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—Dr. Munger

The True Witness



MONTREAL, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1905. PRICE FIVE CENTS

CARDINAL GIBBONS INTERVIEWED.

Money the Great Trouble Maker.. Divorce the Danger

"Corruption is a fixed evil that we must reckon with just as long as the present condition of society exists in this country," said Cardinal James Gibbons last week. "Whenever there is an amalgamation of great capital, or a large collection of men interested in one money making concern, there is sure to be corruption. It is not a new story. It is a story as old as the world's history. The only reason that it comes so much to the fore at present is that the methods of its detection are daily growing stronger. Corruption has always existed. Corruption, I am much afraid, will always exist as long as human nature yields to the attributes that lead to temptation."

THE EVIL MONEY MADNESS CREATES.

"The bright spot in the whole swamp of present moral degradation is the fact that the degradation is made known. Corruption cannot exist nowadays without being discovered after a while. The greater the evil the greater the possibility of remedy. And that possibility of remedy has now become such an assured fact that it counterbalances, almost, the evil which the present condition of money madness creates. The fear, the dread of exposure is the counterbalancing element, and that fear, that dread, that horror of having a name once respected dragged down is due to the efforts of the metropolitan press. It may not be good theology, it may not be good ethics, but it is certainly very good common sense, and a very good moral element that the fear, the dread of exposure in the public press keeps many a man sticking close to the path of rectitude who otherwise would stray off into the byways of personal graft."

Cardinal Gibbons is spending the summer at the further end of Long Island, in the modest little rectory of Father O'Hara, who is the pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, at Southampton. In this, one of the oldest settled spots in America, where even the road signs tell you that this particular one was opened in 1663, the only wearer of the scarlet biretta in America is lounging away the brilliant wind swept summer days.

DOES NOT WASTE HIS WORDS. It was in the rectory of the parish church that Cardinal Gibbons explained what he feared morally and financially from the present condition of the country. Cardinal Gibbons talks absolutely to the point. He does not waste words on fancy expressions of sentiment. He does not beat about the bush with fine phrases. What he has to say he says emphatically, briefly. He does not look his seventy-one years. Although he is small in stature, he is not weakened. The vigor of youth is still his fortunate blessing.

As he talked in an amicable, conversational, informal way these were occasional interruptions. A young priest or a visiting churchman would be ushered in, and in a few terse and satisfying words Cardinal Gibbons dismissed them one after another. A photographer came and wanted to take his picture. His Eminence smiled, and said:

"How foolish to snapshot me now when there are so many pictures taken of me at my best which could be easily obtained. I do not like to have my picture taken, and I do not like to have them printed, but I realize the fact that publications sometimes think it necessary to have my portrait. I put up no objection. They are quite at liberty to print it if they want to."

When these various interruptions of visitors had passed His Eminence settled down to a serious talk concerning the grave condition of the country.

EVERY MAN SHOULD PRIZE HIS REPUTATION.

"There is nothing," said he, "which a man prizes more than his reputation. And the only way to effectually upset a man's reputation is to ex-

pose him in the public press. The power of the press is incalculable. Its argus, almost searchlight eye, is ever looking for the weak spot in humanity to throw it up into bold prominence. Sometimes it happens that the defect is shown in an exaggerated form. But as a rule the public exposures of public men are public benefactions.

"There is nothing that so touches a man's self-respect as what the newspapers say about him. By newspapers I mean a great metropolitan newspaper, which can in one headline bring justice and dethronement to a man who has always posed as a popular idol of righteousness, but who is really a hypocrite.

"The shattering of idols, popular idols, has of late become a thing of almost daily occurrence. It is a sad thing to contemplate, but it is an inevitable condition. The late James G. Blaine, when he was Secretary of State, said to me once that a man in business would do an act which he would consider absolutely contemptible and wrong if he did it in his own personality. 'A collection of men,' said Mr. Blaine, 'will permit a wrong which no one of those men individually would ever think of doing.' That is undoubtedly true of the condition that has been exposed in this recent insurance scandal.

GREAT WEALTH BREEDS CORRUPTION.

"As I said before, large collections of money or of associations of large numbers of men with money are sure to breed corruption. Business morality is bound to drop to a low ebb, but the more flagrant the corruption is the surer is its discovery. There is no such thing as letting crime or corruption go unnoticed in the United States. The press and the officials are too vigilant. Wrong doing or crime is sure to get itself found out, and publicity is the one great punishment that stares it in the face."

"Is the same condition true of governments as it is of corporations?" "Quite the same. Our government, or any other, will permit a wrong to be done, something that will stagger humanity, and it will pass in the events of the day as a good piece of governmental diplomacy. Quite likely no one connected with the affairs of the government that permitted the wrong would ever so degrade himself as to commit the same wrong personally.

"Now in this insurance scandal and the various other unfortunate business wrongs that have been exposed lately it is very much to be doubted if any one particular man would do of his own accord what he did as a director or a stockholder. A great many gentlemen are more or less implicated in these scandals. When the scandals are brought to light and exposed these men justify themselves by saying that they only had a very small part of it. Their excuse is that perhaps they owned one share in a thousand, and that while the directorate of the thousand shares committed a financial crime their one little interest was so small that it did not count."

MONEY THE GREAT TROUBLE MAKER.

"Why, certainly not. They quite likely erred through ignorance rather than intention, but a wrong is a wrong, no matter how it is done. The great trouble maker to this country is money. The great offset to that evil is the American inclination to spend it rapidly."

"You consider, then, that American extravagance is a blessing?" "I do, indeed. Americans are not misers, thank God. Otherwise we would be in a most deplorable condition: When great fortunes are made they are almost as rapidly expended, and the constant circulation of money, the keeping going of these great accumulations of wealth, is one of the hopeful signs of the future. We are strictly and commercially a business nation."

"You do not believe, then, in the

scriptural statement that love of money is the root of all evil."

MONEY THE MAGIC KEY.

"In the United States it is not the love of money. It is money itself that is the root of evil. The fact of possessing money and having the opportunity to expend it brings with it untold inclinations toward vice and immoral and unlawful extravagance. People are apt to cry 'Crime! Crime! Crime!' They would be nearer the truth if they cried out against money. It is the magic key that opens the gates to all that is against the welfare of the community."

"Do you believe there is such a thing as tainted money?" "Indeed I do. There is no doubt whatever that there are large accumulations of money in this country that are very much tainted. However, I have never had an opportunity yet of personally deciding whether money was tainted or not. No money has ever been offered me that even had the shadow of suspicion connected with it in that respect, but that money has been obtained in a way which a churchman could not sanction in this country is matter of common knowledge."

"What do you consider to be the great danger threatening the United States at the present time?" "DIVORCE THE GREAT DANGER. 'That in a general way is rather a difficult question to answer, and I cannot answer it as clearly or concisely as I would like to. I am down here in a state of lethargy. I am here to rest and breathe the salt wind that comes sweeping in to us over three thousand miles of ocean. But in a general way it is my opinion that the great evil of the day is the lax regard given to the marriage tie."

"The increasing and prevalent misfortune and evil of divorce is a horrible thing to contemplate. It is such an awful upsetting of the family ties that if it is allowed to continue, society will be in a condition that should never exist in a civilized nation. It is not that the evil is so great with the man and the woman who separates and renounces their marriage vows. The evil is one of heritage."

"Its confusing and embarrassing conditions and its degradations fall upon the children rather than upon the parents. If the parents have sinned the children must perforce bear the brunt of the obloquy. No spring can rise higher than its fountain head, and the parents are the fountain head of society. If their manner of life falls below the level the children must suffer for their neglect and weakness. That means the disruption of the home and the disintegration of the family. Now, every great society, every fine social condition, depends absolutely upon the moral integrity of the parents and the home. When that is brought to a low standard, society itself must come to an equally low or lower plane."

"You think the evil of divorce, then, is a greater evil than the evil of corporate corruption?" "I do, because corporate corruption, as I have already explained, rights itself by its own wrong."

"Would a uniform divorce law throughout the country help matters?"

ALL STATES SHOULD HAVE STRINGENT DIVORCE LAWS.

"Unquestionably, South Dakota, in its divorce laws, is now a blot upon the Union. If all the States could have stringent divorce laws undoubtedly the evil would be minimized. Of course, I do not believe in divorce at all, and I do not believe in divorce laws. But I believe in anything that will lessen a great evil. The Church sanctions separation from bed and board, but it does not sanction divorce as it is generally known."

"Do you approve of the agitation by women in the Catholic Church in New York, who propose to ostracise all divorcees from good society?" "I think the idea and the spirit of the movement are all right, but how far it can be carried out in a practical way is a question. Suppose, for instance, that Mrs. A. gives a reception and invites Mrs. B. Among the other guests at the reception is Mrs. C., and Mrs. C. is a divorcee. Now, Mrs. B. could hardly know that

she would meet Mrs. C. there, and it would be quite impossible for her to draw the line against divorcees under those circumstances. Of course, a woman can refuse to accept an invitation from a divorcee and can refrain from asking a divorcee to her house. All that is simple enough. But when it comes to so conducting herself in social affairs as to keep entirely out of touch with a divorcee, the situation becomes almost impracticable. Undoubtedly the women who have started this movement are very much in earnest and have the good of society deeply at heart. It is only a question of the ability of human nature to differentiate and draw a fine enough line."

"Do you think the accumulation of great fortunes has been an incentive to divorce?" "Undoubtedly the accumulation of great wealth has been the incentive of all kinds of wrongdoing, divorce among the rest."

"Do you think that a rich man can be a happy man?" "RICIES DO NOT BRING HAPPINESS. 'It would be a very hard task. The possession of wealth is an isolation. Andrew Carnegie once told me that the only really happy days of his life were when he was earning money by the sweat of his brow, when his weekly income only amounted to dollars, and not to thousands. Great wealth brings its privations and its suffering. The tribulation that trails in the wake of money madness is the poverty of riches. I can think of nothing more lonesome than a man with an immense fortune."

"You may remember a little poem that DeGoe wrote about Alexander Selkirk, who was cast away on the island of Juan Fernandez, beginning: 'I am the monarch of all I survey,' but after a week's residence in the island the tone of the poem changes and the unfortunate castaway laments the fact that while he is lord of the land and the beast and the fowl he is desolate. The man with a great fortune is much like him. What is his wealth, his power, his position unless he has the human hand of friendship and fellowship?"

A RICH MAN PAYS THE PENALTY OF HIS SUCCESS.

"Good fortune cannot be enjoyed without companionship. Great wealth is an idle thing if it debars the honest grasp of the right hand of the fellow-being. There is no man so poor in human companionship as he who is burdened with riches. He pays the penalty of his success. He lives the life of abnegation. 'With the increase of a rich man's fortune comes the increase of false friendships and the leechlike attachment of sycophants and human blood-suckers. They are sure to gather in the muddy pools made by financial corruption, and then when the explosion comes, when the searchlight is turned on and the corruption shows forth, these hangers on scuttle away and leave the poor victim to his own devices. While the spending of a great fortune may be a great task, it is the only safety valve to happiness for the man who is encumbered with wealth."

IN MEMORY

Of the late Daniel Kiely, Custom House Broker, whose genial kindness of heart won the esteem and affection of his numerous friends and acquaintances. Cut off in the prime of life, the name of generous and obliging Dan Kiely will long be kept green.

Farewell, farewell, loved, honored friend,
A fond and last adieu,
No more on life's parade we'll meet
Your friendship kind and true.
No more we'll greet that genial smile
Our hearts are sunk in gloom;
But, oh! your memory we'll hold dear,
Within the silent tomb.
The heritage you left behind,
Your friends will fondly keep;
And on through life's sequestered ways,
Oft, oft for you they'll weep.
The near and dear, both one and all,
Who loved you as a man,
Will fondly cherish in their hearts
The kind, good natured Dan.
J. DODD.

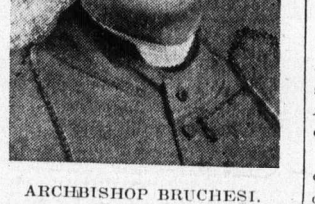
His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi Celebrated Eighth Anniversary of His Consecration.

Tuesday was the eighth anniversary of the consecration of Archbishop Bruchesi, and a solemn service was held in St. James's Cathedral. His Grace himself officiated in full pontificals, his assistants being Rev. Canons Martin, Lepailleur, Senecal and Abbas Lussier and Roy. His Lordship Mgr. Racicot, the Canons of the Chapter, and a large number of priests were present, besides representatives of the different religious communities, and a large congregation attended.

At the close of the service, the Rev. Abbe Labelle, director of the Montreal College, read an address to His Grace, expressing the respect and love of the clergy and laity for their Archbishop, giving a synopsis of the work done by him during the past eight years, and offering best wishes for his future success and happiness.

Replied to the address, His Grace drew the attention of his hearers to two reforms in need of the combined effort of the faithful. These were the observance of the Sabbath as a day of rest and the suppression of intemperance, which had now reached the state of an actual scourge. He expressed himself as strongly opposed to those who were attempting to reopen the theatres on Sunday, and he stated that he would oppose it with all the power at his disposal. In conclusion, he, in turn, tendered his good wishes for the happiness of the faithful of his diocese.

At noon all the priests of the diocese partook of dinner at the invitation of the Archbishop.



ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESE.

IN THE LACROSSE WORLD

The grounds of the M.A.A.A. last Saturday afternoon presented a scene equalled only on one other occasion—when the Shamrocks and Capitals played for the championship of the world. But for a match between two city teams, and a regular schedule match, the crowd was the largest in the history of the game, 8000 being present. It was indeed a dense mass of humanity, and yet perfect order reigned. At 3.25 the teams appeared on the field, the Shamrocks led by Currie being first, followed by the Montrealers. Both teams were loudly applauded. Paddy Brennan, the big home man of the Shamrocks, received quite an ovation. The slippery grass interfered considerably with good play. The game was brilliant at times, and again it was slow and ragged. The Shamrocks had a close call, winning by 6 goals to 5.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Johnny Currie played one of the greatest games of his life, and passed quite a number of men. He travelled like an auto. Frankie Nolan was a little tireless wonder. He and Finlayson were the two men who carried off the honors on the Montreal team.

Big Jim Kavanagh, Phil O'Reilly, Johnny Howard and Johnny Currie were the principal ones in winning Saturday's victory.

Jim McIlwaine played his first game this season and played it well.

Jim is still to the good, like the bad shilling.

Jim Kavanagh performed some great stunts on Saturday. Once he held the ball on his stick about a yard above the reach of any of the players, to the great amusement of the spectators. Jim established a record.

Mike Kenny stopped a regular fusillade of shots. Mike is the best goal keeper in the business to-day.

Johnny Howard pulled out some hot shots at point. Johnny is a wonder.

Phil O'Reilly played a hard game, and brought the ball down from the defence and scored. He received a cut on the head, the result of a stroke of a Montrealer's stick. Hennessy's shot, which nearly destroyed Muir's eye, was like a cannon ball. Montreal's goal keeper will be out of the game for some days.

Paddy Brennan found the net twice and this his first game this season, having had very little practice.

"Pluck" Brennan played his old reliable game and found the net twice. Jimmy Hogan was the first to find the net for the Shamrocks. His shot was a peach.

Harry Smith played on the home and showed up well.

Martin is likely to be a fixture on the senior team.

Eddie Robinson did not play on Saturday owing to illness.

Archbishop Chappelle, of New Orleans, Succumbs to Fever.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 9—A sudden change in his condition to-day speedily culminated in the death of Archbishop P. L. Chappelle, of the diocese of Louisiana.

Monsieur Chappelle was taken ill on Friday. He had returned to the city three days before. Dr. Larue diagnosed the case as yellow fever. From the first Dr. Larue was apprehensive as to the result. The disease made steady inroads and yesterday he was found to be in a critical condition. When Dr. Larue saw him to-day the patient showed increased weakness. Before noon there was an alarming change for the worse. Eminent physicians were immediately summoned for consultation, but the Archbishop was beyond succor. He died at 12.50 p.m.

The body of the Archbishop was transferred at 9 o'clock to St. Louis Cathedral, where it is lying in state. The obsequies will take place to-morrow at 10 a.m. at the Cathedral. There will be a Gregorian requiem high Mass, every member of the Catholic clergy in the city participating.

Placide Louis Chappelle, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New Orleans, was born in the diocese of Mondo, France, on the 28th day of August, 1842. He came to the United States in the year 1859, and took complete theological and philosophical courses at St. Mary's College. After leaving college he taught for a period of two years, namely from 1863 to 1865, in St. Charles University. In the year 1865 he was ordained priest, receiving the degree of D.D. from St. Mary's in the year 1868. From 1865 to 1870 he gave his energies to missionary work, leaving this to become first assistant pastor of St. John's Church, Baltimore. In 1882 he was appointed pastor of St. Matthew's Church, Washington, and became prominent as a theologian, being elected president of the theological conferences held at that time in Washington and Baltimore. In 1891 he was appointed coadjutor Bishop to Archbishop Salpointe, with right of succession, and consecrated Titular Bishop of Arabissus. He was promoted to the Archbishopric in May, 1893. On the resignation of Archbishop Salpointe he became Archbishop of Sainte Fe in January, 1894, and in November, 1897, received the Archbishopric of New Orleans. In November, 1897, he was appointed by the Pope apostolic delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, and in September, 1899, apostolic delegate of the Philippine Islands.

HOME INTERESTS.

Conducted by HELENE.

There are exceptional men and exceptional women who can lead and ought to lead great careers of outside usefulness in addition to—not as substitutes for—their home work, but I am not speaking of exceptions; I am speaking of the primary duties, I am speaking of the average citizen, the average man and woman who make up the nation.

costumes, and these often have the coat collar in black velvet. A few imported frocks of this sort show also buttons covered with black velvet. A deep emerald green velvet is substituted for the black upon other French models, and with a parasol of the same green and a repetition of the green in the hat, this color scheme is distinctively attractive.

White mousseline chiffon cloaks, cowbobby with lace and affording more protection than their floating airiness would suggest, are numerous and becoming, and coats all of cream or white lace are particularly fancied. Chantilly is in demand for these coats, though other fine laces are also used, and almost always motifs of heavy lace—Irish, Venetian, guipure, etc.—are combined with the light lace foundation.

put a tablespoonful in each cup and pour the hot chocolate over it. Egg and Cheese Salad—Line a salad dish with crisp lettuce leaves, and cover with a layer of sliced hard boiled eggs sprinkled with grated cheese. Thin mayonnaise dressing with sweet cream, and put a few spoonfuls on the cheese, adding eggs, cheese and dressing alternately, having the grated cheese on top.

White mohair frocks are many and popular, but even mohair will not stand wear and dampness as will a good serge, and despite the approval of fashion, many women will have none of mohair.

Prothed chocolate is a beverage much appreciated by invalids. The following recipe is a very excellent one: Cook in a clean granite basin until smooth and shiny two squares of chocolate, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one level saltspoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of hot water or milk. Then add gradually, stirring all the time, a scant quart and a half of warmed milk. When smooth and bubbly whip lightly with an egg beater. Flavor with a half teaspoonful of vanilla. Have ready a half pint of cream whipped to a froth,

Swiss Pancake—Beat the yolks of four eggs light and then beat in gradually half a pound of confectioner's sugar, a quarter of a pound of sifted pastry flour, and fold in the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Line a shallow baking dish with oiled or buttered paper, sift powdered sugar thickly over it and turn in the batter. Sift more sugar over the top and place in a quick oven. Bake about seven minutes, until firm in the centre when touched lightly with the finger. When done spread quickly with warm jam, roll up and serve in slices, hot or cold. When served cold whipped cream or vanilla ice cream is sometimes served with it.

Stewed Cucumbers—Stewed cucumbers are not nearly as well known as they should be. The flavor is very delicate, and often puzzles the uninitiated to know exactly what vegetable is being eaten. The cucumbers are peeled and quartered and the pieces cut crosswise three times. Stew in salted water and cook until tender. Drain and serve in a thin white sauce.

Why Mother is Proud. Look in his face, look in his eyes, Roguish and blue and terribly wise—Roguish and blue and quickest to see When mother comes in tired as can be; Quickest to find her the nicest old chair, Quickest to see that a kiss on her cheek Would help her far more than to chatter, to speak, Look in his face, and guess if you can, Why mother is proud of her little man.

Don't buy a chair just because it is "odd." Chairs are not curiosities. If you have a tall family, have chairs with seats high from the ground, so that people shall not feel and look cramped in them. If, on the other hand, the members of your family are short, have low chairs, in which they can sit without footstools, but also remember that you may have tall guests, and provide one or two chairs for them.—Boston Traveller.

THE PROPER WAY TO PACK. Everyone can pack after a fashion, but it is not everyone who knows how to set about packing methodically and in the right way. Twice the number of things can be got into a trunk, without crushing (as they will be when packed anyhow), if the packing is done about properly. Clothes should be folded neatly by the seams, boots and shoes and the heavier things placed at the bottom, and such things as are likely to be crushed at the top, when they should be taken up and shaken at the journey's end. The sleeves of blouses and bodices should be stuffed with tissue paper.

THREE SIDED HAMPER. One of the most useful things that one can have in a house is a three sided hamper for soiled clothes. It is much more satisfactory than the ordinary round or four sided hamper, as it occupies less space, besides being more sightly in appearance. It is strongly built of heavy withes woven in and out and twisted around strong supports at the corners, and the front is rounded, thus giving more room inside without making any appreciable difference in the amount of floor space occupied. The top fits snugly and the hinges are serviceable and strong, as are also the handles, which are formed of rings securely attached.



Burdock Blood Bitters

Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties. Externally, heals Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, and all Eruptions. Internally, restores the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to healthy action. If your appetite is poor, your energy gone, your ambition lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.

They very face and form, dear Mother, speak to us of the Eternal; not like earthly beauty, dangerous to look upon, but like the morning star, which is thy emblem, bright and musical, breathing purity, telling of heaven, and infusing peace. O har-binger of day! lead us still as thou hast led! In the dark night, across the bleak wilderness, guide us on to our Lord Jesus,—guide us home.—Newman.

VIOLET TOILET WATER. To make violet toilet water mix together two and three-fourths drams of extract of violet, same amount of casia, five and a half drams of tincture of orris root, one and a quarter of tincture of civit, five drops of bitter almonds, five drops of rhodium, one half pint of alcohol and six and a half drams of rose water.

A BUGBEAR OVERCOME. I have a sheet of asbestos, or, rather, two sheets, fastened together to cover the entire top of my kitchen range whenever it is in use for cooking purposes, more especially for frying, which spatters a clean stove, to the despair of the housewife, says a Good Housekeeping correspondent. Circles of asbestos are attached to the main sheet and can be lifted aside when the stove holes are used; for simmering and slow cooking the asbestos itself is just right and prevents all burning. By removing this sheet when the cooking is done, the stove is in immaculate condition, and its use saves one from blacking the stove for an entire season if careful about spilling.

THE NON-CATHOLIC MOTHER. Speaking of the Church's abhorrence of mixed marriages, Archbishop Moeller, of Cincinnati, drew a distinction which is well worthy of note by our Catholic young men. His Grace said: "I desire to emphasize that it will be much easier for a Catholic young lady to secure a dispensation to marry a non-Catholic young man than it will be for a Catholic young man to obtain permission to marry a non-Catholic young lady. The reason is plain: A Catholic mother can train her children as Catholics, but the non-Catholic mother can scarcely be able to do this. Hence there is more harm in a Catholic young man than a Catholic young woman."

FUNNY SAYINGS. A BARGAIN. Nell—Isn't she a peculiar girl? She wouldn't look at him when he was rich, but now, after he's lost all his money, she accepts him. Belle—Well, you know how crazy every woman is to get something that's reduced.—Catholic Standard and Times.

CARRIED OUT. The managing editor wheeled his chair around and pushed a button in the wall. The person wanted entered. "Here," said the editor, "are a number of directions from outsiders as to the best way to run a newspaper. See that they are all carried out." And the office boy, gathering them all into a large waste basket, did so.

A certain debating society is discussing the question as to which is the angrier, the husband who goes home and finds that dinner is not ready, or the wife who has dinner ready and whose husband does not come home. It is believed that the debate will end in a draw.

A PATRIOTIC IRISHMAN.

There has just been interred in Glasnevin cemetery an old Irish Nationalist whose remains, in response to a dying request, were conveyed by his widow all the way from Los Angeles, in California, to a last resting place in his native land. Mr. Thomas Brindley was born in Dolphin's Barn on November 17, 1838. About the year 1858 he removed to Cork. He opened business there, and in 1880 he emigrated to Los Angeles, where he opened up business and proved most successful in commercial affairs. Both in the Old Land and in the new Mr. Brindley always proved himself a staunch and active Nationalist, and his dying wish that after death his body should rest in Glasnevin has been piously executed by his widow. On arriving at Queenstown Mrs. Brindley and the remains were met by the Rev. J. B. O'Mahoney, D.D., of St. Finn Barr's College, Cork, who accompanied them to Dublin, and a short time since the deceased patriot was laid at rest amongst his own kith and kin in Glasnevin Cemetery.

White robins, a large number of which have been seen chigun during the past week, have attracted considerable attention. The birds have only a spot on the breast. The color of the light feathers resemble the native sparrow.—Sturgis Journal.

AILING WOMEN

Gain Health and Strength through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Bloodlessness is the surest starting point of consumption. When your blood is thin and weak and watery your whole health declines. Your face grows pale, your lips and gums white, your appetite fails, and your heart jumps and flutters at the least excitement. You have frequent attacks of headache and dizziness, and sometimes fainting spells. You are always weak and wretched and lose heart in everything. These are the signs of consumption, and you may easily slip into a hopeless decline if you do not build up your blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They actually make new, strong rich red blood, which brings back your rosy cheeks, your hearty appetite, your strength, energy and general good health. Here is strong proof from Mrs. Samuel Behle, wife of a well known merchant and contractor at Sheet Harbor, N.S. Mrs. Behle says: "Some years ago I became so run down and distressingly weak that life seemed not worth living. I had a bad cough, was tired out at the least exertion and was unable to do oven light housework. I had the best of medical aid and medicines, but did not get any benefit, and grew so seriously ill that I was at last confined to bed, and my friends thought I was in a decline. My cough grew worse and I despaired of getting better. My husband then brought me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to my joy they soon began to help me. Gradually my strength returned, my appetite improved, and the cough left me, and day after day I grew better until I was again a well woman. I have since had perfect health, and when I compare my condition now with the state I was in when I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, no one need wonder that I am enthusiastic in praising this medicine."

Cases of this kind can only be cured by filling the veins with new, rich blood, and every dose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, health-restoring blood, which goes right to the root of the disease. That is why these pills cure every-day ailments like anaemia, heart troubles, indigestion, nervousness, headaches and backaches, neuralgia, kidney troubles, rheumatism, erysipelas, and the special ailments of womanhood and girlhood. All these troubles are rooted in the blood, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that actually makes new blood. Common medicine cannot do this, so you should insist upon getting the genuine pills with the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, on the wrapper around every box. If in doubt send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

Sacrifices made, labor undergone, sorrows borne, temptations resisted, we may offer as gold to ransom souls from sin, or to obtain grace by which they will not fall.

Dear Girls and Boys One sided correspondence is very interesting, so that the corner has to be good. I will attend I hear that you are all alive. Your love

SAVED SISTER BY

Eric Williams, the son of Mr. H. Williams, Fort Francis, Ont., the lower dock at the week, accompanied Agnes, aged 5 years, who fell into the water. With rare presence of mind he dragged his line along the little girl's dress, and her along in the water of the wharf, whence he and assisted her to Forest and Stream.

MANY WHITE ROBINS

White robins, a large number of which have been seen chigun during the past week, have attracted considerable attention. The birds have only a spot on the breast. The color of the light feathers resemble the native sparrow.—Sturgis Journal.

BIRD'S NEST IN BAN

While pulling banana Buck Chance discovered with three eggs. The centre of the bunch, had it been constructed the nest nor the eggs turbed in transit. The bananas are permitted received from Florida. The nest of fine moss and the fine tree.

PATRON OF ALTA

On the last day of Church celebrates a feast hero, St. Dominic Val, martyrdom at an early age in Saragossa, Spain 1243, about ten years canonization of the great de Guzman, and in he was named. He was for the devout manner served at the altar, and venerated as the special altar boys and chorists Thursday of the year Dominic was passing from cathedral of his native was seized by the infuria was nailed to the very cathedral. His heart with a dagger, and the martyr expired, as did amid the jeers of the fi. The body was taken down into the river Ebro, splendor played on the body lay. Many miracles wrought by his intercession

THE CABMAN'S HORSE

Some people think that all coarse, rough men, ways beating and ill horses, but I have found them quite different, and have a quiet chat with the cabman while waiting. Some little while ago, a cabman was waiting at saw him fumble in his p length get out a paper meats—such as little folks the name of "all-sorts," pieces of almond-rock, barley sugar, and various things; he selected a couple of drops, and placing the palm of his hand, held to his horse, saying: "No my boy, here's a treat for Jerry pointed his ears, gentle snort, and whipped sweets in no time, then a beautiful sleek face against man's shoulder, just as "What a kind old fellow you give my horse, sir," said to me. "He knows if he gets his 'all-sorts,' and when he is just beginning to lag put my hand in my pocket the paper; the sound freshen and he is off like a shot." But now I will tell you a little folks taught their fat kind to his horse, and how this, he was led to observe bath day.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

BY AUNT BECKY.

Dear Girls and Boys:

One sided correspondence is not very interesting, so, while hoping that the corner has not been deserted for good, I will defer my letter until I hear that some of you are alive.

Your loving AUNT BECKY.

SAVED SISTER BY A FISH HOOK

Eric Williams, the six-year-old son of Mr. H. Williams, merchant, of Fort Francis, Ont., was fishing at the lower dock at that place last week, accompanied by his sister, Agnes, aged 5 years, when the latter fell into the water.

With rare presence of mind, Eric dragged his line along till he hooked the little girl's dress, and so pulled her along in the water to the edge of the wharf, whence he reached down and assisted her to safety.—From Forest and Stream.

MANY WHITE ROBINS IN MICHIGAN.

White robins, a large number of which have been seen in southern Michigan during the past few weeks, have attracted considerable attention. The birds have only a small red spot on the breast. With the exception of the light feathers, they resemble the native species in every way.—Sturgis Journal.

BIRD'S NEST IN BANANA BUNCH.

While pulling bananas from a stalk Buck Chance discovered a bird's nest with three eggs. The nest is in the centre of the bunch, and so cozily had it been constructed that neither the nest nor the eggs had been disturbed in transit. The bananas are part of a shipment received from Florida a few days ago. The nest is constructed of fine moss and the fibre of a banana tree.

PATRON OF ALTAR BOYS.

On the last day of August the Church celebrates a feast of a staunch hero, St. Dominic Val, who suffered martyrdom at an early age. He was born in Saragossa, Spain, in the year 1243, about ten years after the canonization of the great St. Dominic de Guzman, and in whose honor he was named. He was remarkable for the devout manner in which he served at the altar, and hence he is venerated as the special patron of altar boys and choristers. On Holy Thursday of the year 1250 little Dominic was passing from out the cathedral of his native city when he was seized by the infuriated mob and was nailed to the very walls of the cathedral. His heart was pierced with a dagger, and the poor little martyr expired, as did his Master, amid the jeers of the frenzied mob. The body was taken down and cast into the river Ebro. An unusual splendor played on the water, and thus was marked the spot where the body lay. Many miracles were wrought by his intercession.

THE CABMAN'S HORSE.

Some people think that cabmen are all coarse, rough men, who are always beating and ill-using their horses. But I have found many of them quite different, and I like to have a quiet chat with them.

Some little while ago, whilst a cabman was waiting at my door, I saw him fumble in his pocket, and at length get out a paper of sweetmeats—such as little folks know by the name of "all-sorts." There were pieces of almond-rock, hard-bake, barley sugar, and various other things; he selected a couple of almond drops, and, placing them on the palm of his hand, held them out to his horse, saying: "Now, Jerry, my boy, here's a treat for you!" Jerry pointed his ears, gave a gentle snort, and whipped up his beautiful sleek face against the cabman's shoulder, just as if to say, "What a kind old fellow you are!" "That's the sort of whipping I give my horse, sir," said the cabbie to me. "He knows if he goes well he gets his 'all-sorts,' and when I think he is just beginning to lag, I only put my hand in my pocket and rustle the paper; the sound freshens him up, and he is off like a shot."

But now I will tell you how some little folks taught their father to be kind to his horse, and how, through this, he was led to observe the Sabbath day.

who seemed to think his little voice was very important in the matter, whilst old Cappy, hearing the hub-bub, gave a lot of sharp barks, just as if to say, "Hear, hear, hear!"

"Well, sir, I saw there were tears in Janey's and Tommy's eyes, and I felt there was nothing else to do but to give them their way; so I promised, and there was joy in the house such as had never been seen before."

"When the Sunday morning came we all went to the stable to look at Browney. There he stood, as proud as could be, and Janey said to him: 'Ah, Mr. Browney, no work for you to-day. Don't you know why? It's Sunday.'"

"When we got back into the house, my wife said to me: 'Father, why shouldn't we take all the little folks to church?'"

"Don't know any reason against it, mother," I said.

"Well, they were dressed in a very short space of time, and off we all went; and that was the best day's work I ever did. I never work my horse now on a Sunday. We go regularly to church, and I feel better and happier than I ever did before."

"It is wonderful, sir, isn't it, what a deal of good kind little folks can do?"

I quite agreed with him; don't you?—Margold, in Our Young People.

HOW THE CHIPMUNK GOT HIS BLACK STRIPE.

As everybody knows, the Chipmunk has a black stripe running up and down his back.

According to the red Indians he did not have any black stripe on him at all originally. They say that he got the one he now wears in the following manner:

The animals used to meet once a year to elect a leader, and, once upon a time, the porcupine was chosen for that position.

The first thing the porcupine did was to call a great council of all the animals. Then he placed before them the following question: "Shall we have day all the time or night all the time?"

It was a very important matter, and the animals began to debate it earnestly. The bear said he wanted night all the time, for then he could sleep, and sleep was much the most pleasant thing he knew of.

But the little chipmunk said: "No, I want night part of the time and day part of the time, for then we can have time to eat and time to gather nuts and hop around among the trees."

The big bear and the little chipmunk got into a violent discussion over the question, and the other animals became silent and left the two to argue it out.

It was night when they were debating, and when they got out of breath arguing, they began to sing. "Night is best; night is best. We must have darkness!" sang the big bear.

"Day is best; day is best. We must have light!" sang the little chipmunk.

"Night is best; night is best. We must have darkness!" growled the bear in a deep, thunder tone.

"Light will come. We must have light. Day will come," piped the little chipmunk in his shrill voice. And just as he was singing the day began to dawn and the light of morning to illumine the world.

Then the bear and the other big animals on this side of the question saw that the little chipmunk was prevailing, and set up an angry chorus, so that the chipmunk was afraid and ran for his hole in a neighboring tree.

The bear and his followers ran after him, and, just as the chipmunk was diving into his hole, the big bear reached out his paw to catch him. But the chipmunk was so quick that the paw of the bear only grazed his back, and he got into his hole in safety.

But you can see to this day in the black stripe on the back of the chipmunk where the paw of the bear who loved darkness just grazed the fur of the little fellow who loved the light.—The American Boy.

HOW CHURCH BELLS ARE MADE.

"No silver is used in church bells," said the bell-founder. "People claim there is, but I have assayed many an old bell that came here to be broken up and never an ounce of silver did I find in one of them."

"For the best bells we use old cannon. They give us the purest amalgam we can get. The tenor bell I am making now is composed of twelve tons of old cannon from Spain."

"These two moulds, the core and the cope, are what give the bell its sweetness. It is in their cut that the secret of bell-founding lies. The

core is the inner mould; it has the exact shape of the bell inside. The cope, or outer mould, has the exact shape of the bell's outside.

"We fit the cope over the core, and into the space between the molten metal is run. When the metal has hardened and cooled the bell is finished, save for its clapper."

"To tune bells it is necessary to chip little pieces out of them. Our bell tuner is a good musician. He has composed a number of hymns."

A GRATEFUL STORK.

A story of a stork is told by a German paper. About the end of March, 1891, a pair of storks took up their abode on the roof of the schoolhouse in the village of Poppenhofen. One of the birds appeared to be exhausted by its long journey, and the bad weather it had passed through. On the morning after its arrival the bird was found by the schoolmaster lying on the ground before the schoolhouse door. The man, who, like all Germans, considered it a piece of good luck to have the stork's nest on his house, picked up the bird and took it indoors.

He nursed it carefully, and when it was convalescent used every morning to carry it to the fields a short distance from the house, where its mate appeared regularly at the same hour to supply it with food. The stork is now cured, and every evening it flies down from the roof and bravely walks by the side of its friend from the schoolhouse to the meadows, accompanied by a wondering crowd of children.

Sunshine and Shadow.

(Frances Campbell in Westminster Budget.)

We met her at the Five-Ways coming down the track from the hills: a slim girl, with a frightened little face and great velvety brown eyes. She looked pathetically young and childish, and she carried a little bundle of snowy white muslin and lace on a cushion which was half on her right arm and half supported on the saddle. Her big black horse paced along with a smooth, even motion, as if he felt there was need of caution in his progress. She pressed the bundle against her breast as we came up and pulled alongside, devouring the track behind us with oddly anxious eyes. "Is the mail past yet?" she asked breathlessly. "No," replied The Lady, smiling, "not yet, Essie. Is that the baby you have with you?" The girl looked round at Joe, and then her look wandered off to Mimi riding beside her father down the sandy track. "Yes," she replied in the far-away voice of the bush. "It's the baby; an 'an'—Mrs Guthrie dear. I've had Doctor Bob for these two nights, an' he says the only thing is just to be thankful; an' I'm not thankful." Her eyes seemed to burn into The Lady's face. "Would you be thankful if 'twas your little girl?" The Lady shuddered and shook her head. "So I come on, hopin' I'd catch the coach an' get her christened," she continued; "it would sort of comfort me to think of her bein' safe to get to heaven. Mother says the children that die unchristened have to stay here—an' I couldn't bear that!"

"Have you come the seventy-five miles from Springsure alone?" asked The Lady, "and is Doctor Bob sure about her? Children are so—" Her voice died away in a little tremulous shake as the girl stooped forward in her patched saddle and lifted the filmy handkerchief off the baby's face. It was like some blighted flower, a snowdrop frozen in the winter wind, so purely white and sweet, lying in a soft foam of drifted muslin. Its long eyes closed beneath the moonlight fairness of its silky curls, and the tiny baby mouth curved in inexpressible purity. "Not very long," gasped the girl. "Oh, I hope Jack Dallas won't be late!" The Lady put back the scrap of fine linen over the motionless face and gazed up the mail-track. "The Bishop is going to Texas," she said, "to open the church; no, the coach isn't down yet, Essie; get off and we'll make you a cup of tea—you need it."

The girl slipped off her saddle, holding on in some miraculous fashion to the little white-clad form on the cushion, and stood weakly leaning against her horse, which turned his head to watch her and whinnied softly. The Lady took her by the arm and, placing her with her back against a big stringy-bark, sent Joe to the bullock-wagon for a cushion, and me for the tea-things, and settling down to make a fire and boil the billy. The girl removed her handkerchief from the baby's face, and its



pure coldness seemed to chill the fragrant air.

"Ah—h—h!" sighed The Lady. "And where is your husband, Essie?"

The girl lifted a tiny perfect hand and pressed it to her lips. "Drovin'," she replied briefly. "Won't be back till Christmas," and her eyes fixed themselves on the Boss as he rode up, with Mimi by his side, her knees swaying backwards and forwards as if hushing the baby to sleep. "The mail ain't passed, is it, sir?" she asked quaveringly.

"No," said the Boss huskily, as he looked down; "due now, we're waiting here for our mails. Expecting a letter from Jim, Mrs. Lister?"

The girl shook her head, flapping the frills of her sun-bonnet over her eyes. "No," she said. "It's the Bishop I'm waitin' for," and she nodded at the white baby lying so still on her knees.

"Oh!" murmured the Boss, and he went back toward the bullock-wagon. Presently it came crawling to a standstill, with all the stock behind it. Fair Peak exhibits were camping on the track to wait for the Bishop also. The coach came swaying and lumbering down the steep path, dodging the ruts and roots in Jack Dallas's usual dexterous fashion, while Jack whistled like a butcher-bird on the box. He gave one quick glance over the Five-Ways, and pulled up the greys, and somehow the Bishop was instantly among us. A tall, ascetic-looking, young-old man, with a handsome, abstracted face, wide melancholy eyes, full of a deep spirituality, and with a glance that pierced one through and through. His hair was streaked with silver, and his clean-shaven face thin with prayer and fasting.

The "Bishop," as the bush folks loved to call him, did not need to be told what the trouble was; he went straight to where the girl sat under the tree, with Mimi beside her, her eyes fastened on the baby's quiet face. "You are waiting for me?" he asked, indicating the child with a look.

The girl nodded dumbly; the fountains of speech seemed frozen in her. The Bishop turned and looked at Posy, who went away and presently returned with a basin of clear water between his sunburnt hands. Jack Dallas got down and stood between his leaders, his cabbage-tree hat in his hands. Ted Lawless went on one knee beside the wagon, and behind The Lady the boys were kneeling in the dust. The girl-mother tried to rise, but failed; she laid her head against the trunk and closed her eyes weakly; while Mimi, her little soul bursting with sympathy, put a pair of soft arms around her neck. The Bishop stooped and lifted the baby on his arm, laid his ear against the hardly moving chest, and gently put his forefinger between the curving mouth, then sighed with relief. The baby still lived. "Name this child," he said, when the first part of this simple rite had been gone over. The girl's mouth opened and shut, but no sound came. There was a little space through which the sweet-smelling wind blew softly away and the Bishop looked with anxiety on his face. Then he bent towards Mimi. "What is your name, dear?" he asked softly. Some instinctive sense of fitness must have prompted Mimi's reply. "Mary," she said, giving a name seldom applied to her. "This little child," said the Bishop, "is going back to heaven. Will you give it your name, so that her mother will be able to call her among the angels?" Mimi moved swiftly to his side, and looked with quivering lips at the baby's little white face. "Ess," she said. The Bishop's expression was luminous with love as he regarded the little human flower by her side, and looked upon that which was so soon to be transplanted. As the water fell from his long fingers, the baby opened its dark eyes and looked up, past the Bishop, past the swinging tree-tops, past cloud and sky, to something far beyond, and a smile of inexpressible sweetness spread over the tiny face. Then the long lids quivered and fell, and the eyes that had seen but so short a time of earth, closed on its

sunny greenness forever. Instinctively the Bishop gathered the tiny figure closer to him, as a shepherd might have gathered a little lamb, and, like some echo from between the gates that had opened to let the little child go in, his words came soft and low. The girl, who had been stark upright, frozen with grief, slowly folded her work-worn hands across her breast and let the great tears drop unheeded on her calico dress. Joe and Mimi, with their blue eyes fixed on the melancholy face, drank in the melodiously uttered words. Ted Lawless, by the bullock-wagon, was suddenly changed into something strange and unfamiliar, so great was the transformation of his grim countenance. The boys hid their faces, and Posy, kneeling with the dripping basin between his hands, was like some holy acolyte serving at the altar. The coach-horses jingled their harness and stamped impatiently. The black horse whinnied softly, and the shadows chased the sunlight in alternate flickerings. The balmy winds swept through the bush with the slumberous sounds of multitudinous leaves, and soft and low through it all sounded the Bishop's voice, and against his shabby sleeve the little white child, smiled on.

At last he rose, and the girl-mother came to her feet and faced him. "I wis," said Mimi tremblingly, "Oo would yet me divy ut dead baby to sees movie." The girl nodded, and the Bishop placed the little still figure in Mimi's arms. She carried it across to where the girl stood, "Why is see still?" she asked.

The Bishop answered, with his eyes on the mother's face, "because," he said in his thrilling whisper, "she is asleep in the Everlasting Arms. Who she wakes, my child, it will be in heaven."

Mimi looked up at the girl's streaming eyes. "I wis," she said clearly, "oo would be glad ut sweet little baby is gonad away to heaven."

The girl swayed backwards and forwards for a second. "I wish I was," she cried desolately. "I wish I could be, but I loved her so much, an' Jim's away. Ahaps," said Mimi delicately, "our Little Lord 'ill yet her tum bat aden, I'll ask Him." The Bishop took her hand in his and lifted her chin. "Do not ask that, dear child," he said. "Ask for what she needs most."

"Anyhow," said the girl, in a husky, changed voice, "I feel safe about her now she's christened an' God's got her; an' I never thought to see her go back smilin' lika that."

Mimi's long gaze encountered hers. "I fink," murmured she, "what see sawed the uvver 'ittle angels. Ahaps see'll tell oo when oo get to heaven."

"When I get to heaven!" cried the girl, passionately, straining the dead baby to her heart. "Oh, when I get there!"

The Bishop stood aside, but Mimi held her. "Oo must dot dere," she remarked quietly; "else oo 'ittle baby 'll be waitin' all ee time."

The girl suddenly dropped down on a level with Mimi's face, and kissed her fiercely. "I will, I promise you," she panted, "there, now." Mimi kissed her promptly, and the Bishop helped her on her horse. "I will take you back home," he remarked quietly, and we watched them out of sight up the steep bush track. Jack Dallas came out from between the big greys and blew his nose loudly. "That little 'un," he said to Posy, "has done more'n she knows; she's mabbe saved Jim Lister's wife from the short cut down."

And it may have been so. We went on, and told the Texas folk the Bush Bishop had gone eighty-five miles out of his way to bury a little baby.

Mrs. Kyndlay—But you promised that if I gave you your breakfast you would cut the grass and rake the lawn.

Homeless Holmes—And I lied. Let this be a lesson to you, lady, not to put your trust in strange men. They are all gay deceivers.—Cleveland Leader.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1905.

OTTAWA SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

While the wish and resolution of sustaining the Catholic separate schools of Ontario at the highest standard of efficiency is by no means confined to Mr. Charlebois and those who are struggling for publicity in Ottawa, we are inclined to believe that sympathy will be estranged from such champions of the strenuous life by the tactics they have adopted. When Mr. Charlebois accuses a separate school inspector of threatening him with the wrath of "persons in political authority in Ottawa," we are inclined to think he is making a bid for the attention of Hon. Dr. Pyne, the Tory Minister of Education in Toronto. And it is to Dr. Pyne's credit that he refuses to be baited by so paltry a red rag.

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON CORRUPT CORPORATIONS.

In the interview with Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, which we publish in another column, he points the finger of moral authority at rich men responsible for the savings of the people, who not only are unfit for the positions of trust they force themselves into, but are beneath the companionship of the poorest of their honest fellow-citizens. His Eminence makes some allowance for the environment of these possessors of immense fortunes and power when he says that by their very positions they have been debarred the honest grasp of the right hand of their fellow-being, and that there are none so poor in human companionship as those who are burdened with riches. Fortune has brought them luxury and power; but it has surrounded them with false friendships and leech-like attachments of sycophants and human blood-suckers. While this is true, neither fortune nor temptation can save the unjust steward from accountability, nor can all the modern theories of money-madness bring him under a legal or moral plea of insanity.

THREATENING MR. REDMOND.

They employ all the agencies of the crown to prosecute the author of some miserable threatening letter in Ireland. But what is the case in England? Ever since he upset the Redistribution Resolutions, Mr. John Redmond has been receiving a steadily increasing stream of threatening letters, until the defeat of the Government on the Irish Land Commission vote, transformed the stream into a torrent. I have seen a selection of these missives, says a correspondent, and a good many of the more scurrilous ones are in the handwriting of apparently educated persons. They come from all parts of England, and are chiefly postcards, containing the vilest abuse and the deadliest threats. Some of them profess to give circumstantial accounts of purely imaginary incidents

of a disgraceful character, while others revive the language and accusations of "Parnellism and Crime." Mr. Redmond now goes through his correspondence at each post, weeds out the threatening letters, and destroys them. If they were received by some obscure landlord in Ireland, Mr. Long would point to them as a proof of the demoralization of the country and the absolute necessity for coercion.

SULPICIAN AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The Sulpicians have received notice from the Government of France to leave the Ecclesiastical Colleges, or Seminaries, in accordance with a decree of M. Combes when he was Minister. Thus the Sulpicians will share the same fate as the Vincentians, the Marists, and the priests of the Congregation des Sacres-Coeurs, or Adorateurs Perpetuels, who had a splendid establishment in the Rue de Picpus, near the Bastille, and who were often called in a foolish French manner after that street. The Rue de Picpus was long full of religious institutions, all of which are now deserted; one of them, the convent of the nuns of the Mere Dieu Order, was sold on Wednesday last for nearly £12,000. With reference to the Sulpicians, M. Rouvier has agreed to a mitigation of the decree against them. Thus, after the dispersion, a Sulpician can get himself attached as professor to the seminary of his native place. In this way the Sulpician spirit and tradition will be kept alive. The Sulpicians can also keep their chief house and their novitiate in France. The headquarters, or maison mere, will be transferred to Issy, outside Paris, and from Issy the School of Philosophy will be transferred to the Saint Sulpice College in Paris. Issy will be the house of the Superior-General, of the aged and infirm members of the Congregation, and of the novices. It is expected that many of the younger Sulpicians who will have to leave the French Seminaries will go to the great houses of the Congregation in Baltimore, Boston, New York, Washington, San Francisco, and Montreal. It has to be remembered that the Sulpicians are not being expelled or disbanded in France. Teaching in Seminaries has been taken out of their hands, except in the cases indicated, a Sulpician being empowered to teach in his own diocese, and they remain an authorized congregation.

BEQUESTS FOR MASSES AND THE LAW.

An interesting suggestion was made by the Chief Baron, in delivering judgment in the case of O'Hanlon vs. Cardinal Logue recently. According to English law a bequest made for masses is valid. In 1823 Lord Mansfield decided the validity of such bequests, and his ruling has come to be accepted as a point of law. But another question arises, "Is a bequest for masses charitable as well as valid?" A charitable bequest may be in the nature of a perpetuity and is not liable to legacy duty. But "charitable" means in point of law that the benefit conferred is of a public as distinct from a private nature. In discussing this subject in a recent paper the Archbishop of Dublin makes a very lucid and notable argument. He says a mass, no doubt, according to Catholic doctrine, is of public benefit in the widest sense. It is offered up for all the faithful, the living and the dead. But to decide judicially on this ground that the mass is not only believed to be but as a matter of fact is of public benefit would be to decide judicially that the Catholic doctrine of the sacrifice of the mass is true. This, of course, a court of English law is not competent to do. Touching the foregoing, the Chief Baron made himself responsible for the suggestion that if bequests be made for masses to be said in public the question presented might have to be considered specially. "If the will," he said, "had prescribed that those masses should be celebrated in public, it would, I confess, appear to

me that the bequests would be charitable, as gifts for the public celebration of an act of religious worship, an act which tends to the edification of the public congregation."

Commenting upon the foregoing opinion, which, by the way, was not formally assented to by the Chief Baron's learned brothers on the Bench, Archbishop Walsh says: "To appreciate the point of these suggestive words it is necessary to bear in mind that in English law a provision for the maintenance of public worship is recognized as of public benefit. And this holds good in the case of all religious bodies that are even tolerated by the State, irrespective, therefore, of any question as to the truth or falsehood of their respective creeds. The principle underlying this legal doctrine is an obviously sound one. When any religious body is even tolerated by the State and is thus recognized as a section of the community it is manifestly for the benefit not only of the members of that religious body, but also in some sense of the community at large that the public religious worship of that section of the community should be provided for by the gifts of those who are willing to supply funds for the purpose. All this, of course, is subject to the qualification that in the acts of worship in question there is nothing contrary to law."

IN THE LIFE OF A SAINT.

The London Daily Chronicle has for years been regarded as a well-informed paper on Catholic matters. Possibly relying upon the theory that he who has the name of rising early may sleep till noon, the Chronicle has been recording and making merry over Rome news of its own invention. In December last it reported the beatification of Blessed Gaspar del Bufalo, and jibed at the representation of a miracle of stilling a storm attributed to the servant of God. The reputation of The Chronicle having brought its story into prominence, Rev. Father Taunton has referred to Cardinal Merry del Val for the facts canvassed in the discussion that has arisen over the whole matter. The Cardinal's reply is as follows:

Vatican, July 5, 1905.

Dear Father Taunton: Never at any time have I been approached upon the subject of Blessed Gaspar del Bufalo's beatification or the miracles connected with his case. Never at any time have I ever had occasion to write or speak to anyone about such matters, nor has any statement in relation to Blessed Gaspar's beatification, or miracles obtained through his intercession, been ever issued from my office. So much for the fantastic assertions of the Roman correspondent of the Daily Chronicle.

As to the point of his argument, I may remark that the writer displays total ignorance of the manner in which these matters are dealt with by the Sacred Congregation of Rites. As you are aware, miracles alleged to have been obtained during the lifetime of a saintly person are not discussed in the process of the cause by the court of inquiry. Miracles obtained after the death of the person concerned are alone accepted for discussion, and have to be judicially and conclusively proved. I have before me the last volume of the process concerning the miracles obtained by the intercession of Blessed Gaspar del Bufalo, with all the medical evidences, etc., and the two miracles finally accepted are as follows:

- 1. Instantaneae perfectaeque sanationis Octavii Lo Stocco a gangraena pulmonari tabifica, quae pleuro-pneumoniae acutum subsequeuta est.
2. Instantaneae perfectaeque sanationis Clementinae Masini uxoris Dominici Panotto, a peritonite exsudativa chronica, acuta deinde facta, et sequuta collectione purulenta, kistam formam praesefereute, perforatae eiusdem, cum perforatione parietum abdominalium et intestini subiacentis.

TRANSLATION.

- 1. The first case is the perfect and instantaneous cure of Octavio Lo Stocco, who was suffering from wasting pulmonary gangrene, caused by acute pleuro-pneumonia.
2. The second case is the immediate and complete cure of Clementina Masini, wife of Dominic Panotto. She suffered from chronic suppurating peritonitis, which subsequently became acute. As a result of pus there was formed a cyst, accompa-

nied with perforation of the abdominal walls and of the adjacent intestines.

These are the two miracles accepted by the Church as proved and showing the divine sanction given to Blessed Gaspar's fame for sanctity. The storm-stilling picture has nothing to do with the case. No doubt miracles performed during the lifetime of a saint may enhance his reputation for sanctity, and may serve to call attention to his case. They may be recorded by those who write his life; and when the beatification ceremony is performed the advocates of the cause may select one or other as a subject for a picture to decorate the church. But such miracles stand or fall upon the evidence brought forward by those who place them on record. They can be discussed and examined by anybody. If they are sufficiently well attested, though not absolutely proven, and do not imply any error of faith or morals, the Church does not interfere with those who assert them, nor does she gag the mouths of those who quote such incidents in the life of a saint, and much less prevent an artist from making them the subject of a picture. I do not think that I need add more in reply to your letter, and I leave you free to make use of this information as you deem fit.

Yours faithfully in Christ, R. CARD. MERRY DEL VAL.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Of all the British possessions Canada is the smallest consumer of tea per head of the population. Canada is also one of the smallest consumers of liquor, and probably the largest user of bad alcohol in drugs. Canada consumes only 4.64 lbs. of tea per head per annum. Great Britain consumes 6.10 lbs. of tea per head, and Australia 7.81 lbs. Is the difference due to the inferiority of the tea imported into Canada?

The eighth annual educational number of the Western Watchman is among our exchanges this week. The cover design is very chaste, depicting as it does St. Thomas of Aquinas, the patron of education. The philosopher's patron, St. Catherine, is also seen adorning the title page. The number is replete with matters pertaining entirely to education—education in its highest sense, because guided by religion. We fully appreciate the labor entailed in the getting up of such a number, and we feel sure that this issue will appeal to the reading public, educationists more especially, who will find in its pages much useful information and valuable reading matter.

Dr. O'Reilly, Archbishop of Adelaide, South Australia, who has just been received by the Pope, was the chaplain to the settlement in which John Boyle O'Reilly and the Fenian prisoners were held in Western Australia, in the district of which Fremantle is now the centre. Father O'Reilly was so sea-sick on the voyage to Australia when he first went there very many years ago, that, when he became Bishop, he was relieved of the duty of visiting Rome. This is his first visit since he joined the Hierarchy. The story is not new about the Bishop's type-setting capacity. Before he became Bishop he was the editor of one of the Australian Catholic journals. His compositions went on strike, and in the emergency he helped in the mechanical department. By the time the difficulty had been adjusted he had pretty well mastered the art of type-setting, and for the rest of his editorial career he did not write his leading articles. He just went into the composing room and set them up—out of his head.

M. Julien de Narfou declares in the Paris Gaulois that M. Rouvier has resumed negotiations with the Vatican in regard to the filling up of the fourteen Bishops now vacant in France. The Pope, he declares, has accepted three candidates of the French Government—Monsignor Ganzio, Bishop of Constantine, who is designated for the Bishopric of Bayonne; Monsignor Tournier, Vicar-General of Cardinal Lavergie, who is selected for the Bishopric of Constantine; and Abbe Richier, Vicar-General of Rouen, who is chosen for the Bishopric of Vannes. His Holiness, it is added, has apparently

no objection to the promotion of the prelates in question; "but has demurred to the promotion of the Abbe Mazeran, curate of Saint Antoine de Campiegne, and has also not made up his mind in regard to the other vacancies." Through the good offices of M. Denys Cochin, deputy of the Seine, who is in correspondence with Cardinal Merry del Val, it is understood, however, that M. Rouvier is communicating with the Vatican.

An interesting ceremony was witnessed at Westminster Cathedral last week, when the Catholic members of the Congress of Public Health, sitting in London, attended at twelve o'clock Mass. Prior to the Mass, the members assembled in the Chapter Hall of the Cathedral, whence they marched in procession to the main door. The procession was headed by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who was accompanied by the mace-bearer and sword-bearer, and immediately following him were the Mayors of several other Irish cities. All were dressed in their robes of office, and many other members of the procession wore academic robes, the whole presented a very picturesque spectacle. On arrival at the main door the visitors were received by Monsignor Moyes, who conducted them to seats specially reserved in front of the high altar. The Mass was celebrated by Father Joyce, and the sermon was preached by His Grace Archbishop Bourne.

Mr. Massingham, the veteran parliamentary writer, has a long article in the London Daily News on the political situation, in which he puts forward some interesting propositions. He maintains that the Prime Minister is at present governing against the will of the people, and that the spirit of the Constitution has been broken. "Many telegrams have been received by Liberal members," he writes, "urging them to make no terms with the Government, to resist everything, to treat the situation as unconstitutional." "For these reasons," he adds, "and interpreting as best I can the Parliamentary mood in all its aspects, I can but think the Government must incline to resignation." There is, however, as he very properly points out, the personal factor of the Premier himself. He is evidently a man bound by no rules and utterly contemptuous of precedent. Yet, according to the writer, the present situation must prove too strong for him, if not at the moment, at least within the next few months. "Meanwhile," he writes, "two questions—one of principle, the other of tactics—emerge. Let us not forget that it is Ireland, the historic avenger of all British Governments, which has struck this blow. Among a small group—and only a small group—of Liberals, (who, if I may be allowed to remark, have hardly sounded the traditions of Liberalism or the memories of the past), there has been a rather callous and foolish tendency to veer further and further away from the cause of Irish self-government. The temper, born more of inexperience than of deliberate opinion, has received a great check. If the Liberals come back to power they will come back with Irish help and Irish sympathy. Is that a bad omen? No man who has followed the mutual relations of the two parties will say so. I disbelieve in anti-Irishism, either in the constituencies or in Parliament. Let us hope we shall hear no more of it."

SISTER STUDENTS AT YALE

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 2.—About twenty Dominican Sisters and Sisters of Mercy are taking special studies at the Yale Summer School, especially such work as is of value to teachers, as all of them are teachers in parochial or convent schools.

They live in the convents of this city, and, beyond attending recitations and lectures, are entirely by themselves. Their privacy is respected by the other students of the summer school, who recognize the earnest purpose of the Sisters in taking the course.

RESOLUTIONS.

Important Resolutions by Leading Catholic Educators Assembled in Convention.

Following are the resolutions adopted by the Catholic Educational Association at the annual meeting, held in New York on July 11, 12 and 13:

- I.—That the elimination of religion—the only real basis of moral training—from our public schools, means the loss of Christian ideals slowly and surely in the individual, home and society fashioned by such schools.
II.—That educational methods now regarded as the best had their origin in schools under Catholic influence.
III.—That the efforts to give positive religious teaching in elementary schools have been successful in England, Belgium, Ireland, Germany and Canada—with distinct gain to true patriotism and high moral training.
IV.—That it would be sound policy for the State to recognize, accept and support every free elementary school in which the standards and results of secular education are approved by legitimate State or city authority.
V.—That the teaching of positive religious doctrines and training in sound Christian moral principles should be no barrier to such approbation and support.
VI.—That we praise the efforts made in the above mentioned countries for the right solution of the religious and educational problems, and we denounce the present infamous policy pursued by the French Government as a crime against liberty of conscience and freedom of education.
VII.—That the fast developing system of Catholic education makes imperative the fostering of religious vocations among our young men and women.
VIII.—That every encouragement should be given to young Catholic laymen to adopt the teaching profession.
IX.—That we heartily commend the work of the Catholic press in the cause of Catholic education. The Catholic press has served to form Catholic opinion on subjects of education; it has shown the necessity of education influenced by religion and repelled the unjust attacks of unfriendly critics. The future welfare and progress of Catholic education will be largely dependent on the enlightened aid of the Catholic press.
X.—That the Catholics of the United States are called upon to make every effort to provide means for the higher education of their children. Our numerical growth and material prosperity, as well as the position we occupy in the various vocations of life, make it imperative upon us to add to these blessings the privilege of a college education for our children whenever and wherever possible. We appeal to the reverend clergy in general to continue their interest in the young men in their parishes, and to encourage them to pursue a classical course of higher education in the various institutions under our charge.
XI.—That we note the declaration of the National Educational Association, that "there is in the minds of the children and youth of to-day a tendency towards a disregard for constituted authority, a lack of respect for age and superior wisdom; a weak appreciation of the demands of duty; a disposition to follow pleasure and interest rather than obligation and order, and that this condition demands the earnest thought and action of our leaders of opinion, and places important obligations upon school authorities."
XII.—That we regret that the said National Educational Association has failed to fix the responsibility for this state of affairs and neglected to point out the only true and adequate remedy.
RESOLUTION OF COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.
That it is the sense of the College Department of this association that the high school is and shall be considered an integral part of our Catholic school system; that every reasonable effort should be made to establish high schools wherever they are needed and possible, and that where high schools exist, either as independent institutions or as preparatory departments of our Catholic colleges, it is desirable that some arrangement should be devised which will enable the authorities in existing Catholic high schools to cooperate with the diocesan school authorities to arrange with them some way of articulating the parish school with the high school, so that all our Catholic educational institutions may be united together in closer union and unnecessary waste of money, and effort may be eliminated.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Next Sunday afternoon... The Forty Hours' devotion... The feast of Our Lady... Last Sunday the St. G... Last Sunday the St. G... The annual excursion... WILL RENEW THEIR... INTERMEDIATE CHAM... ST. ANN'S PILGRIM... INTERESTING ANNIV... ANNUAL RETREAT... ORDAINED AT OTT... CATHOLIC SAILORS

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Next Sunday afternoon St. Patrick's and St. Ann's T. A. & B. Societies will hold their monthly meetings.

The Forty Hours' devotion opened this morning at the Franciscan Church, and will close Saturday morning.

The feast of Our Lady of the Snow was celebrated at the Franciscan Church on last Saturday. Solemn high Mass was sung at 8 o'clock.

Last Sunday the St. Gabriel's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society held its regular monthly meeting. Arrangements were made for the holding of the annual excursion to Burlington, Sept. 3rd. A special meeting of the Society will take place on Sunday, Aug. 20th, when the different committees will be appointed. Tickets for the excursion can be had from Mr. P. O'Brien, 230 St. Patrick street, Point St. Charles.

The annual excursion of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, which took place on last Thursday to Lake St. Peter, was very successful. Five hundred and fifty people attended, and were delighted with the pleasant trip. Casey's orchestra furnished the music for dancing, and many stepped it out lively and enjoyed themselves thoroughly. Prof. J. F. McCaffrey was the musical director, and on the return trip an excellent concert was given. The committee in charge deserve great credit for their work, and the great success which attended it.

On August 15th the feast of the Assumption, Rev. Father Malone, S. J., and Cox, S. J., will renew their solemn vows at Loyola College. This forms an important event in the career of the English-speaking Jesuits at Loyola College.

Next Saturday afternoon the Points and Intermediate Shamrocks will battle for supremacy at the Shamrock grounds. If Points win they will be champions of the League. A large crowd will witness the match, and the genuine article of lacrosse will be played.

The twenty-fifth annual pilgrimage of St. Ann's parish will take place next Saturday afternoon. This pilgrimage is for men only, and will be a record one. All the staterooms are taken, and owing to want of accommodation several parties had to be refused tickets. The boat will leave Bonsecours wharf at 4 o'clock sharp.

Monday was the 260th anniversary of the baptism of Paul Descaerries, the first of that name born in Canada, and ancestor of the numerous Descaerries, Decaria and Decary families now in Montreal and surrounding districts. Paul Descaerries was baptized by Father Lallouant, S. J., his godfather being Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve, and his godmother, Mile. Mance.

The annual retreat for the clergy of the Archdiocese will open next Sunday evening, August 13th, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Father Allard, C.S.S.R., Hochelaga Convent, will be the preacher. A second retreat will be held on Sunday evening, August 27th, for the curates of the different parishes, the first one being for the parish priests and those of the curates who wish to follow it. Both retreats will be held at the Grand Seminary, Sherbrooke street.

Last Sunday morning, His Grace Archbishop Duhamel raised Rev. Father O'Garra, S. J., to the dignity of the priesthood. His Grace was assisted by Rev. Father Campeau and Rev. J. P. Cox, S. J., Loyola College. Rev. Father O'Garra is a son of the late Magistrate O'Garra of Ottawa, and is a professor at Loyola College, this city. On Monday morning the newly ordained said his first Mass at St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa. He was assisted by Rev. Father Cox, S. J.

The concert of the Catholic Sailors' Club on Wednesday next, the 16th inst., will be under the auspices of Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians. The honored and respected president, Mr. John O'Neill, will occupy the chair. Division No. 1, the pioneer of the Province, has always been noted for its good work

wherever Catholic interests are at stake, such as that worthy and deserving institution, the Catholic Sailors' Club, that is doing so much in caring for the seamen who visit our shores. Therefore we predict a bumper house. An elaborate programme has been prepared, consisting of Irish music, songs and dances. A feature of the entertainment will be the singing of "Dear Old Skibboreen," by Mr. John Dodd.

CELEBRATED HIS 50TH ANNIVERSARY.

Rev. Brother Edward Alsberge, S. J., a well-known figure in the Church of the Gesu, celebrated his 50th anniversary in the Order to-day. Rev. Bro. Edward Alsberge was born in Flanders, Belgium, and came to Canada nearly sixty years ago. He entered the novitiate of the Jesuits at Sault au Recollet in August, 1855, and after his two years' probation was sent to the Church of the Gesu, Bleury street, where he has been stationed 40 years in the capacity of porter. He has occupied the same room in the College for 38 years. Solemn high Mass was sung this morning at the Church of the Gesu at 7.30 in honor of the event, and a holiday is being observed by the members of the Order. The jubilarian was the recipient of many good wishes and souvenirs by the members of the community and others. Congratulations, venerable brother. Another milestone has been passed, a record one, in which during long years you have remained faithful and true to your noble vocation. Ad multos annos.

AT COTE DES NEIGES CEMETERY.

Last Sunday afternoon witnessed an unusually large number of burials, the second largest, for a Sunday, in the history of Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Within the space of forty-five minutes, about fifteen funerals had arrived, and when the bell announced the reading of the burial service, twenty-eight coffins were in the mortuary chapel. The prayers for the dead were recited by Rev. Father Hebert, S.S., Notre Dame Church. Twenty-four children, ranging in all from one week to four years, were called to enjoy the heavenly vision. They had entered into that rest where no sorrow enters, but where peace and happiness dwell forever. After the reading of the prayers the several bodies were interred. Going through the cemetery friends and relatives were seen kneeling at the graves of the dear departed whom they had loved in life and had not forgotten in death.

Eight years ago the largest number of burials took place, 52 on Sunday and 79 on the following Tuesday. The average per day is 21 burials. Man passes like a shadow. We are here to-day and away to-morrow.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME.

Very little has been heard of late in reference to St. Joseph's Home, but Rev. Father Holland, the Director, says that the wards have increased, and 27 well cared for boys are now at the Home and are getting along well. But the public seems to have forgotten them. If some good person would kindly lend a hand in helping to supply the coal for the winter, the deed would be a golden one, and would add greatly to the comfort of the home. The following contributions have been received lately: C. W. Pearson, Buckingham, \$1; Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., \$5; Mrs. M. J. Walsh donates \$2.50 a month for bread since the home was founded; Mr. Frank Flynn, Scranton, Pa., \$9; Miss Minnie Woods, Buckingham, sold two dozen photos at 50c each; Mr. Campbell, Buckingham, \$5; T. O'Mara, \$5; Mrs. McArthur, Mr. Cantwell, Mrs. Cooney, Mr. Fitzgibbon, John Birmingham, Pejer McCaffrey, Peter O'Connor, Mrs. Kelly, Bray's Crossing; Mr. McElroy, Mrs. Coughlin, Smith's Falls, Mrs. O'Rourke, \$1 each; Mr. Griffin, 1 sawing; Owen McDonnell, 1 bag of feed for the chickens; Messrs. P. Pegnen and T. O'Connor send supplies of fish; Wm. Furlong, services at carding coal last winter, and offers his services again this winter; Mr. Kavanagh, Ogdensburg Coal Co., will give a donation of coal.

Mgr. Sbarretti, the Apostolic Delegate, has kindly sent his Apostolic Benediction to the home, and to all those who have generously helped or will help it.

The Home has lost a good friend in the death of Mr. Woods of Buckingham. A resolution of condolence was sent to the family by Rev. Father Holland.

PERSONAL.

Mr. M. J. Walsh, M.P.P., and Mrs. Walsh have returned from Cacouna. Rev. Father Casey, P.P., St. Agnes, has returned after a few days' vacation.

Rev. Father Devlin, S.J., St. Mary's College, has left for a trip to Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Rev. Father Cronin, C.S.S.R., of Saratoga, N.Y., was a guest at the Redemptorist Monastery during the week.

Rev. Father Thomas Heffernan, St. Anthony's, and Rev. Father Peter Heffernan, St. Patrick's, have returned after a pleasant vacation.

Mr. David McKegney, ecclesiastic of St. Jerome's College, Berlin, and editor of the College magazine, spent a few days with relatives in the city.

Rev. Fathers Vanier, C.S.C., Herbert, C.S.C., St. Laurent College, and Demers, St. Bridget's Church, are spending their vacations at Memramcook, N.B.

OBITUARY.

On Saturday morning the funeral of Mrs. John Roach, wife of John Roach, 13 Buckingham avenue, took place at St. Anthony's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was said by Rev. Father Donnelly, P.P. Interment took place at Cote des Neiges. R.I.P.

A TOAST TO THE SHAMROCKS.

A toast I'll pledge with spirits bright To friends assembled here this night, I know 'twill fill each heart with pride, And be re-echoed far and wide. I'll toast a brave and gallant band, The pride of our Canadian land, Whose valor on the lacrosse field Has made brave, worthy foemen yield. To them, the banner that's unfurled, Brave Shamrocks, champions of the world. Here's to each dear loved Shamrock boy, They fill our hearts with pride and joy, Their honored name shines pure and great, Far high above the bitter hate Which others bear, with spite and spleen, To those brave lads who wear the green, But high above that bitter strife It only adds strength to their life. For on each manly brow you'll trace A gallant sort of the fighting race. Drink hearty, friends, while joy is up, To the boys who hold the Minto Cup. J. D. Montreal.

HYMENEAL.

On Tuesday morning, Aug. 1st, Miss Margaret Mary McMahon, of the parish of St. Malachy, Mayo, was united in holy matrimony to Mr. Michael Patrick Brearton, of St. Philippe d'Argenteuil. The bridal party were assisted by Mr. Joseph McMahon, brother of the bride, and Miss Ellen J. McCoy, of St. Philippe. The ceremony took place at the parish church at nine o'clock and was immediately followed by the nuptial Mass. The choir rendered appropriate music for the occasion. A number of the bride's friends waited at the church for the arrival of the bride party. The day was ideal, Dame Nature seeming to vie with the friends in bestowing good wishes and tokens of long years of prosperity and every blessing on the happy young couple. After the nuptial Mass the newly married couple, accompanied by a number of friends and well-wishers, drove to the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Daniel McMahon, where they partook of a sumptuous repast. At the close of the little feast the pastor requested the guests assembled to join him in reiterating the beautiful words of the nuptial blessing in the way of a toast to the happy young couple: "That the union between them be one of love and peace; that the bride may, like Rachel, be amiable; like Rebecca, be wise, and like the holy Sarah be ever faithful and enjoy a long life; that evil may never have power over her and gravity and modesty and heavenly love be ever treasures in her heart, and that the happy couple, if in the designs of a kind providence it be pleasing, may live on to a venerable age fruitful and enjoy every blessing, so that they may see their children's children to the third and fourth generation."

In the evening the bridal couple, accompanied by a few friends, boarded the east bound train at Masson for their future home at the present residence of the bridegroom at St. Philippe d'Argenteuil.

ARENA COMING! SATURDAY, AUGUST 26th and 28th. THE KING'S FAVORITE HOUSEHOLD BAND, THE IRISH GUARDS OF DUBLIN, Ireland. Reserved Seats 75c and \$1.00, on sale at the Star Branch Office, corner Peel and St. Catharine streets, MON. AY, August 21st, at 9 a. m.

REV. GREGORY O'BRYAN APPOINTED RECTOR OF LOYOLA COLLEGE.

Rev. Father Gregory O'Bryan, S. J., a learned priest and powerful preacher, has been placed at the head of affairs at Loyola College in succession to Father Turgeon, S. J., who goes out of office to engage in missionary work in the lower provinces. Father O'Bryan was one of the small band who gave the first formation to the college and he is fortunate in having on the teaching staff one of his original associates—the Rev. Father L. Cotter, S. J., who is a favorite with the students of the college and a most successful teacher.

The following is the staff for the scholastic year:

Superior, Rev. Alfred Crevier, C.S.C.; Assistant Superior, Rev. Ed. Meahan, C.S.C.; Economics, Rev. J. E. Gros, C.S.C.; Prefect of Discipline, Rev. E. Laurin, C.S.C.; Treasurer, Rev. Brother Godfrey, C.S.C.; French Classical Course—Professor of Science, Philosophy and Director of Juvemat, Rev. Theophilus Barre, C.S.C.; Professor of Rhetoric and Theology, Rev. J. E. Hebert, C.S.C.; Professor of Belles Lettres, Rev. Ed. H. Vanier, C.S.C.; Professor of Versification, Rev. Henry Roult, C.S.C.; Professor of Syntax and Elocution, Rev. Joseph Labelle, C.S.C.; Professors of Elements, Rev. Brother Antoine, C.S.C., and Rev. P. Pouze, C.S.C.; Professors of Mathematics, Rev. P. Vanier, C.S.C.; Rev. Bro. Ushan, C.S.C.; Rev. Bro. Romuald, C.S.C., and Mr. Elzear Godin.

English Classical Course—Rev. Ed. Ward Meahan, C.S.C., Prefect of studies; Rev. T. Barre, C.S.C., Professor of the Natural Sciences and Philosophy; Rev. W. H. Condon, C.S.C., Professor of Rhetoric; Rev. L. V. Broughall, C.S.C., Professor of Belles Lettres; Mr. Francis J. Hinchey, Professor of Versification; Mr. Henry J. Howarth, Professor of Syntax; Rev. Edward Meahan, C.S.C.; Rev. L. V. Broughall, C.S.C., Mr. Francis J. Hinchey, Mr. James Toner, Professors of Mathematics.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE.

This institution, founded by the religious of the Congregation of the Holy Cross in 1847, incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1849, and empowered by affiliation to Laval University to confer degrees, is situated about five miles from Montreal. It affords the advantages of a thorough classical, commercial and religious education.

Classical Course—This course, which leads to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, comprises seven classes, viz., Elements, Syntax, Versification, Belles Lettres, Rhetoric, first year and second year Philosophy. It embraces the study of the English, French, Latin and Greek languages; history, geography, mythology, poetry and rhetoric; logic, metaphysics, natural theology, ethics and sociology.

Commercial course—This course, in which the students receive a thorough business training, fits young men for the various pursuits in mercantile life. It comprises five classes, viz., first year, second year, third year, fourth year and business class. Commercial diplomas are given to those who pass a satisfactory examination in the following branches: Elementary algebra, commission and brokerage, stocks, profit and loss, insurance, general average, simple interest, compound interest, partial payments, saving bank accounts, discounts, exchange, equation of payments, partnership, alligation, square root, cube root, mensuration, a complete course of book-keeping and banking, commercial correspondence, commercial law, actual business, English grammar, principles of English literature, English composition, typewriting, stenography and telegraphy.

Religious training—Moral culture must not be ignored in the sublime work of education. Not only must the intellect be trained to think and judge correctly, but also the will and heart must be formed to act according to the dictates of reason and re-



Catholic High School.

55 DUROCHER STREET. Re-opening of Classes TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th. Classical, Commercial and Preparatory Courses. Boys prepared for McGill, Quebec, R. M. C. and other examinations. A scholarship, donated by Hon. J. J. Curran, J. S. C., is offered to the boy passing the best entrance examination in September.

For particulars apply for the present to A. J. HALES-SANDERS, M.A., Principal, "Blinkbonnie," 724 Sherbrooke street.

Grand Excursion to Burlington, ST. GABRIEL'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, On SUNDAY, September 3rd, 1905. Tickets good to return on Labor Day, Sept. 4. Tickets—Adults, \$1.25; Children, 70c. Trains leave Bonaventure Depot at 9.10 a. m., stopping at Point St. Charles and St. Henri. Tickets for sale by Mr. P. O'Brien, 310 St. Patrick street, and at the Station.

LOYOLA COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

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C.; Assistant Superior, Rev. E. Lafond, C.S.C.; Professor of Christian Doctrine, Rev. L. Lavoie, C.S.C.; Prefect of Discipline, Rev. Bro. Henry, C.S.C.; Bursar, Rev. Bro. Rodrigue, C.S.C.; Professor of 2nd Year, Rev. Bro. Aime, C.S.C.; Professor of English, Rev. Bro. Augustus, C. S. C.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

Never to the knowledge of your representative has a more pleasing concert been given under the auspices of this Club, nor a larger and more distinguished audience drawn together than that which graced the hall last evening. The entertainment was under the auspices of Branch No. 232, of the C.M.B.A. In the absence of Mr. Alex. McGarr, President of the Branch, the duties of chairman devolved upon Mr. Geo. Carpenter, who acquitted himself thereof in a manner calculated to do honor and credit to himself and those whom he represented.

The programme was long and interesting, and those taking part therein acquitted themselves of their various specialties so as to do credit to themselves and to act as a powerful incentive to others to follow their example. Special mention is due to Misses Hebert and Deleahanty, as also to Messrs. Maillon, Hennessey, Murphy and Mr. Farrell, in his two pieces, "Those Songs My Mother Used to Sing," and "I've a Sweet-heart in Every Port," together with seamen Shillshoar, Ward, Perry and Gill, for the pleasing and able manner in which they acquitted themselves.

The evening's proceedings were brought to a close by a grand address of encouragement to the sailors in their work, and thanks and appreciation, in their name, to all present, by the Rev. Mr. McChiligan.

"Well, how did you sleep last night?" asked the proprietor of the summer hotel.

"On the floor," replied the man who had arrived the evening before. "I found that it was just as soft as the bed, and didn't sag."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Superior, Rev. L. Geoffron, C.S.

STUDY OF CELTIC

Special Work at the Catholic University.

The attention of students is called to the courses of instruction offered in the department of Celtic languages and literature at the Catholic University for the year 1905-06.

One of the most remarkable movements in the culture history of the last quarter-century is the intellectual awakening of the Celts, and the keen interest that is taken in their history, literature, art, antiquities, folk-lore and music.

Celtic philology, or, in other words, the study of the languages and literature of the Celts, is now a feature in the curricula of some of the leading universities of Ireland, Wales, Scotland, England, France, Germany and America.

The following courses treat subjects more in detail: 2. Middle Irish—Introduction to Celtic philology; old Irish grammar; study of the Glosses and earliest literary monuments.

3. Middle Irish—Interpretation of middle Irish texts. 4. Modern Irish—Explanation of some modern Irish prose and verse.

5. In the Brethonic branch, a choice of Welsh or Breton is offered to consist of a brief exposition of the grammar of the language, and the reading, if Welsh, of some easy prose, thence going back to the Mabionig and other Welsh tales from the Red Book of Hergest.

In order, then, to open up this subject to a wider circle of our colleagues, the courses in Celtic at the Catholic University have been modified accordingly.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

1. General View of the Irish Languages and Literature—The grammar in outline. The course will be devoted largely to the reading and interpretation of typical selections from the remnants of early Irish, the medieval sagas, and modern compositions.



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3. Middle Irish—Interpretation of middle Irish texts.

4. Modern Irish—Explanation of some modern Irish prose and verse.

5. In the Brethonic branch, a choice of Welsh or Breton is offered to consist of a brief exposition of the grammar of the language, and the reading, if Welsh, of some easy prose, thence going back to the Mabionig and other Welsh tales from the Red Book of Hergest.

CARDINAL GIBBONS 71 YEARS OLD

Cardinal James Gibbons, who is on a vacation at Southampton, I.A.I., was seventy-one years old July 23. Despite his advanced age Cardinal Gibbons is still an active man and is as strong mentally as he was a score of years ago.

Monument to Catholic Scientists

Rome—A monument is to be erected to the famous astronomer and scientist, the late Father Secchi, of the Society of Jesus, in his native town of Reggio Emilia.

Religion, the service of Christ, is not something to be taken in addition to your life. It is your life. It is something which, when taken into your heart, shall glow in every action, so that your fellowmen shall say, "Lo, how he lives."

THE CHURCH TO-DAY IN MEXICO.

The reported visit to Mexico of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, in the fall, gives great satisfaction to all classes. The honor of such a visit would be highly appreciated and his reception would be all that could be desired.

The Mexican press continues to show its appreciation of the high honors paid to their dead Ambassador at Washington, where there was a High Mass for him, attended by most of the diplomatic body there.

Another law that causes both expense and inconvenience is the one relating to wills. No man can make his will himself. If he does it is invalid; neither can he make a will for another man, unless he is a lawyer of Mexico.

The golden jubilee of the Archbishop of Mexico, Monsignor Alarcón, was celebrated with more than usual splendor a few weeks ago. The Archbishop sang High Mass at the Cathedral, which was full, after Mass the Te Deum was sung by the priests and people.

With wonderful foresight, Father General Anderley called, in 1891, Father Martin to Italy, in order that the entire Order might receive the benefit of his sage counsels.

The marriage law in Mexico is rather peculiar, and puts the young people to a lot of trouble, which they have not to endure in other states and countries.

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is on account of these and of similar difficulties that the Holy Father and prominent churchmen are anxious that heaven should grant the Church the benefit of his experienced judgment for many years to come, a prayer which will find an ardent echo in the hearts of all those who know personally this unselfish follower of Christ.

Count Francesco Vannutelli, in Donaboe's for August.

It is the heart that prays, but in a fuller sense it is the life that prays. All the sincere prayers of sinners are heard, no matter what their lives.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY—Established March 6th, 1856; incorporated 1863; revised 1840. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P.; President, Mr. F. J. Curran; 1st Vice-President, W. P. Kearney; 2nd Vice, J. J. Quinn; Treasurer, W. Durack; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Crowe; Recording Secretary, T. E. Tansey.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SOCIETY—Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, at 8.30 p.m. Committee of Management meets in same hall on the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Killoran; President, J. H. Kelly; Rec. Sec., J. D'Arcy Kelly, 13 Vallee street.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1868.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Gailley, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St. Dominique street; Treasurer, M. J. Ryan, 18 St. Auguste street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.30 p.m.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, Branch 26—Organized 13th November, 1868. Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at 8 o'clock p.m. Officers: Spiritual Adviser, Rev. J. P. Killoran; Chancellor, W. F. Wall; President, J. M. Kennedy; 1st Vice-President, J. H. Malde; 2nd Vice-President, J. P. Dooley; Recording Secretary, R. M. J. Dolan, 16 Overdale Ave.; Assistant Rec. Sec., W. J. Macdonald; Financial Secretary, J. J. Costigan, 825 St. Urbain street; Treasurer, J. H. Kelly; Marshal, J. Walsh; Guard, M. J. O'Regan; Trustees, T. J. Finn, W. A. Hodgson, P. J. D'Arcy, R. Gahan, T. J. Stevens; Medical Advisers, Dr. H. J. Harrison; Dr. E. J. O'Connor, Dr. G. H. Merrill.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR CATHOLIC MUTUAL

Benefit Association GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC.

Organized at Niagara Falls, N.Y., July 3, 1876. Incorporated by Special Act of the New York State Legislature, June 9, 1878. Membership 63,000 and increasing rapidly. More than \$14,500,000 paid in benefits in twenty-eight years. Reserve Fund, November 25th, 1904, \$1,775,990. The C. M. B. A. is sanctioned by Pope Pius X, and Approved by Cardinals, Bishops and Priests, several of whom are Officers.

FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS: P. E. EWELL BELANGER, Supreme Deputy, Secretary, Quebec Grand Council, 65 D'ARIGLON STREET, QUEBEC ON.

A. R. ARCHAMBAULT, Organizer for the Province of Quebec, OFFICE: 1202 NOTRE DAME STREET. Residence: 747 ST. DENIS ST. Phone Bell East 201.

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MISS BLAKE

Hugh Maxwell glanced into his watch. The draughty platform, which he had reached a quarter of an hour previous, time appointed for the departure of the train, was scarcely a waiting place; yet he continued to pace up and down rather than the crowded waiting-room. He came face to face with a delicate-looking man in ecclesiastical garb.

"Phil!" he cried, involuntarily. The priest looked at the speaker with a look of astonishment. "Sir," he began. Hugh Maxwell laughed. "Do you not know me—me, Maxwell?"

The priest held forth his hands. "Hugh Maxwell! Yes, yes, you must pardon me, but I crossed in my own thoughts, a length of time since we were together in Clongowes!"

"Twenty years," Hugh Maxwell answered promptly. "Now you are a priest, I see." "Yes." "Father Blake. The old name readily to my tongue," Hugh Maxwell said. "Are you travelling to Fenmore?"

"Then our ways lie together at the junction. Here is our I'll find an empty carriage." In a few moments the two were in a first-class compartment; an obliging official, in response to Hugh's whisper, locked the carriage.

"Now," he cried, gleefully, "can we have a—?" He stopped suddenly. The lay back deadly pale against cushions. "No, no!" Father Blake, as Hugh lowered the window, faintness is passing off. Don't you need to be alarmed?"

The color came gradually back to the priest's face; but the train speeding through the suburbs city when he spoke again. "I am used, in a measure, to attacks. The least exertion brings me on." "You should see a doctor." "I came to Dublin for the purpose."

"Well?" "The priest smiled. "Sir Christopher was not here. Indeed, he warned me that I can not be a long one." It was some minutes before Maxwell spoke.

"Have you been ill long?" "A year or so," Father Blake replied. "Now, let us talk of self. What have you been doing? You were called to the bar, I know. 'I never practised,' observed my uncle's only son was drawn ten years ago. Since then I lived at Maxwell Towers, and aged the factories and the estates. 'Oh! And are you married?' Hugh said. Hugh shook his head. "And why?—excuse the question."

"To answer it involves a that might only tire you." "No, no; You do not know when I have thought of you in Fenmore." "Well, then," Hugh said, with short laugh, "at present I am engaged a wife. My uncle's father a convert to Catholicity, and next heir after me—the estate inherited—is a rabid Ulster Protestant. You see?" "Not exactly." "My uncle fears the estate will pass into Protestant hands. He has taken a tremendous interest in people. He has built a club, schools, libraries for his tenants' workers. Indeed, Maxwell Towers is the centre of a little Catholic colony. It is in Antrim, you know. Father Blake nodded. "Well, my uncle deems that estate may become the property of his cousin, Rupert Maxwell; so I am feverishly anxious that I should marry. Poor old man! I held out against his wishes for long time."

"That means the story." Maxwell's face clouded as he hesitated for a moment, and then went on. "Ten years or so ago I was guest of a friend of mine, Ed Talbot. His home was in Galway and his wife was an extremely handsome and attractive woman. Children were in the nursery; a daughter of a fellow officer who had been in the army was also in the house. This girl, Mary, was why she and I were drawn together."

MISS BLAKE'S MARY.

FATHER KOENIG'S FREE NERVE TONIC. A VALID BOOK ON NERVOUS DISORDERS...

A LIFE AMONG INDIANS.

Fruit-a-tives OR "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS". Fruit with tonics make them. The natural remedy for constipation, biliousness, headaches, kidney and skin diseases.

Hugh Maxwell glanced impatiently at his watch. The draughty railway platform, which he had reached a quarter of an hour previous to the time appointed for the departure of the train, was scarcely a pleasant waiting place; yet he continued to pace up and down rather than seek the crowded waiting-room. Suddenly he came face to face with a thin, delicate-looking man in ecclesiastical garb.

"You are not fit to travel alone," he said. "I will see you safely home. I can send a wire to Mrs. Lawless." Father Blake made no objection; and that evening Hugh stood at the open window of the priest's dining room looking out on the quiet village street. His host had retired; and as Hugh stood thinking mournfully of many things, he heard a woman's voice in the room above him. She was answering some question that had been put to her.

Forty-three years of missionary work among the Coeur d'Alene, the Yakimas and the Colville Indian tribes of Idaho and Washington is the record of Father Joseph M. Caruana, of the Society of Jesus. Father Caruana is now at the head of the mission at De Smet, Idaho, on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, 12 miles southeast of Tekoa. He has been there since the mission was established, in 1880. He performs the triple duties of priest, teacher and postmaster at the little Indian village, but finds time to entertain his friends and takes delight in narrating his unique experiences among the red men.

French View of Ireland's Literary Revival. M. Augustine Filon, writing in the Journal des Debats, gives a brief but interesting French impression of the literary renaissance that has become so familiar to American readers. After noting the rise of the various Irish societies—Literary, Folk-song and Text; after a word for the National Theatre at Dublin and the plays of Mr. Yeats, who, as he puts it, "seems to be recognized by everybody as the Victor Hugo of this Irish people," M. Filon interprets the whole movement, both in its Irish and its English aspect, as "the old duel beginning again, no longer in the field of material and political interests, but in the realm of sentiment and ideas."

KEEP CHILDREN WELL. If you want to keep your children hearty, rosy and full of life during the hot weather months, give them an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets. This medicine will prevent all forms of stomach and bowel troubles which carry off so many little ones during the hot summer months, or it will cure these troubles if they come on unexpectedly. It is just the medicine for hot weather troubles, because it always does good and can never do harm, as it is guaranteed free from opiates and harmful drugs. It is good for children at every stage from birth onward, and will promptly cure all their minor ailments.

One of the most energetic nest-builders is the marsh wren; in fact, he has the habit to such a degree that he cannot stop with one nest, but goes on building four or five in rapid succession. And there is nothing slovenly about his work, either. Look among the cattails in the nearest marsh, even within the limits of a great city, and you will find his little woven balls of reed stems, with a tiny round hole in the side. There is a certain method even in his madness, for the nest in which his wife is brooding her seven or eight eggs is less likely to be found when there are so many empty ones around. Then, too, he uses the others as roosting places for himself.

THAT'S THE SPOT! Right in the small of the back. Do you ever get a pain there? If so, do you know what it means? It is a Backache. A sure sign of Kidney Trouble. Don't neglect it. Stop it in time. If you don't, serious Kidney Troubles are sure to follow. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS cure Backache, Lame Back, Diabetes, Dropsy and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Various small advertisements for products like 'Bells', 'Company', and 'Church Bells'.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. Price 50c. a box or 5 for \$1.25, all dealers. DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO. Toronto, Ont.

Character which is wanting in the element of reverence for that which is old, fails of the finest beauty.

A PERSISTENT NEST BUILDER. One of the most energetic nest-builders is the marsh wren; in fact, he has the habit to such a degree that he cannot stop with one nest, but goes on building four or five in rapid succession. And there is nothing slovenly about his work, either. Look among the cattails in the nearest marsh, even within the limits of a great city, and you will find his little woven balls of reed stems, with a tiny round hole in the side.

Whether this Irish poetry is to "embrace itself with masterpieces" or to continue, "only a repertoire of poetic impressions," whether it will actually succeed in "reviving the language that belongs to it," or will "bend the idiom of the odious Sassenach to the expression of unwonted sentiments," Mr. Filon invokes some scores of years to settle.—N.Y. Freeman's Journal.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

CHEESE QUIET AND A SHADE EASIER.

Cheese is quiet and a shade weaker on the local market and the volume of business transacted is comparatively small.

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF NEW HONEY ARRIVING.

The new gathering of honey which has been on the market for some time now, though not in any great quantity, is commencing to arrive more freely now and is reported to be of fine quality.

BUTTER FIRM BUT QUIET.

The butter market is quiet, but a firm feeling prevails. Some fair-sized lots are changing hands but the market here seems to be suffering by the falling off in the orders from England.

SHORTAGE OF BOILING PEAS.

Boiling peas, that are quoted nominally at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bushel are practically cleaned up on the market and until this year's crop is harvested and put on the market sometime about the end of October there will be no supplies to be had in Canada.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$5.40 to \$5.50; strong bakers, \$5.00 to \$5.20; winter wheat patents, \$5.50; and straight rollers, \$5 to \$5.15 in wood; in bags, \$2.40 to \$2.50.

ROLLED OATS—\$2.42 per bag.

PEARL HOMOBY—\$1.85 to \$1.90 in bags of 98 lbs.

CORNMEAL—\$1.45 to \$1.50 per bag.

MILL FEED—Ontario bran in bulk at \$14.50 to \$15; shorts, \$19 to \$20; Manitoba bran in bags at \$17; shorts, \$19; moultrie, \$21 to \$23 per ton.

HAY—No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9 per ton on track; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8; clover, \$9 to \$6.25; clover mixed, \$6.50 to \$7.

OATS—No. 2, 47c per bushel; No. 3, 45c to 46c.

BEANS—Choice primes, \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bushel; \$1.65 in car lots.

PEAS—Boiling, \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bushel (60 lbs., bags included); No. 2 in car load lots, \$2 3/4 to \$3.

POTATOES—New potatoes, in bags of 90 lbs., \$1, and \$2 per barrel. Old potatoes, 50c to 60c per bag.

HONEY—White clover in comb, 12c to 12 1/2c per section, in 1 lb sections; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7 1/2c to 8c; in 60 lb. tins, 7c.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$20.00 to \$21.00; light short cut, \$18 to \$19; American cut clear fat back, \$19.25 to \$20.75; compound lard, 5 1/2c to 6 1/4c; Canadian lard, 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c; kettle rendered, 10 1/2c to 11c, according to quality; hams, 12c, 13c and 14c, according to size; bacon, 13c to 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$9.75 to \$10; alive, \$7.25 for mixed lots, \$7.50 for selects.

EGGS—Straight stock, 17c to 17 1/2c No. 2, 14c.

BUTTER—Choicest creamery, 22 1/2c to 22 3/4c; undergrades, 21 1/2c to 22c; dairy, 18c to 20c.

CHEESE—Ontario, 10c to 10 1/2c; Quebec, 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c.

ASHES—Firsts, \$5.02 1/2 to \$5.07 1/2; seconds, \$4.55; first pearls, \$7.

THE CROP RECORD.

Elevator Man Speaks Hopefully of Big Yield—Canada and the Sugar Industry.

Winnipeg, Aug. 8—President Bawlf of the Northern Elevator Company, returned yesterday from his annual inspection of the Alberta crop. He is enthusiastic regarding the outlook, believing the big crop to be univer-



It cures Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Colic, Pains in the Stomach, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sea Sickness, Summer Complaint, and all Fluxes of the Bowels. Has been in use for nearly 60 years and has never failed to give relief.

sally good, and exceptionally so in many localities. He predicts a yield of from twenty-five to forty bushels per acre, and as indication of the quality he says he saw the finest wheat at Pincher Creek he ever inspected in all his career as an elevator man.

A SAD DEATH IN MULGRAVE.

A sad and sudden death took place in Mulgrave on the 29th ultimo. It was that of Mrs. Peter Kane. The deceased lady seemed to have been in the enjoyment of perfect health till a few minutes before her sudden summons. She had taken a walk a few acres away to pay a friendly call on an old neighbor. On returning she told her husband she was not feeling well and sank into a chair in an apparent swoon. Her husband became alarmed and summoned his daughter and son-in-law. Before any of them could realize how serious was the danger she had passed away.

Harvesting the Wheat Crop of the Great West.

Latest advices from Winnipeg state that the wheat crop of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest will exceed all previous seasons. A great number of Eastern laborers will be required to assist at harvesting, and farm laborers' excursions will be run from all points.

FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS.

Sept. 8th, 1905—From all stations in Province of Quebec.

Tickets will be sold to female as well as male laborers, but will not be sold at half rate to children.

At Winnipeg the special trains will be met by farmers and by representatives of the Manitoba Government.

Laborers may engage with them at Winnipeg, and ticket agents will issue free tickets from Winnipeg to C.P.R. station where he has engaged to work.

After a laborer has worked for at least thirty days, and has certificate signed by the farmer with whom he has worked, such certificate will be honored prior to Nov. 30th for a ticket to return to starting point by same route as on going journey, on payment of \$18.00.

150 lbs. baggage, wearing apparel only, will be allowed on each ticket, and each piece of baggage checked should bear the name of the owner, and show their home address. It will be readily understood that some difficulty may be experienced in handling some thousands of pieces of baggage at one station. Therefore, when possible, baggage should be carried in hand grips, which passengers should take in the cars with them.

Further information will be supplied on application to any Canadian Pacific Railway ticket agent. Intending excursionists should notify nearest ticket agent at once. See advertisement in another column.

The Favored Irish Guards. Why Regiment Was Formed

Earl Roberts' Appropriate Suggestion and the Late Queen Victoria's Kindly Gratitude and Consideration.

Although the Irish guards have not been long in existence and up to their formation there was no particular Irish battalion forming one of the household regiments, it has yet gained a reputation for itself as a magnificent organization, so far as the rank and file are concerned, but more especially through the splendid band that C. H. Hassell has succeeded in getting together.

The Irish Guards were formed by special recommendation of Earl Roberts to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, partly to commemorate the valor of her Irish troops in South Africa, and partly as an evidence of appreciation of the hearty and unanimous welcome extended to her by the people of Ireland on her last visit to The Emerald Isle.

ALL ARE IRISH.

This, following Her Majesty's order that the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the Connaught Rifles and every Irish regiment should be permitted to wear the shamrock, created intense satisfaction throughout the whole of Ireland, more especially as the order for formation provided that every member of the regiment should be an Irishman or the son of an Irishman.

The Irish Guards Band will stop off at Montreal on their way to the Toronto Exhibition and give concerts at the Arena on Saturday and Monday, August 26th and 28th.

PATENT REPORT.

For the benefit of our readers we publish a list of Canadian patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion and Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

Information relating to any of the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm.

No. 94,067—John Crozier, Ste. Agathe (Lotbiniere), Que. Railway rail chair.

94,323—Casimir Daudelin, Montreal, Que. Apparatus for use in cleaning buildings.

94,358—George S. Cushing, St. John, N.B. Process of making wood pulp.

94,373—Henry Schipping, Tavistock, Ont. Dumping wagon.

94—384—Messrs. Brown & McKie, Grand Forks, B.C. Slag bowl.

94,414—Robert M. Beal, Lindsay, Ont. Process of manufacturing moccasins.

94,421—Herman W. Dorken, Montreal, Que. Skate.

94,424—Ernest J. Jarman, Lachine Locks, Que. Saw.

94,441—Joseph Malivier, St. Roch de Quebec, P.Q. Improvements in boots.

94,462—James J. Timmons, Quebec, P.Q. Beverages.

Thoughts which illumine, strengthen, and cheer are useful, if light, courage, and joy are useful.

City Editor—For a beginner that new reporter seems very particular not to make any mistakes.

Assistant—Yes, I told him to write on one side of the paper and he wanted to know which side—Philadelphia Record.

The S. C. Carlsley Co. We have Everything That the Baby Wears.

And in gathering them together we have gone on the idea that nothing is too good for the baby—nothing is too dainty. We know that the baby is the monarch of the home, and we have prepared ourselves to give it its due in the best of goods and the best of service.

In a quiet and secluded corner of the Annex there is a place where mothers will find something near to their ideals in new Dresses from 50c to \$8.50, new Long Skirts from 50c to \$4.00, new Short Skirts with waists from 40c to \$2.00, new Infants' Robes from \$1.00 to \$19.00, new Drawers from 12c to \$1.00, new Infants' Slips from 25c to \$1.00, new Infants' Knitted Jackets, Knitted Overalls, Booties and Flannel Bands, and a dozen and one other things that babies need.

The S. C. Carlsley Co. 35c 35c

CANADIAN PACIFIC FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS

2nd CLASS To MANITOBA and ASSINIBOIA \$12.00

Sept. 8th, From Stations in Province of Quebec. One-way tickets to Winnipeg only will be sold, with a certificate extending the trip before Sept. 10th.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM SEASIDE EXCURSIONS

From MONTREAL to PORTLAND \$7.50 AND RETURN

Leave Montreal at 8 a.m. and 8:01 p.m. Fullman Parlor Cars on day trains and sleeping cars on night trains. Legent Car service on day trains between Montreal and Portland.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR TO PACIFIC COAST, CALIFORNIA, AND THE LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION, PORTLAND, OREGON.

By Special Train, Aug. 28th, 1905. Round Trip Fare from MONTREAL \$160.50 QUEBEC \$165.50

CITY TICKET OFFICES

137 St. James Street, Telephone Main 460 & 461, or Bonaventure Station

AUGUST ADJUSTING SALE!

In every department we are paring down the surplus stocks of past season and giving customers the benefit of our overladen stock of Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Beds, Bedding and Furniture.

THOMAS LIGGET

S. CARLSLEY CO. LIMITED THURSDAY, August 10, 1905.

AT THIS GREAT AUGUST "CLEAN-UP" SALE YOUR DOLLARS STRETCHED FREE.

Just that—your dollars stretched free. By that we mean we make your dollars go further—purchase more than ever before, and we don't bring down the quality and give you trashy goods as a charge for this dollar stretching.

5,000 YARDS STYLISH COLORED DRESS SILKS, 35c.

The newest effects for street and evening wear in checks, stripes and fancy strip-s, 29 & 27 ins wide. Color combinations of black and white, navy and white, blue and white, blue and black, helio and white, green and black, white and black, green and blue, gold and black, sky and white, pink and white, also brown and white.

500 yards of magnificent black silk, 24 inches wide, good deep color, in exceptional quality. You could not find a better line at 50c. New management's sale price 25c

500 yards of check Louisiana Silks, neat checks with embroidered designs, in navy and white, sky and white, champagne and white, blue and white. Regular 60c. Sale 49c

500 yards only of fine Taffeta silk, extra good quality, pretty shades of pink, rose, and helio, 36 inches wide. Regular price is \$1.10. New Management's Price is 39c

150 yards only of Jasper silks, in pretty new designs, shades are fawn, helio, navy and rose. Regularly 65c. New management's price 49c

MEN'S \$8 AND \$10 TWEED SUITS FOR \$5.

When you come and see the garments there'll be no need to impress upon you the importance of this sale—the suits tell their own story; but one thing we do want to impress upon you: Carlsley Clothing is made to our own specifications.

75 MEN'S TWEED SUITS, garments that are regularly priced at \$8.50 and \$10.00, double and single breasted, in light and dark effects, smartly tailored, good linings, splendidly finished. We can fit men of every build. The price is now \$5 00

45 PAIRS OF MEN'S \$2 TROUSERS at \$1.39, in fine dark All Wool Tweeds, every size, smartly cut, best finish. Here's your chance for the season's best value. A pair \$1.39

SENSATION IN DAINTY LACES.

Every woman in Montreal knows Carlsley's for Laces! IT IS THE LACE STORE. Many unusually attractive values will be found in the New Management Sale. Some price hints—No. 1 LOT—Composed of Valenciennes and Torchon Laces, 1/2 in. and 1 in. wide. In cream, white, buttermilk, and black. Worth 4c, 5c, and 6c. A yard. New Management sale price 1c

No. 2 LOT is composed of Oriental, Guipure, Valenciennes and Torchon Laces, 1, 1 1/2 and 2 inches wide, in white, ecru and black. Regular 7c, 8c and 10c yd. The New Management's price is 2 1-2c

S. CARLSLEY CO. LIMITED 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St. 184 to 194 St. James St. Montreal

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB. ALL SAILORS WELCOME. Concert every Wednesday Evening

All Local Talent invited. The finest in the City pay us a visit. MASS at 9:30 a.m. on Sunday. Sacred Concert on Saturday evening. Open week days from 4 a.m. to 10 p.m. On Sundays from 1 p.m. to 10 p.m.

ST. PETER and COMMON STS. NOTICE.

The Directors of "LA PROVIDENCE MUTUAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY" give notice that there will be a general meeting of members of the said Company the twenty-eighth (28th) of this month, at RIMSLEY HALL, Montreal, at 8 o'clock p.m., for important business.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent receive authority for some one to make entry for him.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans: (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be prosecuted.



Vol. LV., No. THE HO

(R. Barry O'Brien)

England poses before a nation which per se fair play and keeps her Irish honor" is invested thing like divine attri-lish statesmen. "Wh-

Mr. Pitt was asked: Ireland that England word?" "The honor was the reply.

"England can do no in God's keeping," the Irish creed. Yet Ireland land's door, and the History is open, so the run may read.

From the Treaty of Balfour's "redistribution a long story, marked every stage by meanness hood, by cowardice and

The pledge of "Englishmen at Limerick to give civil and religious liberties (constituting the nation) was followed by laws—more infamous per- can be found in the sta-

any nation—reducing population to a state and depriving even the minority of commercial privileges, which were v-

material prosperity of The pledge of English in 1782 as a guarantee legislative independence should never again be "questionable" was follo-

by the destruction of the Parliament under circumstances showed that England was all sense of honor, and using the foulest means basest ends. In 1800 t-

England was pledged to the Catholics. But Cath-icipation was refused for ver of a century. It was ed with mean reluctance yielding to the pressure o-

she had refused to the ap-ice and honor.

In the moment of defe- render the English Govern- the day spitefully resolve and injure. O'Connell his people, and with the forty shilling freeholders

Clare election, making E-inevitable. For this victo- those who had made it su-

be punished. The Catholic Emancip- was so framed that O'Co-

not allowed to take his s- seeking re-election, and shilling freeholders were a-

franchised. It was tought- the force of meanness co- further. But the Balfour-

tration was still in the Time. In 1829 English-

pledged to throw open to positions of power and em- in the State. But the Em-

Act was made a dead let- Catholics were still in the- cluded from all influence-

erment of their country; in the main they are exclud-

day. After Emancipation, fore, England ruled Ire-

and for the Protestant whom, however, she did no-

to betray when it served i- pose. In 1832 measures c-

mentary reform doing just- people of England and Scot- came law. In the same year-

Reform Bill was passed, even in the words of an-

statesman to the "virtual e- of the representation of Ire-

1841 the population was in- England and Ireland was in-