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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE IRISH PRIEST IN POLI

An Important Address Delivered By His Lordship Bishop Healy

Questions. Educational questions, in matrimonial laws, poor laws, charitable bequests, and many others of a similar character belonged to that category. The canonist maintained that in the settle-By His Lordship Bishop Healy

THE LIBERTY OF ACTION OF ECCLE-SIASTICS DISCUSSED.

The Duties of Priests in Regard to Questions of Mixed Politics Outlined.

Relations Between the Lay and Clerical Sections in Ireland Dwelt Upon in Touching Language.

At the annual meeting of the May-At the annual meeting of the May-nooth Union, which was held on Thurs-day, July 1, at Maynooth College, under those mixed questions of politics were the presidency of his Eminence Cardinal manifold and urgent, and there could Logue, an important address on "The Irish Priest in Politics" was delivered by the Right Rev. Dr. Healy, Bishop of Clonfert. On rising to speak Bishop Healy was greeted with applause.

His Lordship said the applause of the they heard the title of the paper, which was "The Irish Priest in Politics" [ap plause and laughter. The question he proposed to discuss was a large and in some respects a very delicate question. His purpose, however, was merely to give what he considered to be sound advice to the young priests of the college and of the Union, and in so doing he would be careful to avoid saying anything that would be likely to give offence to any person either within or without the college [hear, hear] He claimed no special authority for his opinions. They were open to full and free discussion [hear, hear.] He only hoped that as he conclusions from what he regarded as to sentiment or emotion [hear hear.] He had said that the question as it stood was a large one. It had an historical aspect, reaching back through all the had of course no intention of discussing it from this point of view. He would content himself by merely observing what every scholar knew to be true, that the greatest statesmen whom Europe had ever seen were ecclesiastics, the story of whose lives was the most fascinating smong the pages of modern history [applause] In the present day this question presents itself in manifold aspects throughout the Catholic world. It is an urgent and practical question in countries like France, Austria and Italy where the Church has long been estab-Canada and the United States, where no Church was established, and it had to be faced in countries like England where a schismatical Church was still a powerful

institution, as well as in Ireland, where The Long Battle for Faith and Fatherland

had developed a religious patriotism and even in their own country the ques-

ment of those questions, or most of them, the Church should be the predominant partner—that in the settlement of such questions the Church, that was to say the Pope and the Bishop and the priest, had a right to speak with authority and to insist on the recognition of the legitimate claims of their flocks by the Government of the day as well as by the politicians of every party [applause]. They knew that in these kingdoms such eacerdotal interference or dictation, as it had sometim a been called, had long been denied by the Government, but at the same time they must confess that

Great Liberty of Action was Allowed to Ecclesiastics.

much more indeed than they enjoyed in the so called Catholic countries of the Continent. They had poverty in Ire land, and they had as well a great many grievances, but they had also freedom freedom of speech, freedom of combination, freedom of action—which was in itself a great blessing, a blessing which he believed no Catholic Irishman, lay or clerical, would be willing to barter for be no doubt that the priest, having no dependence on the State, had a right, and oftentimes had the urgent duty imposed on him of taking a prominent part in their discussion. [Applause] Secondly, he presumed, no one would deny to priest or bishop the right to take a citizen's part in the government of the meeting might not be so fervent when State—that was, to have his own opin-they heard the title of the paper, which the franchise according to law, and to do what any other citizen of his education and position might do without note or comment in the same circumstances. [Applause.] When a man becomes a priest he did not cease to be a citizen; he must pay his share in the public taxes; he must be amenable to the laws of the State. In this country the priest enjoyed no stipend or civil privileges whatsoever. If, then, he had to bear the burdens he certainly should enjoy all the rights of a citizen. [Applause.] To curtail them in any way or to impose upon the priest any civil disabilities was should confine himself to deducing clearly a violation of the civil and religious liberty. [Hear, hear.] It would be sound premises, others would do the same and appeal to reason rather than differing only in degree from the laws of and his zeal might outrun discretion; with undiminished force. The great contract the contract of the cont the eighteenth century. Therefore, when he said that it was no part of the duty of a priest to intervene in politics, he meant that it was no part centuries of the Church's history, but he of his duty as a priest to take a prominent part in questions purely and primarily political, and no one could lawfully compel him to do so. He thought it his duty to prove the proposition clearly. Now, first of all, let them observe the public life of Our Saviour and His Apostles so far as it was disclosed to them from the New Testament. The years of Our Lord's public life were times of great political excitement, as they knew from Josephus and the Roman historians. In many respects the position of l'alestine was strikingly like their own. There was a foreign dominlished. It demanded an answer in ation, crushing and resistless. There were national aspirations more intense and enduring even than their own. There were as

Many Political Parties in the Country.

There was chronic insurrection, confiscation, imprisonment-no single element of resemblance was wanting, and which had become a second nature in yet there was no reference to all that in every genuine Irish heart [applause]. In the New Testament, and, as far as they considering the question they must could judge, Our Saviour, as well as His confine themselves to their own country, Apostles and disciples, kept entirely aloof from political questions of the time. tion had what he might call its histori. Once only a dangerous question was put cal aspect, and they might discuss the to Our Saviour in order to compromise intervention of the Pope or the Bishops, either collectively or individually, in Divine wisdom bassled them by a direct Irish politics. Well, he hoped he was and simple answer that had so little of wise enough to avoid the discussion of local politics in it that it held good for the question on his own responsibility all time. "Render unto Casar the things on that point of view [laughter and applause]. He would confine himself to that are God's." If the life of Our Saviour the humbler but not less desirable and was to be a model for a good priest no useful question of the intervention of one could blame the priest for declining the Irish missionary priests in Irish to take part in the struggle, no matter politics; how far it is lawful and desira- how the patriots may declaim against ble, and what rules and safeguards him. In the treaties setting forth the should be effected against the abuse of obligations of a priest—which they knew such interventions. First of all, he [Dr. | well—they would search the pages in Healy | thought it was no part of a vain for any reference to the duty of a priest's duty to intervene at all in pure priest taking any part in the political ly political matters. Of course, he meant movements of his time. Not only was by politics the practical science of there no reference to the duty of a priest governing the State with a view to pro- taking a prominent part in political mote the temporal well-being of its citi- questions, but there was what happened zens. The Church had its own end to to be a very clear counsel, if not a preaccomplish, and that was to promote the cept, of abstaining from such discussion. spiritual or supernatural well being of A priest was an officer on acits children both here and hereafter. tive service in the army of Oftentimes it was extremely difficult to Christ. He thought, therefore, speakdiscriminate between the functions of ing of the priest in general, it must be one and the other. They knew as that admitted that it was no part of his duty in many cases both the soul and the to mix himself up with politics, and body, for instance, must co-operate to that he ought, as a rule, keep aloof from produce any useful effect, so also must them as much as possible. Those were, the Church and State co-operate in however, general principles applicable friendly union to produce the best effect. to priests at all times, and in all coun-There were many functions that under tries, and like other general principles different aspects appertained to both, they are liable to be greatly modified in There were many questions which be their application by special circumlonged to both tribunals directly and stances. The question then at once immediately, both spiritual and temporal appears. The application there are once immediately, both spiritual and temporal appears. poral aspects. Those were called mixed in Ireland, which should modify those The state of the s

principles, and which justified the interference of the clergy of this country in politics, which ought not to be tolerated in other countries? It was quite obvious that the proposition should be answered in the countries. in the sfirmative [applause], although in his opinion the special reasons were by no means so urgent now as they were heretofore. When the Catholics got the

The Infinence of the Ciergy

at once began to make itself felt in Ire land. O'Connell organized that influence, and mainly by its leverage he succeeded in winning the civil and religious liber-ties of Irish Catholics. But it was obvious that the questions of Emancipation, and the Tithes, and the Disestablishment of the Church, of National education, of proselytising schools, were mixed questions, in some of which the religious question was the predominant question. he priest had, as a priest, a perfect right to take a prominent part in the discussion and settlement of all these questions when the interests of the Church and the salvation of souls were at stake. In fighting for such things as Emancipation and Catholic education be was militans Peo, acting within the sphere of his duty, and fighting the battles of Christ. His fighting the battles of Christ.

Most Rev. F. Sourgeault Passes Away Suddanly.

A Sketch of His Career—The Faperal Service at St. James Cathedral ou

The faithful on their visits to the Archiepiscopal Palace will miss a famil ar and venerated figure in that of the Most Reverend Father Bourgeault, Capitulary Vicar of Montreal and Dean of the Chapter of the Cathedral. The venerable priest died on the evening of the ninth instant after a short illness of three hours. It may be said that he died in the service of the Lord, a martyr to the duties of his holy office, of which he was ever a persistent and devoted observer. He had left the Palace in the heat of the day on a special mission and language might sometimes be violent, returned while the sun still best down

almost daylight by the faithful anxions to look for the last time on features so endeared to them in life.

The Funeral Services.

It was a solemn and impressive scene. yesterday morning, when, in the great Cathedral of St. James, the body of Rev. Canon Burgeault was consigned to its last resting place in the crypt of the noble and sacred edifice, the walls of which he had so much helped to build by his loving labor and devotion. The Cathedral, which had been kept open all night, was still thronged with the clergy and laity eager to bid farewell to the mortal remains of one who had been so dear to them. The whole interior was draped in black and purple, and from the four corners of the vast cupola hung festoons of funeral drapery. All the clergy present occupied seats within the altan rails or special seats in the choir.

His Lordship Bishop Decelles, co-adjutor of Bishop Moreau of St. Hya cinthe, officiated as celebrant of the grand Requiem Mass, with Rev. Father Piche, Parish Priest of Lachine, as assistant priest, and Rev Father Hetu o St. Scholastique, and Rev. Father Pay ette of St. Eusebe, as deacon and sub deacon of honor. The moster of cere monies was Rev. Father Perron and the pail bearers were Rev. Father Larceque Rev. Father Adam, Rev. Father Ladur antaye and Rev. Father Pellerier.

antaye and Rev. Father Pellevier.

Among the clergy who assisted at the funeral ceremonics were Bish, p Gravel, of Nicolet; Bishop Emard, of Valley field; Rev. Father Antoine, Mitred Abbe of Okay: His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, Rev. Father Garneau, representing Cardinal Paschereau of Quebec; Very Rev. T. Hamel, representing the University of Laval, Quebec; Canon Saucier, representing Bishop Blais of Rimonski; Vicar General McCarley, representing Bishop. General McCauley, representing Bishop barocque of Saerbrooke; Very Rev. Father Routhier, representing Bishop Duhamel of Octawa; Canon Baril, representing Bishop Laff-che of Three Rivers; Very Rev. Father Cham-poux of St. Polycarpe; Very poux of St. Polycarpe; Vr. Rev. Father Dugon of Cohoen, N. Y. Canon Decelles of St. Hyacinthe; Canon Racicot, Canon Archambault, Canon Vaillant, Canon Cousineau and Canon Vaillant, Canon Cousineau and Canon Martin, all of the Archdiocese of Montreal; Rev. Father A. Brissett; Rev. Father C. J. Brady; Rev. Father L. Dupuis, Parish Priest of the Church of the Infant Jesus; Rev. Father J. Lonergan, of St. Bridget's; Rev. Father Auclair, of St. Jean Baptiste; Rev. Father Chas. Larcque, of St. Louis de France; Rev. Canon J. W. Leclaire, of St. Joseph's; Rev. Father Adam of the Sucred Heart; Rev. Father G. M. Lepailleur, of Maison-Rev. Father G. M. Lepsilleur, of Maison-euve; Rev. Father H. Brissett of Hochelaga; Rev. Father A. Marschis, Rev. Father F. L. Adam, Rev. Father J. E. L. Forbes, Rev. Father O'D mnell, Rev. Father Denuclly R v. Father Strubbe, Rev. Father Kavanagh, Rev. Father Salmon. Rev. Father Quinhvan, Rev. Father Mc Callen, Canon O'Meara.

Among the laity present were Hon. Judge Pagnuclo, Hon. L. O. Taitlon, Hon. A. Despardins, Dr. Bourque, Dr. Thomas Brisson. Hon. J. D. Rotland, Mr. B. Tansey, Mr. F. B. McNamee

The choir was in full strength, and was under the direction of Mr. E. Lebel. Casciolini's splendid funeral Mas was sung, the soloists being Messrs. Label Gohler and Guilemette. Mr. R O. Pet letier's Libera was chanted by the choir before the last absolution, and as the body was being carried out of the courch to the crypt, Bestinoven's funeral macca was slowly played by the organist. The scene was most solemn and awe inspir

In the ranks of those who followed the remains to the final resting place were white haired priests and young menthose who had known him for the greater part of his saintly career and those who nad only known the venerable priest but a very short time before his death. The mortal relics of the late Canon Bourgeault lie in the crypt immediately to the right of the casket containing all that is earthly of the late Bishop Lartigue, first prelate in charge of the diocese of Montreal, and who died on the nineteenth of April, 1810.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER LARCHER.

In the death, on Wednesday of last week, of one of the oldest Jesuit Fathers in the person of the Rev. Father Larcher, not only the community itself but all St. Mary's College was plunged into grief. The dead priest was born in Irville, France, in 1815, on the 14th of June, and was therefore 82 years of age. He entered the novitiate of the Jesuit Order in Brussels and was ordained priest on February the 27th, 1847. He came to Canada in 1840, the year following the founding of St. Mary's College. He was third professor in 1850 and in 1851 was second. In the following year he was appointed Pro fessor of rhetoric. For four years he was given mission work, and from 1856 to 1869 again occupied his old professorthip. He then spent two years in Que bec and on his return was again made professor of rhetoric until 1881, when he finally retired. Among his pupils were Hon. Judge Loranger, Hon. Joseph Royal, the Hon. Honore Mercier, and Drs. Mignault and Merrill, the latter two gentlemen attending him during his list illness. From 1881 to 1892 he filled the office of librarian, but he then had to renounce it on account of old age. He spent most of his time reading the Lives of the Saints and reciting his roMONSIGNOR BRUCHESI HONORED

A Gift of One Thousand Dollars

Presented to the New Archbishop By the Society of French Canadian Artisans.

On Thursday evening last the Cabinet de Lecture on Notre Dame street was the scene of a magnificent demonstration in honor of the new Archbishop of the Diocese of Montreal. The Society of French Canadian Artisans, which has a membership of over 13,000 men, considering it their duty to celebrate the advent to the Episcopacy of their Almoner, assembled in the above mentioned ball to tender Monsignor Bruchesi a public testimonial of their devotion and esteem.

There were present a large number of reverend gentlemen from the City of Montreal and neighboring parishes, and several officers and members of the Artisans' Society, under the chairmanship of the President, Alderman T. A.

The President made a few remarks, declaring that as the new Archbishop of the Diocese was the chaplain of their society and was to continue as such, they considered it their duty to make him a present on the occasion of his elevation to the Archiepiscopal throne of Montreal Mr. Grothé ferminated his remarl 5 by reading the following address:—

THE ADDRESS

To His Grace Monsignor Paul Breetier, Archbishop of Montreal.

Monsigner,-You have kindly allowed the members of the Artisans' Society to tender to Your Grace the expression of their profound respect; we thank you. On the occasion of your elevation to the Archiepiscopal See of Montreal, all the Catholics of Canada rejoice and thank Heaven. Your venerable suffragans speak a language that moves and edifics us ; your diocesians proclaim you ; your metropolitan city congratulates itself to the one of its children becoming its chief pastor; your chapter and your clergy hail with honor your advent to the episcopacy; the communities and the benevolent associations who have already received the light of your counsels hasten to congratulate you.

Catholics and French Canadians, the artisans whose chaptain and guide you have been and kindly wish to continue. have held themselves in honor to mingle their voices with this general concert. Permit us to say it, Monsignor, it was for us an obligation, as well as an honor, to offer you our humble congratulations ar warm nechamations: take upon ourselves to enlegize Your Grace. Your works, your writings, your eloquent speeches have long since done so; let us simply say, "we know you, we love you."

To this testimonial of affection, so legitimate on our part, permit us to add that of our perfect and entire submission. to the authority of which by the grace of God and the choice of the Holy See you are now the depositary.

It is in the spirit of these sentimests that we ask of Your Grace, for our association, for our families and for ourseives, one of your first blessings.

8th July, 1897. The Archbishop's Reply.

This address received protonged applanse, and when Monsignor rose to speak thers reigned a profound silence. His Grace seemed greatly moved and made an eloquent and sympathetic reply, in which he said: "I am profoundly impressed by the sentiments and vows which you express in your name and in the name of your Society. To your sentiments of gratitude and affection you have generously added a rich gitt, which reminds me of your generosity when there was a question of finishing the Cathedral of Montreal, which for such a long time had remained incompleted. We had but to say a word. and you hastily and heartily subscribed the sum of \$500. To day you double that sum, to place it in the hands of your Archbishop on his advent to the Sec of Montreal. I thank you with all the effusion of my heart. This money I accept as alms, for I declare to you I do not wish to keep a cent for myself. It will all go to the poor of Montreal, who, more than all others to day, become my beloved children. There are many, I know, who will knock at the door of the Bishopric asking help and protection. It will please me much to help them, even from your generous offering. It is therefore to the poor and unfortunate that you make this magnificent present. this evening, and in their name once again I thank you." His Grace then announced that in his

flice of chaplain to the Artisans' Society he would be replaced by the Rev. Canon Archambault, whose talents and devotion were universally known. After this announcement as well as throughout his oration Monsignor Bruchesi received. grand applause.

Personal.

Rev. Father McGinnis, formerly of St. Cunegonde parish, left last week for a trip to the United States, with the intention of visiting several friends in the priesthood and rebuilding his health, Larcher were taken to Sault au Recollet | which has been failing for the last few mouths. ,

Tuewlay.



THE LATE VERY REV. CANON BOURGEAULT.

discussion of those mixed questions, and that right no fair-minded man could question (hear, hear). Secondly, in Ireland, owing to its unhappy history the gentry, that was to say the men of landed property, of education, of wealth, and social position, who in other countries were the only leaders of the people, were in Ireland their enemies (applause) hestile in religion, hostile in race, hostile in their sympathies and interests. So the Catholic people in their legitimate efforts to secure their rights would be entirely without leaders in the rural districts if the priest did not become the guide and shepherd of his people in temporal as well as in spiritual matters. [Applause.] This was undoubtedly the fact, and of itself it went far to justify the activity of many of the clergy, even in the purely political struggles of the past, [applause], and this became a still weightier and more urgent consideration when they reflected on the history of the last 400 years. Soldiers going through the same prolonged campaigns, sleeping in the same tents at night, making toilsome marches together for many a weary day, fighting shoulder to shoulder against the com mon foe on a hundred battiefields, helped each other, loved each other, and were ready to tight and die for each other. Applause. There was no comradeship so deep, so close, so enduring, and such was the comradeship that existed through all the dreadful past between the Irish priests and the Irish people. [Prolonged applause.] Together they rought, they suffered, and they died. When the dread, unhappy night was passed, and better days began to dawn upon them, could they be indifferent to each other's lot? It was not in human nature. The "soggarth aroon" could the Lord which he had so well earned in not be expected to stand by indifferent life. when his people were still engaged in unequal conflict with the historic foe. Theoretically politics might be no part of his business, but few men would blame him greatly if he threw in his lot with the oppressed against the oppressor, with the weak against the strong, with the poor against the rich, with the men of his own kith and kin against the aliens who spurned his race, his country, and his religion. [Prolonged applause] They should, now-ever, bear in mind that although there

A Want of Competent Leaders

amongst laymen in the past, this want would scarcely be admitted by the prom-inent politicians of the present time (laughter). They thought themselves quite competent to lead them to victory.

(CONCLUDED ON EIGHTH PAGE)

but in the main he was right; his cause | heat effected more than the seventy was just, and his work was high (ap- years of labor in the service of the plause). And for the same reason now Church had done and Father Bourgeault the priest and the Bishop had a right of in the space of three short hours passed intervening prominently in the political away.

Sketch of His Life.

The Most Reverend Father Florent Bourgeault was born at Livaltrie, near Montreal, on February the 23rd, 1828, His father was Victor Burgeault and his mother Marie Joseph Bourque. He studied the classics in the college of L'Assomption and on the 14th of Sepember, 1851, was orlained priest by Bishop Prince, Coadjutor to Archbishop Bourget and first bishop of St. Hvacinthe. For four years subsequent he held the chair of philosophy and the ology in his Alma Mater, and in 1855 was called by Archbishop Bourget to the charge of the parish of St. Polycarpe Shortly afterwards he passed to the cure ship of St. Joseph du Lac in the County of Two Mountains. In 1859, on Rev Father Charles Edward Fabre resigning the cureship of Pointe Claire to become Titulary Canon of the Cathedral and reside with Archbishop Bourget, Rev. Father Bourgeault was appointed to the charge. In 1877 Rev. Father Bourgeault was transferred to Laprairie, in charge of which parish he remained fourteen

In 1891 Archbishop Fabre conferred the dignity of Titulary Canon on Rev. Father Bourgeault, and when, in 1892. Grand Vicer Marechal died, he was in vested with this important office with the added dignity of Dean of the Metro-politan Chapter. On the death of His Grace, the late Archbishop Fabre, the charge of the administration of the affairs of the department devolved on Canon Bourgeault. It would seem that he only awaited the opportunity of a successor to his beloved bishop to lay down his charge and fly to the rest in

The Remains Removed to th Cath dral.

The mortal remains of Capitular Canon Bourgeault lay in state all Monday evening in the Cathedral of St. James. They were removed from the mortuary chamber in the Archiespiscopal Palace at seven o'clock in the presence of every priest in the Archdiocese who could possibly leave his charge. The pallbearers were the honorary titulary curons and the ceremonial was the same as that observed during the obsequies of the late Archbishop Fabre. The route of procession to the Cathedral was from the main entrance of the Palace to Lagauchetiere street to Cathedral street, thence to the main entrance of the sacred edifice. The procession, composed almost entirely of the clergy, recited the office sary. The remains of Rev. Father of the dead The Cathedral, which was kept open all night, was crowded until for interment.

Annual Meeting of the Liberal and National Union of Ulster.

the History and Administration of Land Laws.

He Declares There Can be no Peace or Prosperity Until the Matter is Settled on a Basis of Justice to All.

The Work of the Organization During the Past Year.

The annual meeting of the Liberal and National Union of Ulster (with which is incorporated the Lib ral Land Committee) was held in the Rosemary street Lecture Hall. We take the following report of the proceedings from the Dublin Freeman. Mr. John Dillon, attended by invitation, and on arriving. accompanied by Messrs. John Pinkerton, M.P; John Ferguson, Glasgow; Joseph Devlin, civic delegate; Pat'k Fianagan G. K. Wake, John Rooney, and W. D. Harbison, was received with prolonged

The Rev. Mr. Lyttle read the annual report, which referred to the work done by the organization during the year It stated that the executive council had been in regular communication in refer ence to the land question with the Parliamentary leaders and local leaders in different parts of Ireland, and they defired to express their sense of the courtesy shown by many of the Irish asking questions in the House of Commone on their behalf. The organization had been represented at the Convention of the Irish Race held in Dublin, and heard through one of its delegates, and exhaustive set of resolutions drawn up hy the committee and covering the

daintory term did not equal the fall in prices since the previous fixing of the rents. The reduc tions made no allowance for the fact that the first reductions as proved before the Morley Committee were alto gether inadequate; they made no allow ance for the fact that the tenants had been previously rented on their own improvements: they made no allowance for the occupation interest; nor did they take into account the increased cost of production, especially in the increased labour bill. The manner in which the land laws had been manipulated against the interests of the tenants showed the need of incessant watchfulness and agitation on the part of the tenants, and to his mind it showed clearly that they would never get a fair and generous administration of the law until the ad ministrators of the law were appointed by a home Parliament, and were therefore amenable to the votes of the Irish people (applause).

Mr. Shiels seconded the adoption of the report, which was unanimously

Mr. Blakeley proposed resolutions expressing satisfaction at Mr. Balfour's promise of local government for Ireland, trusting that the measure will be framed to relieve the injustices existing but at the same time proclaiming that no measure of local government can be regarded as setting aside the claims of the Irish people to national self-government; viewing the reductions of rent now being made in the Land Courts as totally inadequate, and protesting partiality of the Chief Land Commission, and regarding the landlords' claim for a Parliamentary commission as intimidatory of the Land Commissioners: that a committee be formed to take steps to protect the tenants' interests before such commission; and that the over-taxation of Ireland calls for immediate relief.

Mr. Jas. Wilson seconded the resolutions, which were unanimously agreed

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., who was received with prolonged applause, then addressed the meeting. He said-Just as in the case of the over-taxation of Ireland, so in the case of the over-rent of the lands of Ireland, you have a ques-tion which strikes at the root of the wrosperity and the peace of this country, a question which until it is settled on principles just to all, and so settled as to secure to the industrial classes of this country, from whose toil the whole wealth of the country proceeds, security and protection for the wealth they produce, I say there can be no peace and there can be no prosperity in Ireland (hear, hear.) Therefore, I think that all men who claim to have any interest in this old land of ours ought to be united on this question. Last year the present

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., Reviews legis ating on Irish questions—and that bill, as you all remember was carried through committee in the middle of the night. We never got leave to debate it at any other time, practically speaking, except late at night. We were told that that bill was to settle the Irish Land question, and that when it was passed—for many years to come, at all events we would have no more land legislation, and some gentlemen who had been sent to Parliament as friends and representa tives of the Irish tenants accepted that view of the position; that the bill of last year, now an act, was to be for many years to come the last of the Irish Land question. I ventured to point out that in my judgment that bill was

A WRETCHEFTLY IMPERFECT BILL, that it would not settle anything, and that it would not settle anything, and that the more the people of this country, the farmers of this country, came to have experience of the working of the bill, or of the act, the less they would like it (hear, hear.) I pointed out that on all the main questions in which the Land Acts concerned the position of the tenant farmers that bill did nothing to help them, and that it dealt only with certain minor question a that, as it were fringed your Irish land question; but I said, and I say still, that in so far as it dealt with these minor and smaller questions the chaises of the bill were good, and nobody in his senses could have opposed the passing of those particular clauses. But to treat that billas, unfortunately, several lrish members did trent it—is a great measure to bring relief to the farmers of Ireland, was, in ny judement, a great statistical mistake I do not propose to day to enter at length and with detail into the faults of that bid The faults of that bill are thor oughly well understood, I venture to say, by every farmer in this meeting. The refusal of the Government to shorten the judicial term and allow all those men who are now burdened down and overpowered by the judicial rent fixed in the arly eighties to come into the court and have their rents reviewed was, in my judgment, a ruincus blot upon the bill. I believe and I am convinced, that i' the Irish representation, even that members, and especially by Mr. M'Car portion of the Irish representation who tan, in furnishing information, present and been sent to Parliament by the votes ing Blue Books to the organization, and of the tenant tarmers, if they had taken a firm stand and said. "We cannot accept this bill even as an instalment or a tolerable measure for the relief of Irish farmers unless the judicial lesses are broken, and those men who are stagger they had the sasisfaction of seeing the | ing under the burden of impossible rents are allowed to have the rest revised"--I believe the judicial leases would have whole of the objects and principles of the association adopted by the most have acceded to the request (hear hear.) Intertunately, a certain amount of Unfortunately, a certain amount of division existed in the Irish ranks, and The Rev. Mr. Lyttle, in moving the unfortunately men such as the member adoption of the report, said the reduc for South Derry, and several men, Ithough they voted ber, in favor of the short term, took up such a stand towards the bill that the Government were not impressed with the absolute necessity of making that concession. There are other detects which I do not enter into. One of them is this -that unquestionably under the Act of last year the tenants' improvements are still not adequately and completely protected (applause), and

NO SYSTEM OF REVISION OF RENTS IN A COURT

can be accepted as a satisfactory or final system which does not offer the most complete and absolute protection to the improvement of the terants. Then there is the deficiency for which the Government do not attempt to offer a single shred of justification and that was the refusal to allow the Land Courts to deal with unjust arrears of rent without distinction, which in some parts of the country destroys altogether the value of the bill. I stood up in the House of Commons, and asked why it is that the Crofters' Commission in Scotland has a right under the law to say to the crofter -"We find your rent unjust. We therefore conclude that the arrears of rent are unjust, and therefore, having power to reduce your rent, we have power at the same time to relieve you from the arrears of unjust rent, and take the millstone from around your neck." That stands to common reason and justice, and why are the crofters to be relieved from the burden of unjust arrears and the Irish farmers to be allowed to sink and flounder and start into a state of pauperism, to be evicted from their holdings because they are unable to pay unjust arrears which dragged them down helplessly, many of them into a perfect slough of despond, and deprive hundreds and thousands of farmers of ever obtaining the benefits which the present Land Acts confer. I could if I were so dis posed go into a long list of other deliciences, but

1 Pass on to one supreme deficiency which, in my judgment, is so great and so important that it overshadows all

others, and that is the deficiency-the hopeless blot in all those Land Acts, the blot of their administration (applause). The Irish Land Acts, if you read them through, are rather hard to understand; but they do, if you examine and turn your attention only to the printed letter of the laws, they seem to afford a very large amount of protection to the prop erty of the tenant, but

WHEN WE TURN TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW

we find this to have been the history of the administration of the Irish Land Laws, that the moment the law is put of the laws. That is the present scandal-ous and infamous condition of the Land Commission Court and Appeal Court in this country. You would suppose that for decency sake, when it was pro-posed to add to the Court, that the new nominee would be a man who would at late member for the city of Derry, who private life, which I am sure is excellent—but who is notoriously

A PROTEGE OF THE DUKE OF ABERCORN

and the Hamilton family (hear, hear). practically would have been impossible to select a man whose judgment in these matters could be more accurately predicted (hear, hear). I say this was a perfectly scandalcus transaction, and calculated to rob the High Court of the Land Commission of any shred of contidence-and it was never more than a shred--which the tenant farmers had in its judgment (hear, hear). I protested in the strongest possible language, but I regret to say that I was not supported by a good many other Irish members who ought to have supported me. I protested against Judge Ross being allowed to sit on appeals on questions of value and fair Now, the Government, feeling that they were doing a rather shameful thing in appointing this nominee of the Hamilton family, did not put him direct-ly upon the Land Commission, but made him what is known as a Land Court judge, but they sneaked in to the clause making him a Land Court another provision that he would be interchangeable with members of the Commission. I asked was he going to sit on fair rent appeals and I could hardly exact any answer, but knew from the reading of the act, which was drawn in a cunning way intended to throw dust in the eyes of the Irish people, that it would give him power to sit on fair rent appeals, and I knew also that if Judge Ross had that power his friends would not allow much time to chipse before he took his seat (hear, hear). So down he sailed to Co. Clare last week, and in yesterday's Freeman and in this morning's Freeman you will see the result. I see that he prosided over the Commission there with Commissioners Fitzgerald and O Brien, and they have

RAISED IN THE MOST OUTRAGEOUS AND MONSTROUS WAY

nearly every single rent sent to them from the Sub-Commission (cries of Shame"). I say it is a shame, it is a perfect outrage on public decency (hear, hear). Now, any man would suppose that having yot four out of the five Head Commissioners and a great majority of the Sub Commissioners the landlords would have been satisfied to let the mutter rest. But no, they were not satisfied with the Sub-Commission.

THEY DEMAND TO HAVE A SPECIAL COM-MISSION APPOINTED.

for the specific purpose-and no one pretends that it is for any other purpose -for the purpose of stopping these Sub-Commissioners from giving the reduc tions they have been giving. We hold and believe that the reductions have been entirely inadequate to the necessities of the case, but such reductions as they are, they are reductions given by a Commission appointed by a landlord Government—the Government the landlords specially support—and the idea of asking a Royal Commission to intimidate this Sub Commission, and prevent them giving reductions, I think in the whole record of Ireland there never was a more indecent or monstrous proposal (hear, hear).

Now I, for my part, intend-and the Party with which I am identified intend -to have no hand, act or part in that Commission. We absolutely refuse to believe there is the slightest chance of having it fairly or honestly constituted. How can it be expected? They demand to have appointed a Commission against their own judges to satisfy the landlords. Mr. Gerald Balfour said in the House of Commons the other day that the Commission ought not to be appointed, but because the landlords had made charges against the Sub Commissioners he thought they were entitled to have the Commission, and therefore the Commission was appointed for the purpose of stopping or lessening the reduction in rents, Therefore I, for my part, refuse to look upon this Commission as anything else than a landlord move

TO DESTROY ANY GOOD EFFECTS WHICH MIGHT RESULT FROM THE LAND BILL

(hear, hear). But now let me allude to one other matter in connection with the administration of the Land Acts, and that is to what is known as the official record of prices, because you have to deal with a whole complex machinery, every part of which has for its object to rob the tenants of the benefits which the law conferred upon them, and one part of that system is the official record of prices now circulated and used as a basis for the fixing of fair rents. As far as I have been able to investigate the subject, that record is absolutely unreliable and calculated to give a false idea of the position of the larmers. I am investigating the matter at present, and hope to be able to debate it in the House of Commons very soon. I find that the official record of prices is a record practically of top prices, and has no reference to the ups and downs of the markets and to the fact that in many cases in large districts of the country, owing to various inci-dents and circumstances, it is quite impossible for the farmers to realize the prices mentioned in the schedule; and if that is so, I think it is a monstrous state of things that rents should be fixed on this record of what are known as top prices (hear, hear).

WHAT IS THE REMEDY FOR THIS STATE OF THINGS?

The farmers of Ireland have been strug-Government, acting in accordance with pledges which they had given, introduced a bill that we were told we might take as it stood or leave it—the new majority of them, devote the whole of the introduced for their ingenuity and all their energies to prosperous and placed in so comfortable prosperous prosperous and placed in so comfortable prosperous pr michod which has been introduced for their ingentiary and the state of the state of

riddling these laws in the interests of the class of which they are partisans, and we find accordingly as the years go by that the benefits which the tenants were led to suppose they had secured under those various land laws gradually are minimized, whittled down, and disappear under the skilful manipulation of the laws. That is the present scandal. countries must be in a most unpleasant condition (hear, hear, and laughter). But it is not so. When the question was being discussed lately in the House of Commons, and the figures were read out, many English landlords on both sides of the House of Commons, some Tories, and even members of the Government, said the Irish landlords did not know what reductions meant, and men actuall events bring an impartial mind to this great question. But what did they do? They appointed a man, Judge Ross, duced to, said they only wished the same duced to, said they only wished the same had happened to them. Their rents were is notoriously—I say nothing against his reduced fifty to sixty per cent, and in private life, which I am sure is excellent many cases were not paid at all, although the landlords had sunk thousands of pounds of capital in the farms. That is the condition of things over wide areas in England. When we say that the Irish This is well known and notorious, and it farmers are fighting a harder struggle than the English farmers and are not getting the same fair play, how are we

A NEW DOCTRINE IS STARTED,

namely, that the Irish farmers are much better off, and that agriculture in Ireland is a much more profitable profession than it is in England—the most mon-strous and unheard of proposal that ever the audacity of the English Tories put forward. I ask again, what is the remedy for this state of things? I believe-and I have been advocating that view in Ulster ever since I first addressed an Ulster meeting in 1890. I believe there is no adequate or effective remedy until the farmers of this country, sinking pol itical idifferences, combine themselves together in a tremendous organization such as the Land League of old (ap plause), which will be an irresistible power to bear upon the Government, and show them that they have got to deal with a united people and an organization which they cannot put down (hear, hear). That is the real and only effective remedy for this condition of things. I heard a friend of mine. say that we cannot sink differences. But I remember in the old Land League days when the agitation had spread all over Ireland that differences were sunk, and that the moment, both in '81 and '87, that the Government thought that the Ulster farmers were all coming into the movement, that moment they began to give way (applause), and I say that this is the real remedy, because if you imagine, or any man in Ulster imagines, that you are going to get any concession out of the Government by reasoning with the Government, you will be most weefully de-ceived. You will get nothing out of any Government except by applying pressure to the Government through means of a strong organization (applause.) Referring to the projected relief of rates the hon, gentleman continued-We had the right to claim, and we do claim and insist upon getting £700,000 a year or whatever the sum is which represents an equal relief to agriculture as was given to the English farmers and landowners under the Agricultural Rating Bill The present distribution of that sum is extremely unjust. I was recently speaking to a gentleman worth at least a quarter of a million, and he told me that under this bill he will receive £200 a year relief. And what relief will the poor farmer receive? Perhaps the average farmer will receive 10s and the larger farmer will receive a couple of pounds a year. I say it is a monstrous distribution of the money which gives £200 a who has more than he wants, and gives a few shillings to the poor man, who is almost struggling to keep a coat on his back and a roof over his head. Furthermore, I say this, that I was perfectly right in the statement I made in the House of Commons when this proposal was first laid before us, that under it the landlords will get the lion's share of the spoils, because while it is true that the noor rate of this country is smaller than the county cess, if you deduct the towns you must remember that the landlords throughout many parts of Ireland have kept in their own hands, in the form of demesne lands and grazing farms, the very eyes of the country. Perhaps one fourth of the whole land of

Ireland, and the very richest land in

Ireland, is to-day in the possession of

iandlords. And wherever they are in

possession of the land they will get not

The young married couple who are crowned with good health are really a king and queen. They are possessed of an armor that enables them to withstand all the hardships and misfortunes of life. Accidents aside they will live long, happy lives of mutual helpfulness, and they will be blessed with amiable, healthy children. They will sit together in the twilight of cid age and look back without regret over a mutually happy, helpful, useful, successful companionship.
There are thousands of young couples every day who start wedded life with but one drawback,—one or the other, or both, suffer from ill-health. There can be no true wedded happiness that is overshadowed by the black cloud of physical suffering. The man who contemplates matrimony, and re-alizes that through overwork or worry or neglect, he is suffering from ill-health, should take the proper steps to remedy it before he assumes the responsibilities of a husband. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all medicines for men who have neglected their health. It makes the appetite keen, the digestion perfect, the liver active, and the blood pure and rich with life-giving elements. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It invigor-ates and gives virility, strength and vigor. No woman should wed while she suffers from weakness and disease in a womanly way. These are the most disastrous of dis orders from which a woman can suffer. They break down her general health. They unfit her for wifehood and motherhood. They make her a weak, sickly, nervous invalid. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription valid. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of wifebood and motherhood. It transforms weak, suffering, fretful invalids. into healthy, happy wives and mothers. Both medicines are sold at all good med-

USE ONLY

Finlayson's Linen Thread.

. . . IT IS THE BEST.

only the poor rate relief, but the county cess relief, and therefore I believe that if under these proposals £800,000 a year is given in relief

THE LANDLORDS WILL GET HALF A MILLION A YEAR OUT OF THE PLUNDER.

That is the way the country is ruled by England. The Irish Party have suspended by resolution our attitude towards the proposals of the Government until we know in detail what those proposals are. I am grateful for the attention with which you have heard me, and with all my heart I wish success to your movement and that it may be an additional proof to the mind of the Government that they have not yet succeeded in settling the Irish Land question (prolonged applause).

Mr. John Pinkerton, who was received with applause, also addressed the meet-

ing.
Mr. J. Ferguson, who was warmly ap plauded, also spoke, and votes of thanks having been passed, the proceedings terminated.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The Duties of the Office and the Honor

Associated With It. The position of a member of the Privy Council is hardly understood fully by people on this side of the world. In order to thoroughly appreciate the distinction given to Premier Laurier, it must be understood that this honor is only conferred upon either a Cabinet Minister or upon some person who, having rendered conspicuous service to the Crown or the nation at large, is considered on that ground worthy of forming part of the particular Council of the Sovereign.

A Privy Councillor is bound to the monarch by a special cath of oflice, consisting of the following seven articles:-(1) To advise the Queen according to the best of his cunning and discretion. (2) To advise for the Queen's honor and the good of the public without partiality. (3) To keep the Queen's Council secret. (4) To avoid corruption. (5) To help and strengthen the execution of what shall be resolved. (6) To withstand all purposes to attempt the contrary. (7) To observe, keep and do all that a true Councillor ought to do to his Sovereign

To the majority of Her Majesty's subjects the honor of Privy Councillor is the greatest one that can be conferred. Of course it is not a hereditary dis tinction, nor does it entitle the holder to coronets, but it is far more rarely given than any order or title. Mere orders or titles are generally the reward of political service—a return for donations to party campaign funds—and at least onehalf of the peerages created during this present reign have been given, practically, for large contributions to either the Liberal or Conservative electoral tressury.

Hence the honor of Privy Councillon is more eagerly sought after. But Privy Councillors are scarce, and most fortu-

nate indeed is the recipient. The Privy Council is the most ancient administrative institution in Great Britain. In the old Norman days it was the sole form of Parliament. Its members were chosen by the King to advise him in governing the nation. The present parliamentary constitution, however, reduces the privileges and the duties of the Council considerably, and it is hard to define where the authority of Parliament ends and that of the Privy Council begins. The whole educational system of the empire is under the control of the lord-president of the Privy Council and a committee of its members. A committee of the members of the Privy Council administer the affairs of the Channel Islands. Those of the Isle of Man, however, belong to the attributes of the Secretary for the Home Department. In addition, all admiralty business, lighthouse, quarantine, charitable and ecclesiastical affairs of the State are directly subject to the Privy Council. The meetings of the Council are held at Windsor, or at Osborne, and in the presence of the Queen.

Privy Councillors have the right to prefix the words "right honorable" to their names and of receiving invitations for themselves, for their wives and their unmarried daughters (after presentation) to all state balls, state concerts and other such state functions. The uniform of a Privy Councillor consists of a very smart diplomatic suit of blue and gold with a cocked hat. They have the right ex officio to serve as magistrates in any country, in the empire, whether or not they are qualified by residence or possession of land. Privy Councillors take precedence after Knights of the Garter and before baronets, and the President of the Privy Council ranks fourth among the great dignituries of the realm, and before the Prime Minister, the first after the Princes of the Blood being the Archbishop of Canterbury, the second the Lord High Chancellor, the third the

SOME OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES.

Lord President of the Council. Until the recent honors granted by the Queen the only colonial statesmen that have been admitted to the Privy Council were the late Sir John Macdonald, late Sir John Thompson and Cecil Rhodes.

Archbishop of York and the fourth the

C. J. H.

"Only nervous" is a sure indication that the blood is not pure. Hood's Sar-saparilla purifies the blood and cures A LETTER OF THANKS.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-Now that Corpus Christi has come and gone, I have got to thank you, on the part of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament as well as on my own, for the good done through THE TRUE WITNESS, by reminding the English. speaking people of the work of the perpetual adoration carried on in their petual adoration carried on in their midst in the beautiful church of the Blessed Sacrament, Mount Royal avenue. Ever since your kind announcement

then, our people have come in greater numbers than bitherto and have manifested a greater interest here in this truly grand devotion towards our Eucharistic King. A large number of them assisted at the magnificent procession that took place on the church grounds on the evening of Corpus Christi, and though I have seen many beautiful and edifying processions both in this country as well as in Europe, never did I behold such a manifestation of faith and love towards Jesus in His Sacrament as in that which was conducted by the Fathers of the Perpetual Adoration. Truly, then, La Fête Dieu might well be called their par excellence, and as for the sermon, delivered for the occasion by the Rev. Father Tetu, SSS., it would melt into love the hardest and coldest hearts. The Sacred Host was borne by Very Rev. Father Couet, Visitor General of the Order from France, who, for learning, refinement in appearance and sacerdotal manners, may be considered as a good specimen of the noble French priest so often found in the courtly days of Louis XIV., and this, too, notwithstanding the worldliness of that agepriests such as the good people of the old land of the Gael, on seeing, would bless and thank God for His keeping menlike them for Himself, for in their be outful laith they thought none but the hest and grandest in body and mind should be given for the service of the Most High. This lovely feeling of tradition is still so deeply impressed in their hearts that they can hardly endure an ugly or mean looking priest. Would it not be well that parents should remember this, as it is often through them, their words and examples, that God bestows the priestly or religious vocation on their offspring. Give always the heat to God,

I must not be too long this time, so I shall finish by saying that in all the grandeur and ceremonial that took place on Corpus Christi at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, in this our city, there was one Irish heart at least that throbbed with joy at beholding so many of our fellow countrymen and women clustered around their Eucharistic God and devoutly kneeling in loving and fervent

adoration as He passed. Let our good people bear in mind too, that, while Holy Exposition continues day and night, there are Masses every day from 6 to 9 a.m., Benediction twice

Confessions are heard at all times of

Thanking you again, Mr. Editor, for your kindness.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER KREIN.

The St. John Sun gives the following particulars of the sudden death of Father Krein, C.SS.R., in that city which occurred somewhat suddenly at 12 30 (midnight), on June 25. Father Krein was in his usual good health previously as he attended the meeting of the Young Women of the Holy Family in the base ment of St. Peter's Church during the same day. About 8.30 o'clock Father Krein, while reading from a book, became ill. Father Connolly was soon at his side, and Dr. McInerney was summoned. Father Krein remained conscious until 11 o'clock. The last sacmments of the Church were administered. Paralysis of the brain was the cause of death. The funeral, on June 27, was a de monstration of public grief over the death of the beloved priest. Solemn requiem Mass was celebrated in the morning. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock all the Catholic societies in the city gathered in the church, which was crowded with people, who came from all parts to honor the memory of the deceased. Rev. William Wayrick spoke of Father Krein's qualities as a priest. He said: The people of St. Peter's parish had lost a clergymen whose life had been before them for years. They had been able to study his life by his words of instruction. They had witnessed his life and had been able to copy his example and be edified by his life as a priest. If the preacher were asked to state which of the moral virtues Father Krein practised most he would say that of meekness and humility. This Father Krein practised as all knew. He was ever ready to grant any favor that might be asked of him. He copied the example of Christ and followed His invitation to come unto Him. Father Krein was a friend to everyone in the congregation, and a steadfast friend, too. He was that to all with whom he came into contact. He was indeed a priest of God, and our

POPULAR HOTEL MAN.

loss was great.

"I was troubled with pimples on my face and head which caused me much annoyance. After trying many remedies without benefit I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle belped me and I took four bottles. I am now completely cured." JAMES REILLEY, Proprietor Chapman House, Barula, Ont.

Hood's PILLS act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Oure sick headache.

Important Declaration by the dismissal? Hierarchy of Ireland.

SUGGESTIONS FOR A SETTLEWENT.

What Catholics Would be Willing to Accept.

At a general meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of Leland, held in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, on June 23rd, all the Irish Prelates being present, with the exception of the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, who was unavoidably absent, the following statement on the Irish University Question was unanimously adopted, says the Irish Catholic of Dublin, Ireland:-

Since our last meeting we have observed with great satisfaction the progress which the question of Catholic University Education has made.

The striking declaration in which the Catholic laity of Ireland, renewing a similar declaration made in the year 1870, put forth their claim to educational equality with their Protestant fellow-countrymen, has had a decided effect upon publicopinion, and has put beyond question the fact that the Catholic laity are absolutely at one with the Bishops on this question and feel as keenly as we do the disabilities to which, on account of their religious principles, Irish Catholics are still obliged to submit

One of the first indications of the impression which that declaration made on the public mind was the very important and hopeful debate which took place in the House of Commons on the 22nd of January of this year, on an amendment to the Address to the Throne, moved by Mr. Engeldew, M.P. for Kildare. In that debate one of the most remarkable features was the unanimity with which, from every side of the House of Commons, admissions were made of the existence of a grievance on the part of Irish Catholics, and the hope was expressed that the Government would proceed without delay to remove

We desire to mark in particular the fair and liberal attitude taken up by Mr. Lecky. His own personal eminence, together with the special authority attaching to his statements as the representative of Dublin University, lend importance to his speech, in which we very gladly observe a tone that does credit to himself and to the distinguished constituency which he represents. Naturally enough, viewing the question from a different standpoint from ours, he put forward, on the minor aspects of the question, some views from which we should dissent. But we note with very sincere pleasure the practical conclusion at which he arrived, and the expression of his hope "that the Government would ree their way to gratify the desire of the Irish Catholics'

In some respects, the speech in which the late Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Morley, went even farther in the same direction, is still more noteworthy and deserving of recognition at our hands.

With Mr. Morley's well known views, we regard his hearty support of our claim to a Catholic University as an evidence of true liberality of mind, and we are particularly grateful for the public spirit with which, refusing to make any party capital out of the question, he has raised it out of the arena of contentious politics, and has offered his support to the Government in their effort to deal with it.

There is then the remarkable speech of the First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Arthur Belfour. From one occupying his position we would hardly expect i more favorable statement, and we will add that his speech, in its fairness, its friendliness of tone, and appreciation of the views and wishes of Irish Catholics, is in keeping with the utterances of the right hon, gentleman on this question for many years; and if it is now ripe, as we think and trust that it is ripe, for settlement, that favorable condition of things is largely due to the statesmanfundamental issues that are involved.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Bulfour observed that upon this perplexing problem the Government have not had so much guidance from the leaders of Irish public opinion as they should like to have.

Perhaps he may have some reason for this complaint, but, for our part, we must say that we have always been ready to place any information which we possessed on the subject at the disposal of the Government, but we have never yet received an intimation that anyone in authority had any desire to receive it from us. Evén now we should be glad if anyone on behalf of the Government were to formulate a series of questions on any points on which our views might be deemed of importance, so that we should know precisely the topics to which we might most usefully address ourselves. In this way we should effectually prevent the contin gency which, as affecting the Government, Mr. Lecky and Mr. Balfour seemed to apprehend, "of proposing a scheme without being tolerably sure that it will be accepted.

However, as we have not these definite points authoritatively before us, we can only gather as best we may, from the debate to which we have referred, the issues of the case which seem to be regarded as fundamental, and state our views upon them as clearly and briefly as possible. They seem to be:--

1. What should be the proportion of laymen to ecclesiastics on the governing hody of the projected Gatholic Univer

4. Are we prepared to accept the application of "The University of Dublin I'cats Act" of 1873?

I. With regard to the constitution of the governing body we have to remark that the question of the relative numbers of laymen and ecclesiastics upon it is of very recent origin. For forty years, during which Irish Catholics were agitating for redress in University education, his question was never once raised, nor was any opposition between these classes ever suggested; and now we would impress upon the Government that nothing in our opinion, would be more fatal to the future of the University than to approach its constitution in an anti-clerical spirit, which is absolutely alien to the whole character and disposition of our people.

If, however, such a spirit is excluded, and there is simply a desire to give to the University the best and broadest constitution, with a view to attaining the highest educational results, we have to say that, whatever may be the thought of the relative merits of ecclesiastics and laymen as the directors of a University in the abstract, we do not consider that in the particular circumstances in this case it would be reasonable to propose that there should be a preponderance of

occlesiastics on the governing body. The new University will be called upon principally to provide secular teachings. Our theological students are provided for at Maynooth and other ecclesiastical colleger, and the need of a Catholic University is mainly to teach secular knowledge to lav students.

But, on the other hand, there are some considerations which it is well not to overlook. One of the advantages which we expect from the foundation of a Catholic University is the opportunity it will afford of giving a higher education to the candidates for the priesthood in Ireland; and these alone, it will be observed, will make, from the first, a large accession to the number of students in the University.

Then the whole system of secondary education, in which thousands of Catholic youths are now pursuing their studies has come by the spontaneous action of the Catholics of Ireland to be almost en tirely under ecclesiastical direction. For many of these students a university course is the natural completion of their studies, and we should hope that with our encouragement large numbers of them would pass on to the new Univer-

Finally, the Catholic University Colleges, notably those of St. Stephen's Freen and Blackrock and the Catholic University School of Medicine, would with our consent he merged in the contemplated University, and hence it will be seen that we Bishops approach the settlement of this question, not emptyhanded, but that, altogether independently of the rights which our Catholic people recognize as attaching to us as their religious teachers, we have claims to consideration which it would be neither just nor reasonable to ignore.

On this head, then, we have to say that if, in other respects, the governing body is properly constituted, we do not ack for a preponderance, nor even an equality in number, of ecclesiastics upon it, but are prepared to accept a majority of laymen.

2. As to theological teaching, we accept unreservedly the solution suggested by Mr. Morley-a solution which was accepted in principle by all parties in Parliament in the year 1893-namely, that the theological faculty should not be excluded from the Catholic University, provided that the chairs of the faculty are not endowed out of public funds. We are prepared to assent to such a provision and to any guarantees that may be necessary, that the moneys voted by Parliament shall be applied exclusively to the teaching of secular knowledge.

3. As t the appointment and removal of professors, Mr. Lecky raised an imleast of its solution.

As reported in "Hansard"—he said referring to the appointment of protessors :-- " ()f course they would be chosen not merely on the ground of competence but also to a great extent on the ground of creed. This was inevitable, and present him at the obscquies of one who ship with which he has educated public | therefore he did not wish to object to it; | had been an almost life long friend and opinion in the three kingdoms upon the | but he trusted that, having been chosen, | member of his flock. something would be done to give them security of position."

Now it is perfectly obvious that reasons of religion which would prevent a man's appointment as professor might in given circumstances tell against his continuance in office. But we think that both conditions-namely, absolute security for the interest of faith and morals in the University, and at the same time all reasonable protection for the position of the professor, may be met by submitting such questions to the decision of a strong and well chosen Board of Visitors, in whose independence and judicial c aracter all parties would have confidence.

4. There only remains the condition which Mr. Morley suggests, of the application of "the University of Dublin Tests Act" of 1873. With reference to this we have to say that with some modifications in the Act, in the sense of the English Acts of 1871 and the Oxford and Cambridge Act of 1877, we have no objection to the opening up of the degrees honors and emoluments of the University to all comers.

We have to add that in putting forward these views we assume that, if Government deals with the question it will be by the foundation, not of a College, but of a University; and we venture to express our belief that by so doing they will best provide for all interests concerned, especially for those of higher education.

These are our views-and we trust they will be considered clear and frank enough-upon the fundamental principles which, as far as we can gather, the under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler. 2. Do we ask an endowment for theo leading statesmen on all sides regard as logical teaching?
3. What security should be given to Should her Majesty's Government demanner. leading statesmen on all sides regard as At the Offertory Mr. John J. Rowan

sire any further statement from us, we shall at all times be quite ready to make

In conclusion, we may express the hope that in the best interests of our country, material as well as intellectual, the question will not be again allowed to drop back from the position which it has reached, and that Government will remove this great grievance under which we labor, and, with it, one of the few remaining disabilities still attaching to the Catholic Church in Ireland

> (Signed). † MICHAEL CARDINAL LOGUE, Archbishop of Armagb, Primate of

all Ireland.

† THOMAS WILLIAM, Archbishop of Cachel. † John, Archbishop of Tuam. † Francis Joseph, Bishop of Galway

and Kilmacduagh THOMAS ALPHONSUS, Bishop of Cork. John, Bishop of Clonfert. JAMES, Bishop of Ferns.

ABRAHAM, Bishop of Ossory. EDWARD THOMAS, Bishop of Limerick THOMAS, Bishop of Dromore. PATRICK, Bishop of Raphoe.

John, Bishop of Achoary. EDWARD, Bishop of Kilmere. John, Bishop of Kerry. THOMAS, Bishop of Killalog,

JOHN, Bishop of Derry. RICHARD ALPHONSUS, Eighop of Water ford and Lismore.

JOHN, Bishop of Killala. ROBERT, Busiop of Cloyne. RICHARD, Bishop of Clogher.

Joseph, Bishop of Ardagh. John, Bishop of Elphin. HENRY. Bishop of Down and Connor. Partick, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin.

DENIS, Bishop of Ross. Nicholas, Bishop of Cinea.

THE LATE MR. JOHN B. MURPHY.

Funeral and Requiem Mass H ld at St Patrick's on Friday Last.

The last sadrites in connection with the death of the late Mr. J. B. Murphy, for so many years a prominent figure in the business world of Montreal, took place on Friday morning, 9th instant. Although so long a resident of Kingston, Ont.. the demonstration at his funeral proved conclusively how well beloved he find their way into the Church of Christ was by all creeds and classes of his then we certainly say that they in some former fellow-citizens of the commercial way affect the Church itself, in that they metropolis of Canada metropolis of Canada.

The body of the deceased gentleman lay in state in a private parlor of the St. Lawrence Hall, which had been draped as a funeral chamber by the friends of the dead man. In a beautiful black casket, enshrouded in flowers, the tributes of survivors who knew his sterling qualities, the mortal remains of the dead merchant looked natural as in life. His bid a last farewell to the mortal remains of one whom they so well loved, was affecting in the extreme. Young men and old knelt silently by the coffin and whispered in broken accents the prayers for the happy reception of the soul before the Great Creator.

The pall-bearers were eight in number and were composed of the best known citizens of Montreal and Kingston. They were Senator Dr. Sullivan, Mr. Justice Curran, Mr. Henry Hogan, Mr. C. F. Gildersleeve (Manager of the R. & O. N. Co.), Mr. J. H. Semple, Mr. J. A. Rufter, Mr. Max Goldstein and Mr. A. Brunet. arrived in the city the night previous for the express purpose of efficiating as pall-bearer at the funeral of one of his most intimate friends, but ill-health compelled him to surrender the office and he had to content himself by follow ing the hearse in the great concourse of mourners.

The chief mourners were the two sons of the deceased. T. A. and Rawell Murphy, and his brothers, Rev. John M. Murphy, J.J., S. P., and W. J. Murphy. portant point, and at the same time Rev. Father Murphy, assisted by deacon incidentally indicated the principle at and sub-deacon, sang the Requiem Mass or the repose of the soul of his dead brother and also chanted the Libera.

in the ranks of the funeral cortege was Vicar General Kelly of the diocese of Kingston, who had been sent specially by His Grace Archbishop Cleary to re-

Mr. M. W. Fogarty, brother in law of the late Mr. Murphy, was also among

the mourners. In the long cortége of friends of the deceased who followed the remains to the grave were the Hon. J. D. Rolland, Hon. James McShane, Mr. J. Mc-Conniss, Baron Von Hugel, ex Chief Detective Cullen, Bernard Tansey, F. B. McNamee, Ald. Stevenson, C. A McDonnell, Dr. Hackett, B. J. Coghlin, William Stewart, D. Murphy, Ald. Kinsella, Ald. Connaughton, Jonathan Hodgson, D. McManamy (Sherbrooke), J. J. Costigan, John Hoolahan J. Burt Sutherland James Kelly, J. W. Grier, R. J. Eilbeck, Frank Gormley, Michael Burke, C. F. McIntyre, R. K. Thomas, J. P. Roche, Joseph Tassé, C. Sibley, W. J. Humphries, J. J. Milloy, J. E. Kennedy.

The funeral procession left the Craig street front of the hotel at half-past eight, and at once proceeded to St. Patrick's Church, where the High Requiem Mass and the Libera was sung, after which the funeral cortege resumed its way to the Cote des Neiges cemetery where the remains were placed in the family vault. The pall bearers, several of whom were in bad health, took carriages on St. Catherine street and pro-

ceeded thus to the cemetery. The Church itself was draped in black, and during the singing of the Mass it was crowded to the doors by those who not being able to attend the funeral to the end, had gone to the church to assist

in the final solemn obsequies. The choral portion of the service at St. Patrick's was rendered by a full choir rendered a solo in a most impressive

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS

In England During the Reign of Queen Victoria.

By the Rev. R. F. CLARKE, S. J., in the "Landon Monitor '

The wonderful progress mule in every department of life since Qu on Victoria began to reign has been the theme of a thousand tongues and pens within the last few weeks -arts, literature, science. † WILLIAM, Archbishop of Dublin, industries, inventiors have all a removal Primate of Ireland.
† Thomas William, Archbishop of with rapid strides. Lat what are wells

say about religion? In the Catholic Church progress there cannot be as regards dogma. The Faith once delivered to the Saints must always remain or c and the same. There may be progress in the way of development-a docurine once bold only as a pious opinica or a prebable supposition, may be defined and so become a doctrine binding on the conscience under pain of hereay. There may be progress in the general standard of religion and morality; there or good and less of evil, but progress in the Faith itself there cannot be. But outside the Church progress is possible. When a religious body draws nearer to the Catholie Church in its spirit and in the fac trines generally held by its members, it advances. When the fragments of Catholie doctrine which have failen to its lot are discredited or unnaticed, then it falls back. Advance or retrogression there must be in every religious organization. Where there is great activity there is sure to be either a considerable advancor a considerable introgression, or else a mixture of both. All such in scene at whether sheltering themselves within

THE COMURE HERSIVE BARRIEDS OF ANGLIC

or detaching themselves from it, must have the greatest interest to Catholics They mark the direction in which the stream is flowing and though sometimes they are hard to analyse and there are many back currents mingling with the general drift of the river, yet in all o them there is a preponderance either of good or of evil, and a corresponding influence for or against the teaching of the Catholic Church. And when any of them sets in the direction of truth and helps on those who are men of good faith to and a body of men who sometimes have a marked influence on her internal con dition and her after history.

For these reasons no Catholic can look with indifference at the religious movements of the last 50 years. They have done much to sid, and yet at the same time much to mar the interests of truth. They have modified in no small degree the attitude of the non-Catholic world and the Church, and above all they have given to the Church a number of men of family surrounded his bier night and energy, high principle, honesty of pur day, and the scene, when life-long friends | pose, and in many cases of great talent, and even of genius, whose it fluence has been distinctly felt within it. The career of John Wesley in the last century was one that was not creditable to the rulers of the Anglican Church, and one that inflicted a heavy blow on its power and hold over the nation. He had no wish bimself to leave it, but he was edged out of it by the narrowness and bigotry of its prelates and clergy, and he carried with him a great deal of the sincerity and ability which might have been of service to the Establishment. But the desire for a religion of more life and reality than was generally prevalent in Anglican circles reappeared a short Hon. William Harty, of Kingston, had | time before the beginning of the present reign within the Anglican fold itself. What is known as the Evangelical movement began early in the present century among a small knot of men who were shocked and revolted by the formalism and worldliness of their time. At first they were known as

THE "CLAPHAM SECT."

Wilherforce, the leader of the anti slavery movement, lived at Clapham, and there gathered round him a number of those who were of the same mind with himself. Simeon, who was the leader of Evangelicanism at Cumbridge, John Venn, who had a church in London. and Bishop Wilson, who for a long time was Vicar of Islington, were among its most prominent men. It was a move ment which laid hold especially of the middle and upper middle class, and flourished above all in Islington, which was then a suburb of the metropolis surrounded by fields. The doctrines on which this new movement laid stress were the necessity of a true conversion of heart, of a personal love for our Lord, and of separation from the world and worldliness. Many of its adherents were men and women of an intens and heartfelt piety, and had to undergo a storm of petty persecution from those around then. Indeed, they often brought it upon themselves by their exaggerated and morbid opposition to innocent amusements. Theatres, card playing, racing, novel reading were all denounced as inconsistent with true Christian profession. Such a creed could not possibly last: and the children of Evangelical parents began to display a spirit of revolt against the new doctrines of Evangelicalism. Among those who were educated

THE EVANGELICAL SCHOOL was Cardinal Newman, and his strong personal piety was fostered by his early

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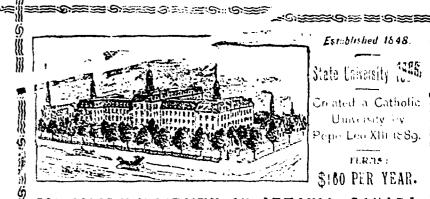
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IN JAP AND CHINA STRAW.

INSURU HUALIH, CLEANIANISS S THE STATE OF MAN AS MONTHLY SPITABLE TOR ROMES, AND ASSESSMENTS

THOMAS LICCET, 1884 NO FREE DATE STREET, Montread And 175 to 179 SPARIS STREET OFTIWA.

deno before. There were many of ears among the early Trictarians was had THE PROGRESS OF THE OTH LIC CHURCH IN been brought up a mid similar it il tences and it is scarcely too much to say that the great movement which shook Anglicanism to its foundations and the effects of which will never altogether die away, was really the off-pring like its parent, was the second and by the present century. It represented the intense earnest endeavor of a number of men of genius, learning, sincerity, and Anglican system in accordance with what they believed to be the Church of Kehie, Pasey, and those who worked in order to aboy the voice in which he Pusey, who had been his chief tellowtheir prophet and their guide, still concentrate with Cutholic priests and all tinned their weary efforts to reconcile vi-its to Catholic churches. the opposing systems which he had recognized as irrecordiable. Some of the ablest amongst them taking part BRANCH lo, C. M. B. A., with a schol of religious thought which had been growing up side by side with the Tractarian movement drifted 10'0 a p sition very much at variance with Tractarianiani and lers ak their former beliefs for an advance d Liberalis n. The

SEND FOR CALENDIN -

LIB RALISM IN THEOLOGY.

rise of the school of

of which lowett and Dean Studen were the most distinguished representatives can searcely be called a religious move ment. It representes the region tends ency of Protestantism to eliminate dogma, and insist on the moral teaching from sister societies, were present :-of Christianity as it that were possible without the degmatic. Trace has been a reaction from it will in the lost 10 or 12 years, but at one time it threatened to reign supreme, especially at Oxford It still reckons among its otherents a number of able men, all over the British Empire. But it had no attractiveness for Anglicans generally, and a mas given place to a sort of compromise which does not diseard dogma, but even while upholding it manifests a telerance to wards opponents which marks its attitude towards degniatic Christianity as being one of triendly approval rather than the unquestioning submission of faith. One other religious movement has obtained a notoriety which makes a notice of it imperative.

THE SALVATION ARMY,

though it reems to be in its decline and to have lost its early vigor, is still an institution of some importance. It is the outcome of the principles of the Evan gelicals drifting down to the lower class, with certain additions well-calculated to make it popular with the working people. It gives a great opening to any one who is fluent of speech to display his oratory, the uniform appeals to the love of military show, that in deep rooted in the English mind, and the hymns set to well known popular melodics, and music hall tunes, give those who are fond of shouting a good opportunity of hear ing their own voices. But it does not seem likely to be a permanent institution, and probably will not long cutlive its energetic and cap thle founder. Unless General Booth has a successor who possesses his oun talent for organizing, the Salvation Army will gradually dwindle and disappear. Whether the Salvation Army makes for righteonsness or the reverse is no easy question to answer. probably the latter, as it fosters a false probably the latter, as it fosters a false Residence, 645 Dorchester St. East of Bleury, peace in some and in others produces a Office 647 Montreal.

raining. He, himself, describes in his danger as exercment, prou i i 1 both History of his Religious opinions a dis to r legion and merchty. What tinct crisis in his early life when he are we to say as to the general burned himself to God as he had never bearing of these various movements on

KNGLAND?

In all of them there is an admixture of good and evil, and it is sometimes hard to say whether the good or the evil predominates. Evang dicalism did a good work in the stress it but! on vital religion of Evangelic dism. This child very un and on the personal love of our Lord-on the other hand it was the bitter enemy far the most important of the religious of the Courch, and was especially mismovements outside the Churches during chievons in its doctrine of justification by faith and in its disparagement of these good works without which faith avails nothing-Tractarianism was altostrong personal religion, to recast the gether good as long as it was in transitu and was the steeping stones which led what they believed to be the Church of the first centuries. Cardinals Newman the first centuries. Cardinals Newman the House founded on the Rock. But when its author and guiding spirit had wonderful ability and energy into a work of reconstruction that only railed because it soon lost its original character, and it was a contradiction in terms. It was a contradiction in terms. began to substitute an elaborate attenan attempt to reorganiz: revolt under tion to the externals of Divine worship the banner of discipline, to does up for a devotion to the central dogmas of error in the clothest of truth. Even when its great leader acknowledged the impossibility of the task he had undertaken possibility of the task he had undertaken in the control of the task he had undertaken in the control of the task he had undertaken in the control of the co and sorrowfully deserted his old triends ism took its place. If Ritualism leads recognized the Divine authority, Dr back partly by professing to provide all that the Courch provides for her children, laborer, and the great mass of those who partly by exercising an arbitrary power had followed him and Lacked to bim as in virtue of which it forbids all inter-

GRAND COUNCIL OF CANADA.

After the regular meeting, held Wed nestly evening, 7th inst., a very please int event book piece. Brother M. J. Walso, the late financial secretary, was presented with a valuable present, as a token at the esteem in which he is held by the members. Bro Walsh, who was completely taken by surprise, very feel maiy replied. A sme king correct followed, with a capital pregram. Brothers Morgan, M raing, Brown and Cardina! taking part. The following centlement Messes Gree Clerk, Denia Barry, Michael Bury, P. A. Milley, Wm. Ryan, T. Cogcits, John Burns, J. hn Ffanagan and D. Boson, and ably assisted at the entertainment. The president, Bro. Lanch, and first vice-president, Bro. T. Maco. acted as dispensers of refreshments, and largely contributed to the success of & most enjoyable evening.

DIED.

HATCHETT - At Konouraska, on the 6th instant, John Carroll, aged 10 months and 6 days, only child of F. J. Hatchett, advocate, of this city. Interment at Kamouraska.

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WEDNESDAY......JULY 14, 1897.

LOSSES AND LESSONS.

Death, the stern reaper, has been busy amonget the ranks of our prominent Irish Catholics, for some time past. Our losses in good citizenship it would be difficult to estimate. Further back than the past week we dare not look, so many are the gaps that are to be seen on all sides. Three notable men have disappeared within eight days.

Of the late Mr. John B. Murphy we sa'd a few words in our last issue. As a buines man he was a decided success Without any particular advantages he had earned for bimself a proud position in our new Dominion. Before he had reached middle life he was a member of one of the most successful business firms in the commercial metropolis, Hodgson, Sumner and Murphy, and although a generous patron of every worthy object in connection with his Canadian home, or the land of his forefathers, he died possessed of wealth sufficient to ensure comfort to his widow and numerous

Another comparatively young man has also passed away. We refer to Mr J. J. Lanning, assistant to the Manager-General of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada. No outside protection procured for Mr. Lanning the place he held in the great institution of which he was one of the leading spirits. He fought his own battle, and he fought it successfully to the end, despite the drawback of weak health. Mr. Lanning was too well known, as a railway man, to need any mention of his achievements in that line. He was the guide and friend of many young Irishmen who found themselves installed in positions of emolument and responsibility through his kind but unostentatious agency. Brother Arnold, of the Christian schools, were he still amongst us, could tell of the number of young Irish-Canadian boys who passed from the St. Ann's school to the offices of the G.T.R., and there did themselves credit and the company benefit through Mr. Lanning's genial influence. Amongst the many expressions of admiration for the deceased, that of our Protestant contemporary, the Daily Witness, deserves a special place. Here is an extract from its remarks:-

"Mrs. Lanning has received kind messages of sympathy from Mr. C. M. Hays. the general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, and from a large number of railway men in the United States and Canada, expressive of sorrow for the death of their old friend. Mr. Lanning had a ready pen, and a touch of rare bumor, for newspaper and magazine writing, and one or two articles by him in the Witness on a visit to the Yellowstone Park, some years ago, brought enjoyment to many readers. It was his genius in this and other repects, his sterling integrity, and his devotion to the company that gave him his railway reputation. Mr. Lanning had just completed an official history of the Grand Trunk Railway, which is in the printers' hands, when called so suddenly away Monday morning. More congenial work he could hardly have been engaged upon, and it may be taken as work well done, as he was thorough in everything he under-took."

Another of our losses is the death of Mr. Owen McGarvey. Well may the words ar probus be inscribed upon his tombstone. No more sterling man ever left the shores of Ireland. He arrived here friendless. Educated in a moderate degree and having learned the trade of painter, the world was before him, and he lost no time in taking advantage of the opportunities this country offers to those who are able and willing to work. From the humble beginning of a mechanic, earning his day's pay in a foreign land, he in a few years became one of our millionaire merchants, as well as one of the largest owners of real estate in the city of Montreal. He owed nothing to politics, either municipal, provincial or Dominion, he carved out his own future

not fond of outward display of his political views. What time he could spare from the great interests he had at stake in his furniture manufactory and the many financial institutions with which he was connected, he gave to the promotion of the cause of total abstinence. He was for many years an active office bearer in St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society. He was the friend and protector of St. Patrick's orphans, of whose asylum he was a trustee. In our hospitals, Catholic and Protestant, his name always figured as a prominent benefactor, and in everything connected with St. Patrick's Church he was a ways amongst the feremost.

The loss of three such men as those we have thus briefly referred to must of necessity be a great blow, a grievous loss, to the Irish Catholic community. The families and friends of the deceased have our kindliest sympathy in this the hour of their great affliction. They will permit us, however, to point out to our readers generally and more particularly to our younger triends in Canada that if we have sustained a great loss we are at the same time getting a great lesson. Sometimes Irish Catholics are disposed to rail against their bard fate and to complain that they do not enjoy all the advantages that fall to others apparently more favored. Could anything be better calculated to silence such reginings than the successful lives of the three self-made Irish Canadians we have so feebly traced? What was the secret of such careers? Not merely of money getting but of sterling worth and widespread usefulness. Work which conquers all difficulties. honesty which inspires confidence. Tem perate habits, the avoidance of the fatal cup, which, joined with the native ability of the race, makes permanent any success. We grieve over the loss of our good men, but the lesson of their lives will, we trust, be vividly impressed upon the rising generation who will seek to imitate their virtues so that they may realize the same measure of accfulness and prosperity.

THE LATE RICHARD McSHANE.

Amongst the recent deaths, which have been so numerous, none will be learned with more genuine grief than that of the late Richard McShane. No and Christian morality. In the Encyman in his sphere of life will be longer clical Immortale Dei, Oar Holy Father, than the too kind-hearted, sincere and | Christ to be the true guardian of morals himself the soubriquet of "Honest

ago, in the County Armagh, Ireland. He arrived, with his parents, at a very early age, in this city, and from the time he left school has been identified with the grocery business, and more especially wealthy one, indeed, if those who profited by his good nature were to pay up their indebtedness. No truer friend could be see move upward and forward. He was Catholic working classes his influence was overpowering. There was no office to which he could not have successfully aspired; but not even the solicitation of the I te Sir John A. Macdonald could induce him to become a candidate for any political honors. In all the great political battles he was a prominent factor. The warm personal, as well as the politica', triend of such men as the late Hon. D Arcy McGee, the late M. P. Ryan, and the present Mon. Justice Curran, he was a tower of strengto to them in all their great contests. He was as ardent an Irishman as ever lived, but this Dominion had no truer citizen. He held the position of President of St. Patrick's Society for many years and was connected with every national and charitable movemement. As an active member of the Board of Trade, he was a general favorite, and his name and portrait figure prominently in the souvenir album of that institution published four years ago. Mr. McShane had literally no enemies, all who knew him admired him for his honesty, his noble character, his devotion to his friends and his fervent advocacy of whatever he thought was right. His family will please accept our most profound condolence; he has lett them a legacy worth more than any

perishable goods, a good name. A kind husband, a good father, a worthy citizen, a sincere Irish Catholic, a patriotic Capadian, he will long be remembered. May his soul rest in peace.

McGill University is keeping up its reputation for importing Professors from the Mother Country. The latest move in this direction is the nomination of by dint of honesty, and business ability office of Professor of Roman L. w. a.d. patriolism, this solemn passertion of patriolism, but he was Desnot the Reculty of Earth patriolism, but he was Desnot the Reculty of Earth patriol of patriolism, but he was desnoted by the Reculty of Earth patriol of the ob-

THE IRISH BISHOPS SPEAK WITH AUTHORITY.

There can be no ambiguity henceforth in the minds of Irish Catholics, whether actually engaged in public life or merely followers of political leaders, as to the inseparable closeness of the bonds that unite politics with morality. Both the Instruction of the Irish Bishops on that head, and the occasion on which it was made public, give it a solemnity and an obligatory force which no Catholic can deny or disregard. The time chosen for placing it before the faithful was the Feast of Sain's Peter and Paul, at the celet ration of which His Grace the Arch. bishop of Dublin presided in the pro-Cathedral, Marlborough street. At High Mass, the Very Rev. D. Downing, Administrator, announced from the pulpit that a Pastoral Letter, issued by the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, recently assembled at Maynooth, would be read instead of a sermon. The Bishops of Ireland, divinely appointed guardians of the faith and morals of their flocks had read with profound regret certain dangerous errors put forward by prominent Irish politicians in relation to the teaching authority of the Church in what are called political matters. It was their urgent duty, therefore, to call attention to those errors, and to warn the faithful against being misled by such false guides, while at the same time setting forth the Church's true teaching, which was binding on all loyal Catholics n) less in their public than in their private conduct. That political acts were outside the sphere of morals, and that, therefore, it was an invasion of civil rights, if the Clergy, in the exercise of their pastoral office, regarded such acts in their moral aspect and condemned them if in conflict with the moral lawthis was the error on the part of those political leaders which the whole Irish Episcopate unsparingly condemned. Thus repudating clerical interference and denying the authority of their own pastors, and even of His Holiness the Pope, those so-called Catholic leaders used language unbecoming and offersive, and calculated to seduce Catholic people from their loyalty and obedience Such teaching and example must no longer escape condemnation-being clearly opposed to Catholic teaching remembered or more deeply regretted Pope Leo XIII., declared the Church of patriotic citizen, who had earned for and "to exclude her influence from the business of life, from legislation, from the teaching of youth and from dom-Mr. McShane was born, about 60 years | estic society, was a great and pernicious error." The absolute freedom which those would be leaders claimed, untrammeled by the laws of morality, was not

with the supply of the shipping, during | copate, as by the Church at large, that the summer months, for many years there were questions on which the wis past. In business he was successful, but | est and best might disagree, such as the every one knew his too kindly disposi- best form of local or national governtion, and, unfortunately, many were dis- ment. But there were other questions posed to take advantage of it. During | that had a moral and religious as well as all the years he was in business he never | a political and temporal aspect, such as sought to coerce any one to pay him a the question of education, of the poor debt, and, to day, his estate would be a laws in the present and in the past those of Catholic Emancipation and the Protestant Disestablishment; and to say that the Church ought not to found anywhere. Absolutely devoid of intervene in such questions-where very all personal ambition, he was always often the highest interests of religion ready to help those whom he desired to were at stake, that the Clergy ought not, when such controversies arose, to point a tower of strength in all classes of the out to them the line of conscientious community, but amongst the Irish duty, or advise them as to the choice of their leaders, who should be men of sound principles and high characterwas evidently to deny the teaching authority of the Church. To teach the nations-that is the Church's peculiar divine commission, and it is essential in its organization with respect to politicians no less than to private persons. Spiritual truth, as revealed, dogmatic truth, moral truth, she is the guardian of them all, and it is her right and duty to condemn whatever is untrue, immoral and unjust. This the Irish Bishops are authorized to do, and this they mean to do whenever the interests of their flocks demand it.

It was admitted by the Irish Epis-

liberty but license.

The Bishops utter this warning in charity, and they hope that the politicians whose errors have made it necessary will withdraw an attitude so inconsistent with their profession as Catholics But, should they persist in advocating their erroneous principles, it will be the duty of the Episcopate to exercise to the full their pastoral authority for the protection of their flocks and for the eradication of the evil.

Their Lordships, in conclusion, implore their faithful people to close their ears against all anti-Catholic teaching and to obey with loyalty their true pastors, who are responsible to God for their

No more important utterance has been signed by the united Irish Episcopate in the present generation. Its timeliness adds emphasis to its unmistakable mean ing. No Catholic of Irish birth or descent can read it without deep emotion whatever may be his political leanings: Though called forth by certain Irish po litical leaders, who would throw off the

ligations of the faithful is for all times which found expression in eloquent and places, and nowhere are its precepts. Speeches from lips most of which have more opportune than in "this Canada of since been silenced by de ath. ours."

THE HOT SPELL.

The spell of hot weather from which our readers and ourselves are trying to recover will form a subject of conversation with "old residenters" long after we have gone to our account. Our weather prophets seem to have looked in the wrong direction, for we are not aware that they gave us any proper warning that we were in for such a roasting. Some years ago the free lance meteorologists had more renown than they have had lately - a fact that may be accounted for by the death of some of the best of them. Prediction at long range has fallen into disfavor. Shipping men and travellers and farmers and others to whom it is a serious matter to be fooled by a would-be weather prophet, do not quickly forget the disappoint ment-perhaps, loss-to which his audacity may have rendered them liable. The prediction at short range of the general character of the weather, such as the daily notes that we owe to the Weather Bureau, are excellent institutions. If they could be enlarged, so as to embrace a longer period, their value would, of course, be increased, but meanwhile we must be thankful for what they give us.

Although it is a long time since people began to study the weather, it is only within a few years that any real progress has been made. There was a good deal of information on the subject scattered over the world, even before Our Saviour's advent. Wherever there were farmers or seafaring men, some attention had to be given to the weather. When the barometer came into use a considerable advance was made, but it was only when the electric telegraph enabled a trained meteorologist to receive simultaneous communication from all directions over a large area that weather forecasts on an extensive scale became possible. But even with all the modern appliances at his disposal, the meteorologist is greatly helped by the study of statistics kept in the old pre telegraphic days. In Canada there were always persons who made a point of keeping records of the winter and summer temperature, and those who take the trouble of comparing the records of the late hot wave with past experiences of the same kind, will find that, though seldom surpassed and not often equalled-so long a continuous spell of hot weather being very rarestill those records have been equalled. They come up to the ordinary temperature of regions where it is always het, but they are still far below the degrees of heat to which at times portions of the earth are exposed.

FRENCH CANADIANISM

Under this heading, which means, we suppose, French Canadian patriotism, the Canadian American, of Chicago, devoted some half a dozen columns to a glowing account of the last celebration of the fête of St. Jean Baptiste, in Chicago, and the excellent speeches of Mr. Daniel Bergevin and the other orators of the occasion. In Montreal, the St. Jean Baptiste Society has made itself a name of which its members may well be proud. As our readers know. was founded by Mr. Ludger Duvernay, proprietor of La Minerve. and has had among its presidents and other officers some of the most distinguished citizens of Montreal. Some of these have passed away-including such notabilities as Sir George E-Cartier, Commander Jacques Viger, the Hon. A. N. Morin, M. C. S. Cherrier, Q. C., the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Dr. Meilleur, the Hon. F. A. Quesnel, and others. Since the reorganization of the Society, the operations of which, after its first formation, were interrupted by the events of 1837, no like association has been more prosperous. For thirty years it attracted the best French Canadians of all parties, and its officers were men life. In 1874 a new epoch arrived, when United States accepted the invitation to a grand national festival. Some of our readers can, no doubt, recall the gathering on the Champ de Mars and the great procession on the 24th of June in that year. The idea of such a convention, at which the whole strength of the French Canadian race on this continent should be represented, is said to have originated in the writings of a French historian, who is devoted to Canada, M. Rameau de Saint Pêre. It was taken up by M Stanislas Drapeau, M. l'Abbé Casgrain, M. David, and other prominent men, and finally the last mentioned, with the late Judge Loranger and the Hon. Mr. Taillon. went to the United States to invite delegates from the American societies. The proposal was received with enthusiasm. The scene is not yet forgotten by those. who took part in or witnessed it. The

M. Deschamps The banquet of the

evening was full of patriotic devoti

Ten years later the jubilee of the foundation of the society was observed by s glorious historic pageant that did credit to the society and all who sided in getting it up. Again, at the Diamond Jubilee celebration of a few weeks ago, French Canadian invention and patriotism and taste gave a lustre to the progression which would have been sadly missed had St. Jean Baptiste and the other French Canadian societies withheld their aid in doing honor to Her Majesty's long reign.

Well may the British Canadians of

Chicago and other cities of the United States point with pride to the great colonies of French Canadians who, year after year, do honor to their patren Saint and their native land. The procession of French-Canadian societies that met in Notre Dame Church, in the great western metropolis, included men prominent in every rank of life,—for intelligence, industry, morality and fidelity to the Church of their fathers distinguish the French Canadians of the great West. "To be a French Canadian," says our contemporary already mentioned, "is prima /acie evidence of good citizenship." Could there be a more expressive compliment? But what gives it value is that it is deserved. But with all their prosperity, the successful French Cana dians of the Great Republic are ever true to their native land. This was more than ever evident by the speeches at Apollo Hall, both at the afternoon entertainment and the banquet of the evening. Among the speakers at the former were the Rev. J. R. Magnan, and Mesers. Z. P. Brosseau, W. H. Savary, Joseph Belisle. Dominique Monet, M.P., and Louis Marsolais. At the banquet, after an address of welcome by the president, Mr. Z. P. Brosseau, the following toasts were spoken to: "The President of the United several of our prominent citizens who, States," by Mr. P. W. Linebargar; "Canada," by M. D. Monet, M. P.; "Canadian French of the United States," by Mr. Daniel Bergevin-a grand effort. "The Clergy," by M. Z. de St. Aubin "The Societies," by the Rev. J.R. Magnau; "The Ladies," by M. Elie Vezina; and "The Press," by M. Theo. Proulx. Mesdames F. A. Lapointe, and Theo. Proulz and M. Ed. Proulx, sang, very acceptably, appropriate selections.

The officers and chief members of the Chicago St. Jean Baptiste Society are all men of standing in the community, Messrs. Z. P. Brosseau and D. Bergevin, being prominent members of the Board of Trade. Mr. Bergevin has many friends in and around Montreal, who will be glad to hear of his success.

COLONEL R. M. JOHNSTON,

Those of our readers who had the advantage of following the course of lecures given last winter under the pices of the Free Library Association, will remember with pleasure the literary treat afforded by the veteran Colonel Johnston, one of the distinguished scholars of the neighboring Republic, who abjured Protestantism years ago to embrace Catholicity. That step cost the distinguished litterateur many annoyances as well as pecuniary losses. Under the heading of the "Late Remorse of Love" the Catholic Columbian

of Columbus, Ohio, published the following: "It must have gratified Col. Richard Malcolm Johnston when the Georgia University conferred upon him an LL.D. legree, recently. It was a tardy tribute, but better late than never. Forty years ago he was professor of Belles Letters in that University. At that time he was a prominent Baptist. Possibly, his becoming a Catholic may have militated against an earlier recognition of his eminent position in literature He has long resided in Baltimore, but his heart is in Georgia. But for the preference his family had for Maryland, he would have gone back to his native State, which he loves beyond expression. He is, in a fashion, an exile. No man ever loved his State more fervently and few have conferred more honor on her. I suspect that he values the Georgia degree far more than if it had come from Oxford or Harvard. I am also inclined to think that it marks the progress of a greater and more enlightened religious of mark in civic, professional or political tolerance. It comes, too, at a period when Thomas E. Watson is attempting thousands of French Canadians from the to create sectarian prejudice. Some persons who get these degrees are not entitled to them; but no individual is more worthy of such distinction than Colonel Johnston, who is a genuine scholar and a noble type of a Christian gentleman.

The Shamrocks redeemed themselves on Saturday last when they played the Cornwall stalwarts. Their victory was a glorious one, and the death knell to all the pessimistic rumors of a number of the lacrosse enthusiasts in this city, who would be pleased to behold the downfall of the young Irish Canadians. The match was a splendid exhibition of the national game. None of the players were injured and the eight games played were not marred the citizens. It might be as well if the by a single dispute. The Shamrocks | Montreal authorities followed the exhave now an excellent chance of capture ing the championship. Their next late Mgr. Fabre presided at the sacrifice match will be in Toronto on the 24th; not to be supposed that all our pakeries of the Mass, the music was in charge of inst., and although the pessimists pre require inspection but there are some M. Lerue, and the preacher was the Rev. dict defeat, the boys introcen will return which would be doubtless keptain better M. Deschamps. The banquet of the from their Wastard and the pessimists of the pessi from their Western trip with the laure of

ORANGE AND GREEN

His Lordship Bishop Dowling of Hamilton, Ontario, is a general favorite with all classes. In his recent pastoral visit we find the following interesting item in the report of our contemporary the Catholic Record of London :—

"In the afternoon Rev. Father Coty drove the Bishop to Dundalk. The handsome new church and lately acquired preabytery of the place pleased His Lordship in a high degree. The well-built and elegant house, with its spacious lawns and neatly-trimmed shrubbery, the Bishop declared to be one of the most beautiful of the diocese. The evening was rendered exceedingly pleasant to His Lordship by a serenade tendered to him by the Dundalk silver band. For upwards of an hour, on the lawn of the presbytery, the band gave a choice selection of music, interspersed with many Irish airs, which the Bishop and the gentlemen present with him heartily enjoyed. At the end the Bishop kindly thanked the bandmaster and members for their thoughtfulness, and expressed his astonishment and delight at the high class of music rendered by them. Later on in the evening the Orange fife and drum band united with the silver band and again passed in review before the house playing "St. Patrick's Day" and "The Wearing of the Green." Among others that called upon the Bishop during his stay in Dundalk was Mr. John Morrow, the local master of the Orangemen and reeve of the the village. On the morning of the 22nd of June, the Queen's Jubilee day, Ilis Lordship confirmed forty five candidates from Dundalk and Melancthon missions, in St. John's Church, Dundalk."

MONTREAL did not come out of the terrible ordeal of heat of the past week unscathed. In addition to the number of deaths actually traceable to heat, the death rate of the city doubled, not less than three hundred and twenty-five men, women and children dying during the hot term. Among the number were under more favorable circumstances, might have had the span of life extended for some little space longer.

THE way of money lenders in France is not quite as sunny as it is in Montreal and other parts of Canada. Quite recently they received a sharp lesson. Two men and a woman were charged with having lent money to the amount of £4000 to an antiquary named Popper on usurious terms, with the result that the borrower was forced into fraudulent bankruptcy. The Court found the charge proved and sentenced the two men, with fines, to six months' imprisonment each. The woman was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

DESPITE all the efforts of the management of the S.A.A.A. to enforce the rule against smoking in the reserved portion of the grand stand, and in the front rows of the unreserved sections, there are many offenders against the rule. We regret to say that in a great many cases the people who disregard the command are well known members of the Association. It is the intention of the Directors to have special instructions printed on the next issue of reserved seat tickets warning offenders that they will be treated in a summary manner if they persist in their obnoxious practices. Every member of the Association should assist the executive in carrying out this undertaking.

THE Montreal Board of Trade, on Monday last, cabled an invitation to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to attend a complimentary banquet to be given in his honor by that body on his return from his visit to England. The ground taken for this departure from the usual practice of the Board is that the first utterance of the Premier of Canada on the subject of trade relations with the Mother Country should be before the leading commercial body in the leading commercial city in the Dominion.

THE delegates from the '98 Centenary Committees met in convention in Dublin recently. The report of the various committees showed a wonderful amount of work done, local branches having been formed not only through the length and breadth of Ireland, but in England and Scotland. It was determined to celebrate the centenary of the erection of a monument to the memory of Wolfe Tone, to be placed in a prominent position in Dublin, and that the day be also celebrated by the holding of a grand demonstration. It was further resolved to invite the leading representatives of all Irish national bodies, not only in Ireland and Great Britain, but also in America

THE New York authorities have suddenly awakened to the fact that a systematic inspection of bakeries is necessary for the protection of the health of ample given them by the authorities of the great American metropolis. It is

of de file they ware too ed after by those

was over Mr. Hewitt was

SENT TO AMHERST COLLEGE,

whence he was graduated in the class of

1839, with Dr. Storrs of Brooklyn and the late Bishop Huntington of Western New York. In 1840 he entered the Theo-logical Institute of Connecticut, at Fast

Windsor, Two years later he received

his preacher's license in the Congrega-

tional Church, and it was then that a

most interesting period of his career

began. He did not find in the Congre-

gational Church what he longed for, and

he turned his eyes towards the Protest-

ant Episcopal Church, so within a year

we find him in Baltimore studying under

Bishop Whittingham. In 1843 the

movement started in Oxford by Dr.

Pusey and the late Cardinal Manning was making itself felt in Maryland. Of

this movement Father Hewit, in his memoir of Father Baker, says: "There

was a tide setting strongly backward

toward the faith and practice of ancient

times, and we surrendered ourselves to

its influence without thinking where it

would eventually land us. We had no

thought of ever leaving the communion to which we belonged. Never, in any of

our conversations, did we speak of such

a thing as possible, or call in question

the legitimate claim of the authority

under which we were living to our

obedience. We did not sympathize

with the Bishop (Whittingham) and the

larger number of elergymen of our theo-

logical party in the sentiment of hostil-

ity and antipathy to the Roman com-

His rapid progress toward the Catholic

Church is shown by the refusal of the

Missionary Committee of the Episcopal

Church, shortly after his ordination as

descon, to allow him to accompany

Bisher, Southgate to a new mission in

Constantinople, on the ground that he

had too strong a Catholic bias. The in-

thience of the Oxford movement upon

him continued to increase, and in 1845,

copal Church, and two years later was

ordained a priest in the Catholic Church

ANNUAL TRISIE CATHOLIC

Under the Direction of the Redemptorist

Enthers of St. Ann's Church.

Montrest.

SATURDAY, July 31, 1897

(For Men only.)

Steamer "THREE RIVERS"

TICKETS: Adults, \$2.10; Children \$1.05.

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by Bishop Reynolds,

be your that Cardina Nowman became

munion.1

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Some Reflections on Great Conversions from the Church of England to Catholicity.

The University Summer School in Progress.

of the Historical The Sway Novel.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Although Purcell's "Life of Cardinal Manning" certainly left much to be desired, there has arisen from the discussion over it an interest in Cardinal Manning and the men of his day—recent as they were which cannot but advance the interests of the Catholic Church. There never an eager talking of them over. And they are worth reading. The intense earnestness of those English students and thinkers, the real thing their religion was to them, the struggl s they made to retain the old order of things spiritual, as they inherited it from their parents, and the final yielding to their sincere convictions at the cost of all they held dearest on earth and of all prospects for the future—oh, how the study warms one heart and kindles in one desires for thoroughness and "high thinking" such as theirs. Even the study of those lives which ended in failure—the sadness of Pusey's inner struggles, always so hopelessly without consolation, and the more or less obstinate clinging to their own "opinions" of the others who remained with him or fell away from him-tells against the opponents of the Catholic Church among the many. It is easy to mark the truest, most single minded and sincere of these men, so distinguished and so strongly relieved against the background of their age. That oft quoted saying of the witty Sidney Smith, when his attention was called to a recent "conversion" to Protestantism from the Catholic Church, that 'when the Pope weeds his garden he throws the weeds over the wall," is an ant set off to these conversions from the Church of England to the Catholic

NEWMAN, FABER, MANNING, MORRIS _a long list, all well known to both

Catholics and Protestants as men of holy lives and holy labors—were never "weeds"; they were the roses and lilies. the balm and spice of the carthly garden of the Lord, and their record but brightens and glows the more vividly as the years leave them in the land to which they have been called. It is a most gratifying fact that those who knew only their names have been moved to go deep into the matter, and are coming up from their researches amazed and overcome. It is a very difficult matter to get hold of the books on the subject in the free libraries. They are taken out volume by volume and snatched up, so that it is no easy thing to continue the series. The awakening has extended to Catholic circles, where there was no suspicion it was needed. In the library of the nearest convent, a lady recently asked me if I could tell her anything of Father Faber and his works? She said she had been recommended to rid his "Life and Letters" by her di-rector, and she really had not an idea of who or what Father Faber was. She was not an ignorant nor a thoughtless woman, but a writer of graceful verse and conversant with such good literature, and I led her to the corner where Father Faber's volumes are culled by many, with the confidence that she would appreciate every word now that she had found them. But there is so much soul food in Catholic literature older than Father Faber, that those who are born Catholics may well fill their hours without reaching his. But he is wonderful, if "new," and it is encouraging to see from his life and teachings that the old way of serving God with fervor and unselfish love—the old way of growing saintlike—is going on in our own century. The recent death of Father Hewit, of the Paulists, happily reminds that here, too, we have converts of the new era who are not "weeds," and that the "Lives" of our American "strong men" are throbbing with lessons of holiness, which may be taken home and practiced in this very year of Our Lord, 1897. Father Hewit has done much for us with his pen, and many a grateful heart will breathe for him a fervent "May he rest in peace!"

are going on here, in spite of the most tremendous heat, and the Rev. Dr. Shahan, of the Catholic University, is doing the lecturing, and the success of At 230 sharp, Saturday afternoon, the course he gives is worthy of herald-under a tolerably fair ky and on board ing. Dr. Shahan is much liked in the beautiful steamer Three Rivers, the Philadelphia as a lecturer. The merits ladies of St. Ann's began what afterwards of a learned man's discourse may be universally ackdowledged the world over, and, yet, he may be more admired and liked in one place than in another. I wish to convey the idea that Dr. Shahan is one of Philadelphia's special sayorites in his line. After Dr. Shahan there comes a long line of learned men to tell a part of what they know.

of the courage which drives anyone to
teach and anyone to listen in such a
heated furnace as Philadelphia! If only
delivered an eloquent sermon on the devotions to Our Mother Mary and to the
the Holy Rosary. After assist this season, and how refreshing the climate! It is not that it does not get warm in and near Plattsburg. It does it gets hot in the middle of the day. But it is not the wearing, crushing, madden at St. Anne de Beaupre. At 9.30 they ing heat of the middle portion of the diddle States And, then, it is so beautiful on the verge of Eake D. Holland, of the Redemptorist Order, the beautiful on the verge of Eake D. Holland, of the Redemptorist Order, the New

THE UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL LECTURES

the thought that what we see here is nothing to its glory.

NOVEL READING

is no longer looked upon with the fear and abhorence that opened this century, and novels are no longer the same thing they were when our greatgrandmothers perused the few within their reach. I heard a very fervent wish the other day for a list of novels—historical novels which might be chronologically ar ranged, and thus teach history "in a way," or, at least, awaken a taste for history. This might be, for I remember well my first introduction to the greatest pleasure of my reading and study—nistory—was through "The Scottish Chiefs." I read that dear old book at a very tender age, and, as usual, went to my father with my delight and desires. Very beautifully and very gently, he broke to me the fact that Sir William Wallace did indeed once live, but that he was not -not quite-the character of the novel. What, then, was he? My father's answer was to put into my hands a History of Scotland, the only one within reach, for we were in the Indian Ocean on our way to China-and it was Robertson's, at that. was such a reading of "Lives" and such | This was dry reading for a child of seven, and there was very little about Sir William, but I found other names I knew and went on and on, and from book to book, until I came to like history, and

TO LIVE IN THE PAST

as vividly as in the fairy land of the novel. Out of this liking for history came my first "drawing" toward the Catholic Church, and out of Walter Scott's novels my first longing for it and out of my first acquaintance with Miss Yonge's novels my first faint glimmer ing idea of what the Church must be. Now that I can look back and judge of my life's leadings, I am more and more inclined to hope for others, and to care less and less for elaborate plans, and 'lists" and "courses of reading."
'What has been, may be." Nay, it is more than likely that what has been will be, and since I was guided safely and surely into the Catholic Church, and into a great many things I sorely wanted, and which there was no faintest probability I should ever obtain, through the most devious and uncertain path of per fect liberty to do as I pleased, when I pleased, and where I pleased, I can trust other people to the same All-Wise Guidance.

This is the trust the years will teach anyone taking heed to their passage. A backward look is an awe inspiring vision. One needs no fortune telling and is willing to leave the future to unroll day

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

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MRS. SADLIER TESTIMONIAL

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

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THE IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE.

The Irish Catholic pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre, under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Aun's Church, Montreal, Saturday, July 10th, was a most successful affair. Occasion ally, during the trip, the weather was slightly inclement, but this, of course, is only a secondary matter in the success of a pilgrimage.

ladies of St. Ann's began what afterwards proved a beneficial pilgrimage and a delightful trip.

After a sail of several bours there loomed up from the St. Lawrence's dark bank the spire and illuminated windows of the pretty parish church of the picturesque little village, Cap de La Madelaine. Here the boar stopped, and Shrine of the Holy Rosary. After assisting at Solemn Benediction, the pilgrims visited the parish church, then returned to the boat and continued their journey.

At 5.30 Sunday morning they arrived at St. Anne de Beaupre. At 9.30 they eloquent sermon preached by the Rev. the nuns in the various houses of

cannot conceive but may measure it by appointed from St A. Y. M. S. carefully looked after the wants of the pilgrims.

After visiting Quebec and enjoying the upward sail the pilgrims arrived in Montreal at 6.30 a m. Monday, after having participated in the blessings of the pilgrimage, viewed the beauties of the St. Lawrence, and had an extremely delightful trip.

THE LATE OWEN MCGARVEY

Funeral Took Place on Saturday Last-The Nervice at St. Patrick's Church.

The last funeral rites over the remains of the late Mr. Owen McGarvey took place on Saturday morning in St. Patrick's Church, that church of which he worshipped for so many years. The esteem in which the deceased gentleman was held in life was emphasized in the numerous gathering of well known citizens and other friends who had assembled to pay the last sad tributes to a departed friend. Up to the hour of the funeral—half-past eight o'clock—the remains lay in state in the reception room of the residence on Lagauchetiere street. The remains lay in a rolled steel



casket embossed in silver, and the walls were shrouded in green palms. The blessed candies with the crucinx stood at the head of the bier, which was drap ed in black

As the juneral cortige left the house for the church the chief mourners fell in behind the hearse in the or or named: Owen McGarvey, Jr., and William Mc Nally, Jr., grandsons of the deceased: Mr. William McNally, Sr. son in law, and Chevalier Henry, Ortawa; Mr. E. Cooper Lands w, Out., Irether in law, and Mr. Flavelle Litadsay, Ont., nephew; Mr. George weNally, Mr. James Mc-Nally, Mr. Bernsid McNally, Mr. John M. Nally, and Mr. C. F. Smith

M. Nany, and Mr. C. F. Smith
Among the other gentlemen present
were Sir William Hingston, Hen. Dr.
Guerin, M.L.A., Hon. Justice J. J. Currea, Hon. Justice Deherty, F. B. Mc
Namee, B. Tansey, J. P. Wheian, P. F.
McDaffrey, Michael Burke, M. Hicks,
M. Casack, W. Selby, C. A. McDonnell,
A. Cullen, B. J. Coughlin, W. J. Rafter,
M. Ecan, P. Reynolds, John M. Orden. M. Egan, P. Reynolds, John M. Quinn, D. Quinn, D. Taesey, J. McCrory, C. J. McIntyre, J. H Sample, Captain Charbonneau, E. O'Brien, T. McGlyon, S. R. 5 00 W. E Doran and D. Martin.

St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, of which the late Mr. McGarvey had been so staunch a member, was represented by Mr. J. J. Costigan, chairman of the Committee of Management, Mr J. H. Feeley, vice president, Mr. P. Doyle and Mr. T. Hard-

The sacred edifice was draped in mourning. The Selemn Requiem Mass was chanted by the R v. J Quinlivan. SS, parish priest, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Driscoll and Lussier, as deacon and sub deacon respectively. Among the priests who occupied seats in the Sanctuary were noticed, Rev. Father Donnelly, P.P., St. Anthony's; Rev. description, only a personal visit will Father O'Donnell, P.P., St. Mary's; show the extent and magnificence of the Very Rev. Canon Vailiant, of St. James Works of art upon the ceilings, afford works of art upon the ceilings, afford to the priests who occupied seats in the priests who occupied seats in the March cannot be gained by any work description, only a personal visit will show the extent and magnificence of the improvements. To the eye the master works of art upon the ceilings, afford the priests who occupied seats in the priests who occupied seats who o 5 00 Rev. P. Fallon, S.S.

The full choir, under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler, was in attendance. 5 00 After the service the remains were trans ferred to the family vault at Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

> At a meeting of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, held on Sunday, July 11th, the following resolutions were unanimously

dopted:
Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death our highly esteemed member, Mr. Owen McGarvey, be it therefore

Resolved, that while humbly submitting to the will of Our Divine Redeemer, we desire to extend to the widow of our deceased member and her family our heartfelt sympathy in the loss they have sustained but we trust that God, wno does all things for the best, will give them strength and courage to bear with Christian Fortitude this sad trial with

which he has deigned to visit them. Resolved, that a copy of this resolu-tion be forwarded to Mrs. Owen Mo-Garvey and her family and also to the TRUE WITNESS for publication.

W. P. DOYLE, Secretary.

OTTAWA LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

As is doubtless well known to the readers of the TRUE WITNESS, the feetival of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin, 2nd July, is the patronal feast of the Religious Order of la Congregation de attended High Mass and listened to an Notre Dame of Montreal. On that day Middle States And, then, it is so beautiful on the verge of Lake Champlain. In summer-time, it is a champlain. In summer-time, it is a champlain. In summer-time, it is a champlain in summer-time, it is a champlain. In summer-time, it is a champlain in summer-time, it is a champlain. In summer-time, it is a champlain in summer time, it is a champlain in the various houses of the Provinces of the Order, in the Provinces of the New Brunswick, Prince Edward Is land, Quebec and Ontario, and in the United States of America, renew their vows annually, the three preceding their vows annually, the three preceding days being occupied in prayer. The ceremony takes place during the celebrar tip of the Holy Sacrifice and at the dation of good health. That is why earth is beauty in Gally from the dation of good health. That is why earth is called in the spread of the number o

subsequently receive. While this im- banishing serpents out of Ireland, which Francis. After his preparatory schooling pressive ceremony was faithfully observed in the widely scattered houses of the now as they had been extinguished by Order, the reverend Sisters of the Gloucester street Convent in Ottawa were signally favored, in that the Holy Sacrifice was offered by His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate, and who received the renewal of their vows of Chastity, Obedience and Poverty. Immmediately after the Communion the Sisters sang the the patron of the French-Canadian race, Magnificat. The Blessed Sacrament was exposed during the day, and at six the congregation, and it was appropriate o'clock in the evening His Excellency that they should have their saint to look returned to the Convent and gave Solemn

Benediction. On the following day His Excellency fell ill and for several days was confined to his bed. But on Friday morning last he visited the Convent and celebrated Mass for the last time previous to his leaving for home, as he left the city the same afternoon accompanied by his had been long a faithful member of the secretary. Father Antoine, O.M.I., congregation, and at whose altars he had chaplain to the Gloucester street Convent, accompanied him -by special invitation -to the place of embarkation. Immediately after the Mass His Excellency received all the Sisters in Recreation Hall, and addressed them in feeling terms, assuring them of his continued interest in their institution.

The death of Mr. Peter A. Egleson, of this city, has caused universal regret. He was a prominent Irish Catholic and a good friend to many who will sadly miss his kindness of heart.

LETTFR.

The Re-opening of St. Peter's Cathedral.

Some Features of the Renovation-The Sermon of His Lordship Bishop O'Connor-Ordination

Ceremony.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peterboro, Ont., July 10.—Last Sunday there was a most imposing ceremony here. It was on the occasion of the re-opening of St. Peter's Cathedral and the whole Catholic population turned out en masse to properly observe the happy event. One hardly realizes that it is the church of a few months back the change being so complete and extensive.

The renovations in the cathedral in a way mark another epoch in the history of the Roman Catholic Church building in Peterborough, an evidence of the prosperity of the Church and the generosity of the people. The first pricats visited this section of the country in the early days of the century. A frame church on the land where the Oriental hotel now stands was the first real place of worship for the Catholics in Peterborough. This

in 1838 and the lot was sold, the proceeds being devoted, together with contributions from Protestants and Catholics alike, to the erection of the present stone church on a lot granted by the Government. The church occupied a commanding position at the head of Hunter street. The bell which hangs in the cathedral is

WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE

one of three which were cast in Spain over two hundred years ago and it was the first bell put up in the town. In 1882 Peterborough was made the head of the diocese of Peterborough and St. Peter's became a cathedral. The first bishop was the late Bishop Jamot, who was succeeded by His Lordship Bishop Dowling, of Hamilton, and he in turn by the present beloved bishop, the Right Rev. R. A. O'Connor, to whom with the energetic Rector. Ven. to whom with the energetic Rector. Ven. Archdeacon Casey, much of the credit for the recent renovation is due.

AN ACCURATE IDEA

of the elaborate repairs and changes that the most pleasing decoration, but to one's com ort the change in the scating ar-angements afford most gratification. bornierly the church was scated with power of the old style, and not of a very confortable nature. Now these have changed to the latest oak polished pews. I may are extremely comfortable and are supplied with noiseless spring moving benefics for kneeling. This is the main true coveniest on the floor of the church, along with a new pine floor, which will be covered with mattings. The two mein side galleries have been removed. greatly increasing the airiness and the lightness of the interior. The walls and ceilings of the sacred edifice have been tastefully decorated, the latter in panels with emblematic biblical subjects.

His Lordship Bishop O'Connor

delivered the sermon at Grand Mass and chose for his subject the occasion which on this special day they were celebrating. He believed that they were assembled to formally celebrate the renovation of this church and offer thanks to God for the change. He believed that they would realize the change far beyond their expectations and they had reason to be thankful to Almighty God. The church should be the most beautiful building in the parish, as it was the House of God. The church was where they assembled in prayer and sacrifice and should be adorned as elaborately as possible, compatible with the means of the parish. In the centre panel of the church was the great apostle of the Irish nation, of which most of the congregation were representatives. They all had pride in St. Patrick, who first brought the faith to Ireland, and especially be cause that country had always remained staunch to religion through much perse-

the Bishop said could not exist there the prayers of St. Patrick. The serpent was an emblem of sin which should be kept down. In the back-ground of the picture were the monasteries, convents and Celtic cross, all of which had assisted in the spread of the faith in Ireland. Further down was St. John the Baptist, a good number of whom worshipped in the congregation, and it was appropriate upon. They had had many trials, but always looked to their saint. St. John is represented as standing on the banks of the Jordan, with the lamb, representing Christ, at his side.

The choral service did credit to Mr. F. W. Millar, under whose direction it

Ordained a Priest.

One of the pleasing incidents in connection with there opening of the Cathedral was the ordination on Tuesday last of Michael Joseph O'Brien as priest by His Lordship Bishop O'Connor. The newly ordained priest is a son of Mr. Jas. O'Brien, section foreman on the C.P.R., and was educated under the late Mr. Lynch and at St. Michael's College, Toronto, and the Grand Seminary, Mont-

PAULIST FATHERS MOURN

Death of Their Distinguished Superior, the

He Was Educated in a Congregational

The Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewit Paulist Fathers, New York, died Saturday evening, July 3, at his apartments

The Irish World, in referring to his

"Father Hewit's conversion to the Catholic faith was directly attributable to the so-called Oxford movement started in 1845 by Dr. Pusey and Cardinal Manning. He was a man of brilliant mental attainments, and as a scholar and contro versial writer none stood higher in the Catholic Church in America. He was six feet tall and of commanding figure His features were clean cut and line, and his hair was as white as snow. He was born of staunch Presbyterian stock in Fairfield, Ct., seventy-seven years LEAVES RICHELIEU Wharf at 7.00 P.M. ago. His father was a Presbyterian preacher, and afterward, when he was he agent of the American Temperance Society, he earned the title of "the Luther of the early temperance reform." Father Hewit's Christian name was Nathaniel Augustus, and it was not until he entered the Redemptorist Order that he took the name of Augustine

thousands at this season.

They have no appetite; food

does not write: does not relish. They need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and internal misery only a dyspeptic cam know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and systains the whole physical system. It so promptly and efficiently relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Hoods Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Very Rev. Augustine Francis Hewit.

Seminary, Sought the Truth in the Episcopal Faith and Found Is in the Catholic Church,

D. D., Superior of the Community of the a Catholic, Mr. Hewit also left the Episin the monastery in 59th street, west of Columbus avenue. Father Hewit had been seriously ill for several weeks. About 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon no began to sink rapidly, and from that time his death was looked for at any moment. Fathers Deshon, Elliot and moment at his bedside when

career, says: --ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

Philip Sheridan, B.G.L. ADVOCATE, BARRISTER & SOLICITORS MONTREAL, P.Q.

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From the two best curers in the United States and the two best curers in Canada. HAMS, BACON, SMOKED TONGUES and SMOKED BEEF. Fresh from FERRIS, New York; ARMOUR, Chicago; LAWRY, Hamilton; FEARMAN, Hamilton.

SMOKED REINDERR TONGUES. 25 cents each. - . From the Far North-West,

We have just received in from one of the Hudson Bay Co.'s posts in the far North-West, a small supply of Choice Smoked Reindeer Tongues, a perfect delicacy, which we offer at 25 cents each.

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Make your selections and lay in your supplies now. If the particular line you want should happen to be sold before the order reaches us, we will be glad oselect a substitute that we will guarantee to please. STILL MOSELLES.

E. SAARBACH & CO. 2 Cases.....Sparkling Moselle (extra quality)...Quarts...8*5 00 % Cases....Sparkling Moselle (extra quality)....Pints...16 00 1 Case....Sparkling Hock (extra quality).....Pints....16 00 HENKELL & CO. 1 Case.....Sparkling Book, Ehrenbreitstein....Quarts.....817 00 1 Case....Sparkling Hook, Ehrenbreitstein....Pints.....18 50 DEINHARD & CO. 1 Case Sparkling Moselle, Crown Quarts 813 00
1 Case Sparkling Moselle, Crown Pints 14 00
1 Case Sparkling Moselle Nonparell Quarts 17. 00
2 Cases Sparkling Moselle, Nonparell Pints 18 50

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CHAPTER III.

WHEN Frank Neville heard of Nellie Irving's marriage, he realized how far he had wandered along the path of love. "And the end thereof was pain," bitter, crushing, hopeless pain. Some things we have which we know not we possess until we have lost them. Frank Neville never possessed Nellie Irving's heart, as the reader may plainly see, but he had come to look upon it as a treasure which he might have for the asking; and so, perhaps, it might have been, had he but sought earlier what he desired too late. For Nellie had spent much of her time with the Neville's, and had ever shown a warm regard for her aunt's step-son. It is a trite saying that "familiarity kills love." Often it does. Certain it is that the debonsir manner and the romantic circumstances governing Walter Courtney's attachment made an impression on the girl's heart, which long years of silent love and patient waiting never could have effected. And thus it is. There is in every human breast a tender chord of romance, which an unexpected word or deed will cause to vibrate, and often it happens that he, who outwardly is most practical and common place, has, deep down in his nature, a secret spring, He himself would break the terrible which, once touched, sets his whole truth to her. Who could do it so well being quivering with unauspected life as he whose heart seemed to be bleeding and new born consciousness. And so Frank Neville's love-dream

came to an end. He awoke to the bitterness of reality, and for many days could not shake off the effect of his sudden herself to a stranger and an alien to her religion. What strange spell had he cast over the girl to induce her to risk so much that was sacred?

He had saved her life. Pshaw! A man snatches a woman from the wheels of an electric car and passes on without word. Nellie had money. Could he be some low, designing adventurer?

Frank, now a business man, had become a member of a city club; and unable to bear the somowful scrutiny of Mrs. Neville and his father's vigilant eye, spent most of his spare hours at his club rooms. One evening he was sitting in the

of a magazine, when the mention of a name called him to life and attention. "Do you remember Walter Courtney, the artist, Charlie?" inquired Harry

Redmond. Yes. What of him?" asked Charlie Urquhart.

"I séé ne has not been long in availing himself of his freedom. He is married again," replied Harry Redmond. "Who is it this time?" asked Charlie.

But I should have thought he would have learned wisdom of experi nce."

"Yes. His first wife was a bad lot," said Redmond. "And I am afraid she will come to a worse end. Her kind generally drift to shipwreck." The magazine dropped from Frank

Neville's nerveless hand to the floor, and the speakers turned to see him standing with one hand resting on the table, pale and horror stricken. "Hello! What's the matter, Neville?"

Harry Redmond asked.

"Did you—say—his, this artist's first wife still lives?" gasped Frank. "Lives!" exclaimed Harry Redmond,

"I should say she does live, and at a dence of a pace, too. But it is generally the case with a divorced woman. She mostly does one of two things-dies of a tures into marble. broken heart or goes to the devil. The evils of the divorce court alone would be sufficient to keep me a Catholic if I were a woman, or make me believe in the Catholic Church if I were a Protestant; whilst our Church's condemnation of this curse is enough to prove her infallibility."

"My God; what a tragedy life is!" exclaimed Frank. "This Courtney must be a scoundrel."

"No. He is one of the finest fellows I have ever met," replied Harry. "You can't blame him for marrying again. It is the way of his world. The pity of it is that he did not marry the right woman at first."

. The horror of Nellie Irving's position was forcing itself upon Frank's consciousness. He dropped into a chair with a groan. "Harry Redmond," he said vehemently, "do you know what this Courtney has done? He has married a pure and trusting Catholic girl, to whom the union means nothing—can mean nothing."

"By Jove!" exclaimed Harry Red mond, "That is bad."

"Bad! It was monstrous, horrible," said Frank Neville to himself as he took his way homeward, dazed by the sad and awful intelligence.

In the days that followed, he made ample and careful inquiry, which only confirmed the truth of Harry Redmond's information. Young and sensitive, in all his after years, it is doubtful if Frank Neville ever suffered such poignancy of grief as he experienced at the knowledge of Nellie's misfortune—a misfortune which human power seemed impotent to cope with. Had death snatched her from him he could have bowed with sub mission to the Divine will. But thishis whole soul revolted at the thought of the shipwreck of her fair young life, and in his heart he cursed the man whom he

could not but look upon as her betrayer.

What to do he knew not. The union

was no marriage, and in Nellie's eyes,

into which the poor girl would be plunged. Was his the hand to push her into it? Was his the tongue to utter that which would unsay the empty vows that had been spoken? He could not do it. And yet, to allow things to take their course would be misery greater and harder to

That she loved this stranger greatly he was sure; else would she not have given herself to him. Great as her anguish at separation might be then, it would be as nothing in comparison to that which the future might hold for her, if dearer ties were added to her life. It was impossible for a man so well known as this Courtney to keep his position concealed from the eyes of the world, nor, indeed, had concealment been attempted. The pitiless tongues of society would not long remain silent. It was sure to come sooner or later, and as far as he could reason the matter out, the sooner the

Of Nellie's integrity of purpose and fidelity to the pathway of duty he never entertained the slightest doubt. He knew her too well for that. In the bitterness of his anguish, in his pity for the misery and utter ruin that he saw shadowing Nellie, he fell upon his knees and prayed God for light and strength to do what was right, to enable him to put self aside and to act as he would if the unfortunate girl had been his own sister. He rese and his resolution was taken. away within him with pity and love.

The next morning Frank took the train for Alling Bay, and the afternoon found him standing by the side of Nellie Irving. Plushed with happiness, she awakening. Life itself seemed to have had greeted him upon his arrival, and left him and he forgot to pray. Two impatient to introduce him to her husthoughts possessed him wholly. Nellie band, who had go e up the bay to sketch Irving was lost to him, and she had given some bit of scenery, she had drawn some bit of scenery, she had drawn Frank with her to the beach. And as she stood there in the soft sunlight, the perfect embodiment of a fair and happy bride, awaiting Walter Courtney's re-Frank Neville's heart sank within turn, To blast with a word a woman's happiness - he shrank from it as from murder. He could scarcely repress the groan that labored from his breast and his sace grew ashen grey with pain.

Nellie, startled at his appearance, asked, "What is the matter, Frank? You look as though you had seen a spectre." "I have, Nellie; and one worse than that of death itself." The words were reading room with his eyes on the pages spoken almost before he was aware of

having uttered them. "Nellie turned as white as a sheet and pressed her hand to her heart as though

to still its beating.

Frank gazed at her with mingled fear and pity, and hesitated.

"Tell me, Frank," she demanded, con-trolling herself with an effort. "You must be brave, Nellie, You will probably curse me; but it is better—it is

right that you should know."

"A Miss Irving of Annua
the paper," Harry answered,
"Well," said Charlie, "he is a good lips.
"Oh, Nellie," cried Frank, "Forgive of the man you call your husband. may God deal with him according to His justice!—has a divorced wife liv-

ing,"
"Tis false," exclaimed Nellie; and The fire of her wrath died out quickly

and she said piteously: "Oh, Frank, say it is not true. Would you kill me, Frank?"

The young man's eyes were filled with tears and his voice was busky with anguish as he replied.

tell you, someone else, more pitiless, will. It is true. His divorced wife is now living in New York." Poor Nellie. For a few moments she stood there still and silent, and the calm-

ness of despair seemed to turn her fea-At the sight of her misery, Frank's

anger broke forth at lego.
The base viillan! He has deceived you. If I meet him I believe I shall kill bim."

"Hush, Frank. You know not what you say," said Nellie. "You must not talk so wildly. Were you to kill him, you would kill me too." "I love him, Frank."

Frank groaned: "It is all a mistake. He did not intend to do me harm. I can see how it all has came about. Poor Walter!"

Frank groaned again, and an execration burst from him. Such madness as this he had never counted on

'But I must be strong and firm—strong and firm, Frank. Oh, God, have pity on me and give me strength," she cried, flinging herself on her knees and clasping her face in her hands.

For a few moments she remained kneeling and praying. Then she rose, took Frank s arm and so returned to her home, where she flung herself in anguish upon her bed. An hour afterwards, Walter Courtney returned, and missing the familiar figure of Nellie on the beach waiting to welcome him, hastened to the house.

As he entered the little sitting room, Nellie rose. In the dim light he did not notice the ravages grief had made upon her face. He clasped her in his arms and her head sank wearil- on his breast. for the last time, as she said to herself. A long, labored sigh escaped her lips. At this Walter pressed her more closely and rested his lips on her hair.

"Walter," she said, and her voice was gentle and tender. "I heard strange and awful intelligence whilst you were

Walter started and would have put her from him so that he could see her face; but she clung the more closely to him. It was better thus, she thought. The separation which would be as death to once opened, it would appear but an idle her would come soon enough.
ceremony. But the awakening—and the lives told also proceeded with marking the shader abyes vellous calminess and sell control. That

another woman lives, who, people say is-your wife"-the words came with a painful effort-"your divorced wife.". Walter Courtney did not speak, by

trembled beneath the pure touch of the

Nellie released herself from his nerve-

less embrace, drew down his hoad , kissed

of a crime.

HAVE YOUR OWN HOME.

woman in his arms like one cont total Young Married Women.

him tenderly once on the live, and then stood spart from him with hands clasped on her bosom. "Now, tell me, Walter. Is it true?" Keeping.

she asked. For a moment he peased. Then he replied:

"It is true, Nellie," and eank, like one who had received a mortal blow, into a

Nellie placed her hand on the bowed head and bent over him like one of God's pitying angels. "My poor Walter!" she murmured

He strove to speak. She put her fingers

with infinite pathon.

on bis lips and said : "No; do not speak—not yet. It has been a mistake You never intended to deceive me. You thought you were to marry again. You loved me,-loved me truly, Walter, and you married me-not knowing. Was it not so?" And without waiting for his reply, like one teach-

ing a child to speak, said, "Say 'Yes' "
"Yes;" waswered Walter, mechanically, with choking voice. Nellie bent and kissed his forehead,

'I am satisfied." At the tender touch of her pure lips all the manhood within him rushed to his heart.

He sprang up and, extending his arms

spoke wildly. Nellie, what do you mean? You are hiding some purpose from me. I feel it. Just God! You cannot mean to put me away from you-to cast me off. I did not know-I did not realize the enormity of my offence until atterwards, when I heard you speak of the sanctity of

marriage.' With a gentle gesture she tried to stay him; but the torrent of feeling would have way.

"Before God and man, you are my wife. I never loved this other wretched woman. The law in its mercy set me free from shameful thraldom. She has no claim upon me-not a shadow. I tell you, I was free to marry you."

"Ob, Nellie," he went on in piteous accents, flinging himself on his knees and caressing her hands, "I love you-I believe you to be my

wife. You are my wife. You will not abandon me?" "My poor Walter, you do not understand, yet. You will not see-what-I am," Nellie replied, turning away her

face from him. "You would not have me live in sin, as the wife of a man who is not my husband. By the law of our Church which is God's law, I am not your wife -never have been your wife. Do not

make it harder for me to bear," she pleaded. He sprang again to his feet, the light f triumph in his eyes, decision and un-

faltering purpose in his tones. "You are my wedded wife-my wife by the law of the land. I will not relinquish you. I will save you, Nellie, even from yourself. We will leave Alling Bay: we will leave America and seek another land. I will not let you thus ruin your own happines and mine."

A look of unutterable happiness and longing dwelt a moment in her eyes, only their lives without the guiding hand of their lives without the guiding hand of their lives without the class of kingdom for Lack of courage and a little child in their, and the class of kingdom for Lack of courage and their heart their nearly their peaks.

"Would that it could be so, Walter. But—'What God hath joined together, iet no man put asunder.' God's law is above man's law. I must-I will keep God's law, even if my own heart breaks."

The light died out of Walter's eyes as they rested on the woman who stood before him; for he saw on her face the expression of a stronger will than his own, and a purpose, which, in its sub-

limity and self-renunciation, mocked at the power of human passion. He accoped, and pressing a fold of her garment to his lips turned to withdraw. At the door he paused and looked at her. She was 'What can I say, Nellie? If I do not standing with pallid features drawn with pain, eyes downcast and lips moving as if in prayer. Unable to endure more, he noiselessly closed the door and, feeling like an erring spirit banished from para-dise, left the house and flung himself in an agony of grief, of longing and despair down on the cliff, where he had first heard her voice calling in distress.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A GREAT BOOK FREE

When Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N.Y., published the first edition of his great work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 680,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, \$1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would distribute the next half million free. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now GIVING AWAY, ABSOLUTELY FREE, 500,000 copies of this most complete, interesting and valuable common sense medical work ever published-the recipient only being required to mail to him, at above address, twenty-one (21) one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing ONLY, and the book will be sent postpaid. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. Contains 1008 pages, profusely illustrated. The FREE EDITION is precisely the same as that sold at \$1 50 except only that the books are in strong manilla paper covers instead of cloth. Send now before all are given away.

A strange coffin, said to be intended for a British admiral of the fleet, is on exhibition at Liverpool. It is in the shape of a double-ended liteboat, seven feet long, and painted with white port holes like an old-fashioned battleship It is fitted with life lines, oars and a rudder, and is made seaworthy in every respect.

> Are You Nervous? Horsford's Acid Phosphate Quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

(See the aller the collection of the collection

An Interesting Study of the Practice of

To Avoid the Responsibilities of House-

The Difficulties and Inconveniences of Boarding and Leasing Living Apartments Fointed Out.

Opportunity has come to me of late to meet an unusual number of homeless young married people. They have good though moderate incomes, they are clever, in excellent health, active, energetic young men and women, and yet they have elected to live in boardinghouses and hotels. Elevators carry them to upper stories of huge caravansaries, where they take possession of a bedroom, a parlor and a dressing room. Here they add to the rich but unmistakably hotel furniture the pretty triffes, easily ransported, which were among their wedding presents, and they declare themselves content. They partake of meals, ordered from long bills of fare. cooked by foreigners, always rich and indigestible and often of doubtful origin, and sit at little tables observing and being observed with that long critical stare which is learned only in such surroundings.

. THE WIFE HAS NO DUTIES:

nothing in their lives exercises her skill. her brain power, or her ingenuity. Her husband receives no help or delight from the labor of her hands or as the result of her good judgment. Hal! of her endow ments are lying dormant, and almost every power she has is dulled from want of use. After her husband leaves for his office, she has to think out some occupation for the day. She shops and visits; if she is musical, she practises a little; if she is bookish, she goes, perhaps, to a literary class or a lecture. Nothing taxes her resources, no one is helped or benefited by her wise rule. Lacking that great prop and staff, personal responsibility, she has no taste of the joy of personal achievement and success. There is no way in which either husband or wife can express themselves in the material things by which they are surrounded. These furnished rooms are to their personal characteris tics like ready-made clothing to their bodies, and betray in one way and another that they as "misfits." Worse still to my thinking is

LIFE IN SMALLER BOARDING HOUSES,

where the independence and isolation possible in large hotels is lost, and the elements of criticism and gossip find such congenial soil in which to lodge their fast growing seeds. I know no ful, important partner, without whose sadder words than homeless and child clever brains and wise direction his life less! There is a mournful inflection in their very sounds and yet these prettily dressed, eager, restless young wo ven are both these sorrowful things. If God has denied them the crown of motherhood, it would be better to take some motherless baby to their hearts than to live all | that the married woman who sees saide little loving arms about their necks. I say guiding, with very sincere faith that there is no such attraction towards a noble life as the dependence and love of childhood, nor any such rebuke as the surprise or tear in a child's innocent eyes What causes a deliberate choice be the place wherein sorrow and illness of this narrow life which entails so many deprivations is incomprehensible to me.

THE SEMBLANCE OF GREAT LUXURY

is certainly to be found in the mirrors, the gilding, the deep-piled velvet carpets; but does all this expensive show give any pleasure when it loses all personal interest, and stretching this way and that can cometimes be measured by miles? To walk tive hundred feet down the long corridors between doors which seem countless in number, and opening right and left to liberate strangers who pass you as if you were to be avoided as carefully as if you had the smallpox, cannot be a pleasure. To open your door and see five or six conventional pieces of furniture standing about at precisely the same angles as in every other room you have passed, so that if you did not chance to know that your legitimate number of square feet were known as number 499, you might readily think you were in your own quarters until you purify and vitalize the blood it has saw that where your walls were blue proved itself to be the safeguard of your neighbor's were pink, cannot be encouraging to the sense of individual possession which is half of life's joy. The mere abiding

UNDER THE SAME ROOF

with people you dislike or despise is trying, but when you believe that on your right hand is drunkenness, and on your left the elements of some great human tragedy; to doubt the decency of your nearest neighbor at dinner and be shocked at the vulgar display of the women you meet in the elevator, does not conduce to love of mankind or the elevation of your own thoughts. In the narrower circle of the boarding house, to detect in yourself an intense curiosity as to whether Mr. Blank is kind to his wife, or Mrs. Jones does not dress beyond her means, and be mortally ashamed of your impertinence, does not increase your self-respect. Why choose these ways of living when open to every woman, according to her means, lies the door of a home? A place which is for the time at least your very own, to be a source of comfort and peace to your husband and of joy to yourself just in proportion to your endeavors? A place where color, arrangement, every adornment, every detail, from the delicate draperies at the windows to the well-chosen implements in the kitchen, expresses your tastes, your judgment, your judicious economies, your thought f others, your love for your husband. Where

NO ONE ENTERS BUT AT YOUR BIDDING and then comes to be made happy by your society or refreshed by your hospitality. Where, when the day is done, you realize that from the flavor of the Witness.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE

breakfast cup of coffee and the lightness

of these classes of domiciles what is suit-

able and pleasant. And having chosen,

can there be many pleasures more sure

and satisfying than making of those

THAT VITAL SPARK OF VANITY

and self satisfaction without which no

could excel it, here has full play. Here

she can be original, ingenious, surpris-

chief end of her hopes and the expression

of her highest desire. The birds find

sources of exultation in the building of

their nests; and you can discover that

they are house furnishing by the joy

of their songs. It is the natural instinct of love and life to make a place to dwell

in. To the woman who can devise a fas-

tidiously beautiful gown I would com-

mend the arrangement and decoration of

a room as the expansion and tenfold

higher use of her art. To the woman

who would end ar herself to her husband

I would offer to guarantee that if she

can keep within the limit of his means

and yet make for him a lovely, comfort-

able, abiding place, in which he has

room for the development of his own

tastes and opportunity to bring about him his friends in hospitable fashion,

she will have endeared berself inexpres-

sibly to him and increased his pride in

her tenfold. Let the good order and

beauty and contrivances for his indi-

vidual comfort be sufficient to make his

friends envious, and ready to say that his

HOME TEMPTS THEM

to marry, and the wife becomes lovely in

his eyes, in a far more flattering way

than because she is pretty and well-

dressed. To become the source of a

husband's comfort and rest is to have

placed yourself beyond the fear of losing

your complexion or ceasing to be his

deal of a pretty girl. It is also to rise

from the position of a dear net to a use-

ful, important partner, without whose

would cease to be a success. I do not

claim that home-making is easy work,

nor for a moment attempt to say that

the fine art of good housekeeping is

easily attained, but I do say, with all

the strength I can put into the assertion,

ENERGY

to rule it is but a disinherited princess

who has lost the greatest joy of life

The place a man lives in should surely

and death can best be borne and suffered

To the very young these three pregnant words mean little, but when they make

themselves heard, may they find the

sacredness and privacy of home about

you and the tender surroundings of your

own family life soothing your pain. To

be happy in or to grieve in, there can be

no place like the shelter which love and

care have made for a man and his wife

to abide in together, with the children

God has given them to sweeten and hal-

low their inseparable lives .- New York

ALL THE PEOPLE

Should keep themselves healthy and es-

pecial care should be given to this mat-

ter at this time. Health depends upon

impure and impoverished diseases of

health, and the remarkable cures effect-

ed proves that it has wonderful power

over disease. It actually and perma-

nently cures when all other preparations

Two young men were frozen to death in Tyrol in the last weeks of June.

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when she abdicated her throne.

ing, and all this to the fulfilment of the

vacant rooms and bare walls a home?

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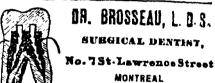
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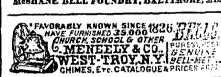
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pure rich blood, for when the blood is SPECIALTIES of GRAY'S PHARMACY various kinds are almost certain to result. The one true blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. By its power to

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BRODIE & HABVIE'S Self-Raising Flour

Housekeepers should ask for it, and see that they get it. All others are imitatious.

n. Please tell them you saw ir advertisement in the True Block, \$1.75 Mill Bloom Store learth Block, \$1.75 Mill Bloom Store learth Block, \$1.75 Mill Bloom Blocks, \$1.50 Mi

WOMAN'S WORI

THE FASHIONS.

Jummed akirts increase in favor as

Accordion-pleated skirts of black silk madine, canvas tulle, black Swiss Rheian nets, and similar disphanous geriles are made up over gored founds deriles are made up over gored founds dions of brilliant Turkish red or goldenpilow satin. Portions of the bodice and sleeves are likewise pleated and finished with elegant decorations in cut jet.

Gros de Tours is one of the popular siks this summer and has a soft finished or black, then figured with small leaves or flowers or quaint old fashioned figures. These patterns make charming fancy

For cool and pretty gowns-qualities that in the eyes of the majorny nowsays lose nothing by the additional fact that they are inexpensive—nothing is better than the sheer delicate all-wool delaines trimmed with ribbon in any of the thousand and one ways approved by fashion. No more dainty gowns could be desired at the seashore or in the mountains, for while comfortable and dressy at the same time, they resist light cotton gown can. Elderly women can suitably wear delaines in dark colors fer morning dress. The material is not suitable for afternoon dress. In lighter combinations of color, however, delaine handsomely trimmed with lace or ribbon leaves little to be desired on the score of

factory compromise between the old and tirely.

Cording is much used on dress skirts. the expansion of the skirt below, giving ped, will keep shape. the effect of a very deep flounce. Per-haps the newest development is the skirt made with three flounces of equal very narrow black velvet ribbon at the

There is a rage in Paris for gray in isl from serge to satin brocade.

creation are simply marvellous. Solid gold and silver handles are no longer popular, natural ivory, Dresden china of the finest, and fancy wood being considered much smarter. Some of the garden costly transparent styles are unlined, fancies, but they are useful in the ex-

Blue and green have become very great shade of dahlia—a reddish-purple though startling as a contrast, are also seen in company on French hats and gowns. A young lady, recently returned from abroad, wore the other day a gown made of a rather pale shade of gray-blue cloth combined with faille silk of a reddish tinge of purple, with vest of apricot

THE HOUSEHOLD.

The chapter in the "Frugal Housewife "devoted to simple remedies would cause the hair of the modern practitioner, steeped in the germ theory of disease to rise upright. To prevent lock jaw, lye, a rind of pork, strong soft soap, spirits of turpentine, and pulverized chalk are recommended; for throat distemper, the old name for diphtheria, a poultice of roasted apple mixed with an ounce of tobacco, the whole wet with spirits of wine and spread on a linen rag to be bound about the throat, is a panacea; to stop the blood from a wound. apply acrapings of sole leather; a spoon-

ful of ashes stirred in older is suggested to relieve nausea in cholera morbus. A salve to reduce inflammation in wounds is made from lard melted and cooled five times in succession, then simmered with sliced onions, and once more cooled; low-blackberry tea is prescribed for calomel sore mouth. One suggestion may be of value to the modern mother. To administer a dose of castor oil to ohildren so that they will never suspect its presence, will even love the decoction, it should be boiled with an equal quantity of milk, sweetened, and when cold to herb-lore, the preparations for keeping labric is most welcome. The new ger-

meats, the making of dye stuffs, homemade wines, beers, and the like. Pre-serves are dismissed in a page, with the laconic introduction: "Economical people will seldom use preserves, except for a ckness; they are unhealthy, expen-sive and useless to those who are well." Altogether the Frugal Housewife is an illuminating bit of retrospective literature.

A pretty course which finished a chafing dish supper was that of baked oranges. The truit was selected of small, moderate oven after having been pricked in a dozen places. When the course was to be served the hostess had ready in the chaing did not ayrup and in browns, greys and greens for church, visiting, etc. Some of the church, visiting, etc. Some of the prounds are striped with satin in bronze or black, then figured with small leaves even size, and baked in the skin in a peeled, and cooked tender in a little water, may be served in the same way, with the hot syrup in which two or three peach pits have been boiled for addi tional flavor with the rum.

Somebody wonders why only invalids can have comfortably made beds, wisely suggesting that the skill of the trained nurse in this respect is well worth trans mitting to the chambermaid. She of the hospital cap and apron begins her work by carefully tucking the first sheet neatly and firmly about the mattress. which it is intended to cover snugly. To dressy at the sear as no sort of white or dampness and wear as no sort of white or insure this result the corners are folded over and under, as a tradesman folds in the edges of the wrapping paper around his parcel. The second sheet comes well up to the head of the bed to insure sufficient margin to be turned back over the other clothes, and it and the blankets and counterpane are turned in well at the foot in the same folded underway, fordings, frills and tucks are, so to while the sides are tucked under very speak, the stand bys of the dressmakers, lightly. The nurse bed maker never A series of narrow tucks, the running puts her double blankets on folded edge thread slightly drawn to ruille the uppermost, as many maids do, thereby thread singuisty distance to decorate many fashion-making it an impossibility to throw all able hodices and blouses. Women who have thin arms, and feel obliged to follaw the new whim of fashion in wearing bed-maker, pull the second sheet so far the very close-fitting sleeves, find this up that five minutes' occupancy of the sort of trimming for them a very satistical bed brings it away from the foot the

Titian cream, or angel's food, shadd and very often just below the waist. be stirred from the bottom of the dish This plan, while securing the fashion to the top, and the stirring continued able close fit around the hips, allows for until the contents of a spoce, when drop-

Hard sauces are preferred by most perwidth, one overlapping the other, the sons to liquid ones. One that is very top flounce being put on with the waist- good is made by rubbing to a cream two band. Most of the flounces are either cups of brown sugar and one cup of buttucked on the lower edge, or finished ter, adding three tablespoonfuls of milk, with rows of faille or moiré ribbon. one by one, at the last, and beating the Some of the plain skirts have a narrow whole at the least one hour. A teaspoon bias frill at the hem, with three rows of ful of vanilla should be stirred in just be ore serving. Another sauce is made from one cup of granulated sugar and nearly one-half cup milk, boiled together every tint and tone, and in every mater- to a thick syrup, and then stirred till cool, when it may be flavored; or two is from serge to satin brocade.

The dress parasols this year are extremely beautiful, and the rich and dainty fabrics and coloring used in their many be boiled to the consistency of honey and then strained.

Some bits of wisdom gleaned from a cooking school examination are: That croquettes will break open if the fat is party and "fete" models are ornate to | not hot enough, if too many are in at absurdity, and look quite as much like one time, if they are not thoroughly decorated lamp-shades as they do like coated with egg, and if they are too parasols. These articles of dress are this large. That the proper proportions of sesson exceedingly simple or very much | ice and salt to freeze cream or ice are: the reverse. You may correctly carry one part salt to three parts ice; too much an unlined, untrimmed shade with a salt makes ice cream coarse grained and very fashionable gown—provided, of soft. That the correct way to boil eggs course, its quality is of the best; other is to place them in cold water and bring wise, the parasol may be decorated in- it slowly to a boil. That to tell when side and out in the most elaborate man- custard is cooked and baked one must ner that fancy can devise. Many of the insert a spoon; the cooked custard will coat the spoon; a baked custard will not but layer after layer of chiffon is used cling to a spoon passed through it. A on the outside instead. The pretty test for frying is to put a piece of bread grass-cloth and satin foulard parasols in the lard, and if it browns while forty are in strong contrast with these chiffon | can be counted, twenty for each side, the lard is hot enough for cooked foods, like croquettes and the like; it will take the counting of sixty, thirty to each side, friends-old friends now, if intimate for uncooked foods. A spoon to serve association can make them so—though peas with has a long graceful handle, the friendship never seemed desirable. which ends in an open pod, showing a A certain shade of blue and a particular row of peas in green enamel. The bowl, which is shallow and perforated, is in a

> Pineapples will, it is said, keep much better if the green crown at the top is twisted off. The vegetation of the crown takes from the goodness of the fruit. The crown may be temporarily restored if desired, as an ornament in serving the pine

Thrifty housewives save lemon-peel. After using the juice for jelly or lemonade, where a number of lemous have been used, the peel should be washed and dried in the oven, then grated and put in a tin. It is most useful as flavoring for puddings and various forcements.

Handkerchiefs are quite apt, in warm weather, to come through the weekly laundry slighly yellowed. This is due often to their free use as absorbers of perspiration. To whiten them they should be soaked before being washed in salted water for half an hour, rinsed, and then washed. If in addition a little par affin oil is added to the water in which they are boiled, a half tablespoonful to a gallon of water, the process will be the more beneficial.

One of the lesser evils attending the outbreak in a family of contagious disease is the disinfection which follows. Until recently, to burn sulphur was the means relied on by the health authorities for house fumigation, and many housekeepers who have suffered from the double infliction of disease and fumigation know what this means. The word, given as a drink. The actual food retherefore, that a new and efficient agent dipes of the book are held in a dozen for disinfection has been found—une, too, dages, but there is much space devoted which will not injure the most delicate to herh-lore the most delicate.

micide is applied from the outside, its vapor generated from a jar placed over a spirit lamp the fumes carried into the closed room through rubber tubing.

LUCK OF A MONTREALER.

Discovered a Gold Mine While Trying to Get Away From a H ar.

An American exchange publishes the following account of a lucky incident which resulted in a young Montrealer finding a fortune :-

John B Sargent of San Francisco, who has been in the Knotenny mining districts for the past two months, tells a remarkable story of the way a tenderfoot from Montreal discovered a gold mine in that far away mining region. The young man, who was a clerk, was spending a few weeks with a friend engaged in mining, and put in his time fishing and hunting. The location of his friend's cabin was far up toward the headwaters of one of the tributaries of the Kootenay River, far from any other prospector, and in a section where the bears were not only numerous, but inquisitive and troublesome. When both men were away from the cabin it was necessary to carefully close up all the openings, and the BEARS HAD AN UNPLEASANT HABIT

of climbing into the cabin, and besides getting away with all the provisions in sight, playing football with the cooking utensils. The bears were of the common brown variety, none of them very large. and were not considered dangerous-in fact their worst trait of character was the familiarity which bred anger rather than contempt. One day as the two friends returned from a hunting excursion they saw three bears investigating the surroundings of the cabin, occasionally stopping to roll about a camp kettle which had been thoughtlessly left outside. Both men were armed with rifles and as they succeeded in getting near the animals without being perceived, they were able to take deliberate aim. As they delivered their fire two of the bears fell, the third scimpering off up the mountain. As they supposed both animals dead, they neglected to reload, and had approached to within a few feet of the prostrate hears, when the largest

SUDDENLY SPRANG TO HIS FEET, and, with a fierce roar, made directly for

The young man from the city had never caltivated a clese acquaintance with the bear family and did the first thing that occurred to him-dropped his weapon and sprinted for the nearest tree, about 100 yards away and growing on the edge of a guich 12 or 15 feet deep. ne bear stopped a few seconds to sufff at the ritle, and then, contemptuously tossing it aside, continued the chase. The hunter reached the tree and had climbed to the lower limbs when his pursuer reached it and without any hesitation commenced the ascent. This was s mething that the amateur hunstman had not calculated upon, and he at once proceeded to climb higher in the hope that his antagonist might get tired and give up. The tree leaned somewhat over the ravine, making the climbing easy; but the fact favored the bear as well, and when near the upper branches the young fellow found to his dismay that the bear was entirely too close for comfort. At that moment, however, his friend, who had recovered from his fright and reloaded,

SHOT THE ANIMAL THROUGH THE HEAD. Now another danger manifested itself. The combined weight of the man and the bear had been too much for the slender hold of the roots of the tree upon the soil, and as it leaned further and further over the gulch it became evident that unless he could scramble down the man would be thrown upon the rocks at t e hottom. Clinging to one limb atter another he made desparate efforts to get down but before he had accomplished more than half the distance the last root gave way, and there seemed to be noth ing between him and death or serious injury. His grip closed upon the limb to which he was clinging, and in another moment the top of the tree rested on the bottom of the ravine, while the thoroughly frightened man dropped upon the carcass of the dead bear, himself almost dead with fright. But the strangest feature of the adventure was that in falling over the tree had removed the earth from a four-foot vein of rich quartz, the existence of which had been entirely unsuspected. Now the young man from Montreal is a horny handed miner making a good income out of his claim, which he has named "The Bear."—Den ver Republican.

ECHOES OF THE JUBILEE.

The London correspondent of the

LeinsterLeader says : 🗕 "The Jubilee is over, and now that the reckoning is made everyone is grumbling. The syndicates which speculated in sents in the hope of making fortunes have lost enormously—the losses of one syndicate being estimated at something over £40,000. The sight seers who were beguiled into giving sabulous prices for seats early in the day in the belief that they would go higher, had the mortifi-cation of seeing their neighbours on as good seats beside them for actually onetenth of the price. Many were misled by the idea that there would be no room for visitors, forgetting that the route of the procession had been more than doubled in length since the jubilee of 1887, and that to that extent accommodation was in creased. Had they bided their time, they would have secured places at practically their own price. It was amusing to see the prices on the posters opposite stands tumbling down as the day approached, until at last the aunouncement was made that 'no reasonable offer would be refused." The illuminations were the feature of the show. The de-signs excelled in beauty and variety anything ever attempted before. Electric light, which was in its infancy in '87, greatly aided the decorators, and showed the progress made in science of heat and light during the decade. For the rest the crowd was the biggest on record and the most orderly."

GREAT SALES prove the great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla sells because it accomplishes CREAT CURES.



SEE THAT LINE It's the wash, outearly, done quickly, cleanly, white.

Pure Soap did it
SURPRISE SOAP with power to clean with-out too hard rubbing, with-

out injury to fabrics. SURPRISE is the name, don't forget it,

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

London July 12 - The cattle trade was rather firmer, owing to an improved demand and somewhat lighter supplies, consequently prices advanced lo to le per lb. Choice States cattle sold at ile, choice Canadians at 103c, and Argentines at Mc. The market for sheep was strong, and prices were ic to Ic per lb. higher at 101c to 11c.

LIVERPOOL, July 12 .- A private cable received reported the market for cattle weak and noted a decline of ic to 1c per Ib since this day week, quoting choice American steers at 101c and choice Canadian at 10c. Sheep steady at 10c.

Messrs. John Olde & Son, live stock ulesmen of London, Eng., write W. H. Beamen, live stock agent, of the Board of Trade, as follows, under date of July 1st:-A slacker demand having been experienced in the dead meat markets, and many cattle being yet alive from last Monday's he wy supply, caused a drop in price today for the cattle offered at D-ptford. The numbers were again heavy, viz: -2.897, or which 1.632 were States cattle, 467 Canadians, and 798 from South America, for which 54 to 611 was paid for good States cattle. 47d to 54 for Canadian cattle, and 34 to 31 I for South American. There was a further drop in prices for the 7,070 South Anarican sheep for sale at Deptord to ray, which made from 4,4 to 51 orgoni sheep; a rough consignment 4) f. The demand was quiet, and the supplies of this class of mutton have been very heavy lately.

MONTHEAL, July 12 -There has been nothing of interest in Tocal export live stock circles during the past week. Cables to hand to-day were of a conflicting character, as those from London reported the market firmer at a slight ad vance in prices, while advices from Liverpool were weak and noted a sharp | Choice Beef, Veal, Mutton & Pork. decline in values. At figures ruling at present, shippers stand to lose lots of money on cattle now on the way, and, in fact, the expirt trade has been a losing game for some little time past, but it is to be hoped there will be a turn for the better in the near future, which would give shippers a chance to recoup some of their losses. The sheep trade has been fair of late, but this week actual sales reported were at prices which showed a loss of \$1.25 per head, in consequence of which buyers in this market reduced their prices |c per lb. to day In regard to ocean freights the market remains about steady at 42s 61 to 45s for Liverpool space, and at 30s to 35s for London.

receipts of live stock were 350 cattle, 200 sheep, 200 lambs, 100 calves and 25 young pigs. Although the supply of cattle was small for this season of the year and the weather more favorable than it has been of late for keeping of stock, the tone of the market was weaker and prices show a decline of to per lb which is due chiefly to the fact that the bulk of the stall fed stock has been marketed and the quality of grass-fed is not up to the mark yet. The attendance of buyers was small on account, no doubt. of the heavy rain, and in consequence the demand was limited and trade slow even at the reduction in prices. There was no demand from shippers as they had ample stock on hand, and trade in this line was dull. Choice butchers' cattle sold at 4c to 4fc; good, at 3fc to 31c; fair, at 3c to 31c, and common, at 21c to 24c per ib. live weight. Owing to the continued unfavorable advices from abroad on sheep of late, and the fact that recent sales reported netted the shippers a loss of \$1.25 per head, there was a weaker feeling in this market today, and prices declined ic per lb., and, even at this reduction, exporters did not operate freely. Sales of good to choice stock were made at 3 c to 3 c, and fair, at 35 per lb., live weight. Lumbs were in fair demand, and sold at 3% to 4c per Ib., live weight. The supply of calves was small, and prices ranged from \$1 to \$5 each. Young pigs sold at \$1 to \$2

e ch. as to size. The offerings of live stock at the Point St. Charles market were 125 cattle, 100 sheep and 50 hogs. The demand for cuttle was slow, there being only one or two loads changing hands at 21c to 3c per lb., and one small lot of export stock wes purchased at 42; per lb. The sheep offered were of good quality, and were bought on export account at 3}c per lb. live weight. Hogs met with a ready sale at 4½: for heavy and at 5]c for light weignts per lb.

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July asle price, 64e. 200 pieces stylish American Percales, n white, red, blue, green, yellow and pink, with stripe and scroll designs. Regular value 10c. July rale price, 7c. 200 pieces Ripple Wash Fabrics, pink, blue, yellow, etc., with fancy scroll patterns, spots, etc. Regular value 13c. July sale price, 94c.

170 pieces lanen Colored Crepons, with bright stripes of pink, blue, green, white, also black grounds, with colored seroll patterns. Regular value 20c yd. July sale price, 13c.

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The Irish Priest in Politics.

Some of them would wish to exclude the clergy altogether from politics lest they themselves should ever be called to order for their doings (hear, hear). So long as the priest was ready to collect money for their needs and was subservient to their views they would tolerate him, and if they thought him greedy of praise they would eulogise him, but if he ventured to question the propriety of their doings they would at once tell him to give up politics and to mind his parish (laughter and applause). This school of politicians had come to the front of late years, and although they were not gain ing ground their existence could not be ignored, nor were they confined to any one party (hear, hear; laughter, and applause). These reasons which he had thus briefly indicated were inoperative in the past, and although no longer so cogent, still to some extent they did exist, and in his opinion did justify the Irish country priest in taking a part in Irish politics which could not and ought not to be tolerated elsewhere (applause) But such intervention in these times should be judicious and well regulated. otherwise it would certainly be very mischievous to the highest interests of their Catholic people, and most of all to the priests themselves. The following practical rules would be thought, be generally admitted as just and reasonable, and if observed they would be efficacious in preventing evils that sometimes did result from the unwise intervention of the priest in politics. Now, the first rule—and he commended it to the special attention of some of his young friends listening to him—the first rule which he would lay down was this, that young priests for several years after their ordination should not be encouraged or allowed to take an active part in politics [loud applause. The reason was perfectly clear. They had at first neither the experience, the prudence, nor the knowledge of the world necessary to make them safe and trustworthy guides for others in political questions. Of course many of them thought they had—[laughter]—and that the old fogies were altogether behind the age; and this was particularly true in the case of those young men who had existed. The law took the most elabornot even knowledge enough to doubt the wisdom of their own proceedings [laughter]. He might say, by way of parenthesis, that he never met any per-

Cocksure of Their Own Opinions

as some young priests, except, perhaps, some young professors [laughter and applause.] Where would the young priests get their political knowledge? Not, surely, while they were schoolboys scrambling through the Latin grammar; nor in the seminary, where they found it hard enough to master the Intermediate Education course; nor in that college, for although they had many chairs in Maynooth he had yet to learn that they had a chair in politics—[laughter]—so that the young priest had, in fact, no means of acquiring political knowledge until he had some experience of the world, except that he got it in the way that a very venerable colleague of his addressed. He [Most Rev. Dr. Healy] last evening suggested that he ought to thought that the priest was free to do get some himself. They were discussing what was set forth in the judgment. The a certain political point, and his venerable colleague said, "I will tell you what you ought to do. You ought to go and ask your mother her opinion, if she is alive [langhter], because her opinion on that point would, I think, be far sounder than your own" [renewed laughter.] He did not know where these young gentlemen would get their information on the political questions of the arise, the greatest religious interests day except they got it from their might be at stake, and the priest might day except they got it from their might be at stake, and the priest might mothers. The young priest was, no feel it his duty not only to point out the doubt, the official teacher of the people in matters of faith and morals. But flock that to ignore it would be a sin, that subject he was supposed to have mastered. He preached under the supervision of his parish priest and Bishop. As a moral teacher he was sound enough, and could not well go astray. But as a political teacher he was sometimes a child and worse than a child, for no one minded what a child said, but as a priest he was liable to be fully and severely and sometimes justly criticized. It was foolish for young priests to take a header into politics, and speak by his authority on matters of which he knew little or nothing. Then, again, every priest ought to be a man of order and self-restraint, if not of self-denial. But how could he be all this if he launched stances. If it occurred the priest should his barque upon the stormy sea of poli consult his Bishop, and he believed the tics, where there were so many dangers? Bishop would be very slow, indeed, in He knew from experience what had condemning an act of an individual frequently happened in such cases. The voter as a mortal sin or relusing him absordent politician would compose political solution, especially if the voter was actharangues instead of sermons. His time ing in good faith although from a permanent of the residue of his duty would be given more to the reading of newspapers perhaps than to the Scripturs. His hours became late and irregulate that at least in ordinary cases there turs. His hours became late and irregular. He was often absent from home when wanted. The excitement and the dust of the political arena made him tious priest who weighed his words well somewhat thirsty, and his associates were by no means always safe and editying companions. He (His Lordship) did not care to enlarge upon this subject, if he were clearly to violate the rule of but he would say that he had known several young priests who greatly fell away from their high estate because in times of excitement they had devoted themselves too much and too earnestly to politics. The dear young friends he saw around him were the hope, the rising hope, of the Irish Church. They were its joy and crown, and it was therefore he implored them to take no prominent part in politics before they had spent seven or eight years on the mission [ap plause]. The second rule was that no matter what might be the age, the experience, or authority of a priest who people. As a rule the pulpit was no sacrifice, the untiring energy and exintervened in politics, he must never for place for the discussion of such quest ecutive ability of the present pastor, get that he was a priest, and his langu age, his conduct, and his demeanour must never be unworthy of the dignity and sanctity of the priestly character. He could not put off his priesthood as he would put off a suit of clothes. He could not be one man in the pulpit and another improper to force them to listen to on the platform. He was always and

layman who wished to be regarded as a layman would never think of doing Whatever others might do, there was A Special Obligation on the Priest of observing moderation in his conduct and his language. And there should be moderation in his politics as well as in everything else. And they should always be prepared to allow the same reasonable freedom of thought and action to others which they claimed for themselves. [Applause.] The third rule, too, could not, he thought, be questioned. tioned. It was this, that no priest should allow his pursuit of politics at any time to cause him to neglect any of his ecclesiastical duties. Politics was an engrossing pursuit, and sometimes greatly disturbed the mind. It was all very well to win applause on public platforms, to fight the battles of the people, to be called an eloquent and patriotic priest in the newspapers; but as he laid down in the beginning, politics was no part of his duty as a pricat and could never be alleged as an excuse before God or man for neglecting any part of his ecclesiastical duties. [Applause.] These duties in this country were manifold and laborious, and if they were faithfully performed they left very very little time for other occupations. and, moreover, they demanded the near presence and vigilance of the priest The place for him was the church, the sick room, and the school. There lay the sphere of his duties. And it could not be denied that meetings outside his own parish, conferences with political leaders, letters to the newspapers, and so forth, were very likely to interfere to some extent with the proper discharge of his duties. The priest, therefore, must be always on his guard, lest his schools his sick calls, or any of his duties might suffer thereby. It was not easy to combine this constant vigil-ance, this manifold labour, and the various duties of his ministry with the distracting care of an active political career. [Applause.] A special word of caution was necessary with reference to Parliamentary elections. The law of the land was extremely jealous of the in-terference of the clergy in Parliamentary elections, and all the more so since the freedom of the voters from other influences had to a great extent been secured by the protection of the Ballot Act. So long as the Catholic freeholders were the slaves of their landlords and notoriously coerced to vote in many cases against their conscience, the influence of the priest was a just and necessary counterpoise. But this excuse no longer ate precautions to secure the freedom of the voter and to protect him against

together logical nor consistent in itself. But it asserted a sound rule—that, as a

rule, neither spiritual or temporal rewards should be promised; nor on the other hand, should spiritual or temporal coercion le resorted to in order to influence the choice of a voter in favour of a particular caudidate. He was not disposed to quarrel with the substantial justice of that decision. The learned judge declared in it that the Catholic priest might counsel, advise, recommend, entreat, and point out the true

spiritus las well as temporal influence

of every kind. The celebrated judgment

of Justice Fitzgerald was neither al-

line of moral duty, and might, if he thought fit, throw the whole weight of his character into the scale, but he could not appeal to the fears, the terrors, or the superstitions of those he

Point Out the Line of Moral Duty,

main point was that as a priest he

should be free to

o give his reasons, and to exhort his people to follow that line of duty. In his opinion that was quite enough for the priest-at least on ordinary occasions. No doubt a great occasion might line of moral duty but also to tell his and possibly in certain extreme cases a grave sin, against God and against the Church (hear, hear). And as the late Dr. O'Hanlon explained in reply to the Maynooth Commission of '53, if a man maintained his fixed purpose of committing what was according to the issue a grave sin, the priest would be not only justified but bound to refuse him absolution if he came to confession under such circumstances. The case Dr. O'Hanlon quoted could scarcely occur, but he thought he was right and courageous in speaking of it as a possible case, and pointing out the priest's duty, no matter what view the law might take of it in such circumvoter as a mortal sin or relusing him abwas no need for the priest to come into collision with the law, and that a caumight-without violating the law-do all that his duty required and exercise far more influence in the long run than law as laid down by the learned judge [upplause.] Another thing he wished to observe was that the duty did not ap ply to purely political questions. Of course, in most questions where the spiritual interests of the people were at stake, perhaps more so than their temporal interests, the priest had a right to speak to the people upon such questions and to point out the line of conscientious duty which all good Catholics were bound to pursue. He spoke o' temporal interests which affected primarity or materially the temporal interests of the tions, however useful or important they might be in themselves. They were profane questions that could not with propriety be discussed in the House of God. Otten good Catholics might differ on such questions, and it was obviously

Opinions Distasteful to Them

Just as Good

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church or to compel them to go else where. The priest of prudence and experience, if he found it his duty to take an active part in political discussions. would not set up for himself in opposition to the views of his brother priests or of his ecclesiastical superiors. [Hear hear.] He might possibly be right in his opinions, but the public expression of them in such circumstances was likely to do more harm than good. [Hear, hear] The strength of the Church lay in the discipline and union of the clergy. [Applause.] When they thought it necessary to range themselves publicly in opposite camps it was in his opinion far better for the minority to abstain from political action altogether. [Applause.] As he had already pointed out, no superior could compel them to become active politicians, so that if any priest did not like the views of the majority, or perhaps of the bishop, he had still the alternative of keeping silence and attending to his parish—a safer and, generally speaking, a far more profitable work for himself. Although he said that no priest was bound to become an active and prominent politician, still in this country there were many questions discussed in the press and in Parliament in which the spiritual interests of the people were at stake, and in the discussion of which the priest might take a prominent and a useful part. Even in purely political questions also, where the interests of his flock are at stake, the able and experienced priest might feel himself called upon to help his flock in the unequal conflict between the privileged classes on the one side and the poor oppressed people on the other [applause]. But even in such circumstances he must never forget that he is a priest, and he should so regulate his language, his dignity, and his demeanor as to bring no discredit on his ministry and give no reasonable ground of offence to any man whatsoever [applause].

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY:

Dedication of St. James Church, at Eganville, Ont

[From our Own Correspondent.] EGANVILLE, Ont., July 10.—The Cath-olics of Eganville have been *en fete* for the past week over the dedication of the with a length of 41 ft. In this projection new St. James Church, and not only do the Catholics themselves feel jubilant, but their feeling of happiness is shared by their Protestant brethren, who are rejoiced to see in their midst this grand monument to the service and worship of

God. The Catholic parish of Eganville dates back to 1843, when Rev. Father John McNulty was the first resident pastor. The County of Renirew was long before this the scene of the zealous labors of gentle-hearted priests, but is due to Father McNulty the honor of forming what might be called the nucleus of the present large parish. Arriving at Mount St. Patrick in the year mentioned, he built temporary churches at Renfrew, Douglas, Brudenell, Osceola and Egan-ville, and also established a Mission at Saud Point. Mount St. Patrick, after the departure of Rev. Father McNulty in 1852, was attended from Renfrew till 1866, when Rev. John McCormac became resident pastor. In 1868 Father "John" built the commodious stone church still | Murphy & Co. extended over nineteen used in that place. After his sad death in 1874 he was succeeded in order by Rev. Dussere Telmont, Father McGinnis, Father Collins, Father Chisholm, Father Dowdall, Father Ryan, Father. Holland and Rev. R. McEachen, who is to-day the faithful pastor of that flourishing parish.

The first official document bearing on the history of the old St. James Church reads as follows :--

"On June 22nd, 1854, the Roman Catholic Church, in the Village of Eganville, Township of Grattan, County of Renirew, Upper Canada, was open for public worship and blessed by His Lordship Joseph Guigues, Bishop of Bytown, under the invocation of St. James the Less, in the presence of the undersigned clergy and laity. The land for said church had been given by Jno. Egan, Eaq., M.P.P., and the expenses for the erection of said church smounted to £220, including the gift of the lands valued at £50 from the above donor. There now remains a debt not exceeding. £50 on said church, in witness whereof: Joseph Eugene Guigues, Bishop of Bytown; James A. Strain. Parish Priest; Francis McDonough, Bernard McFeely J. Bouvier, Patrick Cassidy."

FROM THE OLD TO THE NEW.

The old church has passed away and now through the devotedness and selfecutive ability of the present pastor Rev. Father Patrick Sylvester Dowdall noble structure has arisen on its site. His efforts were crowned with glory on the 27th uit., when the sacred edifice was formally dedicated. For weeks past immense preparations had been made for the imposing event. The But a few days sick from pneumonia, at evening before His Grace Most, Rev. J. tended by the most skilled physicians. everywhere the ambassador of Christ.

Opinions Distasteful to Them

T. Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa; Rt., and visited daily by the rever and clergy,
He could not put off his representative when they came to the church to wor. Rev. N. Z. Lorrain, V. Ap., of Pontiac, she, contrary to the expectation of all, Character. He should, therefore, never ship God. The only result would be to accompanied by Rev. E. Groulx. Ottawa; gave up her soul into the hands of her at our warercoms for prices and Reak nor write language which even a keep them away altogether from the Rev. P. Girard, Redemptorist, Montreal; Maker. That she has received the crown Second-hand planes exchanged.

Rev. P. T. Byan, Rentrev, and many other, ardy d by the Parry Sound Rail. WAY. and for almost half an hour a continuous the station and the church.

His Loriship blessed the new place of den, is our found and cherished wish. Worship with all the solemnity besitting the occasion, assisted by Rev. H. Martel and Rev. J. O. Banette, as deacon and sub deacon. This ceremony concluded his Lordship put aside his cope and was vested with tunics and chasuble for Mass, at which he was assisted by the above named deacon and sub deacon, Rev. D. Leduc as sesistant priest and Rev. P. T. Ryan, of Renfrew, as master of ceremo-

THE CLERGY WHO WERE PRESENT.

After the sermon and the conclusion of the Mass the congregation adjourned to the grove adjaining the church to enoy dinner and refreshments.

There was Confirmation in the afternoon by His Lordship Bishop Lorraine. In the evening the Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament was given and the following is a full list of the clergy pre-

sent at the ceremonies:—
His Grace Most Rev. J. T. Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa; His Lordship Right Rev. N. Z. Lorrain, Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac; Very Rev. Mgr. J. A. Routhier V. G., Ottawa Ont.; Very Rev. G. Bouillon, Canon, Ottawa. Ont.; Rev. E. Groulx. Ottawa, Ont.; Rev. F. M. Georget O. M. I., Hull, Que.; Rev. A. A. Labelle, P. P., Aylmer, Que; Rev. E. A. Latulipe, Pembroke Ont.; Rev. D. Leduc, Chapleau Ont.; Rev. P. r. Ryan, P.P., Renfrew, Ont; Rev. A. Lize, Renfrew, Ont.; Rev. F. L. French, Brudenell, Ont.; Rev. H. Martel, Nos bonsing, Ont.; Rev. S Marrion, Douglas, Ont.; Rev. J. O. Barrette, Maynooth, Ont.; Rev. Father Girard, Redemp-torist, Montreal, Que.; Rev. P. S. Dow-dall, P.P., Eganvirle, Ont.; Rev. A. Renaud, Eganville, Ont.; Rev. P. Hart, Osceola, Ont; Rev. A. Gagnon, Ottawa, Ont.; Rev. A. Barrette, Ottawa, Ont.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW CHURCH. The new church was commenced in 1895, the architects being Roy and Gauthier of Montreal. The site is a beautiful one, being on an eminence on the bank of the Bonnechere. The struc ture is 148 feet from the facade to the rear of the apse. Its width across the nave is 63 it. 4 in. extending out to an extreme width of 78 it. 4 in. in the transept. The circular portion of the apse of the church measures trans versely 44 ft. 4 in. with a depth of 27 ft. 2 in. Running out from the right of the apse and part of the transept as one looks from the front is the sacristy, with an extreme length of 80 feet in the rear by 46 ft. wide and 30 ft. high above ground. The sacristy is double storied, the basement being intended for sodality rooms and library, while the upper storey is furnished with an altar, pews, confessionals and baptistry. The angular portion of the sacristy adjoining the apie is cut off for the use of the altar boys. The facade of

the church has an extreme width of 68 ft. 4 in., and the main walls, stonework, rise up 43 It. above the ground. On either side of the facade are turrets 5 ft. wide, with projections of one foot from the main walls. The central portion of are situated the main entrances, while from either side are two angular turrets rising up to a height of 56 ft. and crowned by miniature cupolas.

Surmounting the entrances, and enclosing the grand front window, is the main tower 27 it. wide, rising up to a height of 70 ft. and crowned by a spire, whose cross is 180 ft. from the ground. The whole building is thoroughly appointed and is a rare example of perfect architecture and art.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MR. M. M. GANNON.

The many friends of Mr. M. M. Gannon, late of the firm of John Murphy & Co. dry goods mercharts, will regret to learn of his death, which occurred on Sunday, July 4th, after an illness of several months duration. Mr. Gannon's connec tion with the firm of Messrs. John years, and in his capacity as salesman in the linen department made himself universally esteemed by all with whom he had business associations. He leaves a widow and many friends to mourn his loss. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning, July 6th, at eight o'clock, from his late residence, 129 Mansfield street, to St. Patrick's Church, where the funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Father Quinlivan, parith priest, assisted by Rev. Father Kavanagh, of the Society of Jesus. The !uneral was attended by many prominent citizens, among whom were Mr. John Murphy, Mr. Henry, Mr. Lego, Mr. Harkins, Mr. John Fallon, Mr. W J. Tabb, Mr. Thomas Harding. Mr. Horton, and many others. The funeral tien proceeded to Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

LATE MRS. O'NEILL.

Mrs Mary O'Neill, widow of the late Peter O'Neill, died on Sunday at the age of 68 years. She was a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, and was the mother of Messrs. Peter, T. J., and the late W. G. O'Neill, the last named of whom was well known as Chief Clerk at the St. Lawrence Hall. The funeral, which was held yesterday, was attended by a large concourse of citizens of all classes and creeds. A solemn Requiem Mass was chanted at St. Patrick's, after which the remains were transferred to Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

THE LATE MRS. MICHAEL MOORE.

On Tuesday morning last death's angel visited the residence of Mr. Michael Moore, or McCord Street, and selected as his victim the mother of that fruly pious and highly esteemed family.

all occasions God's will was her will Al-On Sunday morning a special training ready has she given one daughter to the from Whitney, bearing a large number. Service of Almighty God—Miss Ellen—of triends, arrived at 9:35 at the O A. & who some time ago joined the Congrega-P.S.By station, where they were met by numbers of carriages to convey them to other members of the family are held in the church. Another train of ten coaches | the highest esteem by those whose good arrived from Ottawa some time later, pleasure it is to enjoy their acquaintance. That God may spare them, bless procession of carriages passed between, and protect them, and enable them to hear courage usly this, their heavy bur-

> It gives us much pain to announce the and death of James C. Cross, son of Michael Cross, o St. Chrys slome, who died suddenly in New York City, July 6th, 1897, aged 23 years 6 months and 1 day. He was a good, bright, and faithful young man, and an ardent Catholic. He has been remarked wherever he went for his religious devotions and piety. He has left a father and mother, four brothers and three sisters to mourn his heavy loss. The death has been a very sad one, for he was a model young man and leved by all who knew him. and his whole family lavished a great deal of aff ction upon him. But God has chosen him for Himself, and we must all be resigned to His Good and Holy Will that he was taken, although it has been a very sad and bitter affliction, but

the Good Lord, who does all things for

the best, has prepared a happier home,

in the great beyond, than earth has ever

We are nearly left heart broken, For the darling whom we love Has left this world forever And gone to live in Heaven above.

known.

Though we know that he is happier, But it's very band to cart, We all 'oved him very dearly From the bottom of our hearts.

We looked forward to his coming. It would bring us so much joy, But 'twas little we expected That in his coffin he would lie.

Yes; in his collin he was brought us, Death came and robbed us like a thief, Robbed us of our darling Jimmie, Oh, such agony and grief!

He was loved by all who knew him. But was chosen by our Lord, For they say He takes His best ones, And Jim is gone for his reward.

He rossessed a noble spirit
And a faith so good and pure.
He loved hes friends with such affection.
This makes it harder to endure.

He has been a a loving brother.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS'

THE COOL WAVE

→OGILVY'S JULY SALE ←

We are offering Summer Goods at July Sale Prices.

SP CIAL.

Received a shipment of:
All Linen Grass Linens.
All Linen Grass Lawns.
All Linen Grass Grenadines.
All Linen Plain Crash. 36 in wide.
All Linen Plain Crash. 36 inches wide.
These desirable summer goods, so appropriate for the hot weather, were received too late for our usual trade.
Therefore we have marked these at July prices. LIVENS

Special Linen Huckaback Towels, all pure Linen, made from polished yarns, ensuring the best wear, and the brightest towel.

20x10, \$1.75 per doz.

22x44, \$2.25 per doz

These three lines are without an equal to-day for value.

MILIINERY. 33) off TRIMMED MILLINERY.

Our Special Line of

ORGANDY MULLINS. Worth 35c at 1 c yard, is the best value in the city.

CHILDREN'S HEADWEAR. Cool, Painty Children's Hats, Hoods and Bonnets in the coolest and lightest of fabrics, 25 per cent off.

PARASOL .

Pretty designs in handsome Parasols, 20 percent Umbrellas and Walking Sticks at special prices. DON'T FORGET.

To buy your supply of our imported Galatea Spits in Light and Dark Blue Stripes, with large sailor collars, trummed with White Braid These goods are fast colors, and the proper goods for hot weather, \$1.50 up.

MAIL ORDERS. When not convenient to visit the city, never hesitate to write for any of the Special Bargains told of in our advertisement. We are ever prompt and careful with the filling of Mail Orders.

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by its case is quite as unreliable a test as the judgment of the the system. cover of the proverbial book.

Before you buy a piano from us we want you to strike a chord there and a chord there—to play upon it as you will, and to test it in every way you know. These tests sell more pianos for us than at our warerooms for prices and terms. Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Monitel all the indersements ever penned. Call

TESTING HIS HONESTY. Your druggist is honest, if, when you ask him for a bottle of Scott's Emulsion he gives you just what you ask for. He knows this is the best form in which to

Frogs have been raining down in thick showers on Bizerta, in Tunis. The largest were the size of a man's thumb.

GRAND FREE EXHIBITION

Venetian Art of Glass Blowing

Owing to an unforced delay in the arrival of their apparatus from the United States. Messrs. DUFOUR BROS., the celebrated Venetian Glass Blowers and Artists, were unatleto begin their wonderful entertainment last week as announced.

This difficulty is now overcome, and Messrs.
DUFOUR BROS. will exhibit their marvellous feats in Glass Blowing, Glass Spinning and Glass Designing, at our Store all this week. Hours of Exhibition : 10 to 12 a.m. ; 2.30 to

GREAT JULY CHEAP SALE. Bargains in Dress Goods.

300 yards Silk Striped Covert Suiting, all new Summer colors, light weight, worth so our cheap sale price, only 40c per yard.

Is pieces Fancy Shot Summer Suiting, all new shades, special cheap line, worth 45c; July Cheap Sale price, 29c per yard.

10 pieces Fancy Shot M hairs, all the latest colorings; this line cheap at 35c; our July Cheap.

25 pieces Colored All Wool Crepons, extra quality; colors, White, Cream, Sky. Nile, Canay, Heliotrope, Yellow, Mauve, Pink, New Green, Blue, worth 75c and 85c; choice during Sale, 35c per yard.

Great Remnant Sale, 304 Remnants of Colored Creco Guring Sale only HALF PRICE.

10 pieces Ail Wool Serges and Cashmeres, assomed colors, cheap at 50c; July Cheap Sale price of this lot only 25c per yard.

this lot only 25c per yard

10 pieces Fancy Dress Tweeds, assorted colors, double width; July Cheap Sale price of this lot only 17c per yard.

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Dr. Fauvel, in Paris, prescribed 'Vin Mariani'' for me, and I G reiterate all that has been said in favor: It is certainly the most effect tive and pleasant of all strengtheners

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