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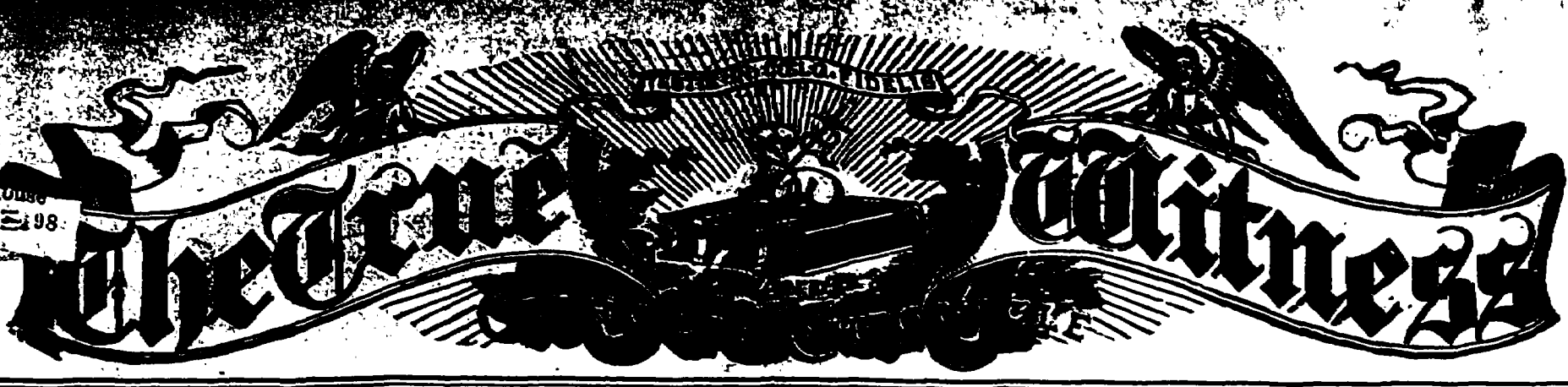
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Our Paper Should be in the hands of every Catholic Family.

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

MAYNOOTH UNION.

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 annual general meeting of the Maynooth Union was held in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. The proceedings opened at ten o'clock with the celebration of High Mass for the living and deceased members of the Union, at which Cardinal Logue presided, a very large number of the prelates and clergy of the Catholic Church being in attendance.

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.

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 people and were prepared to make sacrifices like those of past days, so long as these things continued it would be impossible to create distrust between the Irish Catholic and his pastor.

One of the objects of that meeting was that it enabled the Irish clergy to come together each year, not merely to discuss 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.

Dr. Maurice Lecky, of the Union, read the annual report which showed that fifty-eight new members had been admitted during the year.

Application 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 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 balance of £720 10s. 8d. to the credit of the Union.

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 the Irish priests of America.

On the motion of Bishop Browne (Cloyne), seconded by the Rev. Fr. Nicholl, a sum of £150 was voted from 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 Rev. Dr. Healy, Clonfert, in an address on the Irish University question, said the want of a proper University was a grave 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 by certain writers in the newspaper Press on the existing Managerial system in our Catholic primary schools, and of the reckless statements made by speakers at various meetings, especially at meetings of the Teachers' Organization, we deem it our duty to issue this solemn admonition, and to warn our flock 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 legitimate 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 general efficiency of the schools, but, above all, to safeguard the faith and morals of the pupils at the most perilous period of their lives.

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 Freiburg 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."

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 to 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 fearlessly 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 morals.

secret attack the integrity of the faith and morals of the children of our Catholic people.

We have sometimes borne public testimony to the zeal 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 co-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 diocese 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 resolved—

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 diocese of his intention to take such action, and has obtained the consent of the Bishop to his doing so—the teacher having, in all cases, the right to be heard in his own defence.

But we can never consent to submit the difficult and delicate question of the religious or moral fitness of our Catholic teachers for the discharge of their duties to an external tribunal, whose views on such questions may in many cases be quite different from ours. We would rather see our schools closed, and our children taught under the judicious, like their forefathers, than have them exposed to the pernicious influence of teachers whom we believe to be wholly unfit 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 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 System.

(Signed), Michael Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of All Ireland; William, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland; Thomas William, Archbishop of Cashel; John, Archbishop of Tuam; Thomas, Bishop of Meath; Francis Joseph, Bishop of Galway and Kilmaedoug; Thomas Alphonsus, Bishop of Cork; John, Bishop of Clonfert; James, Bishop of Ferns; Abraham, Bishop of Oseory; Edward Thomas, Bishop of Limerick; Thomas, Bishop of Dromore; Patrick, Bishop of Kesh; John, Bishop of Achonry; Edward, Bishop of Kilmore; John, Bishop of Kerry; Thomas, Bishop of Killaloe; John, Bishop of Derry; Richard Alphonsus, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore; John, Bishop of Killala; Robert, Bishop of Cloyne; 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 Canea.

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

1. That the Bishops of Ireland unanimously renew the protest made by their Standing Committee against the denial of the ordinary rights of citizenship to the Catholic clergy of Ireland, as proposed 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 so-called 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 clergy—for 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 Irish Catholic University question, on the attention of the House of Commons, and to obtain from Government an undertaking to deal with it at an early date.

NOTES FROM THE HOLY CITY.

ROME, July 1, 1898.

THE Holy Father being now, it may be said, a nonagenarian, his health is an all important subject, not only to those who immediately surround him, 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 ascertained 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.

One of the chimera of St. Peter's which was cast in 1821 under Leo XII. has lately given out and is being replaced by a new bell. It has been hanging in the great bell tower for 74 long years, though, according to its own inscription, it is 110 years old.

Government charges, in connection with a money that the estimate might be called a scandalous one, and as a matter of fact the public are beginning to lose all interest in the matter, some of the members of the Chamber of Deputies have been invited to forward as likely to be entrusted with the formation of a ministry.

The May number of the Analysts' Order of the Most Holy Sacrament contains some interesting statistics which are well worth repeating. The Order numbers 551 convents throughout the world, besides 107 hospices and 58 novitiates. It is composed of 3,770 priests, 143 clerics and novices, and 2,371 professed Brothers and nuns, and 813 who receive instruction in 39 Sacerdotal colleges. The whole Order is divided into 57 Provinces, the most important of which is the Roman one, which numbers 40 convents and 521 religious. The next comes second with 38 of the former and 48 of the latter. Russia (exclusive of Poland) is the next important one, the Provinces being only inhabited by 17 members of the Order, who are dispersed all over the vast empire. The Third Order has no fewer than 673,083 members belonging to 2,765 Congregations, the most numerous of which is that of Genoa, which has 734. It will be seen that Italy is still the headquarters of the Capuchin Order.

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

The feast of St. Aloysius Gonzaga was celebrated with unusual solemnity on the 21st June in the great Church of St. Ignatius, 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.

Monsignor Langevin, of St. Boniface, Canada, was received in private audience by His Holiness last week. His Grace is staying at the College of Oblats of Mary, to which Order he belongs.

M. Krauel, German Minister Plenipotentiary 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 Papi Nuncio 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 Consul to the Synod of the Copts, recently held in Cairo, has returned to Rome, and was received the other day by the Pontiff, who congratulated the learned Prelate on the success of his mission.

Recently an American photographer, Mr. Kennedy Laurie Dickson, had the honor of taking a number of cinematographic photographs of the Holy Father in the Vatican Gardens. By means of Edison's wonderful invention he portrayed Leo XIII. driving in the gardens, accompanied by two Monsignors, 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 firemen in full uniform. These photos, together with the others representing the Holy Father and the members of his court, will form a most interesting series, and will certainly prove a great attraction wherever they will be exhibited. Mr. W. Kennedy Laurie Dickson

is a distinguished electrician and engineer, and has been sent to Rome expressly by the International Microscope and Biographical Syndicate, of London 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'Donnell, of Beaulieu. He was stricken with paralysis, and partially recovered as he was able to move about on crutches. He was miraculously cured at Ste. Anne's and returned home once more able to walk erect without assistance of any kind. He left his crutches at the shrine. Another remarkable cure was that of a Sister of Mercy of Watertown, who was taken from Montreal, after it was decided that no medical skill could save her. She was carried to Ste. Anne's in a chair and after the religious ceremonies were over that same Sister walked unaided down the aisle and out into the sunlight. On the return to the boat it was quite all right to see her and Mr. O'Donnell approached each other and shook hands. A little boy, aged about four years, who was crippled and who had never walked, was brought on as he was able to stand and take a few steps, before Mr. O'Donnell was taken on the boat. Mrs. O'Donnell, a 40-year-old daughter of the late Mr. O'Donnell, was also cured. She had been stricken with paralysis and was unable to walk. She was carried to Ste. Anne's in a chair and after the religious ceremonies were over she was able to walk and take a few steps.

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A BIGOTED CHAPLAIN.

Late Experience of Catholics in the Diocese of Minnesota at St. Paul.

A man despatched the other day from St. Paul, Minn., says the Standard and Times, stated that Chaplain Crosby was making trouble for the Catholic members of his regiment, the Tenth Minnesota, by insisting that they attend his service and none other. The following report of the affair is taken from the St. Paul Dispatch, a paper reported by the Standard and Times to be a reliable one in Camp Merritt:

Last week the Catholic Truth Society got out printed notices about the Mass to be celebrated on Sunday and about the medals, scapulars and other like to be distributed through the camp by the agents and promoters of the society. When in the Minnesota camp one of the agents on duty entered a officer and asked him if she might not distribute the medals. He took one of them, read it, and proceeded to get mad. What worked him up—the Mass or the medals or the scapulars—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 attend my service. I am the chaplain of this regiment.'

The lady, to the surprise of the chaplain, 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 sir, to what denomination do you belong?' 'It is none of your business, madame,' replied 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 M. Kinnon. He is chaplain of the First. What would you think if he insisted on Protestant and Jewish soldiers attending Catholic services?'

The chaplain snorted—emphatically and distinctly snorted. 'Evidently, madame,' he said, 'you know nothing about military affairs.'

'The lady 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 chaplain was turning blue. 'Madame,' he said, 'it is none of your business. It is sufficient for you to know that I am the chaplain of this regiment.'

'Oh,' said the lady, and she smiled still more sweetly, 'of course, sir, if you are named of your denomination I will not press the question.'

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

The lady said, 'I thought so.' When the case was brought before the colonel, he promptly quelled the chaplain, 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 cease to assist us, O Mary, thou who are the help of Christians?—St. Germain.

ECHOES FROM LONDON.

Unrest in Circles of Anglicans in Regard to Ritualism.

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

LONDON, July 2, 1898. SPEAKING more recently Lord Portman said to respected good men of whatever religion, and in Ireland, where a very large proportion of his tenants were Catholics, he had just given a valuable site for a Catholic church. But he felt the Church of England had lost its title to public confidence. It was not calculated to attract the respect or approval of the public that certain practices should be so long acquiesced in and so hesitatingly unaccommodated. The disregard of the rights of religious minorities, when the conduct of the British was in question, having been a sign of the decline of the British Empire, and the decline of the British Empire.

Mrs. Mary Anne, a recently deposed queen, was at Waterbury, in Essex, on the 21st inst. She was accompanied by her son, Prince Edward, and her daughter, Princess Alexandra. She was also accompanied by her son-in-law, Prince George, and her daughter-in-law, Princess Louise. She was also accompanied by her son-in-law, Prince George, and her daughter-in-law, Princess Louise. She was also accompanied by her son-in-law, Prince George, and her daughter-in-law, Princess Louise.

Sir William Harcourt's threat to organize a crusade against Ritualism is regarded by Mr. John Morley as tantamount to resurrecting the old 'No Popery' cry. This, Mr. Morley is published in a recent speech, stating that the Liberal and Liberal organizations would condemn and protect against anything that would offend the public's religious sensibilities. Ritualism has its enemies on both sides of Parliament but has managed to keep from either, as a party is willing to identify itself with an attack upon it, and feel it would be a political blunder worse than a crime to do so.

On Thursday, 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 fortnight. The question of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland is to be discussed on Monday, the 14th. 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 officers of state were present in a body, and the occasion was invested with all the ceremonial usual to such events. The Bishop of Sion officiated, and addressing the King, exhorted him to think of the misfortunes 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 coupled with the report, but it is now said that Mr. Labouchere, editor of the London Truth, is the member referred to. His wife and daughter are staunch and devoted Catholics 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 registered, that they should be compelled to keep books, that their accounts should be open to inspection, as in the case of pawnbrokers, and that they should trade under their own name and not under multiple names or as corporations or companies under fanciful 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 Ranning," by 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 County Cavan gentleman. Miss Moore is the Earl's second wife, and when they were married in 1822, she was 61 years of age. She was about 20 years old when she was kidnapped. There are two children of this marriage.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS IN OTTAWA. 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 known Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame on Gloucester street, a religious and educational institution that has shed lustre upon the Catholic Church not only in the Capital, but wherever the name of the house is known.

The citizens naturally realize that the chief political centre of Canada will always occupy a vantage ground among its sister cities inasmuch 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 a picturesque situation in some features equal to Montreal or to Old Quebec itself.

And one of the remarkable features about it is its rapid growth. By the month of one of its respected citizens it was said that 50,000 is the population today, whereas 10 or 20 years ago it had barely half that number. Besides this, the well governed police in the quality of its streets and the activity and cleanliness of its wide and busy streets. At its present rate of progress it is looking rapidly toward a multiplicity of parks, squares, and even that will but surely its growth, but I had been previously assured that the faith of the admitted here to assist at the Holy Sacrifice, and I quickly had proof of this for a little more than from her knees and showed me to a seat. I was greatly impressed with the solemnity of the place and the deep fervor of the solemnly 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 vows they should for ever cut themselves from the world's obnoxious ways, but the same ordeal must be repeated all the days of their lives by means of the silent and soul-searching meditations which lay bare the vanity, the carnalities and the selfishness of all carnal and earthly concerns. Such self-denial and personal sacrifice must surely smooth the road to heaven for such devotees, and it must also apply as an atonement and reparation for the follies and crimes of unthinking Christians who are lacking in spiritual energy, or who make no personal sacrifice at all.

As the priest who was going to say Mass appeared on the altar steps, the nuns grouped towards the sanctuary railing and received Holy Communion. It was an edifying Christian spectacle, and one that came home to the lay assistants at the Mass that followed, because it was a true religious beacon-light and guide to those who are yet struggling in worldly toils. Witnessing the inspiring scene, I began to think of the nuns 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 notable halls and bestow well earned praise upon its founders and managers.

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 substantial walls and foundations of the great building are as solid as are the truths and moral virtues taught therein.

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 fixed by a kneeling bench or stool, 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 measure.

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 religious 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 degrees of usefulness. I am sure that the seat of moral culture herein alluded to, no matter what may be its competitors, will rank high among the establishments of its classical order.

It was not my privilege to go through the Rideau Street Convent, but from general reports 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 handsome 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 future.

The citizens naturally realize that the chief political centre of Canada will always occupy a vantage ground among its sister cities inasmuch 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 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 Ottawa river, and the fine landscape stretching away towards the Laurentian Mountains, the claim might hold good, but to any other scrutinizor who has thoroughly familiarized himself with the superb view from Montreal's far-famed Mount Royal or from Quebec's Citadel heights, Ottawa's pretension will not stand. But still it must be granted that it is a fair city occupying a picturesque geographical position sufficient to delight the eye and sense of all strangers who see it for the first time, and what is yet better, it has 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 month of one of its respected citizens it was said that 50,000 is the population today, whereas 10 or 20 years ago it had barely half that number. Besides this, the well governed police in the quality of its streets and the activity and cleanliness of its wide and busy streets. At its present rate of progress it is looking rapidly toward a multiplicity of parks, squares, and even that will but surely its growth, but I had been previously assured that the faith of the admitted here to assist at the Holy Sacrifice, and I quickly had proof of this for a little more than from her knees and showed me to a seat. I was greatly impressed with the solemnity of the place and the deep fervor of the solemnly 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 vows they should for ever cut themselves from the world's obnoxious ways, but the same ordeal must be repeated all the days of their lives by means of the silent and soul-searching meditations which lay bare the vanity, the carnalities and the selfishness of all carnal and earthly concerns. Such self-denial and personal sacrifice must surely smooth the road to heaven for such devotees, and it must also apply as an atonement and reparation for the follies and crimes of unthinking Christians who are lacking in spiritual energy, or who make no personal sacrifice at all.

As the priest who was going to say Mass appeared on the altar steps, the nuns grouped towards the sanctuary railing and received Holy Communion. It was an edifying Christian spectacle, and one that came home to the lay assistants at the Mass that followed, because it was a true religious beacon-light and guide to those who are yet struggling in worldly toils. Witnessing the inspiring scene, I began to think of the nuns 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 notable halls and bestow well earned praise upon its founders and managers.

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 substantial walls and foundations of the great building are as solid as are the truths and moral virtues taught therein.

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 fixed by a kneeling bench or stool, 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 measure.

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 religious 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 degrees of usefulness. I am sure that the seat of moral culture herein alluded to, no matter what may be its competitors, will rank high among the establishments of its classical order.

It was not my privilege to go through the Rideau Street Convent, but from general reports 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 handsome 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 future.

The citizens naturally realize that the chief political centre of Canada will always occupy a vantage ground among its sister cities inasmuch 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 a picturesque situation in some features equal to Montreal or to Old Quebec itself.

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STORY OF SPANISH DISASTER.

Admiral Cervera a Prisoner at Portsmouth, N. H.

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

Another scene in the drama of the downfall of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera was reached when the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis reached Portsmouth, N. H., on Sunday last, having on board as prisoners of war the Admiral, his staff of the flagship Infanta Maria Teresa, Angulo 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 Saluce.

In addition to the fifty-four officers, the St. Louis has on board 638 prisoners from the Vizcaya, Cristobal Colon, Almirante Oquendo, Maria Teresa and the wrecked torpedo boat destroyers Pluton and Favor.

To guard this large number of hostages an extra force of marines was put on board the St. Louis before she sailed from Guantanamo, Cuba. The marine guard of St. Louis originally consisted of twenty-five marines, under the command of First Lieutenant A. W. Catlin, an officer who was attached to the Maine when that vessel was destroyed. To aid him in keeping watch over the prisoners, Lieutenant Butler and thirty additional marines were sent from the Brooklyn to the St. Louis, and twenty others were detached from the Maryland near the same purpose. Captain Benjamin R. Russell, who had been serving with the marines at Fort McMillan, was also on the St. Louis, having been ordered to that vessel before he sailed for the United States from the Navy Department.

The prisoners gave no trouble whatever during the voyage, save that a prisoner of the New York City killed a blue-jacket prisoner. They were to be kept hauled or hanged, and they do not appear to have any intention of being shot, but they are being kept in the custody of the United States Marine Corps.

Many of the officers and men were brought aboard in a condition that would have excited the pity of the most merciful conquerors. Half dead and starved, entirely impecunious and sadly downhearted, they took but little interest in their surroundings at first, and did not seem to care what fate and store for them. But their interest in life was soon revived.

Captain Goodrich took them in hand at once, made an address to the officers, in which he explained in courteous but plain English that if they would sign a parole, giving their word of honor not to incite the crew by word or deed into any effort to capture or destroy the ship, or to act in any manner not consistent with the position of paroled 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 they were his guests.

The officers listened attentively and hastened to accept the offer--all but one. He is Lieutenant Capriles, a volunteer officer, formerly political Governor of Santiago, and who was serving on the Vizcaya when that vessel was destroyed. Capriles refused to sign the parole and was promptly placed in confinement and under charge of a sentry.

The Lieutenant's refusal to sign the parole was discontinued by his fellow officers, who openly showed their disapproval of his conduct. His rescuers of the torpedo boat Ericson disapproved of his conduct, as given in the Ericson's story, to the extent that they would have pitched him overboard again had their commander permitted them to do so.

The paroled officers were quartered in the various staterooms of the St. Louis and were messed in the main dining saloon of the big ship. With the exception 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 fight 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 harbor, 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 very great."

I asked the Admiral if he thought the destruction of his fleet would end the war.

"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."

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 world."

The conversation turned to Hobson and his forlorn hope, and the Admiral had no words of praise too high for that little band of heroes and their world-renowned exploit.

Cervera then spoke of Captain Wainwright 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 acted 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 floating wreck. "That gallant and noble officer," said Cervera, "replied and said: 'No, Admiral, not until I have rescued all 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 my young and stronger arm, while we were struggling in the water the Cuba's son, whose first duty was to save his father, came to my aid and would not allow me to drown again."

"Then I was taken on board the Gloucester and then to the law."

The Admiral was asked if he was a great surprise to the Gloucester crew. He said that the Gloucester crew would have been surprised to see the Admiral and his son, as they had not expected to see them with the Spanish fleet, and the fact that the Admiral was on board the Gloucester was a great surprise to the crew.

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ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE & CO'S GRAND JULY CHEAP SALE.

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AT THE Great Au Bon Marche, 1883 and 1885 Notre Dame Street.

WOLFE TOWN. A Monument to the Freedom of the Fishermen.

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The True Witness

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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 work.

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....JULY 16, 1898.

BISHOP LAFLECHE.

The report which came from Three Rivers on Wednesday afternoon, that Monsignor Lafleche, the aged Bishop of that diocese, was dangerously ill, had prepared the public for the sadder news of his death which too soon followed. He passed quietly away on Thursday afternoon at the hospital, surrounded by a number of his faithful clergy, including Vicar General Ruesant and his Secretary, Canon Baland. 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 hospital, 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 January 7th, 1844, by Mgr. Turgeon. Having been curate at St. Gregoire for a few months, he started out 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 Pius IX. appointed him coadjutor to the Bishop of Three Rivers, with right of succession, and on April 20, 1870, he succeeded Bishop Cooke, on the death of the latter. At this time he was attending the famous Vatican Council. The diocese of Three Rivers comprises the Counties of Champlain, Maskinonge, and St. Maurice, and has a Catholic population of 60,588.

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 most saintly members. He was in his 80th year. From thousands of hearts the prayer will go forth: Requiescat in pace.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING CATHOLICS AND THE CENSUS.

As we mentioned last week, Dominion Statistician Johnston is already making arrangements to take the census for Canada in 1901. We have heard nothing about the claim we advanced some time ago on behalf of the English-speaking Catholics to have a separate classification of their own. Surely, when the numerous volumes which are devoted in the census returns to the various sects of Protestants are considered, Mr. Johnston cannot reasonably refuse to devote one to us. The absence of a separate classification of English-Speaking Catholics in the census has injured to our injury in more ways than one. We have lost and are losing prestige, we have lost and are losing

public position after public position, 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. Johnston, to whose fairness 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 industrious 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 before.

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 green isle from which his parents came. At the reorganization of the True Witness Company he was selected 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 energetic 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 unostentatiousness. 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 the mother who survives him, and to his sisters—one of whom belongs to a religious order—The True Witness offers 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 Manchester, 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 have founded a society which is called the "Ladies of Charity," and they labor under the auspices of their Bishop, who gives them every possible encouragement.

Of the many ways in which lay Catholic ladies can make themselves valuable auxiliaries of our overworked clergy the principal one is the making of house 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 the poor, in spite of improved education, do not recognize the responsibilities of 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 concerned, these evils are to be met by a supernatural character being infused into their ordinary life. No doubt, in combating this tendency no little tact is required, but when the intimate confidence of a household is once gained it is not difficult to acquire a guiding influence.

In another direction Catholic women of leisure could do much good. This is in visiting single working girls and women who have no homes, but who live in lodging and boarding houses. The need in which they stand of woman-

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 social sphere that the path of virtue is the 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 of 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 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 precaution 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 it resulted, is not known; but it appears from the newspaper reports and the interviews with rescued passengers that the vessel was going ahead at full speed in a fog. The desire and anxiety to have a rapid passage across the Atlantic have doubtless been largely removed by this appalling catastrophe, which will 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-the-by, 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 believe, 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 mistook 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 of man. There should be no shrinking 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 should be allowed to all their fellow men," and to say, in another, that "one of the fixed principles of the Orange order was that its members

would be faithful to the throne of Great Britain only as long as the Sovereign remained Protestant." 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 report 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 down with a firm hand by the authorities 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 rotteness,' 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 my people can't get here at 11.'"

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

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 thriftest 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 the country is governed from without by 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 condition that an isolated bad harvest 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 "predominant partner," ended in adding blunder to blunder. The same thing is going on still in the proposed Local Government legislation, in the same spirit and on the same lines, and is likely to result in the same consequences.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

The A.O.H. is forging ahead in Montreal with great strides. Another Division was organized on Wednesday evening in St. Jean Baptiste village. It will be known as Division No. 8, 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 city.

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 examinations in the arts, law, medical and musical faculties of Trinity University were 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 Bourne and B. E. Osler, law examiners, make special mention of it in their report to the convocation as a very able paper.

[We congratulate Mr. Power on the success he has achieved.]

PROPOSED 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 with proposed remedies the committee—doubtless influenced by the banks—reject, as our own Senate did last year, under the same influence, the proposal to fix a rate of interest, and propose to confer upon the Judges of the High Court, the County Court and the Court of Bankruptcy unlimited and unfettered discretion to deal with usury cases that may come into court, to reopen any settled accounts between the money lender and his victim, and to do what is right upon a review of the whole case from the commencement, including power to reduce the rate of interest and to order repayment of any obvious overcharges. They, however, recommend that a borrower who wants to settle and whose repayment is refused by the lender may be able to apply to the Court for relief on payment of the principal sum advanced with such interest as the Court may consider reasonable. Cases are to be heard in private, if the Court thinks fit, and no arrangement entered into between the borrower and 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 a 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 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 the case of money lenders carrying on business as a company the managing director and officers shall be responsible in the same way as an individual. 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 account.

THE FUTURE OF THE IMPERIAL CAPITAL.

That noted Positivistic philosopher, Mr. Frederic Harrison has an interesting article in the current number of the Contemporary Review, entitled "Ideal 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, Byzantium—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 cities 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 multifarious 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

busy life, variety and cheap amusement. To the rich "countryman" it is a place where he goes to buy all things that money can furnish. To the ambitious man of business and the aspiring professional 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 miles of houses, with streets which, put in a straight line, would reach across the whole continent of Europe. Instead of being a city, in the ordinary sense, it is a wilderness of houses.

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 smaller cities, with each a sort of separate individuality of its own—is exceedingly "ideal." The tendency of all great cities, ancient and modern, in Europe or on this continent, has been to increase in area and population, either by natural growth or, as in the cases of Chicago, New York, and Montreal, by the annexation of adjoining municipalities. The tendency has obvious advantages, not the least of which is the saving of trouble and expense by the creation of one central authority. Rapid transit has long ago overcome Mr. Harrison's objection that the Imperial capital is too big to allow of a citizen walking out of it to the green fields 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 absurd 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 absolute to the despairing passengers that sought them, says that it furnished one of the few bright pages in a hideous 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 States and Canada to the hospitality of their homes.

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 early 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 Thursday evening last.

Mr. C. P. Hobert 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 manner 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 Messrs. Saunders, McGarry, O'Loughlin, Lancashire, Greenwood, O'Brien, Honnor, au, Dwine, Keys, and Master Drum; also, seamen McConnell, Norton and Brady.

A special session of the Ontario Legislature has been called for August 3rd. The reason for summoning the House together is to discuss the election petition, the right of constables to vote and the Provincial control of factories. It will be a short session.

WAR NOTES.

The Campaign Inaugurated by the Enamies 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 subject to as great changes. These latter may not be measured by lost provinces or ceded colonies. They occur in the temper of the people and in the nature of their Government.

The present war with Spain will cause many changes in the United States. The preachers, with that wisdom which the Scripture ascribes to the children of the world, have already undertaken to use it as a lever to turn the minds of the people against Catholicism. Spain, they are shouting, is a Catholic country, and all her misfortunes are due to the fact that her people profess the Catholic faith.

Even the newspapers have taken up the cry. The Bulletin the other night scolded the able sneers of Henry C. Lea and drooled about Spanish superstition. The yellow Examiner, whose editor draws his salary from the earnings of bad women and fortune tellers, had the colossal impudence to picture a priest with horns and hoof and to brand it "superstition and ignorance." The Catholic priesthood of Spain needed no better testimonial than this vile insult from an organ which represents only drink, drivel and dirt.

The preachers cannot be taught anything. If they could, they would not be preachers. Therefore, their case is hopeless. Nobody minds them anyhow--not even their congregations. We can dismiss them. But it is different with the newspapers. They can be taught a lesson, and it is time for people to teach it to them. Let them learn that this is not a Protestant nation and this is not a religious war. We are not fighting Spaniards because they are Catholics; we are fighting them because they are doing what we believe is against our interests. What their religion is, has no more to do with this war than the color of 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 survivors of an iron age are hugging the delusion that America is sent by Providence to smite 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 when 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 power alone. They forget to reckon with that silent mass, which says nothing, but 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 be 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 have, 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 Catholic 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 circumscribed by creed or caste.

One-third of the American Army today is made up of Catholics of some kind or another. This is a very conservative estimate, formed from the condition 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, rebuffed and treated with contempt. When they kept on demanding their rights the tune was changed, and what was granted to justice in time of peace was denied to agitation in the heat of war. The lesson may not be as noble as it is high, but it is instructive.

In the same way, when the war began, there was a wide circle made by the preachers for oh! oh! oh! With their

usual consideration for preserving the American system of the separation of Church and State, the Methodist preachers of all shades and styles of dilapidation, captured the lion's share of the salaries. So impudent were those fellows in the beginning, and so incompetent 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. Protestants are not a privileged class under the Constitution. If we are to have chaplains at all, let there be some attempt to select them according to the strength of the various denominations represented 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 present at such services, but only for good reason. No good reason exists why a Catholic soldier should so demean himself as to permit himself to be herded into the fold of some sectarian chaplain. No commander has the right to order such attendance and the soldiers should know it. For Catholics to submit through cowardice to such an imposition, is practically to make shipwreck of the faith. They deny Jesus Christ. Better to suffer everything, even death itself, than to commit such a crime as that. "He that denieth Me before men, him shall I also deny before My Father Who is in heaven."

It is the duty of the Catholic soldier to make public profession of his faith and to insist that the Government supply him with the same facilities 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 inferior class. Regiment after regiment has poured into San Francisco and not a single chaplain among them all. It is a shame and a disgrace. Better do away with the whole chaplain system, altogether, that submit to such inequality. Camp Merritt swarms with paid preachers, who discourse on Sundays to a corporal's guard. The thousands of Catholics are dependent upon private enterprises for their religious services. The United States Government is to blame for this scandalous discrimination. If Catholic lay men did their duty and 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 Protestant country; this is not a Protestant 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 Island Regiment are Catholics. Yet the regiment has gone to the front, not with a Catholic chaplain, 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 Catholic 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 dispensing 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 regiment like the First Rhode Island, to deprive its members of this consolation.

If a regiment so overwhelmingly Catholic 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 Sherman, 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 chaplain of the First Rhode Island were attended by a few hundred soldiers. Here we have a practical 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 convalescences 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 hear their stories.

When the wounded arrived yesterday, the 2,500 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 stretchers. Their faces were drawn and pinched, their clothes were torn, and many of them were without sufficient clothing. Some of the officers had dispensed with

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

All were worn and hungry and tired. Many of them had not taken off their clothes for ten days. When food was placed before them they ate 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 enjoyed the luxury of sleeping 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 people.

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 Santiago, 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. On July 1 the battle began. One of the greatest difficulties the Americans had to contend with was the Spanish sharpshooters. 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 if he was wounded.

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

Sure enough, in proof of what the officer said, a moment later a puff of smoke came from the tree pointed out and a bullet whizzed close to where the officer and private were standing. The officer took the private's rifle and coolly knelt on the ground while he took deliberate aim at the place from which the puff of smoke had risen. The aim of the officer was good, and at the crack of the rifle the sharpshooter was seen to hang head downward from the tree. This was the first act of the fighting of the sharpshooters in trees. They had been tried in place by their officers, and escape for them was impossible. In addition to this they had been informed, so the captured ones said, that the Americans very rarely killed all who were taken prisoners, and for this reason they fought with a courage born of desperation, believing 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 for weeks, and had the trenches been captured by the Spaniards there would have been a temporary end of famine 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 trenches.

The officers were the principal objects of attack by the Spaniards. The Spanish 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 boys. Many privates were naturally the victims 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.

The story was of a duel on the battlefield between two soldiers, one American, the other Spanish. It was during one of the lulls 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 Spaniard had made a charge and had been repulsed. The Americans had pursued them, and one man was left in front of the American line when the United States soldiers retired to their original position. This man was wounded and near him was a Spanish soldier, 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 kept 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 a manner that it was impossible for them to escape. Beside each man was a box of cartridges, also tied to the tree. These men had been placed where death

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 is commonly supposed. The trees used for this purpose is a low growth, of which I do not know the name, yet it is a tree and not a brush.

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 out 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 contracts made under the National Defense act. Since July 1, the War Department has 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 Treasury 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 \$9,807,777, fully doubling the receipts from this source under the old law.

At the same time customs receipts are keeping up well and amount to \$4,322,275 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 war, 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.

General Tural Gives Up Santiago at Last.

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

Plaza del Este, July 14.

Secretary of War, Washington.—Before Santiago, July 14.—General Tural formally surrendered the troops of his army--troops and divisions of Santiago--on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. General Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender.

This 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 overcoming 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 immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the President and yourself.

(Signed) NELSON A. MILES, Major-General of the Army.

PERSONAL.

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

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

Passion gets less and less powerful after every little defeat.

Head and Limbs

All Covered With Eruptions--Could Not Work, the Suffering Was So Great--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 Sarsaparilla, 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. Buxner, Central Newton, N. B.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best--in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

THE LAW FORBIDS SWIMMING OR BATHING. Unless you are properly dressed with a Bathing Suit or Swimming Pants, and we have the 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 pair. 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 15c, regular price 25c a box. Allan 661 Craig Street, 2299 St. Catherine Street.

OUR NEWFOUNDLAND LETTER.

NEWFOUNDLAND, July 7.

"The only decent bit of sporting ground left in the British Empire, sir, and now they are going to spoil it with a railroad." An emphatic remark, made by a periodical visitor to Newfoundland--a gentleman holding the position of Major-General in the British Army--General Dashwood. Although this man has written much that was unfavorable regarding the resources of the country, he certainly emphasizes the fact that it is a magnificent sporting country. And its facilities for sport are considerably increased by the railroad of which he had such a poor opinion. Being within easy reach of the continent--a six hours' sea voyage from Sydney to Port-au-Prince, 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 numbers of those who annually visit Europe and other portions of the globe in search of that recreation which can be enjoyed 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 five to fifteen miles, splendid harbors or arms. Into these arms invariably flow one and sometimes more rivers or brooks. During the season--from 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 railway 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 principal are the Dabwood, Silver Doctor, Brown Hackle, Alexander, Red Ibis, Jenny Lind and Terra Nova; and with these I have often seen trout from two to five lbs. landed at S. E. river, and occasionally three at a cast. For salmon, or, rather, grise, as they are generally from four to eight lbs in weight Salmonier is to be preferred, as sometimes catches of thirty, and rarely even sixty can be had in one day. The fishing season ends and shooting opens on September 15th.

Between St. Mary's and Placentia bay, 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 "tuks," affording excellent cover for the thousands of willow grouse or ptarmigan (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 the last of November, when the weather gets too cold for comfort. The ground is easily reached by road from Placentia, while the best shooting may be had by camping about five miles in from the coast. Guides can be procured very cheaply (one dollar per day) and these are invaluable assistants. Along the line of railway good grouse shooting can be obtained with less sport, as the birds are so quiet that they seldom rise and must be shot on the ground. The railway, however, affords splendid opportunities for shooting. These deer make annual migrations during May and June from the Southern Coast and proceed north where they remain till the fall, when, during September and October, they again travel south for the winter season. During this southern journey they pass over a barren stretch of country lying to the north of White and Notre Dame Bays, and extending a distance of fifty miles along the line of railway. Here they may be met with in hundreds daily, and the sportsman, without any restriction whatever, may pick his pocket. He does not require to leave the track, but can select some ptarmigan on the road, light his pipe and wait. The writer has seen from fifty on a wet, and therefore unfavorable day, to five hundred or more, after a night's hunt, when they travel in great numbers. The birds number from eight or ten to one hundred, but generally about forty.

There are of course several other localities where deer may be had in plenty, but requiring a little more of hard work and hunting. The principal of these places are the grounds at Colinet and Long Frouse Bay. Colinet is easily reached, being but a five hours journey from St. John's via Whitehouse or four hours from Placentia. Here, during the latter part of September and up till the close of season (1st February) one could secure his complement with the assistance of two guides and one pair of good walking dogs. The best hills to use would be one sighted point blank for one or two hundred yards, or having elevating sights for 70 and 150 yards, as the shots to be had are generally from 70 to two hundred yards. In fact outside 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 Balfour at Ferryland; but for years no doubt its chief attraction 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 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 forty-seven years she has been employed in an insane hospital, entering it as a servant when only twenty years old. 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 "Maman Bottard," and her success was such that it commanded the highest praise from both physicians and associates. Four other women also won their honor in hospital work. Then there was Mile. Nicholas, who taught imbecile children for more than fifty years. It was said that if there was a germ of understanding in the feeble mind of a child, Mile. Nicholas could find it out and foster it. --Ave Maria

THE DOCTORATE OF THEOLOGY.

The Irish Bishops and the Higher Education of the People.

Cardinal Logue's Eloquent Address at the Distribution of Prizes at Maynooth - Splendid Results of Wise Guidance and Supervision.

The public defence of the Doctorate of Theology was the great event of Maynooth on June 30. The text for the Doctorate was the defence of a book on the subject of "Problism" written by the candidate, and seventy-five propositions taken from the whole course of Theology, Scripture, Canon Law, and Ecclesiastical History.

The appearance presented by the learned assemblage was most striking and imposing, the members of the Hierarchy present, along with the Objectors, and several of the College Professors, occupying seats on the lofty and spacious platform at the head of the hall.

The Defence was divided into a morning and an afternoon session, the former lasting from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and the latter from 1.30 p.m. to 3.15 p.m.

The replies of the candidate to the arguments raised by his opponents during the progress of the thesis were given with clearness and fluency and the able and eloquent manner in which he 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 degrees, 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.

matters without saying a word in reply (hear, hear, and applause). I think I could safely say that we could challenge any other educational establishment in the whole country—either ecclesiastical or secular—to show more effectual work done for higher education in all its branches than we can in this College within the last twenty years.

We have a very tangible proof that the influence of this College and its work is not confined to the poor people of Ireland. We students or ex-students, of Maynooth are doing work for the Irish race in every part of the world.

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 always be a bright one, if we will only take the trouble to look for it.

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 something to spare for those who are in greater need than yourselves.

The germs of consumption 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 consumption.

50c and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

IN MERRY GREENWOOD.

"To home, to home, good gentlemen," Quoth Wilfred 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 Wilfred held his chase With those good knights and true— And ere the setting of the sun Full many a deer they slew!

Montreal, June 25th, 1898.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

WHILE summer heat rules the day, says an American exchange, and the mercury can only be frightened into submission by a terrific thunder storm, it requires some thought to get up a dinner that is not too heavy for the season.

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 devoted to rest, sewing and to whatever work you may care to devote yourself.

A glass of lemonade is frequently wanted quickly. A good way is to keep a lemon syrup prepared. The following are good proportions to use: Put one pound of sugar in one pint of water and heat to boiling; pour this syrup in a jar with one pint of strained lemon juice. Keep the jar in the refrigerator or where it is cool.

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

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

Russian Toast.—Rub to a paste three olives, four sardines, an anchovy, a sprig of parsley, half a dozen 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 toast and pour over enough of the hot juice to slightly moisten the toast. Serve at once.

Pineapple Toast.—Cut 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, Beatrice Ontario.

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

with a slice of pineapple allowed to take some of the pineapple juice in the tin, add to it a glass of dinner cherry and pour over the whole. Serve very cold.

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.

A cooking-school delicacy that is a refreshing summer dessert is made with eggs and maple syrup. Eight yolks are beaten until light and a cup of hot maple syrup stirred in. The mixture is put over the fire in a double boiler until a coating is formed on the spoon. Remove, cool, and add a pint of thick cream beaten stiff. Then turn it into a mould, which should be fitted 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 turning before it is served. This is a simple dainty 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 favorably in price with any good ceiling.

BOARDING SCHOOL AND ACADEMY.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME. Corner Bagot and Johnston Streets, KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

FIRST COMMUNION. PICTURES FOR FIRST COMMUNION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 with figures of the Sacred Heart 7c per doz. 12 x 18 with emblems 40 " 9 x 12 " 20 " 6 x 10 " 20 "

FIRST COMMUNION ROSARIES.

In Mother of Pearl Silver Chain \$1.00 each and upwards. In Mother of Pearl Silver plated Chain, 25c each and upwards. Imitation Pearl Beads, 75c, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.20 per doz. White Bead Beads, 80c, 90c, \$1.25 per doz. Red Bead Beads, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per doz. Plain Wood Beads, 1c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c and 9c per doz.

PRAYER BOOKS. Prayer Covers, at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Dark Morocco Covers, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00 and upwards. Cheap Books, at 90c, \$1.20, \$1.50, \$1.80 per doz. Sanctuary Oil, best Quality.

INCENSE, CHARCOAL, GAS LIGHTERS. Headquarters for the best grades of Candles in pure Wax, Stearine and Paraffine.

D. & J. SADLER & CO. CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS, 1639 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Que. 123 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

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BRODIE & HARVIE'S PANCAKE FLOUR. For PANCAKES, MUFFINS, Etc. Ask your Grocer for it. 3lbs and 6lbs packages.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. J. ALCIDE CHAUSSE, ARCHITECT. 153-157 St. James St., Montreal. Plans and Estimates furnished for all kinds of buildings. MERCHANTS' TELEPHONE 1455.

C. A. McDONNELL, Accountant and Trustee, 180 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Personal supervision given to all business. Rents collected, Estates administered, Books audited.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. July 16, 1898.

A ROUSING SUCCESS THE BIG STORE'S

JULY CHEAP SALE.

The S. Carsley Co., Limited, Great July Cheap Sale is now in full swing. Since opening day, The Big Store has been visited by thousands of shoppers who know just what to get the Cream of values in everything. There were crowds in the dress goods, crowds in the wash fabrics, crowds in the shirt waist section and crowds in the costume 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 Store as are daily to be seen crowding every available space in this section. The attractions are undoubtedly the extraordinary values in Fancy Muslins and Wash Fabrics offered at this great sale. The coolest, lightest and daintiest of Wash Fabrics are all marked at prices to make this the most popular department in The Big Store.

July Cheap Sale Now On. WASH FABRIC PRICES.

275 Pieces Good Useful Fast Color Prints, that usually sold at 5c, now 3c.

160 Pieces New Camelion Reps. a splendid material for shirt waists. You will consider them grand value at 12c a yard. You will see these go out quickly at 9c.

110 Pieces Scotch Ripple Fabrics, substantial goods, fast dye and in the newest and best styles. rich and elegant fabrics that sell at 19c a yard, go out on the lot at 12c.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

July Cheap Sale Now On. A SUNSHADE BARGAIN.

There's only about 112 samples of pretty sunshades to sell in this lot; they will last until about noon Monday and thereafter you will have to choose from what is left.

There's a choice in these sunshades, some are plain, shot silk, with deep fringe of same material, heavily pleated with fancy natural handles, the lowest priced one among the lot was marked \$3.00, you can have first choice of the lot by being here early, at \$1.99.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED. The S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

1765 to 1788 Notre Dame St. 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

Advertisement for Catholic University of Ottawa, Canada. Established 1848. STATE UNIVERSITY 1866. CREATED A Catholic University by POPE LEO XIII 1889. TERMS \$160 Per Year. Degrees in Arts, Philosophy and Theology. PREPARATORY CLASSICAL COURSE FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS. COMPLETE COMMERCIAL COURSE. Private Rooms for Senior Students. Fully Equipped Laboratories. Practical Business Department. SEND FOR CALENDAR.

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 quantities of alcohol. An examination of twenty different compounds, sold as 'Temperance drinks,' revealed the fact 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 drugs contain opium, which has the same effect. Some of the kola compounds 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 contain forty per cent of alcohol, and this was unknown to the user. Ginger drinks are always fortified with alcohol and are very dangerous for nervous susceptible persons. The alcohol in many of these proprietary drugs is the cheapest and most dangerous wood and

other alcohols, that are not used except in the arts, because of their acidity. This is concealed by some process, and the alcohol is made usable, although its effects are the same. The credulity and stupidity of endorsing tonics of this class has been fatal in many instances, by rousing more incurable diseases than existed before. This fact, when urged, is regarded by many as of no moment, for the reason that alcohol is considered a food and tonic, and can have no injurious effects.

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 tinctures of common drugs be used safely? This is answered by very opposite opinions. One class asserts 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.

SCROFULA in its worst form yields to the blood cleansing power of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of cases have been perfectly CURED. Silence, which is becoming to the wise, is all the more needed by the fool.

The Magical Music

THE little hamlet of Kildory, looking down on the long reaches of the bog of Ballycockasheen, was buried in deepest gloom.

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 vantage spot at Casey's forge, while the smith filled the intervals of his heavy hammering with sentences that rang as decisively as his sledge strokes.

Now, to the mind of Kildory, going to the workhouse summed up the dearest degradation of life. It was the ghastliest fate the years could bring. It was worse than disgrace and death combined.

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In the old times when a priest, answering a sick call, heard it, and was so entranced that he lingered too long and the poor patient was dead when he reached the house.

"Whatever you say," exclaimed Body 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 could see, An' God said that it isn't his poor soul that's 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 Clancy."

"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 were puzzled and startled. Truth to tell, there were some of them who felt sorely afraid. "Most likely 'tis the soul of poor old Tom in distress," interjected Martin Casey.

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 skeptical; but he came to the door, looked down the slope to the sweep of heat and turf, and heard the gaily-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 a solution. Every one in the crowd followed the priest and Martin Casey, as they proceeded along the bog road in the direction of Tom Doolen's cabin, for it was there about they considered the night music had its origin.

However, as they came within a hundred yards of the little homestead the melody had died away. Only the wind sang its plaintive tune 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 lulled and there was silence.

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 afterwards 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 Clancy hurried forward along the dim path. He stopped in another minute, arrested by a low groan from beside the car-road. He looked, and dimly caught sight of the figure of a man in the boghole below.

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

Play much more. Walk beside me, Body. Play me little tune, aisy and sad and low. His reverence won't object. 'Twill sweeten me old mind for the dark passage. Poor old fiddle!

ANEMIA, OR BLOODLESSNESS. Its Victims are Pale in Color, Subject to Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart and Other Distressing Symptoms.

From the Echo, Plattville, Ont. Anemia which literally means bloodlessness, is prevalent to an alarming extent among young girls and young women of the present day, and is a fruitful source of "declivity" and emaciation.

The symptoms of this trouble are many, but among the most noticeable are pallor of the face, lips and gums, shortness of breath on slight exertion, dizziness, severe headaches, weakness of vital organs, palpitation of the heart and dropsical swelling of the limbs.

After I had used two boxes I noticed an improvement, and my count was gradually with the help of regular medicine. At the end of six boxes my appetite had fully returned, and with it strength, color to my cheeks and brightness to the eyes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done more to make strong, healthy, sparkling, bright-eyed girls than any other medicine ever discovered, and mothers should insist upon their daughters taking an occasional course of this medicine.

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

60142—LARRY PARRAMA, Santa Anna, Rep. San Salvador, improvements in methods for planting trees. 60145—S. B. JONESON, Winnipeg, Man., window lock.

60148—Dominant Quintal, Isle D'Amour, cow milking apparatus. 606384—JOHN M. DOWNER, Toronto, bicycle brake.

606456—Charles Harnden, Rowmanville, dental mouth mirror. 606392—Finlay W. Ross, Birtle, Can., automatic switch. 606397—William M. Tegart, Yorkton, Can., carrier for bicycles.

A GREAT BOOK FREE! Who Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N.Y., published the first edition of his great work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 680,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, \$1.50 per copy, the profit on each would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it.

A 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 havoc 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 silencing the shore batteries and covering the landing parties at Biakuri.

The projectile was a steel six-inch shell, 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 is miraculous that only one man was killed and one wounded. The part of the ship hit is outside the central and above the protected deck. The sides of the ship at the point of impact consisted of a steel plate one and a quarter inches thick.

The shell was shivered into atoms for 2 feet of its length, and the fragments of the burst shell, flying forward against the starboard side, bruised the stout steel plates toward a depth of three inches.

The base of the shell plunged a furrow down the steel 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 standing close to the starboard side.

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 fifteen pieces of steel, each about the size of a hazel nut. At the moment the shell exploded one man was standing right in its path. He was literally blown to fragments. He was talking to a comrade, and strange as it may seem, the latter, although less than arm's length away, was unharmed, save for being knocked down by the shock of the explosion.

Others of the men thirty feet from the fatal spot 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 was rather less than half the size, 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 fuse fixed in the nose.

HOW TO GET RICH. We refer to the richness of the blood. If you are pale and thin, you are poor in strength and nerve power. Scott's Emulsion drives away thinness and pallor, and brings rich blood and nerve power.

The Outlook says bluntly that "Luther did not leave the Roman Catholic Church; he would have remained in it, but was turned out from it." This is true, but it knocks the pins out from under the whole Protestant contention about Luther's "reformation."

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Society Meetings. Young Men's Societies. Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society, Organized 1855. Meetings on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

A.G.H. Division No. 2. Meetings on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

A.G.H. Division No. 4. Meetings on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

C. M. E. A. of Canada. Meetings on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 74. Meetings on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26. Meetings on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC. Meetings on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

Catholic Benevolent Legion. Meetings on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

St. Gabriel's Court, 185. Meetings on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F. Meetings on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society. Meetings on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

Total Abstinence Societies. Meetings on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

Coleman's Salt. THE BEST. Buy Coleman's Salt.

AN IRISH EMIGRANT.

A contribution from Martin J. Roche to Donahoe's Magazine for July, under the heading of "An Irish Emigrant," deals with a touching incident of the voyage of the Cunarder "Scythia," in October, 18—.

There is a sense of the pathetic running through this little "romance of the sea," which is well developed, and stamps the writer as a man of refined feeling, generous impulses and manly instincts. He opens by describing the oft-told ordeal of parting, which is, to this day, such an inseparable feature of the sailing of emigrant ships and which, on this particular occasion, was accompanied by all the bitterest pangs of home-seeing. The gangway between the little "tender" and the big ship is withdrawn, and the latter moves off the distance between her and those who are watching and waving grows rapidly greater. Individual forms are soon lost to sight, and the ocean Leviathan bows her way out to the open sea; she keeps in sight of the bold headlands of the Irish coast till night closes down upon the deep. It brings little sleep to the heavy hearts of the hundreds who are grouped together on the deck seeking mutual consolation and encouragement in the cruel separations they have undergone. The night air was damp and chilly, the ship had entered a fog bank, her great eyes were giving out its warning notes; a heavy sea had got up, and many were soon its victims. A man came up the saloon stair case and stepped on deck. He was an Englishman, an actor, and the leading man of a celebrated company about to act in the United States. He was a splendid type of Saxon manhood and, by his companions, was called "Harry." He paced the long promenade deck with all the vigor of a man who gloried in his strength. Many of the steepest passengers were lingering on deck, but Harry paid no attention to their little groups. Suddenly his eye was attracted to a form which, on closer examination, he found to be that of a young woman with a plaid shawl folded tightly around her, sheltering a baby. She was sleeping and murmuring in her sleep. He looked still more closely at her and noticed an expression of deep pain upon her countenance. His heart was touched for this poor emigrant, who seemed to have no friend amongst the hundreds in the ship. She slept soundly, though the night wind was chilling to those who were awake. Harry feared it was too piercing for her and her child; he touched her lightly upon the shoulder and she awoke with a start. The sudden transition from dreams, pleasant or otherwise, to the stern reality of her position, seemed as if it was anything but pleasant. Harry, whose life work was the study of human character, felt strangely moved by this pathetic scene. He became more interested in this poor Irish emigrant and her babe than he ever was in woman before. "You'll catch cold sitting there," he said. "No, sir, I'm used to cold and hunger, too, since Donal went to America," she replied. "Donal, sir, is my husband, a young brave and hearty fellow; he left home when this little Eileen was born, and left for Boston, saying he would make a happy home for us in America. He sent us money regularly, but was overtaken by sickness and could send no more. I could not pay the rent and was thrown out on the roadside in an awful storm. I caught cold that night as I struggled over the roads to the home of my cousin, seven miles off. I woke, next day, with a cough which has been growing worse every day. Donal, at last, sent me money enough to pay my passage and I am now on my way to meet him. Harry cheered her, sent to the saloon and got several things for her and she went below—murmuring a blessing for her kind benefactor. Harry went to the chief steward and told him to look after Mrs. Maguire and her child and give them every comfort they required. Next day Harry sought the young emigrant and was so shocked by her appearance that he sent the doctor to look at her. He spoke a little to her, and said, when meeting Harry again, that the case was hopeless. For the next day or two she weakened rapidly, and though every attention was paid to her, and every delicacy provided, she passed away fortified by all the rites of the Church, administered by Father Ignatius, who was a cabin passenger. Five hundred poor emigrants knelt as the good priest conducted the funeral service and the scene made an impression on Harry he never forgot, and, though an Episcopalian, he fell upon his knees and joined in the Litany with the poor emigrants. In her last moment she had promised Harry she would pray for him in Heaven, and begged him to meet her Donal in Boston, and give him her little Eileen Oge. He promised to do all she asked. She was buried at sea, and the service and scene made a profound impression on him, which intensified as days went by, till he made up his mind to seek admission, and was received, into the Church. On arriving at Boston he met the disconsolate Donal, gave him his

child and his wife, 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 Eileen; 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 hundreds of Catholic converts living to-day owe their conversion, under God, indirectly to anti-Catholic lecturers, whether apostates or the ordinary ignorant, sensational lecturer. A peculiar case has just come under our notice in Blackburn, the accuracy of which we can vouch for. A Protestant workingman of Blackburn attended one of Slattery's lectures, wherein he made certain serious allegations concerning the Catholic confession. 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 received 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 attracted to the Catholic Church mostly through the disgraceful attacks made upon Catholics at different times by scholars and otherslanderers.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

IN DARKEST LONDON.

Some Statistics Regarding the Religious Condition of the Masses.

We know, for just one thing, that in London 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 hesitated to say that "if a choice were given to any one of them, between entering life as a Tierra del Fuegian or as a hewer of wood in such a highly-civilized country as Great Britain, he would make infinitely better choice in selecting the lot of the savage"; while Professor Huxley has given it as his opinion that unless there is an improvement of the greater part of the human family... in the intensity of work with its concomitant physical and moral degradation among the masses of the people, he would hail the advent of some kindly comet, which would sweep the whole affair away, as a desirable consummation." John Ruskin writes: "Though we are deafened with the noise of the spinning wheels and the rattle of the looms, our people have no clothes; though they are black with digging fuel, they die of cold; and though millions of acres are covered with ripe golden grain, our people die from want of bread." As to the religious condition of the masses, let us select a few districts in the East End of London. It has been calculated that out of a population of 124,000 persons in Shore-ditch less than 6,000 attend any kind of morning service even on Sunday, and that even in the evening the number does not rise to 8,000. In Whitechapel, out of an estimated population of 76,000 souls, only 4,134 attend service in the morning, and 4,203 in the evening. In Stepney, out of a population of 63,000, but 3,401 attend in the morning and 4,039 in the evening. In Poplar, out of a population of 139,000 12,842 attend in the morning, and 17,563 in the evening. And in other parts of the metropolis things are not much better. Mr. Chamberlain, M. P. ("Fortnightly Review," Dec. 1883) says: "Never before in our history were the evidences of wealth more abundant; 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 daily life more hopeless or more degraded."—Mgr. John S. Vaughan.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF REGULATIONS.

OTTAWA, July 14.—At a meeting of the 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 Customs was to decide what other countries were to come under this arrangement. His decision was to be approved by the Governor General in council. At yesterday's meeting it was therefore decided that in addition to Great Britain, New South Wales, Caylon, British India, and the Straits Settlements would get the benefits of the lower tariff. The regulations provide that to be entitled to the preference goods must be established as having been manufactured in a country entitled to the preference, and at least one quarter of the value thereof, sugar from all British colonies and possessions will be entitled to the one-quarter reduction on the ordinary tariff. Sugar, however, if only refined in Great Britain, and is not the growth of a British possession, is not entitled to any preference.

LADIES' LACED SHOES.

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.

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USEFUL SUGGESTIONS.

Tar-pentine is an excellent family remedy. If inhaled it is soothing in bronchitis, pneumonia, croup, and all lung troubles. Exhale may be cured by the fumes of chloroform, or by putting a piece of cotton dipped in sweet oil and laudanum in the ear. The pain of a burn may be relieved by an application of powdered borax, moistened with cold water; a poultice of raw potato; a mixture of linseed 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 ounces of bitter almonds (pounded), one ounce of rose water, two drachms of tincture of benzoin, with one ounce each of honey, oat meal and glycerine, mix well together, perfume with extract of violet.

To remove freckles, wash the face with a lotion made of one ounce of glycerine half an ounce of powdered borax, the juice of one lemon, and a few drops of tincture of roses.

To clean ribbons dissolve half a pound of white soap in boiling water, let cool, dip the ribbons in, rinse, and put on a board to dry.

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 warm borax water, rinse by pouring water over the hands, rub as dry as possible with a soft towel, keep on the hands until dry, take off 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 averts danger.

Never in all its long history has the blouse waist been such an ornate garment 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 drape, with spreading frills at the extreme edge. Some very charming shot silk waists in pearl gray and rose color, or silver and ciel blue, are made with a second overwaist of embroidered linen, or silk net, which delicately veils but does not hide the beauty of the waist beneath. Misty gray tulle is draped over seashell pink satin or taffeta on blouses crossed in trellis patterns with lines of velvet ribbon; and white mousseline de soie waists over white satin are garnished all over with very elegant applique pieces—bolero fronts, points, yokes and bands of black lace. Many of the newest gimpel and yokes extend up upon the sleeve tops, and the sleeve itself then begins some distance below the shoulder. It is pretty upon some figures, and effective with many fabrics 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 damp up our sympathies, and freeze on our tongues the words we vain would utter. 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 interest them. If we cannot get a hearing for our own ideas, we shrink back like the snail into its 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 good-natured argument, but these are only illuminations from the electric current that binds soul to soul. It is in such company and such companionship that we rise to the level of our better selves. We are no longer critical and on our guard, lest we break the rules of Lindley Murray. We are like the catarract, 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 stammering 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 doubts and fears and cares, while we listen to the echo of our own. We have, in short, touched the magnet that never fails to draw out our better selves. To make the most of ourselves we have to make careful selections of our surroundings. From the point of view of the scientist, heredity and environment are the two great facts that impinge

upon the life of every man and help to shape his destiny. No man has the privilege of choosing his own parents, but every man has the privilege—and he will 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 force. He may choose the companionship that will elevate 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 Montreal Bank from their agents in Quebec and Ontario are this year of a very encouraging character. In the Eastern Township farmers are beginning haying, which promises a good crop. The wheat is looking well, 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 observation and enquiries not only here but in other parts of the country where I have been and am of opinion that every kind 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 spite of complaints of rust in one or two districts, fall wheat and rye are very promising, and will go considerably above the average. The same is reported of spring wheat, both in regard to height of straw and fullness 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. Strawberries have been very plentiful and raspberries promise to be equally so. In some districts apples are not expected to be so abundant as usual, though better than last year, but in others a heavy crop is promised. The Morrisburg report 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 vicinity are certainly gaining ground financially.'

Manitoba and the Northwest.

The Winnipeg manager, summarizing crop reports from all over the Northwest, says: "At this date the outlook is very promising. Although the actual yield per acre may not equal that of last year, on the whole the crops will be much larger on account of the increased acreage under cultivation; 15 per cent. is a conservative estimate of the increase, which is due principally to the larger 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 vacant lands selling at good figures, where only a short time ago the same lands could have been purchased for the taxes. Better evidence of the prosperity of the country I think would be hard to find." The reports from British Columbia state that the hay crop 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 24 to 34c per pound, live weight, although very few, and only the most inferior, sold at the low figure. The best export cattle sold in a few in-

ONE DOLLAR A PAIR!

LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES which we have been selling at a Dollar-fifty, Two, Two-fifty 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 pocket.

COME EARLY AND GET THE PICK.

RONAYNE BROS., 2027 Notre Dame St., COR. CHABOLLEZ SQUARE.

standard ash, 60c pound, the others ranging down to 25c. The supply of lambs was 500 and the demand very much larger. Consequently everything in sight was snapped up at an early hour. A few sold at \$2.50 each, but the most brought much higher, the best price paid being \$4. Calves also sold at a good price, although the supply equalled the demand. Bidding was not so brisk as in lambs, but 600 sold at \$2 to \$3. There were not enough sheep to satisfy the buyers. They sold at \$1.25 to \$3.35 per hundred pounds, or about \$4 to \$6 apiece. Only 50 were offered. Hogs, too, were but poorly represented, there being only 50 offered. The prices, however, were much higher, ranging from 5c a pound for the poorest stock to 5 1/2c for the best.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

In sympathy with stronger advices from country cheese boards, a firmer tone prevailed in the market here, but values did not respond to those in the country as the advance established was only 10c per lb., making Ontario colored 7 1/2c, white in order to be on the same level with those ruling in the country it should be 7 1/2c. There was nothing in English advices to warrant the upward move, as the Liverpool public cable is only at 38s, 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 6d. On the whole, however, there was more activity in the market, and sales of Ontario colored were made at 7 1/2c, and eastern makes at 7 1/2c. 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 16 1/2c for creamery. Receipts to day were 2,045 packages.

Kingston, Ont., July 14.—At today's session of the Frontenac cheese board there were 1729 boxes registered. Of this number 481 boxes were white and 1248 colored. Bidding was quite spirited, starting at 7c and running rapidly up to 7 1/2c. Nearly all the cheese was sold.

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 cheese. President Everett 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 Brockville before the adoption of the brand.

The receipts were 1503 boxes white and 3120 colored. The bidding at first was very slow and with 7 1/2c in two hands; Warrington got 608 white and 771 colored. Then Bessell advanced to 7 1/2c, but he was seemingly not anxious to do business, only catching one factory yet unsold. Derbyshire next bought two lots of 156 at 7 1/2c. Bessell came back with his 7 1/2c, and only secured four lots, the others refusing. Gibson and Wm. Johnson also reached that figure for 140 each. After adjournment 7 1/2c was generally paid, although many are holding for another week. The total sales of the day are estimated at six thousand boxes.

CHATEAUVILLE, Ont., July 14.—At the meeting of the cheese board here to-day there was a good attendance of both shippers and buyers. 2,086 boxes of cheese, all colored and principally last half of June, were on the board, and the market was decidedly strong and active, all being sold at prices ranging from 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c, the ruling price being 7 1/2c. Six buyers were in attendance. Factory men complain of the great drought prevailing 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 meet on August 4th, at 1 o'clock.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

There was no change in the situation of the egg market. There is a good steady demand for many selected stock, but low grades move slow, of which supplies are large. We quote: Fancy selected stock, 10 1/2c; ordinary run, 9c to 9 1/2c and No. 2 stock, 8c to 8 1/2c per dozen. 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 pea beans. The market for honey is dull and featureless. We quote: White clover comb, 11c to 12c; dark do, 8c to 10c; white strained, 6c to 7c, and dark, 4c to 5c.

In maple product business is almost nil. We quote:—S. rap, in wood, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c per lb., and in lms, 45c to 50c as to size. Sugar, 6c to 6 1/2c per lb.

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 bulk, at 8 1/2c, and compound refined, at 5 1/2c per lb.; hams, 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c; and bacon, 11c to 12c per lb.

There was a firmer feeling in the Chicago provision market, and prices for pork improved 2 1/2c, closing \$9 7 1/2c July, \$9.9 1/2c September. Lard advanced 2 1/2c to 5c, closing \$5.55 July, \$5.65 September, \$5.7 1/2c October, \$5.72 1/2c December. Short ribs closed \$5.55 July, \$5.65 September, \$5.7 1/2c October.

Long cut light bacon in Liverpool was 61 lower, while short cut light advanced 6 1/2. Pork closed 5 1/2; lard, 28s; long cut heavy bacon 31s; long cut light, 30s; short cut light, 30s; and tallow, 18 1/2d; cheese, white, 90s; colored, 86 1/2. In Chicago, provisions closed:—Pork \$9.80; lard, \$5.55 to \$5.60; ribs, \$5.45 to \$5.75; shoulders, 4 1/2c to 5c; sides, \$6 to \$6.20.

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