of Christ about us,' said Barney Dwyer; 'tis aither Tom Doolen's sperit or a sperit imitatin' him.' Or it's the head divil of all,' cried Jim

Doberty, who always went to extremes. Twee a bad job for the divil that he didn t thry his pranks in the bog while poor old Tom was to the fore, said Rody Brophy, who was a sad sort of humorist.

The music anon grew lower and lower, but suddenly it again swelled high for a few moments:

No mortal fiddler would dar' to play that tune in Kildory except Tom Dool-en, declared Barney Dwyer. Ye know the priest was always against it and said twas cursed on account that wance

ERIT is wint has given Hood's

in the old times when a priest, answerthe poor patient was dead when he sweeten me old mind for the dark pass-reached the house. 'Twas the divil had age. Poor old fiddle!' played it to delay him. Tom Doolen R dy took the fiddle, and slowly and always stuck up for the tune and said 't was too good a one to laive to the divil and that he had a betther right to a good Irish air than any divil that was ever bred or born."

Whatever you say" exclaimed Rody Brophy, 'that tune is Tom Doolen's out and out. I'd know his touch anywhere.' 'I always said,' put in old Martin Casey impressively, 'that Tom Doolen wouldn't bear the poor house. He'd be dead in three days. I tould ye, An' God sind that it isn't his poor soul thats that rose, drear and desolate, beside the playin' away in the bog this holy night. He may have to play the tune there as a purgatory on account of the times he played it in disobedience to Father Clancey.'

'God be merciful to us,' exclaimed a

dozen of the neighbors. Swiftly the tune changed again. Up from the dim bog came the weird notes of 'Oh Ye Dead' The villagers listened age spot at Casey's forge, wile the smith spell bound. No sooner was the tune concluded than the 'Minstrel Boy 'succeeded and this again was followed by 'The Geese in the Box,' all well known decisively as his aledge strokes. And 'The Geese in the Box,' all well known still the talk was all of that desolate favorites of the vanished Tom. Occas cabin in the bog, and of the crippled, de lionally the wind warred wildly over the heath, as if it would drown the musician tione! There was the surrow. Tom of the night, weird or otherwise.

The villagers were puzzled and startled Truth to tell, there were some of them

'Most likely 'tis the sowl of poor old all things under the sun, and told a thou-and times of his wild adventures in the Casey; "twould be an act of charity to stirring days of his youth, long before | go down where the sound comes Ir m an' ask in God's name what is wanted,' That was easier said than done. No

one volunteered for such a journey. And still the strange music continued. It grew weaker on the whole but now and then there was a shrill and sudden burst which thrilled the heart of every listener.

Martin Casey who was a privileged man, went up to the parochial house and told Father Clancy of the strange melody in the bog. His reverence was at first very ekeptical; but he came to the door. looked down the slope to the sweep of trusting child. Yet, gone he was, and heath and turf, and heard the gaily-worst of all, he was going to the poor coming notes of The Wind that shakes the Barley.'

His reverence put on his hat and great coat and declared that he would solve the mystery, if it were capable of solutate the years could bring. It was tion. Every one in the crowd followed the priest and Martiz Casey, as they pro-Let Tom Doolen had had to face it in ceeded along the bog road in the direcof Tom Doolen's cabin, for it was there work for years; his little savings were abouts they considered the night music had its origin.

However, as they came within a hundred yards of the little homestead the and grim over Kildory; famine loomed | melody had died away. Only the wind sang its plaintive time over the heath. The priest and the crowd paused. They listened attentively for a few minutes. And still it was the wind alone which sang. Then it fulled and there was

> A weird feeling held the little group The minstrel then was a spirit!

Let us return,' said Father Clancy,

simply, after a long pause A moment or two alterwards there was one brief burst-just a couple of bars-of 'St. Patrick's Day.' It proceeded from a spot apparently not ten yards from where they stood. Father Ciancy hur ried forward along the dim path. He stopped in another minute, arrested by a low groan from beside the car-road He The mure appeal of his pale, old face, of looked, and dimly caught sight of the figure of a man in the boghole below.

I thought no wan would ever come. moaned a feeble voice; 'and then again I thought ye wor goin' without me. I was too waik to call out, and I could play

'God bless us!' cried the priest, ''tis poor Tom Duolen himself!

He bent down and caught hold of the the village. Tom Doolen still crying or attempting to cry from the window, his hand. His crutches were buried in Never, never did ancient Roman or the bog hole beside him. In his feeble his hand. His crutches were buried in and helpless condition he was dragged the bursting of heart and the eclipse of out with difficulty. He was in a state soul with which Tom Doolen faced the of intense pain; he groaned pitiably and workhouse seven miles away from the when he was brought to the bank he sat down exhausted.

'Take me in-intc-the-old-cabin,' he mouned when he recovered. 'And-and-prepare-me-for-the long journey -yer-Reverence-I'm goin'-I'm goin' fast—the walk from the poorhouse—and -and-the long hour in the could boghole have finished me, yer Reverence.' The neighbors clustered round, horri-

fied at the miserable plight of the old He can't bear to be away from th' old man, but loud and loving in the testi monies of their commiseration and affec-

> 'I couldn't live away--from-the-old cabin-I stole home-I walked the--bit ter seven miles wid the old crutches--I got the fiddle from where I had it-and was goin' to the old corner, but I slipped from the car-road and-into the hole."

Father Clancy's idea was that Tom should be wrapped round with better and warmer clothes and borne at once to the parochial house. But Tom would not hear of it. He would not live for came up from the bog. The villagers the distance, he said; and he would die in the "old cabin."

Here a couple of the neighbors came over with the sad intelligence that in the storm the poor cabin had fared badly. The whole front had been crushed in and it was now little better than a mass of ragged ruins.

Tom Doolen grouned and fell heavily against the priest. They bore him to the shelter of the end wall. The wind went down with a plaintive will as if sorrowful for the trouble in which Tom Doolen's soul was buried, trouble of which it was the front and origin, the wreck of his beloved cabin.

His state grew lower and lower. In the shelter of the still standing end wall, while the wind moaned plaintively across the bog, Father Clancy fortified the sad lived cripple with the last rites of his Church. Once the moon peeped out on the lonely rite, then gently hid ber face.

'It's an angel gone to prepare his bed in heaven,' murmured Roby Brophy.

'Now bear him gently to the parochial house,' said the priest; and he hastened away to get everything warm and ready for the patient.

As they neared the end of the bog path Tom Doolen moaned.

MERIT a wint has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in be wid ye. Come here Rady Brophy. thousands of wonderful CURESTAL memory 5 me and old times. 10km2

In the old times when a priest, answer-in' a sick call, heard it, and was so in-thranced that he liegered too long and low. His riverence won't object. 'Twill

softly, as they passed to the village, played a favorite old melaucholy tune. Tom, avic, does that plaise ye?' he whispered, as he finished.

But Tom Doolen's cares were past, His concern was done with the minstrelsy of this world, -San Francisco Monitor.

#### ANÆMIA. OR BLOODLESSNESS.

Its Victims are Pale in Color, Subject to Dissiness, Palpitation of the Heart and Other Distressing Symptoms.

From the Echo, Platteville, Ont.

Actemia which literally means bloodlessness, is prevalent to an alarming extent among young girls and young women of the present day, and is a truit ful source of "decline" and consump-tion. The symptoms of this trouble are many, but among the most nonceable are pallor of the face, lips and gums. snortness of breath on slight exertion, dizziness, severe headaches, weakness of vital organs, palpitation of the heart and dropsical swelling of the limbs. The more of these symptoms shown, the greater the necessity for prompt treatment. Among those who have suffered from aremia and found a cure is Miss Emily Webb, a young lady residing near Wolverton, Ont. Miss Webb says :- My tilness first came on when I was about sixteen years of age. My complexion. was a pale waxy color; I was trimbled with general weakness, dezzmess and pulpitation of the neart. I was placed under medical treatment, but the medicine prescribed by the doctor did not appear to a one the slightest good. As time went by I was slowly but surely growing worse. I was unable to do any work shout the house, and my that I could scarcely stand upon my feet. Then my stomach became so weak that I vomited almost everything fate; I grew despondent and feired I would not recover. While in this condition a friend urged me to try D: Wali and Pink Pills and I followed the advice. Atter I had used two boxes I noticed an improvement and my neart was giaddened with the hepp of renewed health. At the end of six box is in appetite had fully returned, and with it strength. color to my checks, and brightness to the eyes. I still continued taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills antil I had taken in all twelve boxes, and I can im hoully asser that I am healthfer and stronger than lever was before I ove this to Dr. Williams' Pink Pitts, and I would orgealigirls who soff ras I did to give them a tair trial

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done more to make strong, neultny, r.sychecked, bright eved girls than any other medicine ever disc vered, and mathers should insist up antheir daughters taking an occasional course of this medict of Sold only in boxes the wrapper ar next which bears the full name, "Dr. Williams" Pink Pills for Pale Proofe." Offered in any other form the pills are substitutes. intended to decrive.

#### PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted to Canadian inventors y the Canadian and United States Gov ernments. This report is prepared especially for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors and experts, New York Life Building, Montreal: CANADIAN PATENTS.

60102-Ignace Panama, Santa Anna, Rep San Selvader, improvements in methods for planting trees.

604 15-8 B Joneson, Winnipeg, Man., which walcek.

604 18 - Dominat Quintal, Isle Dupas, cow making apparatus.

AMERICAN PATENTS. 606 334-John M. Downer, Torinto, oaken prism was bicycle brake. 606 456-Charles Haraden, Bowman-

ville, dental mouth mirror. 606 392-Finlay W. Ross, Birtle, Can. au omatic awitch.

606 367-William M. Tegart, Yorkton, Can., carrier for bicycles.

#### A GREAT BOOK FREE!

Whe Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Butfalo, N.Y. published the first edition of his great work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, be announced that after 680,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, \$1 50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great right in its path. He was literally blown amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would distribute the next hall million free. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now giving away, absolutely free 500,000 copies of this most complete, interesting and valuable common sense medical work ever published—the recipient only being required to mail to him, at above address, 31 one-ent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, and the book will be sent post paid. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. Contains 1008 pages, profusely illustrat ed. The Free Edition is precisely the same as that sold at \$150 except only that the books are in strong manilla paper covers instead of cloth. Send now before all are given away.

A Protestant bishop visiting an Indian reservation got a very striking object leason on the value of the civilizing influences exerted by the missionaries. Will my things be safe here?" he said to a chief. "Perfectly safe," said the chief in reply; "there is not a white man within 100 miles."

TOOTHACHE STOPPED IN TWO MINUTES, with Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum. Toc.

After a man's friends really know him they very often cease to recognize him.



## TERRIBLE PROJECTILE.

#### In the Wake of a Shell that Pulverized Iron Stanchions.

An Almost Miraculous Escape-Steel Plating Torn Into Ribbons and a Suffocating Smoke Produced-A Man Blown to Atoms.

The fearful havor which may be accomplished by the bursting of even a small modern shell is well illustrated by the incident of the Texas being struck while sitencing the shore batteries and covering the landing parties at Buquari. The special correspondent of the London Telegraph at Guantanamo thus describes the incident:-

The projectile was a steel six-inch chell, fired, it is believed, from one of the highpower ship's guns that have been mounted on the fortifications since Admiral Cervera's fleet was blockaded in Santiago harbor. It struck the Texas on the port bow, between the gun deck and the spar deck, bursting in the forward compartment where there are six opounder guns, three on either side. The crews of all these guns, were at quarters and there were besides a number of other men in the compartment at the time.

"It is miraculous tast only one man wsa killed and one wounded. The part of the ship hit is outside the central and abovet e protected deck. The sides of the suin at the point of impact consisted of a scel plate one and a quarter inches tnick The suell pierced thrafike so much paper, hit a metal stanchion amidships and exploded about seven feet from the plating on the starboard side. A note worthy feature of the steel plating was limbs would tremble to such an extent that it all ided no splinters or debris to carry inboard.

#### TI WAS TORN INTO RIEBONS

and folded back in a way that give the impression that the tough metal had been half melted by the torpact and pass age of the propostile. The shock, now ever, was not sufficient to explode the shell, and had it missed the stanchion it would neve passed through the sturboard wide and possibly exploded outside the entp. Unforturately, the stangaton was directly in the path of the shell, and the neavy metal column offered enough remate a control ade it. The effect was terribe. Although the shell was only a small one, six metres in diameter, and, th refere, not weigning more than about seventy pounds, it practically wrecked the big compartment in which it burst while the smake from it torced itself down the ammunition hoists and intthe breward compartments of the ship. so that for a few minutes

THE CREW WERE ALMOST SUPPOSITED.

The stanchion was shivered into atoms for I lect of its length, and the fragments of the burst shell, thing forward against the starb and side, buiged the stout steel plates - covard to a depth of three inches. Just at the point one of the big double neaded angle irons of the ship's frame was situated. This great rib of steel, nearly twice as thick and heavy as a railroad rail, was cut through in two pieces as if it had been made of cheese, and nearly two teet of it was carried

away bodily in minute pieces. The base of the shell ploughed a fur row down the smel deck just as a plough would cut through the soft soil of a fallow field. It hit and broke another rib of the ship, and, breaking itself in two, both pieces lodged in a cable steel star de ing close to the starboard side. The core of this reel was a prism of oak over two feet in circumference and there was would on it at the time a coil of hemp hawser that made a cylinder about four feet in diameter. The bemp rope was cut through to the wood and the stout

#### SHIVERED TO SPLINTERS.

This one fact alone would be sufficient to give an idea of the appalling energy of modern projectiles. Showers of steel resulting from the exploded shell itself and the torn stanchion and the angle irons swept along the starboard side for about thirty feet, cutting off heads of bolts, breaking gun fittings and stripping off the paint as if a score of men had

worked for hours with steel chisels. ' Every man in its path was wounded. one gunner was hit with no fewer than lifteen pieces of steel, each about the size of a hazel nut. At the moment the shell exploded one man was standing to fragments. He was talking to a comrade, and strange as it may seem, the latter, although less than arm's length away, was unburt, save for being knock ed down by the shock of the explosion. Others of the men thirty feet from the fatal shot had a dozen pieces of the shell plunged into their bodies. A remarkable feature of the explosion was the smallness of the pieces into which the shell burst. It shivered into fragments weighing about an ounce. The only piece of any size picked up warather less than half the base, just enough to enable it to be ascertained that it had been a six-inch shell, fired from a high-power breech loading gun and exploded by a percussion tuse lixed in the none.

#### HOW TO GET RICH.

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Meet material, correspondence, on the first Sanday of the material of the w. Spiritual Advisor, RIA I STAN BEN AUSS R., President, JOHN WHILLY STANDAY, D. J. ONFILL, Designer to St. Patrice S. League J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neyler a M. Casty.

#### Incient Grder of Hibernians.

DIVISION No. 2. wer vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, the end Lantanne streets, on the 2nd error teachmonth, at Sieve President, by N. Recording Scentary, THOS, i.e. By two restricts, to whom all com-est which a chessed. Defends to St. i.e. a.e. A. Donoi, M. Lench and B.

A.O.H. - Division No. 3.

the conductive Monday of each month, at within No. 26. Notice Panie St. Officers and the Monday of each month, at within No. 26. Notice Panie St. Officers and the Secretary; Win. Rawley, Ros. 17. W. Schatten, Free Marshal, John of I. Free Charman of Standing Comp. restrict 11. So set every evening accept regu-lar reservation in her inembers of the Order and there is employees they will find Irish and other cars are a part of the

#### A.O.H. Division No. 1.

A.O.H. - Division No. 1.

ordentall blocarns, No. 2 Beharmicravenus;
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trickel heaven f. J. Bernvan, No. 1 meets every 2nd
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the Street

C. M. R. A. of Canada.

## C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 74,

Operation Wheele M. 1888. Branch 74 meets in the flavour, that is a factor of the flavour, that is the flavour of the flavour Myrane : Mr tony, benaminal Secretary, 77 Forfar tiert. Ww. Courts : Freasuret: Bangeois street. Juwes 1 v. 190 - 25 Prince Arthur street.

## C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26

(One oxizin, Eth November, 1883.)

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 Ft, Alexander Street, or every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the

Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: MARCIN EAGAN, President, 577 Cadicux St. J. H. FEELLEY, Treasurer, 719 Sherbrooke St. G. A. GAGROUS, Fin. Sec., 511 St. Lawrence St. JAS, J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 325 St. Urbain St

## C. M. B A. of Quebec.

GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC

Catholic Benevolent Legion

Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L. Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at 8 c.m. M. SHEA, President: T. W.

LESAGE, Secretary, 447 Borri Street. Catholic Order of Foresters.

# St. Gabriel's Court, 185.

Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan 31, in St. Gabriel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laprairie streets. M. P. McGOLDRICK, Chief Ranger.

M.J. HEALEY, Rec.-Sec'y, 48 Laprairie St. St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 r.m. Chief Ranger, JAMES F. Rosaar. Recording Secretary, ALEX. PATTERSON 197 Ottawa street.

Total Abstinence Societies.

Established 1841.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

The hall is open to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening. The society meets for religious ir struction in St. Patrick's Church; the second Sunday of each month at 4 30 r.m. The repulsir monthly meeting is held on the second Tuerran of each month, at 8 r.m. in their hall, 92 december of each month, at 8 r.m. in their hall, 92 december of each month, at 8 r.m. in their hall, 92 december of each month, at 8 r.m. in their hall, 92 december of each month, at 8 r.m. in their hall, 92 december of each month, at 8 r.m. in their hall, 92 december of each month, at 8 r.m. in their hall, 92 december of each month, at 8 r.m. in their hall, 92 december of each month, at 8 r.m. in their hall, 92 december of each month, at 8 r.m. in their hall each month at 8 r.m. in their hall each month, at 8 r.m. in the 10 r.m. in their hall each month, at 8 r.m. in the 10 r.m. in their hall each month, at 8 r.m. in the 10 r.m. in the 10 r.m. in the 10 r.m. in the 1

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society.

child and his wife's dying message, and every month since they parted there comes to Donal a draft and a note invariably in the same handwriting, running thus: "Dear Donal; I enclose draft for little Eily; her mother's last words were; Mind the baby."

#### A STRANGE CASE.

A Conversion Under Peculiar Circumstances Brought About by ex-Priest Slattery.

Strange as it may seem to the inexperienced, it is nevertheless true that hurdreds of Catholic converts living to-day owe their conversion, under God, indirectly to anti-Catholic lecturers, whether apostates or the ordinary ignorant, burn, the accuracy of which we can in the ear. The pain of a burn may be vouch for. A Protestant workingman of Blackburn attended one of Slattery's lectures, wherein he made certain serious allegations concerning the Catholic confessional. Wishing to test for himself the accuracy of Slattery's statements he went as a Catholic to three different priests and made a mock confession to each, the last one being made to Canon Maglione, St. Joseph's Church.

At the conclusion of his third "confession." finding that the ordeal was totally different to what it had been represented by the apostate lecturer, the man explained to the astonished Canon the purpose he had in coming to the confessional, and made an earnest request to receive instructions prior to being received into the Church. As the man is the head of a family of ten, most likely all will be eventually received into the Catholic Church.

A day or two after the above event took place the Canon rece ved a summons to attend a Protestant sick man living in St. Joseph's parish, but totally unknown to him, who expressed a strong desire to receive instructions in order to become a Catholic before he died. In the other parishes there are always throughout the year numbers of non-Catholics receiving instructions who have been atracted to the Catholic Church mostly through the disgraceful attacks made upon Catholics at different times by salaried and other slanderers.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

#### IN DARKEST LONDON.

Some Statistics Regarding the Religious Condition of the Masses.

We know, for just one thing, that in andon there are 80 000 women who sell body and soul for a little money. Indeed, we are assured that so appalling is the physical and moral degradation of a large section of the human family now living in this electric century, that one of the champions of the people has not was touched for this poor emigrant, who hesitated to say that " if a choice were seemed to have no friend amongst the given to any one of them, between enterhundreds in the ship. She slept sound. ing life as a Tierra del Fuegean or as a

Huxley has given it as his opinion 'that unless there is an improvement of the greater part of the human family . . . otherwise, to the stern reality of her in the intensity of work with its concomposition, seemed as if it was anything itant physical and moral degradation the study of human character, felt comet, which would sweep the whole strangely moved by this pathetic scene. affair away, as a desirable consumma-He became more interested in this poor tion.' John Ruskin writes: 'Though Irish emigrant and her babe than he we are desfened with the noise of the ever was in woman before "You'll looms, our people have no clothes; spinning wheels and the rattle of the catch cold sitting there," he said. "No, though they are black with digging sir, I'm used to cold and hunger, too, fuel, they die of cold; and though milsince Donal went to America," she regolden grain, our people die from want lions of acres are covered with ripe of bread." As to the religious condiyoung brave and hearty fellow; he left | tion of the masses, let us select a few home when this little Eily was born, and districts in th East End of London. It has been calculated that out of a happy home for us in America. He sent ditch less than 6,000 attend any kind of us money regularly, but was overtaken morning service even on Sunday, and by sickness and could send no more. I that even in the evening the number could not pay the rent and was thrown does not rise to 8,000. In Whitechapel, out on the roadside in an awful storm. I souls, only 4 134 attend service in the out of an estimated population of 76,000 caught cold that night as I struggled morning, and 4,203 in the evening. In over the roads to the home of my cousin, Stepney, out of a population of 63,000.

Seven miles off I woke part day with but 3,401 attend in the morning and 4,039 seven miles off. I woke, next day, with in the evening. In Poplar, out of a popusion which has been growing worse lation of 169,000 12 842 attend in the morning, and 17,503 in the evening. And money enough to pay my parsage and I in other parts of the metropolis things am now on my way to meet him. Harry cheered her, sent to the salon and got says: 'Never before in our history were several things for her and she went be- the evidences of wealth more abundant; low-murmuring a blessing for her kind never before was luxurious living so general and so wanton in its display, and never before was the misery of the poor so intense, or the conditions of their

#### PREFERENTIAL TARIFF REGULATIONS.

daily life more hopeless or more degrad-

OTTAWA, July 14.—At a meeting of Cabinet yesterday, the preferential tariff regulations, which will come into force on August 1st, were adopted. The act of last session limited the preferential rate of duty to Britain, the British West indies, and any other British colony or possession which gave to Canada the same favorable tariff treatment as Canada gave to it. The Minister of Custom: was to decide what other countries were to come to under this arrangement. His decision was to be approved by the Governor General in-

At ye terday's meeting it was therefore decided that in addition to Great Britain, New South Wales, Ceylon, British India and the Straits Settlement would get the tenefits of the lower tariff. The regulations provide that to be entitled to the preserence goods must be established as having been manufactured in a country estitled to the preference, and to at i sat one quarter of the value; tuereut. Sugar from all British colonies and possessions will be entitled to the by, till he made up his mind to seek one quarter reduction on the ordinary Admission, and was received, into the tariff. Sugar, however, if only refined in Great Britain, and is not the growth of a British possession, is not entitled to the disconsolate Donal, give him his any preference.

Having purchased 800 pairs. Fine Laced Dongola Shoes at less than manufacturer's cost, we have decided to clear them out

## At 75 cents.

Which is less than the cost of the leather. Money refunded if not satisfied.

E. MANSFIELD. - 124 St. Lawrence Street. CORNER LAGAUCHETIERE STREET.

#### USEFUL SUGGESTIONS.

Turpentine is an excellent family remedy. If inhaled it is soothing in brouchitis, pneumonia, croup, and all lung troubles.

Exrache may be cured by the fumes of sensational lecturer. A peculiar case chloroform, or by putting a piece of has just come under our notice in Black-cotton dipped in sweet oil and laudanum relieved by an application of powdered borax, moistened with cold water; a poultice of raw potato; a mixture of lin-seed oil, lime water and glycerine, or a paste of starch and white of an egg.

Bleeding from the nose may be stopped by holding the hands over the head and applying ice to the nose and the back of the head: from the lungs by eating salt and ice, and from the stomach by eating pounded ice, and applying a mustard plaster.

Black cashmere may be renovated and returned to its original freshness by a thorough brushing and sponging in warm borax water.

To keep meat and poultry fresh in warm weather, sprinkle freely with powdered borax, wrap in a thin cloth and put in a cool, dark place.

To make almond paste, take two crinces of bitter almonds (pounded), one ounce of rose water, two drachms tion and enquiries not only here but in of tincture of benzoin, with one ounce each of honey, oat meal and glycerine, been and am of opinion that every kind mix well together, perfume with extract of violet.

To remove freckles, wash the face with lotion made of one ounce of glycerire half an ounce of powdered boxax, the spite of complaints of rust in one or two sold. juice of one lemon, and a few drops of attar of roses.

To clean ribbons dissolve half a pound of white soap in boiling water, let cool, dip the ribbons in, ringe, and put on a

To remove paint spots from cloth or silk, wet with turpentine or benzine.

To clean silk or thread gloves, put on the hands and wash in warre borax some districts apples are not expected water, ringe by pouring water over the hands, rub as dry as possible with a soft | ter than last year, but in others a heavy towel, keep on the hands until dry, take | crop is promised. The Morrisburg reoti and fold.

Eliza R. Parker.

Impure blood is an enemy to health and may lead to serious disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla conquers this enemy and averte danger.

Never in all its long history has the blouse waist been such an ornate gar ment as at present. These bodices are this season so covered with trimming of every description that the foundation is hardly visible. Some are veiled front and back, with a diamond patterned network of silk chenille; others have a fichu drapery, with spreading frills at the extreme edge. Some very charming but pleasant. Harry, whose life work among the masses of the people, he shot silk waists in pearl gray and rose crop reports from all over the Northwest, Barrie, Ont., July 14—At the meet would hail the advent of some kindly color, or silver and ciel blue, are made says: 'At this date the outlook is very ing of the cheese b and here to day there waist beneath. Misty gray tulle is draped over seashell pink satin or taffeta on blouses crossed in trellis patterns mousseline de soie waists over white satin are garnished all over with very elegant appliqué pieces—bolero fronts, points, yokes and bands of black lace. Many of the newest guimpel and yokes extend out upon the sleeve tops, and the sleeve itself then begins some distance below the shoulder. 'Ih s is pretty upon some figures, and effective with many fabrica in combination, but it is not a becoming arrangement to all.

> There are some people, says a writer to an American exchange, in whose presence we are never ourselves. Without any intention of being rude or offensive, by their manner, perhaps, more than by their speech, they dam up our sympathies, and freeze on our tongues the words we fain would ulter. They may be perfectly polite, considerate and obliging, and among their own set, or in fact anywhere, for that matter, the soul of honor and good friendship. But somehow their best qualities of affability and good nature set us the more on our guard against them. We feel that they live in a different world from ourselves, and we care but little about many of the things that in terest them. If we cannot get a hearing for our own ideas, we shrink back like the snail into his shell, and keep ourselves to ourselves. In other words, we do not carry our dearest sentiments on our sleeves for every passing vulture to

peck at. How different it is when two friends meet whose hearts beat to the same music. Differences of opinion there may be, and occasionally flashes of gold natured argument, but these are only il luminations from the electric current that binds soul to soul. It is in such company and such companionship that we rise to the level of cur better selves. We are no longer critical and on our guard, lest we break the rules of Lindley Murray. We are like the cataract, tumbling and foaming over the precipice, or like the silver stream gliding lazily through the woodland after its waters had met and mingled from two converging streams. Then the stammexing tongue is unloosed, the imagination is set on fire, the heart throbs and the blood pulsates quicker through the veins. We have found a kindred soul and pour into his ears our delignts and fears and cares, while we listen to the echo of our own. We have, in short, touched the mignet that never sais to draw out our

belter selves. To make the most of ourselves we have to make careful selections of our surroundings. From the point of view of the scientist, beredity and environment re the two great facts that impinge

upon the life of every man and help to shape his destiny. No man has the privilege of chosing his own parents, but every man has the privilege—and he w ll be held responsible for it-of selecting his own surroundings. There are forces that lift up and forces that pull down. Every man may, if he will, take hold of the upward forces. He may choose the companionship that will dave lop his better self or go with those who will degrade him to their own low level.

#### CROP REPORTS.

Farmers Well Satisfied-An Abundant Harvest in View.

The crop reports received by the head offices of the Molsons Bank from their azents in Quebec and Ontario are this year of a very encouraging character. In the Eastern Townships farmers are beginning having, which promises a good crop. The wheat is looking wall, and with favorable weather will yield heavily. The outlook for all crops is very good; farmers feel very hopeful and report a good general harvest.

The manager of the Toronto branch

writes: 'I have made careful observaother parts of the country where I have of crop, including grain, hay, fruit, roots. etc., will be exceptionally abundant this year.' The exceptional abundance of the hay crop is everywhere noted. In districts, fall wheat and rye are v ry promising, and will go considerably above the average. The same is reported of spring wheat, both in regard to height of straw and fulness of the heads. Oats and peas are looking well and will be a full average. Roots are promising and fully two weeks in advance of former years. S ra wberries have been very plentiful and raspberries promise to be equally so. In to be so abundant as usual though betport says: 'The general opinion of the farmers is that this and the adjoining counties give promise of being the best for very many years, and the most reliable information obtainable from outside points all goes to confirm it. This district is almost entirely devoted to dairying. The pastures are in good condition and the flow of milk is very large.' The Brockville manager writes:

The flow of milk is nearly double that of last year, and while cheese remains low, the factories will nearly double their usual output. Farmers in this others refusing. Gibson and Wm. Johns vicinity are certainly gaining ground financially.

Manitoba and the Northwest.

The Winnipeg manager, summarizing with a second overwaist of embroidered promising. Although the actual yield was a good attendance of both salesmen lisse, or silk net, which delicately veils per acre may not equal that of last and buyers. 2,096 bexes of cheese, all but does not hide the beauty of the year, on the whole the crops will be colored and principally last half of June, much larger on account of the increased | were on the board, and the market was acreage under cultivation; 15 per cent. is a conservative estimate of the in- sold at prices ranging from 71c to 742, with lines of velvet ribbon; and white crease, which is due principally to the the ruling price being 7716c. Six large number of good settlers, who are now in a good financial position. A few years ago log cabins, with miserable outbuildings, and in many cases no outbuildings at all, were dotted over the country; today we find good, substantial houses and outbuildings, fields well fenced, and meet on August 4th, at 1 o'clock. vacant lands selling at good figures, where only a short time ago the same lands could have been purchased for the this evening, 923 boxes of cheese were taxes. Better evidence of the prosperity boarded, 380 of which were white, balof the country I think would be hard to

The reports from British Columbia state that the hay cron is very good Oats promise well. Root crops are good; the fruit crop is going to be very heavy and is quite up to the average in quality.—Gazette.

#### LIVE STOCK.

The live stock market at the Eastern Abattoir on Thursday was strong. Receipts were light and the demand brisk, resulting in a decided advance in prices.

The attendance was large, mostly of butchers, and the bidding was brisk, it being difficult to buy even at the prices paid. Cattle receipts were about 300 head. of which one half were bought up for export. The prices paid for the common stock ranged from 21 to 31c per pound, live weight, although very lew, and only the most inferior, sold at the low figure. The best export cattle sold, in a few ii -

LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES which we have been selling at a Dollar-fifty, Two, Two-Sity and Three Dollars a pair, we now offer at

#### A Dollar a Pair.

They are in perfect condition, but the sizes are irregular. We may have your size. If so, it means dollars in your

COME EARLY AND GET THE PICK.

## \* RONAYNE BROS., RUNAINE BRUS., cheese, white 36s, colored 36s. In Chicago provisions closed:—Pork 99 80; lard \$5.55 to \$5.60; ribs, \$5.45 to \$5.75; shoulders, 42 to 5; sides, \$6 to

COR. CHABOILLEZ SQUARE. \$6 20

stances as high a to a pound the others ranging down to 3 to 1 was: 800 and the The supply of Lambs was: 800 and the demand very much larger. Consequent ly everything in sight was anapped up at an early hour. A lew sold at \$2 50 each, but the most brought much high-

er, the best price paid being \$4. Calves also sold at a good price al-though the supply equalled the demand. Bidding was not so brisk as in lambs,

but 600 sold at \$2 to \$8 There were not enough sheep to satisfy the buyers Tuey sold at \$125 to \$3 35 per hundred pounds, or about \$4 to \$6 spiece Only 50 were offered.

Hogs, too, were but poorly represented. there being only 50 (ffered. The prices, however, were much higher, ranging from 5: a pound for the porrest stock to 5}c for the best

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

In sympathy with stronger advices

from country ci ee + b sards, a firmer tone prevailed in the market here, but values did not respond to those in the country as the advance established was only to per lb., making Outario colored 74 3, while in order to be on the same level with those ruling in the country it should be 74c. There was nothing in English ad-

vices to warrant the upward move, as the Liverpool public cable is only at 36s, and exporters state, in order to ship goods at present prices in the country. and make a small profit, the cable should be at 38s 61. On the whole, however, there was more activity in the market, and sales of Ontario colored were made at 7\$5, and eastern makes at 7 c. Receipts to day were 22 911 boxes

There was no improvement in the butter market. The demand from shippers was slow, and business was dull, with prices easy at 16c to 161c for creamery. Receipts to day were 2,045 packages.

Kingston, Oat., July 14.—At to day's session of the Frontenac cheese board there were 1 729 boxes registered. Of this number 481 boxes were white and 1.248 colored. Bidding was quite spirited, starting at 7c and running rapidly up to 73c. Nearly all the cheese was

Brockville, Ont , July 14 - (Special.) -The regular meeting of the cheese board was characterized by another discussion on the Bate brand. H. A. Hodgson, Montreal, stated that the brand had been condemned by the home and foreign exchange of London, England, which had adopted a resolution favoring stenciling on the side of the cheese as well as on the side of the box; the Bate brand defaced the surface of the chrese. President Evertts, J. Dickey and J. A. Wilson spoke strongly in favor of the brand and accused the buyers of sending Quebec and other makes forward as Brockvilles before the adoption of the brand

The offerings were 1503 boxes white and 3 120 colored. The bidding at first was very slow and with 7 to in two hands; Warrington got 608 white and 771 colored. Then Bissell advanced to 7fc, but he was seemingly not anxious to do business, only catching one factory yet unsold. Darbyshire next bought two lots of 156 at 74c. Bissell came back with bis 78c, and only secured four lots, the ton also reached that figure for 140 each. After adjournment 72: was generally paid, although many are holding for another week. The total sales of the day are estimated at six thousand boxes.

BARRIE, Ont., July 14 -At the meet. decidedly strong and active, all being buyers were in attendance. Factory men complain of the great drought pre vailing over the entire district, and are unanimous in their opinion that a small make of cheese for the balance of the season will follow. Board adjourned to

CHESTERVILLE, Oat., July 14 -At a meeting of the cheese board held here unce colored; 73c offered for white and 165 sold, also 65 colored sold for 74c.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

There was no change in the situation of the egg market. There is a good steady demand for lancy selected swock, but low grades move slow, of which supplies are large. We quote:—Fancy selected stock, 101c; ordinary run, 9c to 9 c and No. 2 strck, 8; to 8 c per dezen. Receipts were 836 cases.

The market for beans continues quiet, and prices rule about steady at 95c to \$1 for primes, and at \$1.05 to \$1.10 for choice hand picked per bushel.

The market for honey is dull and featureless. We quote: White clover comb, 11c to 12s; dark do, 8s to 10c; white strained, 63 to 7c, and dark, 4c to

In maple product business is almost nil. We quote:-S, rup, in wood, 41c to 4%c per lb., and in tins, 45c to 50c as to size. Sugar, 6c to 6} : per ib.

#### PROVISION MARKET.

The local provision market was without any special feature. The demand for hams and bacon from the local trade is good, and prices rule steady. Pork and lard are quiet. We quote: Canadian Pork, \$16 00 to \$16 50 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, in pails, at 81c, and compound refined, at 51 : per lb.; hams, 1010 to 11½c; and bacon, 11½c to 12; per lb.

There was a firmer feeling in the Chicago provision market, and prices for pork improved 21c, closing \$9771 July, \$9.921 September. Lard advanced 21c to 5c. c osing \$5.55 July, \$5.65 September, \$5.574 October, \$5 724 December. Short ribs closed \$5.65 July, \$5.65 september, \$5 67½ October.

Long cut light bacon in Liverpool was 61 lower, while short cut light advanced 6d. Pork closed 51s 3d; lard, 28s; long cut heavy bacon, 81s; long cut light, 80s; short cut light, 80s; and tallow, 18: 6d;

Weldon's Patterns Kept in Stock

## VISIT OCILVY'S GREAT: JULY: SALE

Every Day a Bargain Day. m

BLOUSE WEAR FIRST. Another Resorded in our Blouse department, and we mennis keep in till we have cleared out the last garment. We don't intend to carry a single one over. \*p. offer all our magnificent assortment at July prices, from 19c up. Come and have a look around this department. Second floor, left of elevator. HOSIERY. No wonder the specials new offering in our Hosiery Department make business hum in that department, when we offer reductions as per examples.

Mon's Fine Batra Quality Lametta, Catton and Balbriggan Socks, in Unbleached and Natural Colors, in all sizes, price 35c pair, our July offer

Misses' Guaranteed Fast Black Cotton, Stockings, the very best value, 30 to 50c pair, all sizes, to be cleared at 15c pair. Japanese Silz Crepe, in Yollow, Old Roke, Green Pink, Blue, Mauve, 97c yard, at our July Sale 66

#### REMNANTS

Of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, Mackard Colored, to be offered at July Prices. Viry designable lengths.

UNTRIMMED STRAWS.

We have laid out on tables, a large moonthined of Untrimmed Straw Hats, all Colors, all Shapes ranging in price from \$1.00 to \$2.59: 2 started its

TRIMMED MILLINERY, Half Price. MOURNING MILLINERY, 25 Per Cent

CHILDREN'S MILLINERY, From 2

p.c. to 50 p.c. Off. WELDON'S PATTERNS IN STOUK. MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

## JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS

The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada.

St. Catherine & Mountain Sts.

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#### Carpets, Curtains, Rugs and Floor Coverings

From all the leading factories of Europe. THOMAS LIGGET.

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## HATS

You can secure the latest style of a STRAW, HARD or HAT, in all Shapes and Colors at moderate prices.

### A. DOIN,

1584 Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Court House.

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