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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



CATHOLIC UNITY : SOME RESULTS.

How German Catholics Organized at Critical Periods.

The Ranks Closed Up in Parliamentary, Commercial and Social Life -- Associations Founded --The Movement and the Lessons Which it Taught the Man of Blood and Iron.

From th Boston Republic we take the following interesting article, which recites the great struggles made by the Cathelics in Germany, against the tyranny of men of the stamp of the late Bismarck :

to lead to revelations which the German o a century ago, in enforcing the May laws and the Kulturkampf against the German Catholics, he unquestionably In that element of the empire's porulation to great inconvenience and acted with outrageous injustice towards it. It may be a question, however, if the German Catholics did not profit more than the suffered from the drastic persecu tions to which they were then subjected. It would be nothing strange if they did. "r me Catholie church has ever thriven on mersicution. Oppression has always served to bring out her latent forces and | the formation at cologne, of the first unrgies, and the faith of her children snow itself stronger and more viger na. and their union, which always shows in time of appression, begets larger muts tean than when they are unattexed and anoprozed.

German Catholics are indebted for the organized body. It has additated socier-markable organization and strength U-storeughon: Germany and in s-veral shown by their parliamentary representatives, the Centrists. Too attacks which citties now number close agen 1000 and Bismarck and Falk made upon the onurch, her prelates, her priests and her religious orders, welded the members of doence are, therefore, green, and they the Centre into a compact body whose are truly Catholic bodies, for each mem unity nothing served to weaken Male ber is obliged to attend to his religious Catholic leaders were prompt to see the oppertunities which the Kulturkampf owo club room, which is always well put within their reach, and they did not lack the ability or the foregight to make the most of those opportunities for the fu ture of the German Catholis church. Prac tically unknown cutside of the Fatherand before the Kulturkampf, the Cathohe Centre party soon became the cynos are of the whole Catholic world and a torre which compelled admiration even from its opponents. As the Centrists, under the splendid guidance of their leaders, wrested victory after victory from the 'man of blood and iron,' compelled him to withdraw step by step from the hostile attitude toward the church he had assumed, and finally forced him to go to Canossa, Catholics through the length and breadth of Christendom were filled with admiration for Herr Windthorst and his gallant tollowers. They felt a personal pride in the splendid discipline and glorious triumphs of the Centre, and that party was held up to Catholics everywhere as an example and a model of what Catholic organizations, wherever need existed for them to be, should show themselves. So solidly were the foundations laid is evidenced by the fact that the Centre remains as strong and firm as ever. It would be a mistake, though, to suppose that the Centre was the only good thing which came to the German Cathclics because of the unjust manner in which they were treated by the Government in the days of Chancellor Bismarck's fullest authority. They profit-ed in various other ways. The great ex pense to which they, in common with all their countrymen, were put by the Franco Prussian war and by the huge military establishment which the Empire has since maintained, brought into being the Bauernverein, or Peasants' Association, of which organization the Baron Schorlemer-Alst was the founder. This verein had for its principal purpose the protection of the German farmers against the exactions of usurers when they were compelled to ask loans of money to meet their obligations. The first verein was started in Munster, Westphalia, but others speedily came into existence, and it is thought that at the present time the association has a memberahip of fully 150 000. The vereins hold regular meetings, at which all topics that have an interest for the agricultural masses are discussed or treated

est barrier to the wider spread of social parish. These associations also deserve ism in Germany. These spricultural wreins are now found in almost every art of Germauy. and it has been noted that the farmers who belong to them are always orderly, sober and industrious, with the natural consequence that they get on better in the world than their less thrifty neighbors.

The Catholic leaders in Germany, even before the Kulturkampf was legislated. were keen enough to discern that one of the most menicing evils to state and church alike was the peculiar sort of socialism that had obtained a footing in the Fatherland, and was rapidly growing in influence. Even at the present day this socialism is not without considerable strength and corresponding influence in Germany, as the number of its representatives who will sit in the next Reichstag amply shows. To counteract the influence of this socialism, various Catholic organizations have come into being in Germany, some of them literary and educational in their character and others patterned on Catholic socialistic lines, so to speak. Among the latter m y be placed the Arbeiterverein, or the association of German Catholic workingmen, which has a membership of several thousands, and which has been the means of keeping many workingmen out When Bismarck, whose death bids fair of the -dangerous socialist societies. Still another similar organization-Emperer would fain keep concealed, was | though is came into existence before the busily engaged, something like a quarter | days of the May laws-is the Gessellen verein, which is composed of young arti sans. The founder of this association was a Catholic clergyman, new deceased. Rev. Adolf Kolping, who had

hims if worked at a crade before he was promited to the priesthood Inthese days ne gamed a vivid and accurare knowledge of the temptations which beset young workingmen, and he studied they will be, as they have even for years these interested in the second state of now best to counteract those malign influences. After his ordination to took a very lively interest in his former assa live of other lands to learn from the re-clates, and the result of his eff ris was markable unity, energy, prisoners so had all the differences of the liclub of the verein mentioned. In a man Cathelies, general way this version may be said to have many similarities with our Young fidually Men's Associations love in the United States. It has this one great advantage over those societies, though. To the Kulturkampf and the May laws that it is a more minierous and better of the aci dning countries, and these so a weall good membership of their own.

Their aggregate strength and inlinckrodt, Windthorst and other German | duties regularly under pain of forfeing | He membership. Eich society has its upplied with good literature of such a character as workingmen are apt to be

great credit for the highly salutary influence they exert upon the German Catholic population; and not a few of them came into being in the period when Bismarck was endeavoring to cripple the church by his infamous laws and uplimited authority.

Those were the days when practically all the German dioceses were bereft of their chief pastors, when hundreds of parishes were left without pricets, when Catholic schools had no nuns to teach in them, and when, consequently, the German Catholic laity had to do what it could for the relief of its own spiritual needs. They were the times of which Father Hogan, of Maynooth-a nephew of Abte Hogan, of our archdioces in seminary-said in a magazine article a few years ago :- 'In the history of the Catholic Church during the latter half of the nineteenth century, there is no more interesting and in many respects no more glorious chapter than that which tells of their struggles, the suffrings, the contests and the triumphs of the German Catholics. The more one learns of the inner history of Bismarck's persecution, its cold, evnical determination, its cruel spirit and unscrupulous methods the more he is compelled to admire the calm and steady patience, the unchanging lovalty, the manly fortitude with which it was met.'

And it may be noted in conclusion that the German Catholics, only a very brief while before Bismarck's passing from the stage of life showed that the strength which their wonder all organization gave them in the days of the Kilturkampf is all theirs yet. At the birt | fold - His Grace is very procession election for members of the Reichstag area is the towned findheat and serve they not only used all their termer seats. but they also won some to wones ; and] part, the dominant parts in the next being the in other start and an Reichstag. There are less the or Cathor pares and by site of the sector with and any civilion of these starvar is relineases as if hear we see a the research

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These who make a point of the t ing more than a cont at the and in Fr. Lor and o burger church callections and only blood to be 5 selves to the exected a five end of the othership of the when a fill respect is placed of the of the original in lector, will tak a personal interest in the mombers, attends the experience of a clergy man as told in [at St. Vincent's Course 1. according one of our American exchanges. He rest was resumed in the externe is when a quested his congregation not to put coppers into the collection as they were an noumbrance rather than a help to the treasury of the church He said in collections were free-will offerings and no one was obliged to contribute, but those who tell disposed to make an off ring should give something in excess of a copper. The words struck home, for the next collection taken was five times greater than at any previous ordinary services. There is food for thought in this, says the exchange. The ordinary collections are much smaller than they should be. Scores who could drop in a silver piece as easily as a cent, content themselves with the latter, because, as a ule, it is not noticed by the collector. They fail to recognize that a church is in the same position as any other public institution and cannot be maintained without money. These words should not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and those who can put in a silver piece should not content themselves with a copper coin. Very Rev. Father Licking, Provincial of the Order of Redemptorists of the Province of Baltimore, has received the news that on Sunday next, the Feast of St. Joachim, the Redemptorists will take charge of St. Joachim's Church in Rome, which is a memorial church erected by contributions from Catholics in all parts of the world in honor of the golden jubilee of Pope Leo XIII., which occurred in 1893 A decree issued by the Holy See on July 20th, which has just been received by Father Licking, stated that the Redemotorists had been selected to take charge of the spiritual affairs of the church. Perpetual adoration of the Blessed Sacrament is one of the features of the church. The Redemptorists are much pleased with the honor which has been paid by choosing them to assume direction of a church erected and named in honor of the Pope, and in which he evinces the warmest interest.



LOSION, AUG. 6,

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News.

the hoat which Mensre, Harland and HADD W lillars to build at B-frast. It is to be wiled The Shunrock, and will and under the colors of the Royal Uster Vacht Club. The Hon. Charles Russell has been entrusted by Sir Thomas Lapton to conduct all the arrangements at New York. The lessons of the last unsatisfactory contest have been taken to heart by all parties, and the result will be The Annual Convention of Young Men's every to sible tracht in the secure a air race.

Parsey jaw in maten for a expandlead pois ming in patteries are two griesances which are bring there goes a vent A Great Gathering at Sheffield - A lated in Parliament, and Bris. t. and New Church in the Dock District May, of phospherous fame, greden evend -Tributes to the Late Archfor end-avoring to concombine rates and of thirgs at their works. I surgers to bishop Walsh--John Dillon, M.P., the rotteries, it was stated that 200 Speaks at Birkenhead -- Other deaths had taken place and east a men from lead-p isoning during the past year. I: was suggested that the sge teres play ment of young paraons should be may a but the idea was dropped when it was shown that this would throw he lies The Catholic Young Men's Society, than 8000 people out of work Mar one of the most powerful and important stringent rules, however, etc. 1 . 1 1

olic Courch in England, with a member -----The discussion on Vaccinuti p. 1 e. ship of over 10,000, being an increase in Criminal Evider ce Bill, and Helps, 1996 (1997) after after Dr. Honey, Dr. Basharof the pist year of 665 melt its annual e. n. West Lidies, are the subjects woller have gui referred to the ' Managarial' ference at Shefii id during the week, Parliament during the week, wale to have largely over ased the attention of now drawing to a close, and but with a leath of the Iron Chancel a, the even splendid reception from the secole, ditions of peace between repering these is statistical matter benefany headed by the Mayor, where mean dis-America and subjected when had the housins proceeded over used the public Hondey rev 161 18 here and 24 there here a the part of the live multiplated ties and attentions were gover only seconded by His Grace the Honeson Nordivid dothe basis central sector to make shared it is safe.

would be enterred.

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the fellowing in run -Atres High Mase number of highly interesting and down papers were road by members r present ing the different braneaux of the surface

THE OLD LAND.

His Lordship Bishop Hoare and the Managerial Question.

A Silver Jubileo Ceremony at Ballycastle--Most Roy, Dr. Henry Preached a Charity Sermon and the Collection Amounted to Over \$3,250--An Old Patriot Passes Away Other Notes.

DIMAS ANZ 6

the Managerial opening to still a live assure which in some course of the coursetry is much discussion. Specking in St. door Cathedred, Long or Son Sanday, chescriphers scentariatic append. Has Constant of the second states in the second s t . . vers root of n-there is the state of a state of the way of the sight which leave • •

an of the Elsin ore the for the last large sheet. But the christian chiles diate mand the

interested in, together with tacilities for athletic exercises, games, etc. Tuere are also lectores given at state 1 times. concerts and other entertainments, the one orject being to render the club houses pleasant places for the members of the society to pass their spare hours in, and this keeps them away from the influence of dangerous resorts.

It is easy to imagine how great and conservative an influence a thousand such club rooms as the one whose character is thus outlined wield upon the mind and conduct of the German Catholic youth. Those Kolping institutes are such admirable ones that more than one article has been written in praise of them, and, judging them by the good results they bring about, they deserve all the eulogies that have been bestowed upon them. For these institutes and the others that have been already mentioned are exactly the sort of associations which the Sovereign Pontiff recommended in his memorable encyclical denunciatory of communism and social iam, issued twenty years ago, wherein, addressing the Catholic prelates, he said : 'As socialism seeks its disciples chisty in that class of men who follow trades or hire their labor, and whose weariness of work more easily tempts them with the great desire of wealth and the hope of possessing it, it will be of great use to encourage those associations of artisans and laborers which, founded under the patronage of religion, teach

their members to be content with their lot, to endure their ills and to lead a calm and trauguil life.'

Chief among the German Catholic literary societies may be named the one which is called after Joseph Gorres, the great Catholic thinker of Germany ; and this society counts among its members some of the leading German Catholic writers and scholars. It has, moreover, published many valuable works, and there is no branch of literature, be it scientific, Distorical, political, philosophical or other, that has not been benefited by its labors . The Germans are universally recognized as the best scholars and literary delvers of the world, and when their scholarly labors are rightly directed the best results follow. It is the object of the Gorres society to by competent lecturers. Books dealing give such direction to the labors and rewith the same subjects are bought and searches of German students, and it has en culated ; rural banks have been estab- been singularly successful in that underlished, so that farmers who used loans taking. For the common class of Gercan secure them upon reasonable terms ; man Catholics, whose occupations do not and whenever any member is allow them to devote much of their time onjustly drawn into law suits, to sustained literary or scholarly work, the verein of which he is a member pro-there are numbers of other literary ascures legal counsel for him and in other | sociations of lesser pretensions than the wrys aids him to maintain his rights. Gorres verein, and, as a matter of fact, Probably nothing has done more than all the German societies have their literth ese vereins to stay the growth of social- ary side, and are doing admirable work in among the German agriculturists, in the line of educating their members and that its growth has been stayep and counteracting the evil influences of there was admitted not so very long and error and false teac ing. Then there are It is seldom that such a coincidence as Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the by Karl Marr, who publicly said that the religious societies, whose number is this is recorded, and it was naturally America Cop is well received in all contained and it was naturally vachting circles, and all eyes will be on Catholic influence had proven the great. legion, and which are found in every made an occasion of much rejoicing.

The London Catholic Record says :--Some Protestant ministers have shown that they can respect the religious convictions of others. Rev. Mr. Henderson, we are informed. rode six miles to summon a priest to the bedside of a dying roldier. The kindly act, well befitting a Christian, will do more good than the Kough Riders,' etc. And when the din of strife has ceased it will be remember ed. Such acts stand for the spiritual armies and navies for the material.

What may be called a "tria juncta in uno Jubilee" was celebrated in Green Biy, Wisconsin, on Sunday and Monday last. It was at once the 75th or "diamond anniversary" of St. John's Church, the first little chapel which was erected near Mason street bridge in 1823; the golden anniversary of the erection of the second church, which was built in Shantytown in 1848, and the silver anniversary of the

throughout Edgend Amonger trees were papers on Southern' Too Crease draf, Churches and Ruine of Medicine A discly order york, why which have

England, 'on the Second Act,' on 'S wint intercourse an inget Catholice 'on 'The Laskage Question," and other surjects of local and general interest.

On Sunday evening a lorge demonstration took place in Albert Hall, the Dage of Norfolk presiding and being supported by a very representative platform Letters of congratutation from Cardinal Vaughan and all the B shops of England were read, as also a telegram from 10me, saying: 'The Holy Father from his heart imparts the Apostolic Benedic tion.' After reading this telegram the Dake of Norfolk proceeded to make a lengthy address on the aim and object and the value of the Young M-n's Society. His Grace was followed by Rev. Bernard Vaughan (the great Jesuit preacher,) and a number of other distin guished speakers addressed the gather ing. The morning of the second day was given up to the business of the conference, at the close of which the mem bers were entertained at luncheon, in the Cutlers' Hall, by the local reception committee-after which the party re paired to 'The Farm' where they were entertained by the Duke o' Norfolk, who further showed his hospitality by holding a grand reception in the evening, the whole closing with a grand sup-per. The meeting of the conference was in every respect a grand success, bring ing young Catholics together from all parts of England, under circumstances

The unexpected death of Archbishop Walsh of Toronto has drawn forth ex pressions of sincere regret and words of high appreciation for the character of the deceased prelate. All the Catholic papers of England and Ireland contain obituary notices which show that he stood high in public estimation and that the patriotic interest he so ac ively displayed in Irish affairs, especially in connection with the National Convention in Dublin in 1896, is still fresh in the Catholic public mind of England and Canada.

at once pleasant and profitable.

Cardinal Vaughan visited the dock district, July 39, and laid the first stone of a new church at the Custom House for the large flock of that locality. The scene was somewhat different from that at Westminster, where His Eminence laid the foundation stone of the new cathedral. There were no dukes or duchesses, or lords and counterses, but a healthy crowd of sturdy dockers and their equally sturdy wives and children of all ages; but these poor people gave their mites, and their aggregate contri butions made a very generous enswer to the Cardinal's appeal.

yachting circles, and all eyes will be on

Energenze di traccionara pui

peren Mr. Hardd, Frid ne and Mr. Divition the West director out to able the frish on America, the Irish in Washington sources, and other kin fred matters. Harold Frederic disputes the statement, that there were masses of Irish troops in the War of Ind pendence, and asks where they esme from. Mr. David replies with in dations from a speech delivered by Lake Cardiner in the Irish Parliament in 1784. America (said Mr Gardiner) was lost to England by Irish emigrante, who were driven to the colony by the laws that destroyed Irish manufactures. The major part of the American army was composed of Irish. It was their valor determined the conquest, England had America detached from her by force of Irish emigrants.' Another answer to Mr. Frederic is that an Eiglish general (Robertson), who had fought against Washington declared to Elmand Barke that half the rebel army were from Inland. Mr. Frederic will hardly repeat his question.

Mr Justin McCarthy's new book is to be called ' Reminiscences '-a large portion of it has slready gone to the printer. It will be in two volumes, printed in the same style as the 'History of Our Own Times ' Mr. McCarthy is een siding at Westgate.

In accordance with annual custom at this time of year the First Communioner of works has issued to the Lord Mayor of London warrants addressed to the keeper of Bushey Park for the killing and de livery of the fat bucks of this season To the Sheriff's three bucks will be de livered, and to the R corder, Chamber lain, Town Clerk, Common Serjeant, and Remembrancer one buck each. In Dcember of each year warrants for does of similar number are presented to the same functionaries. The custom dates from the times of the sucient civic hunts, and the first character extant, under date of 1301, refers to the privileges which the ancestors of the then citizens rejoyed. So that the practice was of a still earlier period. A venison warrant dated 1428, and preserved in the British museum, hears the signatures of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Lordon, and eix other members of the Privy Council.

Mr. Richard Dowling, the bright and who adopted London as his home a quarter of a century ago, died at Tooting ast week and was buried in the Cath-lic covered with wreaths and flyral tributes of every kind, sent by friends, of whom

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gote accordings from bud not ich the coded to recomensions and a concentration and a concentration of the state of t where this trust, it is did not give A GONSTON LODDAR OPIDIO B.

A true old frish patriot has passed away in the person of John Holland, who, half a century since played a con-·picnons part in the events of the time. it was he who placed the late J. B. Dillon on a ship at Galway Bay and thus saved him from sleath hounds that were on his track. He did on the 4th of last month.

The unusual coincidence of three rothers officiating together at High Mass was witnessed on Sunday, 31st July. at the Church of the Jesuits, Cardiner street. The celebrant, the Rev. William Kane, was ordained on the previous day, the assistant priests, were nia two brothers, R v.la. Robert and Patrick Kan, also Jesuits, while the Mass was served by another brother named John-all are relations of Sir Robert Kane, author of 'The Industrial Resources of Ireland ' and of the distinguished Captain Kare of H. M.S. Callione, who eaved his ship by running her out in the open sea, when half a dezan war vessels and as many merchantmen went down at their anchorage in the harbor of Apia during a terrific ternado.

Ballycastle was en fele on the 29th July, the occasion being the celebration of the silver sacerdotal jubilee of the Very R-v. John Conway, P.P., V F. Not only the parishioners of the Very R-v. Father, but representatives from every parish in the diocese and a large pumber of priests from adjoining counties, assembled to honor and congratulate him on the auspicious event.

High Mass was song by the Very Rev. Robert Crickard, P.P., V.F., in the church of St. Patrick and St. Bridgid. A full choir was in attendance and the church was crowded to its utmost capacity. The pulpit was occupied by the Very Rev. Father Crickard, of Loughin. island, who stated that he expected to celebrate his "Diamond Jubilee" in a. lew months, and that he had made along journey to join in the compliment. being paid to one who twenty-live years ago was his curate and who had ever stuce been a dear friend.

Mass was followed by a grand Te Deumin which forly priests j ined with the kindly Irish journalist and litterateur choir. After Mass the Very Rev. Father Conway entered the sauchary, attended by all the visiting priests, and was approached by the Secretary of the Paron cemetery at Mortlake. His coffin was chial Executive Committee, who read an address and presented a testimonial. The Very Reverend recipient's reply was he had very many in the metropolis. full of feeling, and closed with the ex-Whilst contributing to the daily and pression of a hope that as they were weekly papers and to the magazines, he united, on eath they might not be CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.

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Note and Comment **柒桊柒熊姜 姜 柒 봫**米柒表

In an interesting volume, edited by Eleanor C. Dounelly, and entitled "Girls' Hand-Book of Weman," which contains well and cleverly written papers from the pens of a galaxy of well known Gathelic women writers, there appears one devoted to the subject of Woman in the Religicu: Orders. It is the contr bution of one who is familiar with all the details, as the contributor was associated with religious life.

The origin, progress and methods of administration are pictured in a manner which curries conviction to every observant Catholic who has watched the work of religious institutions under the management of nuns.

The history of the different Religious Orders, says this talented writer, reads more like some legend of remote ager. or a tale coined from the brain of a Jules Verne, than a sober reality-so utterly opposed do methods and results appear. The laws of finance, or the mcst ordinary business forms, seem watterly ignored by Sisters in general; the plans of architects and contractor, are set at usught to follow their ovn unworldly inspirations and desires.

Wading up to their eyes in seas of difficulties, personal, social and financial even in spite of these obstacles and semingly incongruons methods, the great hearted and never-to-be rebuffed nuns manage to come out of the encounter with flying colors. Sucrifices that few would face, count for nothing with them. To see a need is to meet it. urged on by that supreme motive--the salvation of souls at any cost.

Unlimited confidence is the backbone of their success. Call it presumption, a event of a rupture with Russia. tempting of Providence, if you will, yet none the less effective is the result. Look at the lately deceased Mother Irene, in charge for years of the largest foundling home in New York. In her simple faith she said :

"Father, please make a memento for my intention; I just want this piece of Two American Catholic Bish ps Express land adjoining our grounds."

"That property, Mother! Why, do you know its worth? A quarter of a million at least."

,'Yes, father, but I must have it as a play ground for our poor little orphans." "Well, Mother, how much money have you now?"

"Not a cent yet; but never mind, prayer will win the day." And it did.

Many similar instances of the noble spirit of enterprise, of superb courage could be related by holy women who have occupied the high and responsible office of superioress in our local com-

ges, electricity, street railway rights, to, and he regards the existence of such franchises as one of the greatest obstacles in the way of good municipal government. It was also his opinion that every city should own its water, gas and electrical plants and control its own street milways.

The path of the administrators of Catholic schools is a thorny one. The struggle which they had to make in the neighboring Republic is in a sense somewhat similar to that which has been going on in Canada for a half a century. The Church Bulletin, of New York, in a recent issue, refers to the question in the following terms :--

"There are many parochial schools now in the city, and they are doing a noble work for the preservation and prop agation of Coristian faith among the people. But the task is a heavy one and the expense is great. The enemies of Christianity and the misguided bigots who control legislation in our country are unwilling and are likely to remain unwilling to give any support to a system of education which is opposed to their pet schemes of destroying Christianity and the Catholic Church. The support of Christian schools must therefore depend on the voluntary contributions of practical Christians, who see and feel the necessity of those schools for the faith and morals of their children."

Dr. Riddick M.P., has returned from Edinburgh, where he was attending the annual meeting of the British Medical Association. In the course of an interview with the representative of a local evening paper, in referring to the pro posed Anglo-Saxon Alliance, he is reported to have said :

The idea of an alliance between Eng land and the United States is not regarded, in the mother country, as practical. The opinion among thoughtful people is that the present cordial feeling is subject to change at the next Presi dential el c ion. Germany is regarded as England 8 most useful ally in the



Their Disapproval of It.

Pointed Reasons why the Alliance

Would be a Source of Danger to the Republic.

For some time past the New York Herald has been endeavoring to create a measure of enthusiasm in favor of the proposed Angle-Saxon Alliance. It has published the views of leading Protestant clergymen, the majority of whom are in favor of the alliance. In a recent issue there appears the following replics from two Catholic Bishons in answer to the

BANKRUPTCY ACT

Passed by the American Congress for all the States.

Some of its Principal Features-The Mode of Procedure in Dealing With Delinquent Debtors--Advance in the Right Direction - Canada Should Now Act.

The necessity of having a uniform bankruptcy act, with provisions secur ing justice to all parties concerned, is emphasised by the fact that such an act has been passed by the American Congress for all of the United States.

As the difficulties which have presented the passage of a bankruptcy act for the whole Republic were almost similar to those which still prevent the adoption of a Federal bankruptcy law in Canada, it will be of interest to our business men to state briefly the principal provisions of the American act, especially when it is home in mind that these provisions have met with the approval of the commercial community of our Republican neighbor. It should be said at the outact that the act hears traces of having been drawn upon the lines of the excel-

lent English Bankruptcy Act. which of course is about the most admirable Recalls the Glorious Days of St. measure of its kind that could be put into practical execution.

Wage earners and farmers are exempt from the liability to be declared bankrupt, and from the operation of the Act. This is a point which has been contested in regard to a Canadian Act, and has been obstructive to the parsage of one, as the agricultural interest in Parliament was averse to farmers being liable to the insolvency proceedings. Now that there has been a precedent established by the United States which relieves formers from this liability, it would be desirable to grant the same exemption to our farmers, as this would greatly facilitate the passage by the Ottawa Parliament of much needed legislation in regard to insolvency. All persons, firms and corportions, except National and State banks engaged in mercantile purchilts, may be declared bankrupt upon default or after a trial in Court. Such trial may be instituted by a creditor who gives security for costs and for any damages to the debtor such trial may occasion if his actual insolvency is proven, the amount of which the Court shall direct. While this provision is intended to protect persons from a malicious or other wise unjustified action to test his solvency, it affords a means of checking the career of one who is believed to be says the Holy Father. "and the weakness squardering or concealing his creditors' money. and preparing to defraud them by paying a small composition or dividend. Cases are not infrequent in which a creditor has grave suspicions about a debtor's proceedings, but he shrinks from making him an insolvent.

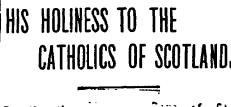
A novel provision is one which allows a suspected debtor to be put upon his defence—to be obliged, that is to say, to prove that he is not insolvent. If he proves that he is not insolvent the cre sought to promote the welfare of your assence of religion implies ascrince. If liable for whatever costs and damages may be fixed by the court. If, on the delayed much longer, We have thought other hand, he is proved to be insolvent, his estate is at once handed over to his creditors. Under the new American Bankrupt Liw hankrupts may be arrested and kept in custody on the order of a judge who is furnished with satisfactory proof of such person being about to abscond. An important clause is the one forbidding the acceptance by creditors of a composition prior to the examination of a bankrupt in open court. After such and to the Apostolic See. He reverts to hearing any application for the court approving a composition must be signed by a majority in amount of the creditors, and the money to meet all preferred claims and all costs must be deposited where ordered by a judge before such application will be heard. Before any composition is passed by the court, the judge must be satisfied of its being in the best interests of the creditors, that the bankrupt has not been guilty of any act to bar his discharge and that the agreement of the creditors to the composition offered has not been procured by any form of fraud. This is a highl important feature, as it is notorious that che acceptance of a composition has often been procured by the insolvent bribing one section of his creditors to give their assent by engaging to pay them a lurther dividend, after his discharge, out of assets concealed from the whole body of the creditors. After one month and within one year and a half, a discharge may be granted by a judge after hearing any objections thereto unless the bankrupt has committed a penal offence, or concealed his assets, or books, or failed to keep books of account or records by which his true financial condi tion might be accertained. After a dis-charge has been granted it may be revaked within one year if it is shown to have been procured by fraud. A discharge releases a bankrupt from all debts except those for taxes, judgments in actions for fraud or crime, debts not declared by the bankrupt or liabilities incurred by embezzlement, while acting as an officer in a position of trust. A demand for any person, firm or corporation to be declared bankrupt must be endorsed by claims aggregating \$500.

of property to a solicitor natenaibly to cover costs to be incurred in a bank rupicy sult can be enquired into by the Court and set aside at its discretion. All taxes, Court fees and expenses of the bankruptcy proceedings are declared to have a prior claim to other debts. Wages earned three months before insolvency to the extent of \$300 are to be paid in full. In case a discharge is set aside, and the insolvent has acquired property since his composition was accepted. which property is more than aufficient to pay debis incurred since his discharge such excess is to be applied towards pay-ing the old debts. This provision is intended to meet the case of an insolvent who has secreted his agrets until securing a discharge. When a discharged debtor is discovered

to have concealed property, his discharge can be cancelled, and the property so concealed applied for the benefit of the criginal creditors. Any lien created or obtained within four months of a person becoming bankrupt which was obtained when he was insolvent, and which will create a preferential claim, will be dis solved by the Court.

Other clauses supplement this provision in such a way as to make it almost impossible for a debtor to give any preference for a fraudulent purpose. The American Bankruptcy Act is a

good one and its provisions offer sugges-tions for a Dominion Insolvency Act.



A Brighter Religious Future Awaits the Scottish People--The **Restlessness of Modern Thought** -- The Work of Oatholic Schools --The Standard Must be Second to None.

Ninian.

Archbishops and Bishops of Scotland, ex mple. But how can they obtain His Holiness commences by assuring what they are striving for if they give them of the deep and continued interest he takes in the salvation of "cur separated brethren in Scotland" and of the unseasing efforts he is making, and will continue to make, to bring back to the embrace of the Good Shepherd those whom manifold error causes to stand aloof from the one fold of Christ. He assures them how fully be realizes that of all human works none are beset with such difficulties and that God's almighty power can alone effect its accomplishment. "We preach Christ crucified," of God is stronger than men " (1 Cor. 28 22).

He refers to the fact which, in his own words, he loves to recall, "that over twenty years ago the first act of His apostolic ministry was performed in favour of Scotland and that on the second day of his Pontificate he gave back to the Scottish people their ecclesisstical

Finlayson's Linen Thread.

. . . IT IS THE BEST

They must remember they have the Clergy to join with him in endeavoring books of the Old Covenant and the New as a result of the never failing vigilance with which the Catholic Church has guarded and preserved them through the dangers and vicissitudes of centuries. History, attests to the past that in early times the integrity of the Scriptures was preserved by the efforts of the Third Synod of Carthage and of Innocent I; that in later yeats, Eugenius IV, and the Council of Trent did similar service in continuing their preservation. "We ourselves," says the Holy Father, "a

USE ONLY

short time ago advised the Bishops of the Catholic world as to the means to be adorted to safeguard the integrity and the Divine authority of the Sacred Writ-

ings. His Holiness refers to the restlessness of modern thought, which begets an inordinate desire of supercilious enquiry into everything and a contempt for antiquity, which too often results in the ienial of all authority to Hely Writ. Men, puffed up by an exaggerated estimate of their own knowledge, fail to see how, rash it is to seek to measure the works or God by the puny intelligence of man. Nor do they heed St. Augustin's wafning: "Honor God's Scripture, honor God's Word, though not understood ; revefently wait in order to under stand" (in Ps. 146 v). By a long succession of Scriptural quotations He shows how unsafe, how utterly neeless, is the method propounded by those who think that the only way to interpret Scripture is by the help or Scripture is by the help or Scripture itself; for on that one principle the ultimate law of interpretation would rest with individual judgment. 'We know," says His Holiness, "that many of the Scottish people, who do not agree with us in faith, sincerely love the name of Christ and strive to ascertain In a recent letter, addressed to the His doctrine and to imitate His holy no heed to the Church whose precepts they are commanded to obey by the author of faith as if they were His own?'

> "In the meantime," says the Holy Father, "We are resolved not to fail in doirg our share, that God may move their minds to do what is good, and vouchsafe to impart to then the most powerful impulses of His grace. May the Divine clemency, thus earnestly implored by Us, grant to the Church that supreme consolation of speedily embracing the whole Scottish people, restored to the faith of their forefathers in spirit and in truth.

he who despis th you despiseth me."

Speaking of the inestimable gifts for leited by separation, He cites as the most deplorable that of the Most Holy Sacrifice, by virtue of which the infinite merits of Christ are applied to our souls. This belief prevailed in St. Columba's time and in subsequent ages, when ditor who has put him to the test is nation, and now that We are so far ad- sacrifices are abolished, religion can neither exist nor be conceived. His Holiness then invites the Bishops, the Clergy and their people to co-operate with Him, by prayer and supplications to God and by the example of edifying lives, in endeavoring to achieve the

to promote the all important object ha has in view, assuring them that he is not deterred by the difficulties He has to contend against, but is encouraged by the conviction that the Davine help will not fail if they unite with Him for the iultilment of His wishes and beheats. In conclusion, the Holy Father in-

parts His Apostolic blessing to the Bishops, Clergy and people.

THUNDERSTORMS AND THEIR TERRORS,

Distressing Scenes in Manufacturing Establishments.

An Opinion Regarding the Danger of Death by Lightning - The **Risks Greater in Rural Districta** than in Cities.

In some of the large establishments on the cutskirts of Montreal, where there are a large number of women and girls employed, we have beheld the most distressing scenes during a recent thunderstorm. When the lightning flashed throughout the building these poor creatures fainted a WAY, and in consequence work was suspended during the day. In many households the worden live in a constant terror during the progress of a storm of thunder and lightning. Quite recently during a visit to a friend on Park Avenue, a little English girl maid, cried bitterly at the sight of one or two He who heareth you heareth me, and flashes of lightning. A recent contributor to the New York World, in dealing with the question of the death rate during these storms, says it is less than one in every million human beings in the affected area. He then goes on to 8ay :--

In large cities the mortality is generally less, while in the country it is frequently greater. The danger of being struck by lightning, it will be seen, is out of all proportion to the fears which many people have of thander bolts. A great deal more care is taken to guard against this danger than is exercised to prevent people from falling out of windows or being run over in the streets. and yet these causes give rise to many more deaths than thunder storms.

A large city is a safer place during a thunder storm than a village or suburban district. Our modern buildings with their tall steel frames act like so many fightning rods to connect the charged atmosphere with the ground and thereby prevent violent discharges. The water, gas and steam pipes which pass continuously from the top to the bottom of most buildings also serve to conduct electricity to earth. When a flash of light-ning strikes such a building it is usually conducted to the ground without inflicting personal injury.

munities. Some of them have gone to their reward but the institutions that are everywhere visible in our city tell the story of their cell sacrifice, and devotion to the friendless, the ignorant and the sick.

The St. Francisco Monitor says :---' Mrs. Ward's new novel, 'Helbeck of Bannisdale,' is making a stir in Catholic circles. Some of our coreligionists think it just eplendid because Catholics are not totally misrepresented in it, nor insulted by neglect as in 'Robert Elsmere.' What is it that makes us thankful for small favors like this? Mrs. Ward is written out, and is compelled to go back to the religious novel', but there is no earthly reason why Catholics should fall down and adore her for writing 'Helbeck Bannisdale.' Let us have some pride.'

Why any body should be thankful for small favors in Mrs. Humphrey Ward's book passes comprehension. Certainly Catholics should not, for the underlying spirit of the novel is in its tendency anti-Catholic, and perhaps is only a study of the religious vacillations of the authoress herself or of the Arnold family.

Municipal government is daily becoming a subject of greater interest, especially in large cities. In Montreal we have a commission at work revising the charter and suggesting ways and means in order to cope with the demands of a constantly growing population. In a recent address at the Catholic Summer School, Mayor McGuire, of Syracuse, touched upon the subject.

He said, that while in affairs of national government the American people have generally shown themselves sufficiently proficient, the question of giving our cities good and economical administrations constitutes a problem that has 'not yet been satisfactorily solved. He progress toward the solution of the problem had been made during the last quarter of a century, and be looked hopefully to the future. He held, and justly so, that our cities should be governed upon business principles, with a view of giving the people the best possible administration of their affairs at the least possible | you all that he has got, and so he has cost to the taxpayers. He said that a great mistake was made when any city all. The judge thereupon gives the lawing, valuable franchises, such as water, -Bel'att Irish Weekly,

Herald's request :--

PEORIA III., July 28, 1898. To the Editor of the Herald:

Our history, our true and permanent interests, as well as our providential mission as a people, should prevent us from entering into an alliance with any European State in developing the field which we have on this side of the Atlautic and in finding a proper solution for the grave political and social problems by which we are confronted. We have a work vaster than has ever before been given one people to do, and which, if rightly done, will innure to the benefit not of ourselves alone but of mankind.

If we enter into an alliarce with Great Britain we shall be drawn away from our proper business into wars and revolutions which threaten Europe. We shall become a great military power, and in becoming such we shall not only lose the spirit which animated our fathers in founding the Republic, but we shall lose the ability to maintain the union of the States.

J. L. SPALDING, Bishop of Peoria.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1898.

To the Editor of the Herald :

I am absolutely opposed to any British American alliance. Washington's farewell address laid down the principles both of our domestic and foreign policy. We have prospered by adhering to those principles. They have become a tradi tion of the country. Let us not depart from them.

IGN. F. HORSTMANN, Bishop of Cleveland.

MACAULEY'S NEW ZEALANDER

Interprets the Law-Not Civilized Yet.

A Maori chief who lost £40 through a white storekeeper going through the Bankruptcy Court has given the following lucid exposition of this particular branch of British jurisprudence :- ' The pakeha (white man) who wants to become pakarapu (insolvent) goes into business, and gets lots of goods, and was of the opinion, however, that mar led | does not pay for them. He then gets all the money he can together, say £2 000 and puts all of it, except £5, away where no one can find it. With the £5 he goes to a judge of the Court, and tells him he wants to become pakarapu. The judge then calls all the lawyers together, likewise all the men to whom the pakeha owes money, and he says, 'This man is pakarapu, but he wishes to give asked me to divide this £5 amongst you great mistake was made when any city yers £4 and the remaining £1 to the gave a way, for nothing or next to noth- other mon. Then the pakeba goes home.'

The American regulations in regard to preferred creditors are of special interest to Canadians, since what are called 'preference' claims are understood to be the main difficulty in the way of the adop tion of an insolvency act for the Dominion.

A preference is declared to be: any act by which one creditor may obtain a greater percentage of his debt than others of the same class. Any such pre- in thus revering the Sacred Scriptures ference given within four months of bankruptcy, or after a petition was filed, Church, they cannot be unwilling is declared voidable, and any property to listen to words spoken on given to secure a preference is recover this subject out of affectionate re-able at law. The assignment by a debtor gard for their eternal welfare.

vanced in years, that the end cannot be it meet to address you, venerable brethren, and thus give you a further proof of Our apostolic affection."

He then refers to the terrible storm which swept over the Church in the sixteenth century, and to the great achievements of their forelathers on behalf of Catholicism, and feels sure that their fellow countrymen will not take it ill that He should again remind them of what they owe to the Catholic Church the early history of the Church in Scotland, to St. Ninian's visit to Kome, and to the tombs of the Apostles, whence, after he had imbibed Catholic truth in abundance at its very source and fountain head, by command of the Supreme Pontiff, he returned home, preached the true Roman faith to his fellow-country men and founded the Church of Galloway about two hundred years before St. Augustin landed in England. It was the faith of St. Columba; the faith kept so religiously by the monks of old, whose chief centre, Ioua, was rendered famous by their eminent virtues.

He speaks of the eminent sanctity of Queen Margaret, a light and ornament not only of Scotland but of Christendom, which she owed to the influence and guidance of the Catholic faith; "and did not," he asks, "the power and constancy of the Catholic Church give to Wallace and Bruce, the two great heroes of your race, their indomitable courage in delence of their country?" "Is it not undeniable," he further asks, "that it was through the wisdom and authority of the Church that those great seats of learning were opened at St. Andrews, Glasgow and Aberdeen ?"

"Since then," says His Holiners, "a great change has come to pass, and the ancient faith has been extinguished in the minds of a great majority of your countrymen. Are we to suppose it will never be restored? There are, indeed, some signs which lead Us to hope that by the Grace of God, a brighter religious future awaits the Sco tish people.

He refers to the increasing liberality with which Catholics and Catholic doctrine are now treated, instead of being held up, as formerly, to scorn and deri sion, and believes that, with an intelligent people ever searching after truth an accurate knowledge of the Catholic religion, drawn from its own and not from extraneous sources, will clear away prejudices and restore the light. "Great praise," says His Holiness, "is due to the Scottish nation, as a whole, that they have always shown reverence and love for the inspired writings, and since they are in agreement with the Catholic

object so dear to His heart. His Holiness then refers to the Catholic education of youth, stating his knowledge of the fact that thoroughly efficient schools exist, but urging the desirability of making Catholic schools second to none in every respect.

He recommends the consolidation and extension of all existing primary, intermediate or higher educational establishments, and lays particular stress upon the provision of the hest educational advantages for those intended and studying for the Church.

His Holiness concludes his letter by an earnest appeal to the Bishops and



How frequently a woman asks this question! How much thought and study she devotes to it! It is natural. A woman hates to think that she

is growing day by day less charming and is growing day by day less charming and altractive and youthful to her husband's eyes than in the days of courtship. A woman may always retain her charms and the vivacity and freshness of youth if she will take the proper care of her health. A tremendous percentage of ind health in A tremendous percentage of ill-health in women is due to weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an unfail-ing remedy for all disorders of this nature. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, stops debilitating drains and soothes and tones the nerves. It preserves in a woman all the charm of healthy youth. Thou-sands of women have testified to its mar-

velous merits. "Favorite Prescription" is sold by all respectable dealers in medicines. Deal only i where you are honestly treated. Any store-keeper who tries to give you a substitute for what you demand is not treating you honestly and you should take your trade elsewhere.

"For nine years I have suffered with falling of internal organs," writes Mrs. Mary Williams, of Raleigh, Wake Co., N. C. (Box roc), "I was troubled with bearing down pains. I had indi-gestion and female weakness and nervousness. I could not sleep at night. I was constipated and had urinal trouble. The doctor here said that no medicine would reach my disease. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medi-cal. Discovery' and 'Fleasant 'Peilets' have cured me." For nine years I have suffered with falling

An every-day necessity in the home. A good home medical work. Send 31 one-cent stamps, to cover customs and mailing only to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Medical Ad-viser. Cloth binding 50 stamps.

The most dangerous position in a modern building is near the base of a system of pipes that are not well grounded. The chances are that the lightning will jump from them to the ground, and a person standing near might be instantly annihi-With the exception of this lated. position, one part of a modern building is quite as sale as another. The precau-tions taken by people to hide from lightning are almost always unnecessary. N reminds one of the ostrich which, when pursued, fancies that by hiding its head in the sand no one sees it.

Many people will not sit near an open window during a thunder storm, or even in a room in which a window has been left open. Their idea is that the light-ning will follow the current of air entering the room. Again, they will retreat as carefully as possible to the centre of the building, taking refuge under a staircase or in a closet. As a matter of fact the lightning is not likely to pars through the walls whether the windows are left open or not, and a current of air is a non-conductor of electricity, unless it is saturated with moisture, and even then the chances of lightning following it are very slim. Lightning seldom enters the side of a house.

It follows that the danger one is supposed to incur by sleeping on steel springs or beds with iron frames is slight. It is commonly supposed that any mass of metal tends to attract the lightning, and people therefore consider machine shops or hardware stores dan-gerous places. The truth of the matter is that they are perfectly safe, for a man runs more risk of death eating a fish dinner than he does lying among metal pots and pans during an electric storm.

Music and Re'reshments - 'We told little Dick he could choose his own birthday present.' 'What did he choose?' He said he would take a soda fountain and a bass drum.'

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17. J

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC (HRONICLE.



close of the Fifth Week of the Catholic Summer School

Mgr. Corrigan, of New York, Officiates at High Mass - The Able Sermon of Rev. Dr. Cotter--Social Side of the Institution.

Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, presided at the Solemn High Mass which was celebrated by the Rev D. J. McMahon of New York. His assistants were Rev. Father Quinn, of New York. as Descon. and Rev. Father Donlon, of Brooklyn, as Siegfried, of St. Charles' Seminary. Overbrook, Pa. The master of cere-York. The Rev. Dr. Lavelle, Rev. Dr. Ferranti, of New York, and the Rev. Dr. Walsh, Rector of St. John's Church. Plattsburgh, and Vicar General of the Odgensburgh Diocese, in which the School is located were in the sanctuary.

Key, Dr. Cotter Professor in St. Thomas' the State Board of Charities, Aquinas Seminary, St. Paul Minn., delivered the sermon as follows: His text was 'Follow Me.' The Rev Dr. Cotter illustrated his sermon with revivifylrg pictures from our Saviour's life, and the calm, serene, divine example of Christ was shown in the most beautiful words. He spoke of the grades of ideals in mankind's brain, and the ever dreaming castle building was told in simple words of telling force. He said that Christianity was not a mere theory, it was a practice. It is not a mere science, it is an art, and every man who is a Christian in reality and not merely in name. is an artist, with Christ as his model, and is striving to reproduce himself in some degree, at least, an image of the great masterpisce. We are all copyists. Curist our model. Our daily actions, our virtues and good works, are the fints and shades with which we transcribe on the canvas of our scul the image of Christ. We are painting not for gold nor glory in time, but for eternity, and we have but one canvas and one lifetime in which to paint it, and our salvation is staked upon that one trial. The great artists of the Church are her saints. who have gone before us in the light of peace; just as a grateful nation erects monuments to keep alive the memory and perpetuate the name of her great men, so the Church honors her great men-the Saints. Dr. Cottor then spoke of the triumph of Christiauit. over the pride of Greese and the lust of Rome and civilized the whole world. and there can be no safe a permanent civilization without the real Christ and practical Christianity. The Rev. Dr. then closed his brilliant and dramatic sermon by an exbortation to persevere in the pursuit of per-ection in the model placed before us and "follow me" into eternity. Sunday afternoon was spent in quiet siesta and fond welcomes to the new-comers. After Benediction at the chapel son played it. The play was under the in the evening, all the guests repaired to the spacious and handsome New York cottage to a most novel entertainment under the management of Mr. Arthur R. Ryan. The entertain-ment was called a "Title Party," and consisted in a number of ladies and gentlemen representing by costume the title of a book and the audience was tendance in the history of the School left to guess the title of the bock. It and the number of distinguished guests. was highly amusing and the prize was The Archbishop of New York is still the won by Mr. Eugene Castles of New Rork, guest of the Summer School. and Mr. Wm. McMahon of Boston, and both of Dr. Talbot Smith's College Camp. They were dressed up to repre-sent the "Heavenly Twins," and the effect was most laughable. Some 70 books were represented and the titles covered everything from the classics to "Quo Vadis." The party was opened by two beautiful songs by Mr. Wm. A. Prahl of New York, entitled, "I Love," and "Lou, My Lady Lou Lu." Mr. Prahl was very warmly applauded, and deserved it, for he is a fine singer, of the rich high baritone order. Miss Phinney, of New York, played a running cornet solo entitled "From Yon Far Famed Hills," and Prof. Haaren, of Brooklyn, closed with the beautiful "Bedouin Love Song."

The Laws o' the State of New York in Relation to P ivate Charity,' by Michael J. Scanlan, Esq., of New York. Third, J. Scanian, Edg., of New York. Inited, Outdoor Reliet as Administered by Ubuten Societies,' by Mr. Luke J. Lin-don, Mt Vernon. N. Y. Fourth. 'Day Nurseries as a Means of Helping the Poor to Help Themselves,' by Marie A. Lepes, New York. Fifth. 'Our Infant A ylums, Their Aim and Achieva-ments'-paper read by Miss Mary A. Gibbons, of Baffalo, NY. Sixtn, 'Care o' D-stitute and Delinquent Children,'

by Mr Geo. B Robinson, of New York. Seventh, 'Our Placing Out System; Need of Co operation and Supervision,' by Mr. S. E. Dougherty, of New York. Eighth, Defective Children; What are We Doing for them ?-paper read by one of the teachers of St. Joseph's Institution for the improved instruction of deaf mutes. Ninth, 'What Are We Doing for CLIFF HAVEN, N. Y., Aug. 15. The fifth week of the Champlain Summer School opened with brilliant cere-monices. The Archbishop of New York, N. Y. The Conference was a pro-moniced of New York, N. Y. The Conference was a pro-neunced success, and satisfaction was expressed on all sides. The institutions of charity represented at the session were as follows :- New York Foundling Asylum, St. Vincent's Hospital, New York; Institution of Learning, New York; Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York; New York Catholic and Rev. Father Donlon, of Brooklyn, as sub-Deacon. The Deacons of Honor of Archbishop Corrigan were Rev. Gabriel A Healey, of New York, and Rev. F. P. New York; Catholic Boys' Association, New York; Supervisors of Charities of the Archdiocese of New York, in the person of Rev. Thomas L Kinkesd; Sapervisor Council St. Vincent de Paul Society, New York : St. Joseph's Home monies was Rev. Father Myhan, of New | for the aged, New York ; Roman Cathclic Orphans' Asylum, of Brooklyn ; Particular Council of St. Vincent de Paul Society. New York ; Rev. Fr. McSorley, Rep. Paulist Con. of Charlty, New York; Sanitarium of St. Gabriel's. New York State; St. Mary's Hospital, Ogdensburg, NY; St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved instruction of the Deaf Mutes, and Robt. W. Hibberd, the Secretary of

> There were two large euchre parties on the grounds upon Tuesday and Thursday evenings. One at the New York cottage and the other at the Rev. G+briel A. Healey's cottage. Both saw over 250 playing cards, and twice as many more enjoying the beautiful scene in rockers upon the spacious lawns surrounding the cottages. Refrashments were served after the games were played and prizes were distributed and the wee hours were danced in by the sweet rh; thm of Orpneus and Terpsichore. A Smoker for the geatlemen was indulged in at the Brick cottage upon Wednesday evening, over which Mr. Warren Mosher acted as 'Mine Host,' and the Rev. Dr. Talbot Smith and Arthur R Ryan accompanied the singers upon the piano and sang themselves, and Loo O'Donovan, of New Yerk, played mandolin solos. It was the first time that the gentlemen have been alone since the School opened, and between the cigars and cooling beverages served upon the lawns and verandahs of the beautiful cottage, under the fantastic light of hundreds of Chinese lanterns, the time was certainly quiet and erjoyable. While this quiet time was proceeding, an equally quiet time was on hand at the New York cottage, in the form of a "ladies' rocker," in which gentlemen were not allowed, and hence the writer can not risk his veracity, which is ever above suspicion, of c mrse, and can not recount what happened. He guesses a quiet ladies' time was the watchword, with the spice of

CHATS TO YOUNG MEN.

On all sides in Catholic circles appeals are addressed to young men to improve their opportunities. In a recent issue of the New York Sunday Democrat there appears the following :--

Our future lies to a great extent in the hands of the young people who are now on vacation. Oh, if they would only realize the worth and greatness of their opportunities! If they would only work well ; study well ; store their minds with the knowledge that is lying rife around them; open their hearts to honor, and makes her a wogoodness, and patriotism, and genercus emotions, what a different people would be ours in the course of a few generations ! If our Catholic youth would only take the lesson to heart, how they would shine among their fellows, a pride to the Church and to their country! Most of the evils that now oppress us come from what? From an absence of honor, and virtue, and patriotism among men; from a sordid spirit and a lower aim ; from an abandoment of high principle-an abandoment of God-on all sides. What is to change this, and who? The who' is to return to honor, justice and charity, and that on which all of these are founded-Christ, His Church, His teachings.

Benedict Bell, in the Sacred Heart Re view in referring to the evils of solitude, remarks :---

No man can really assist his struggling brother by confining himself to the advice that helps narrow quarters of his own room and inem back to health. never mingling with his kind. A young Indeed, nothing serves so well to pr ve | derre's Red Pills All they have to d fellow should have an ambition to belong the efficiency of a remedy as positive is to take this great remed, according to as many societies, of a benevolent, cures. Here, for instance, is the recom- to the directions, and they will see wer. helpful kind, as his means will allow. mendation of Miss Maud Slater, who had one of their symptoms disappear one A membership in them will guard him against mischief of various kinds by keeping his mind occupied. A young man who keeps much to himself often has unwholesome thoughts.

By mingling with others his attention is diverted, and the special temptations which come to the solitary disappear. Therefore, the sociability engend red by various organizations is of great value. I do not allude to those clube wile:e drinking liqu r and playing poker and like games for money are the chief amusements of their members.

These societies have ruined hundreds of young men, and older ones, too, for that matter. They are sinks of iniquity, no matter how high sounding their names may be. Avoid them as you would the yellow fever. They lead to disaster in the end. But reputable societies are always to be encouraged. e-pecially when they take a philanthropic turn. They not only develop the better side of a young fellow's nature, but they give him a knowledge of parliamentary rules, and accus tom him to the ways in which deliberative bodies are now conducted.

NOTES FROM CATHOLIC EXCHANGES.

A PROTESTANT INDULGENCE. (The Western Watchman.)

During the past week this pious Catho

lic city has been on the move to and rom the shrines of St. Anthony and St.

Physicians Had Given Her ap to Die-She Made Use of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills-She is Now Stronger Than Ever and is Able to Work in the Mills.

SHE PRAISES DR. CODERRE'S RED PILLS FOR WOMEN'S ILLS

63

young ladies that they cannot do better than report to Dr. Coderre's Red Pills of they are Dale, weak and suffernog from paintul or reduce mensuration. inegularithes, constipation, hearing-down pains, tide and back achts, palpits ion of the heart, pain he-tween the shoulders; if the stee oping ; if the second back abbe; if the r hands and feet are always cold: 11 they have headache; three crying (rlaughing spells; if they suffer from dizziness and do no sleep well; if they suffer from any of these symptoms, we do hope that they will be persnaded to make at least a slight effort to cure themselver by making a conscientions use of Dr. Co

been sick in bed for many weeks, and is after the other. now completely cured. She is in per-Well now all you poor suffiring wofect health, strong as she over was be men, do not hesitate any lorger. Do not suffer any more. Get at once Dr. C. derro's R d Pilis and be cured, as thousands of others have been. We have self: "For several weeks I had been at your disposal a physician of creat exsick in bed, and was so weak that I perience in the curing of female dis could not reise my hands. I had several eases. Consult him by letter absolutely physicians to treat me, and every one of free. Send mm a full description of them gave me up, saying that there your sickness. Send for the question was no cure for me. They all thought blanks, if you wish. They are free to that I was in commution Conging sick women. Address your letter to the was making me suffer very much. It is Medical D-pt., B-x 2306 Montreal, O at useless to enumerate all the symptoms physician alone will open your letter from which I was suff-ring. I was su - and keep it confidential. Very carefully fering enough to die. I had poins every the will study your case. Ho will give where. I was suffering from all these you the best advice to cure yoursely, diseases peculiar to women. The first without any cast whatev r, in the se doses of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills helped crecy of your own home. For your hip me. Thave taken them for two months, piness do not hesitate any longer. Get and it is surprising all the good they at once Dr Coderre's Red Puis. Give have done me. I am able to work in the them a good trial. Consult our physician mills to day. I am strong, even stronger and follow his advice care uity, and we than before my sickness. My appelite assure you a prompt cure and the disapis very good. I sleep well and feel re pearance of all your trouble.

freshed in the morning. I am so happy Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are always cold to be in good health, and I do hope that in fittle round wooden between of 50 Red all young ladies who are suff-ring from Pills, never in any other way. Accept weakness will take Dr. C derre's Red no substitutes If your mirchant does Pills at once, if they want to be cured, not keep them take no other. Write I am glad to give you my testimony and to us, enclozing filty cents in stamps, for portrait, if it can only help you to con one box, or \$2.50 in registered letter or vince those who suffer that Dr. Coderre's menty order for six b x-s. Ose hox of Red Pills can cure them My address [pr. Coderre's Red Pills lasts longer than is, Miss Maul Slater, 167 Cedar Grove any other liquid remedy that you pay one dollar for. We rosil them every-

Is this n t proof enough ? Is this not where in Canada and United States-no certain proof that Dr Coderre's Red cuty to pay.

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3

Barking and Practical Besiness Departments, lies modern text-books are taught by competent professors. Shert-hand, syne-writing, telegraphy, music, etc. Diplomas awarded. Communications are to, ventext by rail or water. Doard, Tuit, on, lied and Washing \$12 per annum. Studies will be renewed on the steplet 7th. For prospectus or information address to http://dos. Charlevists, C.S.V., President.



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Ludies' Cap's Ladies' Jacke's.

A large assortment of Stylish CALES to Cear at niv \$2.17, worth from \$4.00 to \$6 59

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Water-proof Mantles. Thought a bargain, a Manufacturer's stock of

Waterproof Mantles, all good materials, and full sizes: the prices are is follows \$6.50 for \$2.75; \$7.50 for \$3.00 . \$8.50 for \$4.50 . \$13.50 for \$5.50. The above Garments arefall made from the best Prested English Materials - therefore don't miss these plums. COME EARLY.

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SCHOOL BOOKS.

of thankfulness for pain banished and health restored. Very many women have wasted years in al most constant agony, spent money freely in treatment, and, final-ly, being compl tely discouraged, have written to us and secured, without cost, MISS MAUD SLATER

fore, and has resumed her work in the

street, New B dford, Mass."

This is how Miss S ater expresses her-

mills.

Nearly every wo-

man auffers, or bas

suffered, from some

trouble of the deli-

cate organism that

man. The grateful

women who have

been relieved from

all those serious

diseases peculiar to

their sex, and cured

by Dr. Coderre's R d

Pills, are numerous.

From auch women

everywhere come to

us most earnest words

The lecturers of the week were Rev. D. J. McMahon, of New York, upon Medicoval Guilds and Trusts' Alexis I. Dapont Coleman, B.A. (oxon), of New York, in a series of three lectures on the French Revolution: Brother Potomian, D. Sc., London, Eng., of Manhattan College, New York, in a series of three lectures on atmospheric electricity, and the Round Table talks were given up to the "Conference of Charities "under the direction of Mr. Thomas N. Mulry, president of the New York Particular Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, chairman; George J. Gillespie, Esq., of New York, secretary; Rev. Thomas L. Kinkcad, of Peekskill N. Y; Rev Thos. F. Hickey, of Roches ter, N.Y.; Mr. Geo. B Robinson, of New York; Miss Elizabeth A. Cronyn, of Buffalo, N.Y.; Rev Thos. MoMillan, C.S.P., and Rev. D. J. McMahon, D.D. of New York. This committee was appointed at Chemplain Summer School, in August, 1897.

Mr. Robert. W. Hibberd, secretary of the State Board of Charities of New York, addressed the Conference upon Charity in Its Relation to the Civil Government.' The papers read at the Conference were as follows : First, Permanent Organization, Its Need and Benefit in Catholic Charities,' by H.n. T. McDonougb, of Albany, NY. second.

that sweetest of all feminine gifts. talk.

Saturday evening's the strical performance was the greatest attempted yet and was marked by the success of the past achievements. The play was the beautistage direction of Arthur R Ryan, who played the part of Pygmalion to Mies Marie Cote's "Galatea." The costumes were from New York, as well as the wigs and accessories and properties. All in all the fifth week of the Summer School will be memorable for many things, but especially for the largest at

A. B. RYAN.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of Hibernian Kuights, held in their hall, Sanday, August 7th, the following resolutions were adopted Whereas: It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove by death the two dearly beloved sons, Gerard David and Thomas Leo, of Lieutenant and Bro. J. P Guinea; and

Whereas : By the death of Bro. Guinea's two children the company to which he has endeared himself by his sterling qualities as Knight and officer has also suffered a loss;

Resolved,-That while we bow to the will of Almighty God, who does all things for the best we, actuated by the feelings of sympathy that exist between Brother Hibernian Kuights, mourn the loss Bro. Guines has suffered, and extend as Hibernian Knights our heart felt sympathy to him and his family in

this their hour of sorrow and trial. Resolved,-That a copy of these resolutions be published in the daily press and the TRUE WITNESS; that a copy be sent him and his family, and that they also be spread upon the records of the company.

FRANK T. RAWLEY, A. J. MCCRACKEN, Committee.



gestion, bad taste, coated somnia, etc. ficod's Pills sure constipation and all its results, easily and there results, easily and thoroughly. 250. All druggists. Prepared by O. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Fills to take with Hood's Sarseparille.

12.07

ATTACK STATES

Francis. It has been a season of extraordinary indulgences. A secular paper has tried its hand at giving a definition of an indulgence. It told us that an indulgence of seven days was like an accident policy insuring its owner against loss by Hell fire for that length of time This is a Protestant indulgence. A Catholic indulgence remits the temptral punishment of sins already committed A Protestant indulgence remits the temporal and eternal punishment of sion to be committed. There is quite a difference.

ENTERPRISING PUBLISHERS.

(New York Freeman's Journal.)

Murphy & Sons, Catholic publishers of Baltimore, won their suit against the Christian Association Publishing Company of New York. The suit was brought to prevent the latter company from selling the Baltimore Council prayer book for less than one dollar and twenty five cents. It was shown at the trial that the actual cost of getting out the book in cheapest binding was 161 cents. Father Meagher, of the Association Company, was publishing and selling the book at 50 cents a copy, and considered that he was making a fair profit. Bat it appears the Baltimore publichers have a copyright on the book, and dictate the price. As this prayer book was intended to be the standard of such books. those who had the management of it should have provided that it could be supplied to purchasers as cheap as possible; that is, if uniformity of devotion was the object of the managers. The approbation of the Bultimore Council of course gives the book an advantage over other prayer books. But it is an advantage that the Biltimore publishers should not be permitted to use as their exclusive property. The Council certainly never intended its approbation to be used as an exclusive trade-mark or a thing of marketable value. There is but one way to meet these avaricious publishers. It is to use some other prayer book. There are plenty of them.

BUSINESS REVIVAL.

(Catholic Union and Times.)

A flowing tide of business prosperity is now predicted by those who sit on the watch towers of the commercial world. Another reason for rejoicing at the return of peace.

When the (Episcopalian) Bishop Colton, of Calcutta, visited Bombay on a visitation, the occasion was marked by the delivery of a charge in the catuedral which did not err on the side of brevity Later in the day, the Bishop was take. to the schools, and addressing a sharp looking lad, he sid: 'My boy, can you tell me what a Bishop's visitation is?' 'Please, sir, yes,' said the boy. 'What in it?' 'Please, sir, an affliction test by God.'

Pills will cure you? We hope that these . Address the France-American Chemical Bonest testimonials will convince all Company, Montreal.



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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

+ PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

BATURDAY A UGUST 20, 1898.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR ENGLISH. SPEAKING CATHOLICS.

We are glad to be able to announce that the project to which the Rev. Father Quinlivan has devoted to much of his time and attention, and to which several well known Catholic gentlemen of Montreal have liberally subscribed, is in a fair way of being successfully carried out. Ground has already been broken for the foundation of the new High School for the English-speaking Catholic boys of Montreal and the district. The present is a propitious time for hastening forward this much needed work; and the prompter the donations to the construction and equipment fund are sent in the more quickly will the project be completed. Many undertakings are being mooted to commemorate the approaching close of the century. What more fitting or more durable conmemoration could the English speaking Catholics of Montreal undertake than that of clearing off the debt on the High School, so that it may begin the new century fully equipped, unencumbered by debt, and liberally endowed.

REDEMPTORIST ORDER

HONORED BY THE POPE.

ardising. epitival and comporal sconvent schools no partonable display not confined to a mere desire for definite educational results. Even the more worldly wise, provided they possess true parental instinct, know that the safeguards and discipline, the purity and sacrifice, that form the atmosphere of the schools conducted by nuns, are the best environment to develop that activity and self-restraint, that graceful ness and reserve, which are the beau

ideal, the charm of true womanhood. Our conventual establishments, says the reverend writer, stand in every city and almost every town of the land, rivalling in material spructure, and surpassing in results, the richly endowed state or other institutions.

It may be safely asserted that the best educated women in America are to be found within the convent walls, while nowhere can true womanly character be better formed than within those gardens enclosed by the evengelical counsels of perfection.

BOWING TO THE SPEAKER.

As each member of the British House of Commons proceeds up the floor of that chamber, or retires from it, he turns towards the Speaker, or, if the Houses in Committee, towards the Chairman of Committees, and bows. The same precedure is observed at Ottawa. This custom is usually interpreted as a mark of respect to the Chair, or to the House itself, or to the mace which is placed on the table when the Speaker | that of "Jean Jacques Olier, Pretre, Curé is in the chair, and below the table when the House is in Committee, and is the cutward and visible sign of the authority of the House. This explanation, however revsonable and satisfactory, is incorrect, according to a contributor, "M. A. P." to a London, England, journal. Few members, indeed, are aware that the bow of members to the Chair has its origin in a remote antiquity, and partakes of the nature of a Catholic observance. When Parliament became practically localized in Westminster the chapel dedicated to St. Stephen, of the Royal Palace of Westminster was allotted as a place of meeting of the House of Commons The chair of the Protocutor and speaker was placed im. mediately before the high altar, and the bow of the members, which has since been continued, was made not to the Chair or to the mace, but to the Blessed Sacrament on the altar.

OUR SCHOOLS.

The various Catholic educational in stutions in this archdiocese and district will re-open about the end of the present month. We therefore invite the attention of both parents and pupils | conference, we are told in the despatches The Catholics of Montreal, who are to the notices on the subject published familiar with the great services rendered in our advertising columns. The pupils have, we trust, had an erjoyable holiday. and will go back to their studies re-invigorated both in body and mind, and more determined than ever to take high places in the prize list.

are, at once, the joy and glory of the tenance, and in the squiet routine of church and its pastors, whose interest is the seminary, they live lives which call for fine heroism. Models they are to which are everywhere to be seen by their students of stiff, unbending virtue;] types of spiritual strength and sources of edification to the e who know them best.

> Years after priests have left the seminary, when they have grown grey and feeble in the priesthood, you will hear them still talking with admiration of demptorist Fathers who have charge of the Sulpicians whom they knew as | the shrine, together with the solemnity young men and who have ever remained of thought and feeling to which a visit to them examples of what a priest to the sacred precincts cannot fail to should do.

That even in this country they have hitherto been largely recruited from France, has made France come nearer to our priests and has put them under an extra debt of gratitude to a country often maligned by those who speak English, and usually misuaderstood. To the good words of the Archbishops at Montreal in praise of the Sulpicians there will be hundreds of amens from all over the country who know them and who prize their knowledge more with increasing years."

The Providence visitor is quite right when it says of the Sulpicians that their presence in this country, (United States) is due to the French Revolution." But it should be also said that the Sulpicians had been on this continent over a century before the French Revolution. The Company of Montreal, which founded the city and colony of Mentreal in 1642, had as the first name on its roll of St. Sulpice " (Paris). On a house on St. Paul street, this city, there is an bistorical tablet which bears the following inscription:-"Upon this foundation stood the first Manor House of Montreal; built 1661. I: was the Seminary of St. Sulpice from 1661 to 1712."

The Company obtained from the French King the ceesion of the whole Island of Montreal, which they transferred to the Gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice in 1663. When Carada passed from the possession of France to that of England their seigniorial rights in the city and Island of Montreal were confirmed by the British Government. If the United States Catholics owe so much to the Sulpicians, how much heavier a debt of gratitude is due to them from Canada?

THE DIVORCE EVIL.

There is at present sitting in Saratoga the States Boards of Commissioners for promoting uniformity of legislation in the United States, and thirty-two states of the Union are represented. The subject of a uniform divorce bill is the most important one yet undertaken by the from Saratoga, and a draft modelled on the District of Columbia's laws has been aubmitted. The bill would ameliorate in a small way a gigantic evil, and would hamper considerably the thriving divorce industry which is so lucrative to certain classes in the Western States. It would also inconvenience those who like to have their divorces done quickly and without publicity, for a residence in one particular state would be necessary for at least two years, and the case would The abuse of the divorce law, the secured in America, has always been a subject of more or less wonder or amazement among European nations, who still have a little respect left for the command: "Whom God hath joined topicians. The Sulpicians, who are little gether let no man put asunder." How much better are we off in Canada, where divorce is so difficult to obtain that ap plications are comparatively few. How much better should all countries be were the dictates of the Holy Church followed; then a boasted modern civilization would not have to submit to the degrading experiment of regulating a law that should never have been put on a statute book, and which, if it were known by its proper name, would be styled the licensing of vice.

A MICHER TO THE MICH. religion which suffuses the air with the evidences of the supernatural, those who have eyes to see, can only be formed by a personal visit.

Amongst the mundane details which strike the pilgrim to the shrine of Ste. Anne is the absence of policemen, of beggars and of intoxicating liquor. The personal influence wielded by the Regive rise, explain the non existence of drunkenness and policemen. The regulations established by the Redemptorist Fathers, whose zeal and energy in every good cause add a remarkable capacity for organization and administration. explain the absence of mendicants from this perfectly governed district.

Montreal Catholics will be glad to learn that a former fellow-citizen of theirs is one of the priests who have Rev. D. Holland, who received his elementary education under the Christian Brothers of St. Ann's School, this city, where he was familiarly known to his comrades as "Dan" Holland. His kindness and amiability of manner have made him very popular amongst the many thousands of pilgrims who visit



LOURDES.

The era of the cheap magazine has not been altogether an unmixed good. Process printing had made illustrating comparatively easy and resultantly cheap, and there was a field immediately open for planting what is termed the popular magazine. It grew with startling rapidity. Like other plants of abnormally early development, it lacked the attributes of the more carefully cultured. But as its name was legion it gave opportunity to a great many writers to ap pear in print.

The tendency in a general way o what is published in these dime magazines is for good. At all events it is harmless, even if no great literary acumen is perceptible in the selection of the contents. Once in a while, however, an article appears which is dangerous. One of this description appears in Pearson's for August. It is entitled "A Pilgrimage to Lourdes" and was written by Mrs Alec Tweedie. To the superficial reader it will appear that this lady is a very superior sort of person indeed, with a sympathetic heart and a profound pity for that unfortunate section of humanity known as Catholics. Now, to produce a magazine article of the most unpretentious sort, it might be supposed that the writer should really know something more of the subject matter than could be gleaned on an excursion trip with a camera accompaniment. Mrs. Tweedie

a very dangeroop inflig ill the authoreas of Galway, and pointed out that the re-had left mysteries alone, and spoken to presentatives of other towns, such as a Catholic about the matter ane would have discovered that the Church; for the protection of her children, is excessively careful in the recognition of miraculous shrines, as much so as in canonization. More descriptions follow and this good lacy found many strange things. "There were women nursing new born babies, praying with their rosaries to the sc-

compan ment of children's cries." How shockingly modern these babies must have been, although it is on record that long ago it was said-" Of such are the kingdom of heaven." Speaking of the baths, we are informed that "Every pil- Government exercise more care in grim is immersed in cold water for three minutes, and as the water cannot be changed very often, from fifty to a hundred persons (many suffering from the most loathsome diseases flesh is heir to)

are dipped in the same bath. But what matters that, when after each immersion a miracle is expected?" Strange, Mrs. charge of Ste. Anne de Beaupré-the Tweedie has not prepared a scale of statistics of the various diseases con tracted at Lourdes.

In referring to the Pecina, it is stated that "these small marble rooms are arranged in such a way that the prived of his salary through the action pilgrim can be undressed in an outer of the committee which had charge of chamber, a curtain hanging between each patient-an act charitably per-

in the land---Marquises, counts, admirals, generals and many of the oldest noblesse of France. The afflicted are then would not at home dress his own child or tie his shoestring-ready to remove the 'sufferers' bandages and to cleanse their wounds." There is no fault apparently to be found with this arrangement, but, for fear one should be tempted to admire too greatly these noblemen, we are told that deaths from excitement or chill are not altogether unknown. Mrs. Tweeslie seems puzzled, too, to

earn that "it is on record that the nuns experienced difficulty in teaching Bernadette to read and write, for her intellect appeared to be none of the brightest." This must have been another shock to the imaginative au. thoress, who evidently overlooked the Biblical fact that nearly nineteen hundred years ago certain fishermen were chosen, and it is not on record that they had a classical education or were learned in the law. In another instance a native of Lourdes assured the authorees that he knew cases of sight being restared to the blind, the power of walking restored to the paralyzed, and other wonderful cures effected, but this man could not read or write, and we are given to infer that not much confidence could be placed in his statements.

Evidently, without the merest ele. mentary knowledge of the meaning of the Church's ceremonial, we are told

netsice where a slittle forming has been declined to make an exception on behalf Kilkenny, might make the demand with equal justice). The line must be drawn somewhere. Lord Morris instantly declared that he would demand a division. The bar was cleared, the House divided, and the Government were defeat. ed by five votes-despite the support of the Opposition-the figures being sixty. seven for the proposal and sixty two against.

Of course, in view of its vast majority in the House of Commons, the Government did not resign. The incident, how. ever, had the effect of making the keeping up an attendance of a majority of its supporters in the House of Lords until the Bill was finally disposed of and sent to Her Majesty for signature. Both Lord Morris and the city of Galway are to be congratulated on the victory.

SPECULATING WITH TRUST FUNDS.

The Protestant Bishop of New Westminster, B.C., the centre of which diccese is now Vanccuver, finds himself dethe Bishopric Endowment Fund. That committee was entrusted with an enformed by the highest men and women dowment fund of \$47,000 with which to provide the bishop with a salary betitting his position. Through unwise and unfortunate real estate speculations this passed on hy these hospitaliers to the sum has been almost completely lost. Not bath itself, where waits some noble-who a dollar of it is available at present, and all that it is hoped to recover of it later on is \$10,000. In order to prevent the bishop from suffering from financial embarrassment through non-payment of his salary an English religious ciety has made him a temporary annual grant of \$1,500. Other English religious societies have been askei :, make similar, if not larger, grants until a new endowment fund has been sucscribed.

> The moral to which this incident points is obvious. Trust funds of all kinds-whether relating to church endowments or private individuals, and whether in the hands of committees, r executors of wills or individualsshould never be speculated with under any circumstances whatever, There are many opportunities in this country of making sound investments in government or municipal bonds, in first mortgages on improved properties in cities, and in the stocks of some of our old established banks. Safe and prudent investment in these securities, after having taken the advice of prominent and experienced business men, is all that trustees should te allowed to undertake; and, on the other hand, speculations of all kinds with trust funds should be strictly forbidden.

to religion by the Redemptorist Fathers, especially in zealous and effective parish and missionary work, will be gratified to read elsewhere in this issue an account of the signal honor just conferred upon that Order by His Holiness Pope Leo XIM. It will be remembered that, to commemorate the sacerdotal and the opiscopal golden jubilee of the Holy Father, it was resolved to build a magnificent church in the Eternal City, to be dedicated to St. Joachim, the patron saint of His Holiness. The sacred edifice having been finished, Leo XIII. sent for the Most Rev. Mathias Rana, Superior General of the Redemptorists, and handed over to him, for his Order, the perpetual charge of the church, as a mark of his esteem for the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, and of his appreciation of the zeal with which they are carrying out the object of their founder, ries and are known principally to priests, St. Alphoneus Liguori. prescribed for them-"to spread Christian morals and piety amongst the people." The Church of St. Joachim has also been made head quarters of the Confraternity of the Perpetual Adoration of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

OUR CONVENT SCHOOLS.

The Catholic Quarterly Review, for July, has an article from the pen of the Rev. John T. Murphy, C.S., Sp., on "The Opportunities of Educated Catholic Women." The reverend writer opens his remarks with the proposition that our convent schools represent one of the most satisfactory phases of our Catholic | the end-but also for the spiritual traineducational system, and provide the ing, which, through the instrumentalmost suitable of all educations for those who are preparing for the responsibilities and privileges of womanhood. Modern languages, literature and composition, music and other fine arts, his tory and elementary mathematics and science, needlework and domestic economy, are pursued to an extent that leaves nothing to be desired, while the leading seminaries think of the Sulpihigher studies are open to those who clans. France, as embodied in their may need them. Thinking Protestants rule and lives, is not the "gay Paree" recognize and gladly avail themselves of the vulgar imagination, nor the scolof our convent school education fing circle of Voltaire, nor the volatile Protestant visitors who throng to the ments; therefore the more people were himself was born there, took his college and, thus, stand out in bold relief type of Frenchman of popular fancy. shrine every year. But an adequate denied admission, the more londly they spint these who, sgroing it, place They are, to those who know them, the idea of this hallowed spot, with the awe lolamored to be admitted. Months their children in, what they consider, most logical men in the world, practis- inspiring silence which characterizes rolled by, and at last Roman Catholic more fashicnable establishments, thus ing what they preach and preaching the it, with the reverence and devotion ism had to accept the inevitable out

A MERITED TRIBUTE TO THE SULPICIANS.

The following tribute to the priests of the Order of St. Sulpice is taken from | have to be tried publicly. the editorial columns of cur Catholic contemporary, The Visitor, of Provi- facility with which a divorce may be dence, R. I.

"One of the subjects of culogy at the great gathering of prelates in Montreal who went to the investiture of Archbishop Bruchesi with the pallium was the Sulheard of outside of the walls of seminahaving under their charge only one parish church outside of Montreal, riculy deserve, though they do not desire praise. Their presence in the country, where they have charge of four ecclesiastical seminaries and one preparatory college, is due to the French Revolution. They came as emigres to found a colony which might be a haven of refuge for their brethren of Paris and elsewhere when the worst came. They are reminders of what we Catholics owe to France, not only for the Apostolic bishops and priests of the early half of the century-one of the last of whom is Bishop de Goesbriand of Barlington, who in extreme old age awaits in patience

ity of the Sulpicians, France has given in large measure, to the Church of America.

When smart space writers descant in the daily papers on the rise of Anglo-Saxonism and the collapse of the Latin races, notably the Gallic, most priests who have received their training in our

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

A visit to the famous shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré acts as a veritable religious tonic on the Catholic pilgrim. The history of the place, of the miraculous statue which stands in the Basilica, of the old church contiguous to this noble edifice, of the Scala Santa or 'Holy Stairs," of the old cemetery, with its realistic Calvary, of the countless miracles wrought through the intercession of the sainted Mother of the Blessed Virgin, to which the heaps of discarded crutches and other surgical appliances, as well as the memorial tablets, to be seen in the different parts of the sacred building, is to be found in the guide books, which are purchased by the tens of thousands of Oatholic pilgrims and folk hoping to be relieved of their all-

seems to have evolved her article in this manner, and she has taken the opportunity to cover up an underlying antagon ism to the Church with the most superficial acquaintance with her subject, and finished the whole with a top dressing of alternate sympathy and sneer. It is just such a production as one would expect from an impressionable person who was also a bundle of contradictions.

With delightful simplicity we are informed at the begianing that Lourdes is one of the mightiest strongholds of Rcman Catholicism, and, for its size, one of the most prosperous. That is not so bad in its way; but a few lines further on the reader is startled to read that the authoress has "peeped into the mysteries of Lourdes." R markably clear-sighted lady, or slightly lacking in etymology. One paragraph is particularly rich. Here is an extract-"Our preconceived ideas were a medley of the gorgeous ancient splendors of the Vatican on the one hand and the vastness of St. Peter's or the charm of the Giovanni Laterano on the other; but all such notions were speedily dispelled, for everything that met our eyes was modern to a painful we had to understand what as up to date product Lourdes really was; but we had not done so and the reality came upon us with a shock." Of course after being accustomed to peep into mysteries, modernly built churches and hospitals would come as a shock. We are next treated to a brief description of the apparitions which were vouchsafed to Bernadette. The sentence concludes with the inevitable sneer-"Even bathing the dead at Lourdes to bring back life has been tried, but so far without success."

Here is a characteristic paragraph :--'Sending the young saint (Bernadette) away to a convent, however, could not stay the flood of religious enthusiasm. The number of pilgrims increased so rapidly that finally the church found it necessary to forbid religious worship at the grotto, but it is as difficult to keep back the incoming waves as a tide of

that Roman Catholicism is showy and impressive, and the lady's impressions are summed up thusly-" profound admiration for the belief of the sufferers. and secondly, a hearty recognition of the sweet simplicity, the beautiful belief, that makes healing by faith sometimes possible, while we know our thoughts will often revert tenderly and sympathetically to the thousands of pilgrims who, though weak in body, leave Lourdes exultant with hope."

It would be a greater miracle to re. move mental strabismus in some cases than to restore sight to the blind at Lourdes, and it is to be hoped that when next Mrs. Tweedie touches on Catholic subjects she supply herself with a few elementary facts and make enquiries about some of the things she knows absolutely nothing about at present.

DEFEAT OF THE SALISBURY GOVERNMENT.

It does not seem to be generally known that in the debate on the final stages of the Irish Local Government Bill the Salisbury Government sustained a de feat; and that, too, in the Conservative degree. It was our fault, no doubt, that stronghold of the House of Lords. Lord we had not grasped all this sooner; that | Morris, an Irish Catholic peer, and one of the Law Lords who constitute the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council -the supreme court of the empirebrought about the defeat. He moved, in amendment to the government's bill, that the city of Galway should be raised to the dignity of a county borough. The Bill limited the list of six boroughs which should have the status of counties to superiority in intellect and wealth, towns with a population of 20,000, and Galway contains only a little over 17,000 now. But Lord Morris eloquently pleaded the great historical associations of the ancient "City of the Tribes;" and pointed out that its population, which was little under the stipulated figure, should not be permitted to stand in the way of its being raised to the dignity of

> a county borough. All Lord Morris's family and patriotic associations are with Galway. His father was a Galway man, and his mother also sprang from the county. He education there, and sat for the city in Parliament.

backed by Lord Dunraven, but Lord The case is quite the contrary.

THE DAILY WITNESS ORCHARD.

Either the recent spell of hot weather has gravely affected his brain, or his fruit garden-if he has one-has been robbed of a few "little green apples and pears;" otherwise, the pious editor of that secular newspaper, the Daily Witness, would not assuredly have penned an editorial containing passages like the following: This is the season when urchins

proudly swagger through our streets with their shirts bulging with little green apples and pears, without, apparently, any sense of danger from the stately policeman, who, according to latest accounts, is afraid to show bimself in respectable quarters for fear of exposing the decayed condition of his habiliments. Integumental dilapidation is not, however, an adequate explanation of the absence of the civic guardian from the vicinityofgrowing fruit. It has always been the same, and Montreal, once celebrated for fruit, is now shorn of much of its glory through the insecurity thus occasioned. There is indeed a public opinion in Montreal that the growing fruit belongs to the small boy. The small boy's cheek blushes for the depravity of human nature when the rich owners of trees or his minious deprive him of this right by taking away his apples. His anger is righteous in his eyes when he is roughly used by persons more powerius and fleeter of foot than bimself. it seems to be the conviction of our ignorant classes that growing things are rightfully common property, and that these who claim ownership in them are public enemies."

This supercilious talk about "respectable quarters" and "our ignorant classes," with its smug assumption of comes with bad grace from the editor of the Daily Witness, unless it is to be attributed to either of the causes men. tioned. We are inclined to ascribe it to the hot weather, for surely the self contradiction involved in this sentence indicates a temporary lack of reasoning power. "It has always been the same; and Montreal, once celebrated for fruit, is now shorn of much of its glory through the insecurity thus occasioned." If "it has always been the same," the "inse curity thus occasioned" cannot be held responsible for Montreal's "now" being shorn of much of its glory. The idea that fruit growing is a glorious occupa-tion is decidedly novel. And what ground has the editor of the Daily W ness for stating that there is less frui Lord Morris's claim was strongly grown in Montreal now than formerly

CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER

WAR designer is a little ahead of his contem-poraries in this class of oraft is a uni-versally acknowledged fact; that the oraries in this class of craft is a uni-The Second Invasion of the Spanish Admiral Cervera in Another Light

. A Sketch of the Duties of a of one type, for in all the races the com petitors have been more or less freaks. Catholic Chaplain During a Cam-It is to be hoped there will be none of the threatened ill-feeling and that the Americans will be back next year.

The Catholic Universe, Cleveland. A great missionary movement in the

direction of the conquered Spanish provinces is threatened with the conclusion of peace. In all parts of the country, preachers tired of the humdrum and unremunerative professional routine at home. are turning greedy eyes towards new and untried fields, which the fortunes of war are supposed to have rendered particularly attractive ard fruitful, from the standpoint of the struggling and impecuations hot gospeller. The first requisite for the suspicious inaugur ation of these prospective religious enter prises is the subscription of funds to outfit evangelical dominies esger to carry the light of pure and undefiled Bible faith to benighted papist Christians in the beautifu! tropical islands, temporarily, at least, under the protection of the Stars and Stripes. It is quite plain these contributions must come from confiding souls who have been educated in the be lief that ignorance and superstition are the distinguishing marks of the masses in countries whose spiritual life has been long under the dominion of the Church of Rome.

Provinces.

paign.

3858 :---

The Spanish Admiral continues to attract the attention of the curious. An Annapolis correspondent, reverting to this fact, as well as the religious side of 3ays :--

Cervera was dressed in a citizen's sack suit. an inexpensive suit of blue, and walked with an umbrella, the morning [saw him. It was an interesting four, Cervera, his son, Capt. Eulate and Father Cook. The good priest walked along in a long alpaca eack suit and was duly shaven, but not shorn of his whitish hair. This very priest it is to whom Cervera speaks more freely, perhaps, than to any other person in Annapolie. The good tather respects the confidence, but he said to me, with a look of pride entirely ant :

The first voluntary act done by Admiral Cervera after his arrival in Annapolis was to attend Mass. He arrived in Annapolis Saturday night and attended early Mass Sunday morning.'

Admiral Cervera spends much of his time with Father Cook, and sometimes when the crowds begin to get too curious at early Mass he slips out unobserved from the academy about half-past ten or eleven and bas a special Mass said for him. Father Cook has had some opportunity to get at the mental quality of Admiral Cervera, as well as Lieutenant Commander Moore, officer in charge of the buildings and grounds of the naval academy. He has impressed both as with sincere dignity.

versally acknowledged fact; that the Americans saw fit to protest the build of the Dominion is to be regretted. Whether the boat is a true catamaran or not may be left to experts to decide; but if the catamaran can be built within the specified lines, and Mr. Duggan has succeeded in doing so, it would seem .s. If there was little cause for protest, as the avowed object of the Corinthians is to build the lastest boats, not necessarily

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE] HAPPENINGS IN THE OLD LAND,

sera-ated in that fair but far off lard, where friends were never parted, where trisls are unknown, where the wicked cease to weary and the troubled find their rest.

Twenty three of the Belfast rioters who figured in the recent disturbance in that city were docked in the court-house last week and received some smart sentences which will cool their ardour and teach them to bridle their passions and prejudices, for some time, at any rate. The sentences ranged from five years penal servitude to 18 months hard labor, and in all cases the prisoners are to find security to keep the peace for five years or undergo a further term of imprison. ment for six months.

His Lordship the Most Reverend Dr. Henry preached a charity sermon on Sunday at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Dromara, County Down, which attracted a large congregation and drew forth a generous response to the elequent appeal he made. The object of the sermon was to obtain funds to meet the exthe Spanish Naval Chiel's character, perditures on extensive improvements made to the handsome church and how well His Lordship presented it, and how generously the parishioners proved themselves, is shown by the fact that the collection made after the sermon amounted to £653 193. (\$3 250).

He took for his text, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart and with thy whole scul, and with all thy strength and with all thy mind, and thy neighbour as thyself; this do and thou shalt live." (St. Luke, chan b0, v. 27) His Lordship dwelt very fully on the love of God and our neigbor. By ful filling this Commandment, man fulfilled the entire law of God, said the preacher. His Lordship having dealt in an elequent manner with a number of Scriptural texts, inculcating and embellishing the one he had quoted, went on to speak of the absence of that charity which people should have, the one for the other. He said at the present time it was very much to be feared that charity had cooled almost to freez-ing point, both in public and private life. Self love and ambition and the occupation of morals seemed to have spread everywhere a spirit of contention and dissension, and even hatred among professing Christians. They would find hundreds at variance with their wives, being observant, well read and tactful, and children resisting the legitimate th sincere dignity. Admiral Cervers is up every morning furthermore perhaps insulting them; at half past five. At 6 o'clock or a little and not only that, but they found brothafter he goes to early Mass at St. Mary's. When he does not go to the Mass he strolls in the grounds. When Cervers first came the hours were from 8 until His Lordship, proceeding, said he need sundown. Lieutenant Commander Moore not speak of public affairs, for he who runs might read of the dissensions caused by people setting at naught the teachings of Jesus Christ in his Gospel. Dealing with the charity for which he pleaded, Dr. Henry, in the course of an elegant plea, said that those assembled had that day an opportunity of perform ing an act in consonance with the Scrip tural text he had read. He did not think it necessary to make any special appeal to them to induce them to contribute as generously as their means would permit to the laudable work of charity which he pleaded for. He knew that in the North of Ireland especially the Catholic people were foremost in the generosity with which they assisted such great pro jects. Their charity in this life would meet with its due reward in the life eternal.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE.

Death of the First Indian Nun-Other Catholic Notes of Interest.

[From the is-ue of Northwest Review, Aug. 9th] On the 5th inst., shortly after receivng Holy Communion on the first Friday of the month. Sister Anna, the first Iudian to join the Auxiliary Sisters of the Grey Nuns' Order, yielded up her pure soul to Jesus, whose Sacred II and she so dearly loved. Born on the Indian Reserve near Selkirk, her name was Annabella Cooke. Her parents became Catholics when she was nine year old, so that she received the great Surament o' Biptism with the full use of her precoci us reason. For she was an nuusu-ally bright girl and for this very reason ie was chosen to represent the Catholic Industrial School at the World's Fair in Chicalo when she was only tifteen, and th-respent several months.

At the age of eighteen she asked to be received as an Auxiliary Sister, and her quest being granted, she ever proved herself a model of piety and cheerfulne a in hard work. Some five or six months ago she was stricken with typhoid fever, from which at first she rallied but was soon attacked by lung trouble, to which she finally succumbed.

The funeral took place yesterday morning at 8 o'clock in the Grey Nuns' Chapel. The celebrant was Rev. Father Dorsis, O M. I., Director of the Indian Industrial School, with Rev. Father Gravel as Deacon, and Rev. Father Biliveau as Subdeacon. In the chancel were Rev. Fathers Perquis, St. Amant and Drummond; and Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, patents of the deceased, occupied the front pew. The singing of the Dies Irae and the () Sclutaris Hestia by the Sisters and the Misses Tregilgas was very beautitul.

As this Indian nun of two nty summers, who had almost completed two years of rligious life and had taken the yows, was borne to the Grey Nuns' pretty buryingground in the sunshine of a giorious morning, escorted by a long train of her Sisters, one could not help thinking that hers had been a well epent, though short,

Tuo Very Rev. Vicar Goner 1 Aliard, OML, on his return 'rom Edmonton with his brother, was taken seriously it. and had to go to St. Bonitse- Hospital but be is now much belies, and went to Selkirk last Saturday.

The Very Rev. Mother General of the Grey Nuns, Mother Letellier, Vicar of E'monton district. Sisters Bourassa, Buitinger Valada, Grandin and Carroll, took the C. P. R. train for Montreal last Thursby.

R-v Father Kullavy, O. M. I., is visit ing the Slav Catholics in and around Edminton.

Fathers Mirault and Lafortune, S.J., left for Montreal by the all-rail route List Wednesday. Kev. Father Blain, S. J., takes Father Latortune's place as Provessor of Pl-ysics and Coemistry in St. Boniface College. He also becomes Pretect of Studies. Father Vandan-daigne, S. J., who came last week, will teach Latin Elements. In other respects the Faculty of St. Boniface College remains the same as last year.

time back by M. l'Abbé Kiein, one of the most fervent admirers and promoters of the new dootrine. The remaining four chapters are given to a critical study of the ascetical ideas of Rev. I J. Hecker, founder of the American Pauists; the discoverer and first propagator of the new system of spiritual direction. The result of this critical examination is decidedly unfavorable to the new asceticism. Its fundamental principle, that the action of the Holy Ghost is to he hunceforward proportioned to the amount of personal and civil liberty possessed by each one, is proved to be based upon an erroneous interpretation of the Text of St Paul : Ubi Spiritus Dei, ibi libertas. It is more ver in decided opposition to the doctrine fully develop ed by St. Paul in his epistles. How, for instance, are we to reconcile the idea that the action of the Holy (inost is henceforth to depend, to a great extent at least, on the amount of civil liberty which one may enjoy, with the emphatic assertion of the great Apostle : "There is neither Jew nor Greek ; there is neither houd nor iree; there is neither male nor female: For you are all one in Christ J-sus" And certainly, cur holy father, Leo XIII., than whom no one can be a

better judge of the spiritual necessities of our time, does not seem at all inclined t) think that there is at present less need than formerly for direction on the part of the visible head of the Church, and for submissive obedience on the part of its members. Witness the letters of exhortation and advice which, during his lorg pontificate, he has sent for and wide. even to the free republics of France and America.

To religious, and to those to whom the direction of a religious community has been confided, we would point out as of especial interest and importance the examination, in chapter ii., of Fr. Hecker's ideas on the vows of religion. The whole bo k cannot fail to interest all these who have at heart the propagation of the Church, and the means by which that propagation is to be effected.

J. A. R. FROM THE OLD COLONY

The Prowess of Islanders on the Sea.

The Annual Regatta and Its Attractions A Sketch of a Historie Spot. -----

Sr. Jons's N.F., Aug. 2

The pas been a day of considerable

excitement in St. John's it being our local b rby Day, popularly-called the day of the races. Our races, however are not so much on the turf as on the mirrored surface of Quidi Vidi Lake, and rowingte, not horses, are in the contest. Those who admire the excitement of a C.rragh will have their love of manful sport, where nerve and muscle tell, fully gratified in the races on Quidi | sult :---Vidi, where every circumstance of time and place and human interest comoine to make the occasion an impressive one.

Married Ladies' Race. 1st, Mrs. White; 2nd. Mrs. Hazell; 3rd, Mrs. () Brien. "Regatta Day" is an ancient institu tion in St. John's, going back into the Young Ladies' Race, 1st, E. Smith; 2nd, L. Donnelly; 3rd, K. Quillan. early years of this century. It naturally arose out of the training of Newfoundlanders, nearly all of whom are born seamen, and possess an innate talent for

gives to the seamen of the Zetland

the best boatmen in the Empire. But if

to visit this romantic Western island of

urs, and if he went around the coast by

steamer and saw the cool courage of cur

fishermen brought into play amidst tide

and tempest off the headlands of New-

foundland, he would correct that un-

travelled opinion. Or if he stood on the

banks of Quidi Vidi Lake today, he

would admire the grace and skill and

strength with which Newfoundlanders

can draw the oars. Let us hope that some

day we may have intercolonial boat

races. just to show where the best boat-

men really are. In that case, hurrah for

The lake on which the races come off

is called by the peculiur name of Quidi

Vidi, and is an ideal place for the pur-

pose. It lies to the north east of S

and is hemmed in by all the varieties of

Vidi has also quite a history. In old

lays its waters were disturned by French

and English bullets, though in our tirges

the blade of a race boat oar is about the

only disturbing cause applied to its sur-

In all its aspects Quidi Vidi is an ic-

teresting take, whether looked at histori-

cally or as a 'signt,' but on the race day

it is a scene of animation, such as the

for the sporting instinct and the betting

race always call forth in every country-

think, sir, you will forgive me going to

uch a scene of relaxation as the Quidi

Vidi race course-where one might be seduced into betting, and possibly

betting on the unlucky boat, and also

where the hilarity of the occasion might

prove injurious to staid habits generally

-when I tell you that I went in a meas-

ure as the correspondent of the TRUE

WITNESS; and, going in that ca pacity, I felt the cause, at least, was a good one, viz,, to supply a few points of news to your journal.

The bouts started at the town end of the

pond. Buoys placed at intervals were the

points of departure, and at a gun shot

signal all flew forward, every man

straining at his oar. The race-boats are

of great length and sharply prowed. Six

instinct must be ancient in origin.

the Newfoundland fishermen,



the turning point, and then "who's

ahead on the home-stretch?" is the great

question. It is also a picturesque sight

in every variety of summer costume.

o see so many on the sides of the banks,

The pond is so situated that a view can

be had of it from any point of vantage in

the neighborhood. A very interesting

feature in the day's aniusement was the

and so won the race.

boat races. Don't you think, Mr. Editor,

it would prove an interesting experi-

would like to see it tried. After all it would mean Confederation. Would it?

A. 0. H.

'he ennual piente and games of Div.

No. 5 Ancient Order of Hibermans, was

held at Osterburn Park, on Monday, 15th

closely contested; following is the re-

Girls' Race, 50 yards, 1st, E. Smith;

Boys' Race, 50 yards, 1st, T. Dandan

2nd, E. Quillan ; 3rd, Annie Dixon.

2nd R. Foran; 3rd, J. Hickey.

AVALONICUS

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

The American Union of Total Abstainers Assembles at Boston.

Some Features of the Work of the Organization Since Its Foundation.

playing by our local band, and it was The suvocates of the Temperance quite stirring-at a critical point in the cause held their annual convention at race-to hear such patriotic airs as the Beston, last week, under the auspices of Banks of Newfoundland or 'Ye Anan organization known as the Catholic cient Colony Waltz' ringing out on the Total Abstinence Union of America. air. The latter piece was composed by a talented young Newfoundlander for the Queen's Jubilee. The clerk of the wea-This association has made great strides of progress since its foundation. The ther' was also in decent mood. The glorious summer sky of Italian blue, Boston Pilot gives the following interproper to our country in summer, was esting summary of its endeavors in the shaded, and a cool breeze was blowing; so noble cause. I ways ;---the sultry heat of the season was well

This week, for the third time in tempered and pleasant alike to rowers and spectators. The luckiest heat in its vistory, the Catholic Total Abstin-the races was one named the Glance, once Union of America holds its annual once Union of America holds its annual She won nearly all the time-but lost in [c ovention in B ston.

Tog first time, 1881, Boston College one very interesting race, that between Hali accommodated the delegates, rethe young military organizations of the the city, viz, the Catholic Cadet Corps, presenting its membership of 31 850, and the Courch Lay Brigade (Church of the bold triends of the movement. The England), and the St. Anorew's Brigade (Presbyterian). The Cathelic Cadets brought in an inferior bost, the Iris, well cost time, isss, with membership intenent let pie was secured, and the the sport of tath lighty exorcised for abread of the hitherto invincible Glance the time to the spirit of vilibration o all tites Cationic which had reigned It has been often said that Newfoundlanders should take part in Canadian io senso i e e o

This year the convention chorses his-It ris Don't Hall for its sessions, and the representatives of nearly 80,000 ment, and certainly many down here Cupencie et clabtamers meet where, wave very age, the great Father Mathewy are coed the total abstinence growship that police and Protestants abu

> The these and days drinking was genend, and we could 1' any representative o old New England would have had the fractional to cast the first store at the people of any other nation on the score of this bunkt trailty.

Times charged nowever. Perhays August, (Ludy Day). The attendance the thrift and utilitarian spirit of the was very large, and a most erjoyable day [old-rist ok nelped the appeal to the Now En dard conscience. Certain it is that was spent. The games were all very within a few decades the voice of drug kenness was far more in evidence among the immigrant population and their immediate descendants; and the public opinion of the older and more prosper ous element was dead against it.

I' became a reproach to the Church to which the majority of the newcomers professed allegiance, to such an extent that a great leader in the total abstineace m vement did not hesitste to declare that no attempt to win the people of New E gland to the Church could

told me they had been changed from 6 until sundown, in deference to the devo tional desires of Cervera. The Spanish admiral spends much time in devotion and fights his battles upon the troubled waters of his own heart, and looks like a man who has won the fight.'

James O'Donnell Bennett, a war correspondent of a leading American jourval, in the course of a sketch of the duties of chaplains of the army, presents the following general outline of the work which they are called upon to do in addition to their regular spiritual Labors. He savs :---

In active campaign, when there is as likely to be a battle or a forced march on a Sunday as on any other day, the chaplain isn't called upon for such reutine matters as sermons and services.

But, bless you, the army chaplain, if he knows his business, will be called upon by his superior officer and by his heart to do a great many things not set for his guidance made and provided.

Upon occasion he will grab a rifle and blaze away at sharpshooters who sit iu the tors of palm trees and thereby he will quiet, though he may not hit, the sharpshooter until an ambulance train has a chance to get safely by that roint with its loads of dead and wounded.

Also a chaplain is a very busy man in au army hospital the night after a battle. Not so much that he goes around offering wordy consolation to the wound ed, he's got too much tact and common sense to do that. Instead he throws off bis coat and unlaces his leggings and tightens his belt, and then jumps in to carry gruel, or hold lanterns for the sur geons. In fact, he does just what people in command tell him to, even if it be cutting sway a wounded man's blood stained shirt and drawing it c-refully-oh. very carefully - from the torn and broken body. Then he moves cots and lifts wounded on to them and gives drinks of water and mends the fire and otherwise occupies himself with light and heavy housework. All he gets for his work, other than a monthy wage, which can not altogether compensate him for the peaceful study and the rich parish he has left behind, is, 'Oh, thank you, chaplain; I'm ever so much obliged,' from some wounded man whom the mere task of getting out of the words hurts dreadfully,

He himself may be anything but a solemn sight, wearing perhaps only undershirt, trousers, leggings, and much. srevere him.

their thirds consecutive victory for the and with G.d's help, they would votes himself. In his first chapter he men ordinarily form the crew, besides an article published some the corswain, and it is a fine sight to

The Dublin corporation have decided unarimously to make Monday, the 15th. an cilicial holiday in order that all the more eclat may be imparted to the ceredown in the departmental regulations mony of laying the foundation at St. Stephens' Green to the memory of Tneobald Wolfe Tone. As the 15th of August is generally observed as a holiday in Ireland in the rural districts and is a favorite occasion for holding public demonstrations, because of its character of 'Lady Day in harvest,' it will this year be invested with exceptional interest. Independently of the circumstances stated, it is also the birthday of Danie. O'Connell, who was born on the 15th August, 1775.

> Owing, probably not a little, to the improved hotel and railway accommodation provided for the travelling public, Ireland is this year attracting a larger share of tourist patronage, and, profiting by the experience, further in provements, facilities and attractions will be in readi ness for the next season.

On Sunday last another great temper ance demonstration was held in the Phonaix Park. Amongst those who spoke was Mr. Dann, and Irish-American. He said that it was he social glass that led men into the depths of degradation and drunkenness. In his travels in America he had learned that alcohol was no respecter of persons. He had seen go down to drunken graves the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the lawyer, the family physician, the clergy. man and the soldier; and among them a brave general who during the Civil War between north and South had freworn shoes, but there is the glory of s. mouth and to victory, driving the enemy militant goodness about him and he pelt mell before him. Never had it been needs no other, insignis to make men known that men were legislated into quently led his troops to the cannon's "Obriety. It could not be done. They Canaptane, may, well feel proud over ussign it was that accomplished that, and Church history, that Fr. Delattre de had proof of that in America. Moral

The funeral of the late Duniel Mc Annany took place from the family residence, St. B niface to St. Boniface Cathedral cemetery last Wednesday morilog. There was a large attendance. The large hearse, which was from the establishment of J. K rr & Co., was drawn by four black horses. Meetrs. P Shea. D. F. Allman, M C inway, M Limontagne, R. Wright, John Ccuture, acted as pallbearers. The service at the bouse was conducted by Rev. Father McCar.hy who, with Rev. Father Drummond, was present at the Cathedral requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Messier who also conducted the service at the grave. There was a large number of wreaths and flowe.e.

The annual clergy retreat of the Arch diocese of St. Bonnace began yesterday at St Boniface College. The preacher is the Rev. Father Braye. a Sulpician from Montreal. It was hoped that His Grace the Archhishop would be here to preside, but the latest news from him shows that he cannot leave Europe before the 21st inst. and may be detained still lorger. All the secular priests of the diocese are attending the retreat.

BOOK NOTES.

A. J. DELATTRE, S.J.-US CATHOLICISME AMÉRICAIN. Montreal : Beauchemin ceilent road goes around it, beauti-ully made for cycling and giving opportunity & Fils; Granger & Fieres. Quebec: of studying nearly every variety of na Bruneau & Kirouac. tural scenery. The views of town and country from that road are line. Quidi

During the past few years an attempt has been made by not a few writers to bring into fashion a new asceticism, differing radically, at least in the minds of its promoters, from the asceticism practised and counselled by the masters of the spiritual life for the past three hundred years. A great change, we are told, has taken place in the action of the Holy Gnost upon mankind. In future the action of the Holy Gnost is to be proportioned to the amount of liberty which each one possesses; in consequence each one must cultivate the active virtues, those, viz, which come trom his own personal initiative, as disinguished from the passive virtues. such, for instance, as were practised by the martyrs and monks of old. Spiritual directors are henceforth to depend as little as possible on external direction. and must rely almost exclusively on the direction of the Holy Ghost, speaking interiorly and consciously to each in

dividual soul. For this new system of asceticism, to which, from the land of its birth, the name of 'American Catholicism ' has been given, the most magnificent promises are made; its application is to mark an era of unheard prosperity in the annals of the Caurch. It is to the examination of this question,

in the light of Sacred Scripture, theology examines an article published some the corswain, and it is a fine sight to

lace.

Members of Ladies' Auxiliary, 1st. M. Flaherty; 2nd. M. Maloney; 3rd, M. Mc-Cormack; 4th, Molly McGrath. managing boate. Sir Walter Scott, in Throwing 16lb Shot, 1st. P. Logue, 36 9; his fascinating sea tale, "The Pirate,"

2nd, E. Donnelly, 30-01; 3rd, W. Hickey, 29-5.

islands of Scotland the credit of being Running Hop, Step and Jump, 1st, W. C. Nicholson, 37-2; 2nd. L. McMahon, the 'Wizard of the North ' lived to day 36-11; 3rd, A. Doyle, 36-2.

Throwing 56lb, 1st, P. Logue; 2nd, J. Curley: 3rd, M. Doolan. 100 Yards, open, 1st, T. Bird; 2nd, J.

Gerardine; 3rd, W.C Nicholson. Quarter Mile, 1st, L. McMahon ; 2nd, W. Hickey; 3rd, J. O'Brien.

Half-mile, open. 1st, A. Marshall ; 2nd, Hill ; 3rd, G Glashen.

220 Yards, open to members of Organ ized Labor, 1st, A.Sovay; 2nd, W. Hazell; 3rd, P. Harrigan.

Running Broad Jump. 1st, J. O Brien and, P. Doyle; 3rd, P. Logue.

220 Yards, members A.O.H. 1st, J Sovay; 2nd, J. O'Brien: Brd, W. Hickey Three Quick Jumps, 1st. P. Logne: 2nd, L. McManon; 3 d, J. Messett.

Waves of Members, 1st, Mrs. O'Brien 2nd, Mrs. White ; 3nd, Mrs. Slowy. Throwing Flat iron, 1st, P.Lague (2nd

John's, within easy distance of the city. L. Gerardine ; 3rd, M. D. olan] Mile, open, 1st, L. Gerarline ; 2nd

Newfoundland scenery. At the back of D. Brown ; Brd, W. C. Nicholson. the town is situated the picturesque Married Members, A. O. H., 1st, J form dotted valley, known as Fresh Water or Rulway Valley. Along the Sovay; 2nd, J. O'Brien ; Ord. W. Hickey. Committee Race, Ist, J. Di. day; 2nd. banks of the lake many fine suburban T. Clarke ; Srd, P. Clarke ; 4th, P. Conresidences have been put up, and an ex-

nelly. Bean Guess, 1st, Miss Molly M Grath. mess. 2250; 2nd, Mr. Wm. Hazell ness, 21. 0.

Number of heats in [ar 1223]. J (SPS BYENE, Sec.

FRIENDS PREVAILED

A Nervous Toronto Woman Walked the Floor During the Night for Hours at a Time-Sne Makes a Statement. TORONTO, ONT .- "I was troubled with nervousness. It was impossible for me to keep still and if the spells came over me during the night I had to get up and walk the floor for hours at a time. My blood was very poor and I was subject to bilious attacks. My feet would swell and I was not able to do my own housework. I treated with two of the best physicians here but only received relief for a time. I became discouraged. One day a friend called and advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I laughed at the advice but I was prevailed upon and procured one bottle. Before I used it all I began to feel better. I took several bottles and also several boxes of Hood's Pills. Now I can eat and drink heartily and sleep soundly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has entirely cured me and also strengthened me so that I now do all my own work. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all sufferers from nervousness, weakness or general debility." MRS. H. F. PARM, Degrassi Street.

Hood's Pills out to operate. 26 centa.

have much success till said people were first persuaded that the Church is strongly on the side of temperance.

Within the past two decades, the total absticence movement has grown strong in this section. The favor of the Most Rev Archbishop Williams, of Boston, the head of the eccelesiastical Province of New England, the temperance missions of the Very Rev William Byrne, D. D. V. G, the temperance workers of national fame as-to name but a fewthe R: Rev. Mgr. Thomas J. Conaty, D.D., now rector of the Catholic University of America; the Very Rev. Pailty J. Gurrigan D. D. vice-rector of the same institution; the Rev. Huga Roe O'Donnell, the Rev. Thomas Senily, P. R; the Rev. James T. O.R. Hy, O.S. A; the Rev. Lan J. Metloy of Chicopee, all Massaconsetts men, the intellectual and material advance of the Catholic commurity, and in large part to the diminution st the higher traffic among them; and is willingness of Catnolic priests and seconde to fraternize, wherever possible, with non-Catnolies who are premoting emp rance, have combined to make inelligent and tair minded non-Catholics issociate the teaching of the Church trien the conduct of unworly members. and to make the way for the progress of cate officer units in general.

Liest temperance work received a creat incoming from the Boston Conven-Poils of 1887 and 1888 Even larger rewhe can be predicted from that of

The Estawayo papers contain enthusiastic accounts of the presentation of the Reval Roy Clean to the Roy. Mother Jacoba Superioress of the Bulaways Hespital. The ceremony excited general interest, and the Matabele Times remarks : Everywhere in this country the Dominican Sisters have earned the deep gratitude and regard of their patients, and there is no one who has experienced t eir care but will lear with delight of the honor done to those exc lient nurses in the person of their mother Superior Mother Patrick, Superior as of the Salisbury Hospital, and Mother Jacoba. Superiorees of the Bulawayo Hospital, have arrived in this country by the Nor ham Castle. They come to get trained nurses to join them in their good work in Rhodesia

Among the American soldiers reported wounded in the engagement near Santigo appears the name of Thomas Francis Meagher, a private in Trop L. First VOF unteer Cavalry, a grands n of the Irab patriot and orstor commander of the Irish Brigade during the war of the rebellion. Private Meagher was am or the first to enlist in Bocsevelt regiment l of rough riders. 11 See Secon



MONEY AND MATRIMONY" is the title of a very interesting article, by John Gilmer Spied,

in the New York Herald. It is a careful study of the conditions, social and economic, which prevail in the ordinary the contracting parties have money. Says the writer :--

"The influence of money on wedded happiness is largely overrated so far as it affects most of those not in a certain social class, a class which has come to regard the elegancies and the luxuries of life as absolutely necessary.

There are such classes, and it may be that such classes are very large in number, but, however large, the classes must be small when compared with the total population, a population the largest majority of which is self respecting, selfsupporting, reasonably contented and therefore about as happy as average mortals succeeded in continuing day in and day out. We cannot expect always to be in a condition of ecstacy. If we were I fear even delight would pall upon us before very long. To achieve content most of the time 1s as much as we can expect, and a good deal more tuan most of us deserve.

The ideal condition is where both hus band and wife have means. But it is not ideal unless this competency is adjusted and kept in harmonious running order by affection on both sides—by affection and respect. The possession of money by both or by either member of a partnership gives at once power and independence. Too much power and too much independence are both dangerous menaces to continued happiness. Married people are sure sconer or later (fre quently much sooner) to have little misunderstandings. Ordinarily these are that the union and partnership are closer both of these partners are free to go his or her way, and have abundant means to do so with outward dignity, a misunderstanding which might have been sweetly settled assumes the proportions

and the effect of a tragedy, When the inequality of wealth becomes a part of the matrimonial problem there is likely to be a good deal of disagreeable friction. To be sure there are instances where a man of wealth has married a woman without means, and vice versa, and the union has been entirely harmonious and congenial. But I am sure that such ventures are extra has ardous, and that when such are in contemplation the wealthy member o the proposed partnership should insist on a settlement, so that the other member should stand more nearly on an equality.

In this country, even in the classes to which I have referred, it is generally the case that the man has most, if not all, of the money. He is the producer; he is the money maker. It is only natural, or at least only manly, that he should consider that what he has made is his. It is true that the law does not so consider it, but the law is not invoked before a man reaches his grave or the divorce court. I fancy that this condition of affairs is so generally acquieseced in that it is recognized as perfectly right and just. And I also fancy that in the great msjority of cases the man and the woman in such a situation get along as nicely as they would under any other condi The man is absorbed in the tions. affairs which have enriched him; the woman is content with the growing gorgeousness of her household belong-ings But where there is friction it is likely to be sore and distressful, and especially so to the woman. When a woman has all the money, then the husband is apt to be a miserable chap, indeed. I can easily fancy very happy marriages in fact, I know of several-where the woman has the great bulk of the wealth. And then, again, I have known of happy marriages where the woman was enormously wealthy and the husband without resources. In such cases the administration of the estate gives a kind of dignity to the husband, for the care of millions is a difficult undertaking. But where the husband has absolutely nothing and the wife is moderately rich the condition of the husband is likely to be unendurable.

F the many things in this world that are necessary, but almost useless, perhaps the ~ ost conspicuous is giving advice about health, says the New York World. There are

few human beings who know how to run of marriages, when either or both of | take care of themsalves and fewer still who act up to their "lights" and fewer still who do not resent being further enlightened.

> fact that folly and not heat or humidity is responsible for almost all the prostrations and deaths from prostration, it is not expected that the foolish will give heed and mend their ways.

> Men will keep right on drinking fiery intexicants in order to "keep cool." They will keep right on jumping into icy baths when they are covered with perspiration. They will keep right on pouring iced milk and iced tea into overneated stomachs, when they would not pour anything cold into a hot glass for fear of cracking it. They will keep right on doing the thousand and one foolish things to get cool that result or almost result in cooling them off for ever.

> And perhaps this is well. Perhaps it is one of nature's own ways of promoting the survival of the wisest and therefore the fittest.

Surely if men took as good care of themselves as they do of their horses or even of their shoes the deaths of very old people would cease to have a news value.

Plumbers say that where one bathtub was put in certain districts a generation ago, hundreds are now in use. Many physicians insist that bathing, like everything else in this day, is being happily explained away, with the result overdone. Some constitutions cannot stand the shock of a cold plunge, and than ever before. But where either or some suffer from the exhausting effects of a hot bath. Even the mildest patient rebels when the doctor vetoes tub baths, and looks at him with scorn when he urges that sponge baths will answer all purposes of cleanliness and be less harm-

> Good pure water in abundance is needed by every human being, as it is necessary to eliminate the wastes of the body. People, as a rule, do not drink sufficient water to satisfy the normal needs partitularly in hot weather, when a larger quantity of liquid is required. A great part of the benefit derived from taking the 'cure' at famous springs is the result of the generous and persistent flooding which the neglected organs of those receive who drink eighteen to thirty glasses of water a day.

A cheap and available disinfectant and deodorizer is made by dissolving a bushel of salt in a barrel of water; then adding enough unslacked, that is. fresh lime, which has never been exposed to dampness, to make the whole into a thin paste, to be applied as often as necessary to all places yielding offen-sive smells. This is homemade chloride of lime

"HE revival of the long skirts by the votaries of fashion's whims will

perhaps help the City Fathers a little in their financial difficulties, because the appropriation for street clean ing, especially along the asphalte highways, it is needless to say, will be very much reduced, as these main thoroughfares will be very carefully swept by the women who follow closely all the

Therefore, in calling attention to the humors of the Dame that suggests models ont of which fashion plates are made. Here is a description of the long skirt from the pen of an American authority :

> 'The very newest skirls are cil so as almost to endanger life or limb, for even op the front and sides they are made to hang from one to two inches on the ground. They are sheath like in appear. ance, hugging the figure almost too closely to the knee and then flaring out fan fashion.

In spite of the promise of its total abolition, the ponched bodice holds its own in woman's heart. The reason for this is not hard to discover; it is becoming to ninety-nine figures out of a hundred and is far more graceful than the tight waist. Lace appliqué is much used on fancy waists and makes a garment of simple material appear very rich often | she began to use Dr. Williams' Pink times.

Black costumes will be considered very smart this autumn, and those or dressy wear will be made of silk or silk and wool mixtures Black plush baya-dere with a silk stripe in some fashionable colors is one of the novelties of the opening season, and is a very hand some material. Some designs have a ground not unlike dull moire, with a black plush stripe one inch wide and right next to it a stripe of petunia red of the same width. Others are striped with plum, damson, heliotrope or green

A new corset, designed solely for comfort, is made of a light supple material and boned with alternate straps of elastic. It is well adapted for easy and négligé wear. Another novelty in the stay line is a straight busked corset, with cam-brure sides, made in pale tints of exquisitely fine bastiste ; this shape gives the pretty sounded effect so noticeable in the Parisian woman's figure.

The latest notion in millinery is narrow black velvet, mounted on wire, so that it can be bent into any form required for bows, wings, rosettes, loops, &c. I: has found great favor, for. in ad dition to being effective, it is light and airy and looks well with gauzelike materials.

Many women are wearing the hair in loose curls on the forehead, descending in a deep point in the centre. This style suits the turned up in front hat now so much the fashion.

Slenderness and grace are the great considerations in the bracelet, which has been adopted again with eagerness. The old time massive bracelet of gold and c precious stones is not tolerated One of

enough to replace this gown, during the first crisp days. One of the most taking features of this new goods is that it does not wrinkle and drapes gracefully.

new but all the fame and inc

In Paris belts of goatskin, black and white speckled, and fastened with polished steel and turquoise and ruby classs, are a fad.

Those who not care to wear wash dresses at the seaside oan lighten the effect of their stiff gowns by means of checked, flowered or plain piqué collars

UNABLE TO WALK.

and revers.

A Distressing Malady Cured by the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

From the Hartland, N.B., Advertiser, Right in our own village is reported another of the remarkable cures that make Dr. Williams' Pink Pink Pills so popular throughout the land. The case is that of Mrs. E. W. Millar, The Advertiser interviewed her bushand, who was glad to relate the circumstaces foi publication, that others might read and have a remedy put into their hands, as it were. "For five years," said Mr. Millar, "my wife was unable to walk without aid, One physician diagnosed her case as coming from a spinal affection. Other doctors called the malady nervous prostration. Whatever the trouble was, she was weak and nervous. Her limbs had no strength and could not support her body. There also was a terrible weakness in per back. Three months ago she could not walk, but as a last resort, after trying many medicines, Palls. Improvement was noted in a few days, and a few weeks has done wonders in restoring her health. To day she can walk without assistance. You can imagine her delight as well as my own. We owe her recovery to Dr. Williams Pink Pills and I recommend them for any case of nervous weakness or general dehility " Mr. Millar is part owner and manager

of one of our lumber mills and is well known throughout the county.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the sistem, Avcid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.'

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found a report of patents recently granted to Canadian inventors through the agency of Measrs. Marion & Marion. solicitors of patents and ex perts, New Y rk Life Building, Montreal, by the Canadian, American and Belgian Gavernmente :

60,489-Alexandre Champagne, Sorel, ointment. 60,503-John A. McKellar, Alvinston,

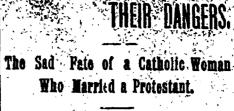
Out, improvements in locks. 60,510-William J. Curry, Nanaimo,

B.C, collapsible bed. 60 539-Edward Porter, Sydney, B.C., telegram transmitter.

60 564-William Keys, Montreal, car advertising device.

60 622-Henry John Greyell, Enderby, B.C., cant hook. 60 663-B. L. Rowe, Hemmingford, P.

Q., tire fastening attachments for bicy-



INTERMIRENCES

Signs a Sacred Promise, and in the Presence of His Dead Wife Violates It.

The St. Joseph's Messenger, St. Joseph's Parish. Dayton, Obio, records the following sad picture of the result of a miged marriage. Simular instances have occurred in Montreal, notably in one case where a Protestant husband made a strong objection to have the remains of his wife transferred to the cemetry in a Catholic hearse. The fol

ger: An incident occurred in this city dur ing the past month, which serves to emphasize the solemn warning against the danger of mixed mariages which the Courch, through the voice of her Pastors, is continually urging upon you.

lowing is the statement of the Messen-

A Catholic young lady of estimable character, married to a Protestant, weil known in this community, died after a short illness, having while in an unconscious state received the last Sacra ments.

Then a Protestant preacher was called in to officiate at her funeral, despite the protests of her Catholic relatives the remains were not blessed, nor brought within the portals of the church. and finally, without a prayer for the re pose of her soul, consigned to the un consecrated ground o the Protestant Cemetery of this city.

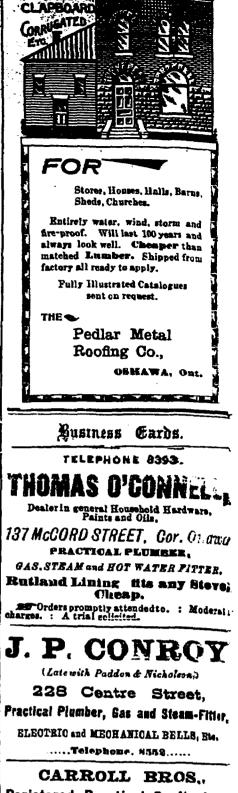
Nothing could be more painful to a Cutholic conscience than this treatment, for every Catholic even the most nardened in vice and sin, looks forward to the hope that his body will rest in con secrated ground, with the blessing of the Church hovering over his inanimate dust till the Archangel's trumpet sends forth God's mighty command of resurtion.

Tais young couple were married in the Church-not by their own pastor, it is true-but by the Archbishop's Secretary, and the Protestant gentleman made a solemn promise in writing, which is still preserved, that he would allow his wife the tree exercise of her religion. This implies and includes the right to a religious funeral and Christian burial, for privation of these is the severest penalty that the Church inflicts upon even an

excommunicated member. Here was a deliberate written promise flagrantly violated.

The boasted freedom of worship which is so glib a phrase on the tongues of non-Catholics, is sometimes a barren ideality when applied to their dcalings with Catholics

It is well for Catholics thinking of entertaining similar unions to look ahead and ask themselves how they would want to be treated as this Catholic wile and mother was. Evidences of this disregard of Catholic rights might be fur nished in abundance, were proof necessary to show how little regard non-Catholics have for these ante nuptial



the state of the s

STONE

BRICK

Registered Practical Sanitarians, PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL AND SLATE ROOFERS.

795 CRAIG STREET : wear St. Antoine. Drainageand Ventilation aspecialty Charges moderate Telephone 1834



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EBTABLISHED 1864.

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LORCE & CO.,

But there are cases where it is quite right that love should be ashamed to dwell in the houses of the newly poor. The most striking case is where, at the pinch of necessity, the woman becomes the bread winner for the family, including her husband. I have known such cuses and they are sad indeed. I can imagine a woman still loving her husband after he had demonstrated his incapacity to make headway with the world But that incapacity would have to be due to some misfortune external in its nature and not in any degree congenial.

A worthless man and a capable woman-heavens, what a sad combination! It were better that both were incapable and that they should perish than that the woman, who was not intended for heavier burdens than those nature has imposed, should have to carry her own weary load and do a man's work as well.

There is much general danger to society in this thing of women working anyhow. When a man gets used to see ing his mother or his sister earn money anii: support berself, and has no feelings of self reproach, it is precious easy for him to come to think that for his wife to support berself, and mayhap the family also, is the most natural thing in the world. It is demoralizing to a man to have the woman about him work and earn money

DE SURE You get what you want

when your ask for Hood's Sarsapa-The Unequiling in Merit, Sales, Cures. Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum is sold Hore all you distinct for **HOOD'S**, all good drugg'tr. 10 cts. a bottle.

Ham sandwiches are known in every household to be very palatable, but it now appears that ham toast is regarded as another very appetizing substitute. An authority gives the following directions to make it.

Ingredients-A half pound of lean ham, yolks of two eggs, gravy or cream, slices of toasted bread. Mude-Mince the ham very finely, then put in a sauce pan, with the well-beaten yolks of eggs and enough gravy or cream to make a smooth paste. Stir it for ten minutes over the fire, then spread on rounds of hot buttered tosst, and serve immediately. Time, ten minutes ; average cost, eighteen cents. Seasonable at any time.

To take oil stains out of carpets, make a paste with fuller's earth and cold water, spread thickly on the solied parts of the carpet, let it dry and remove with a stiff brusb.

To prevent flice from alighting on picture frames or chandeliers, rub a little oil of lavender on.

When eggs are used, save the shells and fill with earth, and s w large seeds in them When the seeds are ready to transplant the egg shells have merely to be broken, and the risk of disturbing the roots. so detrimental to young plants, is avoided.

There is nothing better for a burn than to bathe it with a strong solution of carponate of soda.

To clean bedroom ware and marble topped washstands, rub well with a rag dipped in turpentine. This method is useful in a sick room where milk, medicine, &c.. are ant to be dropped, and require to be quickly cleaned up.

There is nothing more reprehensible than a careless handling of drugs. In every household there should be a safe and separate place for their keeping and they should be plainly labelled. Under no circumstances should they he left about or mixed up with other bottles or packages, but always kept in their own cupboard out of the reach of baby fingers.

HOW THIN YOU LOOK!

Do you like to hear it? If not, take Scott's Emulsion. 'Twill fill out your sunken eves, hollow cheeks, and thin hands. Why not have a plump figure? Don't let disease steal a march on you.

The 'Kansas City Star' says : 'The man fell with his head across the track and his head was severed from his body. He died instantly.' Wonder what he died of? 4.4

Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum is sold by

the most ingenious novelties is a bangle with a jewelled pendant, which can be used for a lace pin. Another design has a few magnificent stones mounted in a cluster which can be converted into a brooch, pendant or hair ornament.

Damson is one of the coming autumn shades. It has a great deal of rich, deep crimson in it, and is seen in rich autumn materials in silk and wool.

Scarlet velvet hat bands are considered very chic with white piqué or duck tailor gowns.

Walking dresses made half of silk and half of serge, or some other woollen stuff are being worn in London. This fashion affords a good opportunity for making over old gowns.

Shirt waists of white taffeta are made with a yoke of guipure lace with fichu effect. The sleeves are also of guipure, and two tiny knife plaited rottles finish the bottom, giving the bodice the ap-pearance of a short bisque.

Sleeves continue to fit the arms closely. Some women stick to the puff on the shoulder, but they cannot consider them selves in the first rank of fashion. A new sleeve model for thin gowns has full puffings marked by bands of dainty needlework. Another is tucked almost to the elbow, and at the wrist, where all sleeves are still very long indeed, is cut up and finished with buttons. A third novelty is trimmed lattice fashion from wrist to shoulder with narrow black velvet ribbon.

Black and white is as popular a combination as ever, and black gowns relieved with white and sparkling with jet are completed by fluffy net or teather boas. Indeed, white may be called the universal color, for the trying gray heli otrope and wood shades are all rendered becoming by the use of white collars, yokes and vests.

This is the time of year to have furs renovated and remodelled. It is said by the well known furrier, Mr. John B. Lorre, of St. Lawrence street, that the fast i na in for will be quite distinctive this coming winter, and decidedly different from those of years past. This authority also says that the capes will be made in the popular shawl fashion and finished off with shaped circular frilis.

A shaped flounce decorates the newest long ulster cost, It has a high collar, and in point of color light gray promises to oust tan, which has held its own so long.

Wool creps de chine is a new material. which promises to be much used for gowne. It has a charming air of cool-

60.667-Janvier Letourneau, St. Hyacinthe ribbon measuring machine.

60,674-Joseph Roy, Montreal, closet systems. 60,718-Odilon Feher, Montreal, ice

creeper. 60,719 - John Messenger, Denfield, Ont., suspenders. 60,720-Lucien Viel, Williams' Lake,

anap hooks. 60,734-Leo Jacob, Waterbury, Conn.

car coupler. 60746-William Northgraves, Perth, Ont., corn fork. 60 749-Emilien Alfred Manny, Beauharnois canal locks. 60 811-J. W. Wright, Quebec, drain-age conduits for pavements.

BEIGIAN PATENTS. 135.900 - Ed. Heroux, Yamachiche,

improvement in shoes. 135 901 - Paul Lair, Lubiniere, engine.

WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN ?

BY MES. POWER O'DONOGHUE.

What is a gentleman? Is it a thing Decked with a scarfpin, a chain and a ring, Dressed in a suit of immaculate style. Sporting an eyeglass, a lisp and a smile ; Talking of races, of concerts and balls, Evening assemblies and afternoon calls, Sunning himself at "at bomes" and baztars,

Whisiling mazurkas and smoking cigare ?

'The man who doesn't get vexed at a bad dinner is no man at all.' 'Of course not : he is an angel.'

How a person can gain a pound a day by taking an ounce of Scott's Emulsiom is hard to explain, but it certainly happens.

It seems to start the digestive machinery working properly. You obtain a greater benefit from your foòd.

The oil being predigested, and combined with the hypophosphites, makes a food tonic of wonderful fleshforming power.

All physicians know this.

to to be a fact. All druggists; soc. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronte

A short time ago a Catholic lady of this parish went a hundred miles away to have her child babtized, for her hus band swore it would never be baptized : nor does he allow her to go to church. With reason, therefore, does the Church look upon mixed marriages as the greatest danger to the faith of her children.

The Kalamszoo Augustinian, in refer ring to the subject, says :---

And yet there are parents in this parish who wink at mix d marriages and Catholic girls who can find "no Catholic man good enough for her," and Catholic young men who can find "no Catholic girl to his fancy "

No wonder that life is one of misery and their death, and eternity as their life has been.

COST OF THE WAR TO AMERICA.

Although the war with Spain lasted only a hundred and fourteen days, it is estimated that it has cost the government. so far, a hundred and fifty million dollars, of which ninety-eight million dollars has been actually paid cut of the treasury. Beginning with March 1 when the first increases in the expenditures in anticipation of war became ap parent in the daily expenditures of the treasury, the actual disbursements on this account have been approxi mately as follows: March, army \$600,000; navy, \$2 400 000; total, \$3 000. 000 April. army, \$1,200,000; navy, \$9, 800,000; total, \$11,010,000 May, army, \$12,000,000; navy, \$7,000,000; total, \$19, 000 000 ; June, army, \$16 500 000 ; navy \$6 500 000: total \$23 000 000 July, army, \$29 500 000 ; navy, \$5 500 000 ; total \$85 000,000 To Aug. 13. army \$5 500 000 navy. \$1 500 000; total, \$7 000 000; total charges to War D partment, \$65 300 000 total to Navy Depar ment, \$32,700,000; grand total, \$98 000 000.

The appropriations made by Congress on account of the war aggregated about \$360.600,000 and cover the time to Jan. 1, 1899.

'Let parents not live for their children. but with them." The mother should allow no false modesty to stand in the way of her daughter's knowledge of herself, of her possibilities, of her perils. For over thirty years Dr. Pierce has used his "Favorite Prescription" as a strength "ener, a purifier, a regulator. It works directly upon the delicate distinctly directly upon the delicate distinctly feminine organs in a natural, soothing way. It searches out the weak spots and builds them up. A woman who would understand hereol should send s1 cents to the World's Dispensary Boffalo, N Y, for Dr Pierce's Medic Adviser, a book of 1008 pages.

HATTER - AND - FURRIER 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET MONTREAL. HOME WORK FAMILIES. HUNIL WUNN FAMILIES. We want the services of - number of fam-illes to do work for ns at home, whole or spars time. The work we send our work ers is quickly and easily done, and re-turned by parcel post as finished. Pay of to \$10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. The STANDARD SUPPLY CO., LONDON, ONT

SPECIALTIES of **GRAY'S PHARMACY.**

FOR THE HAIL :

CASTORFLUID 25 ceuty

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WHITE BOSE LANOLIN CREAM. 25 of HENRY R. GRAY,

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N.B - Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with care and promptly forwarded to all parts of the city.



Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventors Holp" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive exportence in the intricate patons. laws of 60 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo, for free advice. MARION & MARION, Exports, New York Life Building, Montresl, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. O.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION

Kindling \$2.00 ; Out Maple \$2.50 ; Tamarao blocks \$1.75: Mill blocks, stove lengths, \$1.50. J. C. McDIARMID, Richmond Square, 'Phone 3589. التحالية المحاج والمحاج المحاج ال

iment in The True Witness.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHBONICLE



DOCTOR BRISSON was the last man credence in superstitions. As a troth?' credence in superstitions. As a student in Paris his life had been a wild one, and before he had well crossed the sodden ground. The moraing was break ced sceptic. A daring thinker, he had questioned every creed, and found it sble riddle, because he had persuaded himself that death was its end. The immortality of the soul he regarded as an category. His fame had passed beyond Paris-beyond France. He had publish ed works on his art which had been adopted as text books in all the medical schools of Europe, and when I made his acquainties in the forties he was almost attic in one of the dingy steeets that clustered round the Sorbonne. Wind on the fifth story was a veteran wars and who had taken part under Baron Le Senne in the assault on Saragossa, where he had left a leg, and from which he had carried many scars, as evidences of his devotion to his flag. The doctor had taken an interest in him because it happened that he, as one of poor old Jacques in his hour of need, and had won his gratituic by his attention and kindness, and he had met him years after in Paris in an unexpected manner, when the one legged Jacques Sung himself in front of the runaway horses of the carriage in which the doctor and his wife were seated as they were driving along the Rue de Rivoli. urise to himself. The doclor would gladly have fecompensed Jacques by a gift of money, but the old soldi-r was at once proud and grateful.

"You saved my life, doctor, when it "You saved my life, doctor, when it was ebbing," said Jacques, "and why shouldn't I offer it to you and to madame "Was bouldn't I offer it to you and to madame" when my turn came?"

and Jacques retused all offers of money, but the dootor and his wife did not forget him, and many a time heard the unusual rustle of silken skirts creeping up the stairs when the doctor and madame came to visit Jacques, bringing little luxuries which were given with such unaffected courtesy that it was impossible for him in spite of his pride-the heritage of the old revolutiouary days, when every one in France addressed each other as citizen, to refuse. But despite these attentions, poor Jacques was always gloomy and despondent, and again and again I heard him wish that he had fallen in the

bright to me as here, and other lips as aweet, and maybe I and not think of ner as often as she thought of me. But I iet, and maybe I cid not think of her saw her once-'twas the night before our final assault on the convent of St. Francis, in Sarragoesa.

'I was in the trenches, 'twixt sleeping and waking, when : h : came to me, and she bent down and kissed my lips. In the act her wonder'ul hair, black as night and flowing, when loosened, almost to ber ankles-ab ! did I not often tangle it in sport in the happy days of our courtship ?-fell around my face, and I felt her breath as she whispered : 'Dearest, when will you bring the ring in the world you would suspect of to her to whom you have plighted your

threshold of manhood he was a pronoun ling, and in a few hours we knew we were to be called to our work.

Half the convent had been stready destroyed. Subterranean cellars, in which wanting. Life to him was an inscrut- whole families had found refoge, had become their tombs. Hundreds of workmen who had come to the aid of the Grenadiers in the defence had been buried beneath the runs. The roofs of old wife's fable, unworthy the credence the neighboring houses were borrible. of a man of robust intellect, and he reeking like shambles with the scattered might fairly claim to be classed in that bodies and limbs that the terrible explosion which wrecked the convent had flung everywhere. We couldn't take a step without tramping on bodies still quivering in death's agonies, or torn limbs or severed hands, black with pow-der, and still palpitating. 'Oh war,' cried the old soldier, interrupting his acquainties in the forties ne was almost atory, 'is a fine thing for those who as full of honors, as of years. I was a student then living in an attic in one of the dingy steers a charge upon a slope with guns My meighbor on the opposite side of the signd on the fifth story was a veteran who had seen service in the Peninsular your heels into the bodies of the dead and dying as you attempted to reach the combatants making their last stand against the high altar of the doomed church of the convent, was horrible beyond telling. The pavement of the nave and of the cloister had been wrenched up. The side chapels and the confes the French army surgeons, had attended sionals had been wrecked and the bodies garded as their final resting place had been flung on to the surface. The habits, in which they had been buried, some of them centuries before, weres till undecayed, and in many cases the faces dried and shrivelled, like an old walnut shell, showed above them, but sometims only grinning skulls. From one of the old broken coffins protruded the livid, shriv-Receive the stopping the run. broken comus protrained the tird, sufficiency and the stopping the run. elled featurgs of a bishop, still wrapped aways, but not without 10 ne serieus in this sacendatal routs. His dried and bony right arm was extended, as if point ing at us, and his dark cruz set in their deep sockets and his mouth with its ter ribie expression, combined to give the tone. I shall come again in the morn

'On one of the shru ken Ungers was a jewelled ring that sparkled and shone as no other ring had sparkled or shone before. The chapel was just cleared of Spaniards when I saw him and it, and my comrades were following the enemy up into the towar fighting away, and I was for a moment alone with the dead and the dying. I endeavored to snatch the ring from the finger, but it was embedded in a dry flesh. I seized the finger, buried my teeth in it below the ring, and bit so rauch of it off, and then, dragging the ring still with my teeth over the severed iragment. I flung the broken finger into the coffin, and assault on the Convent of St. Francis, at Saragossa, where some of the most desminutes many of the French returned to the chapel, bringing with them scores of wine skins which they had discovered and which were tull of wine. Our throats were dry with the powdersmoke, and we drank without stint, and when the wine-skins were empty we fastened them up and made footballs of them, and we played a merry game amongst the corpses-aye, a merry game, I tell you. And there were some who, snatching the vestments and habits from the dead, dressed themselves in them, and we laughed and shouted and swore, and I was foremost among the revellers until my foot tripped over a broken coffin, and I fell head long. Irying to save maself, I flung my hands before me and they clasped a head that felt like her head! Yes, like her head, for thick and black and glossy was the hair, and silken soft to the touch as hers was. I! dragged myself up and lifted the head. It came away with me. I turned it round to lock at the face. One glance was enough. It was her face! broken and mutilated almost beyond recognition; but it was here. It dropped from my hands, and I became unconscious. When I recovered I was in hospital. What had passed seemed only like the faint recollection of a levered dream, and by the time I was able to be invalided home I had fully persuaded myself that the incident of the head was a figment of the imagination. Well, the time came when I found myself in Paris once more. I sought out Suzette. She was looking lovelier than ever, and once more I asked her to become my wife. 'Have you the ring, Jacques!' she asked, as she shot a merry glance into

on the poll exhibiting the ghastly mutilated face of the woman 1 loved, and who was to be my bride.

'It was the face I had seen in the convent at Saragoesa!

'I was mad, I believe, for m mihs after this, and they kept me in an asylum for the insane. It was long after I learned how the poor girl had met her fate. She was passing a tu lding in course of construction when an iron beam, that was being put in the place intended for it. fell out on to the street and, striking her on the neck, severed her head from her hody.

'Taey buried her in a common grave, so that I was denied the poor consola-tion of being able to stand on the very spot which enclosed her remains.

'I have seen her often in my dreams and always she seemed to be endeavor ing to pull the ring from her finger, as I had endeavored to pull it from the finger of the long dead prelate, and failing in her task, she seculed to cast on me a reproachful glance, as if the ring had been the cause of her tragic end. But she has not visited me for years, and I would fain hope that her poor troubled spirit has long since found rest.

· But another phantom haunts me now -the phantom of the Bishop. Look! look! Do you not see him there?there !-- there !'

The old soldier was pointing to a corner of the room. I fear I was a little tainted with scepticism, and I believed poor Jacques was only raving; yet a queer feeling crept through me, as if there was some invisible and supernatural presence in the room

Do you not see him? Do you not see him ? cried Jacques, with startling energy.

'Calm yourself, Jacques,' I replied, gently. You have excited yourself by talking too much. There is no one in the room besides myself and yourself.'

'What ! you don't see him with his livid face and his outstretched hand and the finger bitten off? He wants the ring I tell you, he wants the ring,' and Jacques after this burst fell back on his bed, gaaping.

Fortunately the Concierge, who was aware of poor Jacques' condition, had sent a messenger to Doctor Brisson in accordance with the instructions which he had received from the kind-hearted ductor to notify him if anything went

wrong with the old soldier. The doctor just arriv d at this critical moment. He give the patient a cooling drink, and his very presence had a southing effect on old Jacques, who fell into a light slumber.

The doctor and I sat by his bed for about half an hour. He is all right for to night, poor fel

low.' said the doctor in a sympathetic

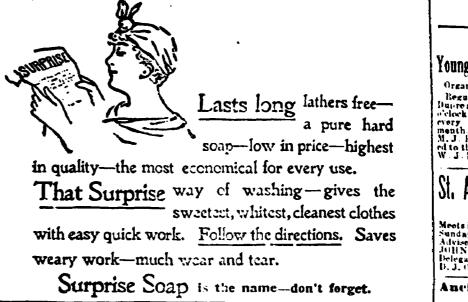
sheaking Suddenly I saw his color changing. He was then an old man. and there was only little color left in his checks, but these became ashen grey as I gazed at him. His eyes, that still retaind all their youthful lustre, were tixed as I thought on vacancy. His while form was rigid as marble.

What's the matter, doctor ?' I cried w' ile a current as of ice seemed to run through my veins. -

He found speech through my frightened cry. 'Look there ! there ! Do you not see

him ?' be shouted.

Already unnerved by the gruesome story I had heard from the lips of Jacques. I was an easy prey to the fears



to men of any age. Of those who look SOME STRANGE NOTES. ******

VALUABLE BUG AT LARGE.

A despatch from Chicago says: Jesse P. Van Diozer, former captain of the Northwestern University football team and at present postmaster at Evanaton, has sacrificed a diamond scar/pin, valued at \$200, to his love for practical studies in zoology. He was returning from a summer party at the Country Club when he asw a beetle. It was a large, many colored bug, and Mr. an Doozer wanted it, and, alter a chase, captured it, taking it home. There was no box to put the beetle in, and so Van Doozer stuck the bug to the wall with his diamond pin. By the time the football player was prepared to retire be discovered that his captive had escaped and was flying about the room with the pin glistening from his back. Van window at the same moment, but the

In conversation an army officer said the other way: Why, I never think of usaw a mirror when 1 shave; I do not dense up to do it, either, but sit cot, and whack away at my face. It is more confortable to be seated, and then so not crane my neck to see the place I am showing, and thereby expose myself to a gash from the razar. I never cut ties. myself; in fact, I will be willing to knitt weger that I can sh 'ye in my tent without a mirror as easily or with more case than many who have every convenience of the tonsorial table and often leave necensity.'

THERE is but one person in the world, ethical principles. probably, who has fallen 1,200 feet through space and lived to tell the tale.

the greater number are young or middleaged men. But there may be seen looking in the mirrors, with the same degree of interest and of satisfaction with them. selves, men with gray beards. One may sometimes see a man in working dress sitting in a cross seat lean forward and look at himself in the mirror. And it may be that on a light run, when the car is practically empty, one may see

the elevated guard, strolling down the iele, pause at the cross seats and survey his reflection in one of the looking glasses.

One of the strangest colonies in the world is probably that of Cosme, founded in Paraguay by colonists of English blood from Anstralis, says the New York World.

The property of the colonists is all held in common and all their work is done in common-cultivating, building, bousekeeping-but each family may occupy a house by itself. There is no Docz r and the bug made a dive for the | has to give the colony thirty six hours' window at the same moment, but the labor a week. If he works longer he es bug got there first, and is now roaming tablisbes a labor credit which he can

A single man may put in extra labor to provide himself with a house on his to pretty much anything is proved by the other is in the army, who, when camped cut or placed in a position where they do not have the accessories of the toilet, soon leurn to do withers articles generally through to be indispensable. In conversation an army officer said the other usy: "Why, I never think of where a larger possession than the needs. The other the source think of the other usy: "Why, I never think of the other usy of

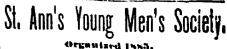
private purpose. Wail- the house has been built by the man's labor he cannot, however, sell it. It is his only to occupy. Come does not want single men, al though single women would be welcome, being scarce, as in most new communi-The women are occupied with knitting, sewing, washing and other womanly occupations, but when a woman is married the colony makes no more claim upon her. She is doing all that the community requires in managmarks of their awkwardness on their ing her house and attenuing to her child faces It is all due to habit, formed by dren. Men are married at twenty one, women at eighteen. There is no religious service, but the community lives on the Ten Commandments and on its own

The colonists have plenty of amuse ment, dancing, games, concerts, singing

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

Society Meetings.

Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 18 Buorestreet, first Wednesday of every month at a o'clock, r.m. Committee of Management month every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, BICHARD BUKKE: Secretary, M. J. PUWER; albeermnuncations to a address-ed to the Hall. Delegatesto St. Patrick's Longue W. J. Hinnby, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.



Meets in its hall. 15: Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 250 P.M. Spiritual Adviser, REV. E STRUBBE, C.S.S.R.: President, JOHN WHITTY: Secretary, D.J. O'NEILL, Belegates to St. Patrick's League : J. Whitty, D.J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

PIVINION No. 2.

Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at Sp. x. President, ANDREW DUNN: Recording Screetary, THOS, S. SMITH, & Richmond street, to whom all com-munications should be addressed. Delegates to St. Patrick's Lengue: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and B. Connaughton.

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

A.O.II. — Division No. 3. Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, as Hibernia Hall. No. 2042 Notre Dame St Officers 2 B. Wall. President : P. Carroll. Vice-President 2 John Hughes Fin. Secretary : Wm. Rawley, Ree Secretary : W. P. Stanton, Trens. : Marshal, John Kennedy : T. Erwine, Chairman of Standing Com-mittee. Hall is open every evening (except regu-lar meeting nights) for members of the Order and their friends, where they will find Irish and other leading newspacerson file eading newspapers on file

A.O.H.-Division No. 4.

President, H. T. Kearns, No. 32 Delorimier avanues t Vice President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Source-tary, P. J. Funn, E. Kent street; Financial Source-tary, P. J. Tomilty; Treasurer, John Traynors Sergeant: al-arms, U. Mathewson, Sentinel, D. White; Marshal, F. Grechan; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, T. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara, T. Geehan; Chairman Standing Coumittee, John Costello, A.O.H. Division No. 4 mests every and and 4th Monday of each month, at 1113 Notre Dame street. Dame street.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

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

(ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1883.)

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 84. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month. at S.P.H.

Applicants for membership or any one desires of information regarding the Brauch may com-municate with the following officers: MARTIN EAGAN, President, 577 Cadicar St. J. H. FEELEY, Treasurer, 719 Sherbrook St. O. A. OADBOIS, Fin. Sec., 511 St. Lawrence St. JAS. J. CONTIGAN, Secretary, 325 St. Urbaie St

C. M. B A. of Quebec,

GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEO Affiliated with the C. M. B. A. of the United States Membership 43,000.

perate fighting had taken place. One night he was seized with sudden illness. It chanced that I was about entering my own room, and I heard a cry of anguish from my neighbour's room.

'What is the matter, Jacques ?' I asked.

'H-l is the matter,' he answered, hoaraely. 'H--l and d--n! He is He is here! Save me! Save here . me?

His door was only on the latch-poor fellow, he had little reason to bolt it, for there was nothing in it to tempt the burglar or the thief. When I pushed it open I, by the aid of a flickering candle, saw him half raised from his poor bed, or substitute for a bed, with his right hand stretched out. The shirt had opened at the neck and displayed the shrunken breast, and the lank arm, and the thin fingers were sorry witnesses of the inevitable decay of age.

'This is the way he held out his hand !' he cried-'this is the way he held out his hand !'

Poor fellow, he was, I believed, deliri ous, and I thought it best to humour him.

'Yes, that is the way,' I said ; ' but lie down and try to go to sleep.' 'Go to sleep! Go to sleep!' he

shricked, and a horrible semblance of laughter that made my blood cur le escaped his lips. 'He went asleep. He had been asleep for a hundred years when we woke him-ay, we woke him, and he held out his hand this way-do you see, this way?'

I had bent over the poor fellow, trying to soothe him, and his feeble hand touched my face.

And there was a ring on his finger, he continued, 'and a jewel in the ring, and there was a demon in the jewel; ob, yes, there was a demon in it! Whisper come close to me.' And the weak hand strove to bring me down almost to his lip. 'Look, it burned into my flesh,' and he showed me a finger with a deep, circular mark that went almost to the hane. 'There it was,' he moaned; 'I wore it until the touch and the sight of it made me mad. But the jewel; ob, the jewel. I tell you 'twas alive! Alive, I say. It changed its colour every hour, every minute. Oh ! a brave jewel it was. It had all the thousand hues of the summer day. Would it not have been a pity to bury it again in the coffin-iu the grave, and he was dead, you know. dead a bundred years or more. Bat I would not have taken it, no! I never would have taken it except for her. 'l'll marry , you's she said, when you come back from the wars with a jewelled ring for my finger? She aaid it in jest, I dare say, for we were looking in at the windows of a jeweller's, near the Paleis Royal, a few nights be-fore my regiment was ordered from Paris

my eyes. 'See,'I said, and I produced it. 'On I it is beautiful,' she exclaimed. and look, Jacques, lo k; does it not seem alive, it changes colour every minute, where did you get it?

Somehow I did not like to tell under what circumstances I had procured it. "In the wars, darling," I answered

'and now remember your promise.' "Ab, that was the happiest hour in

my life, monsieur,' said the old soldier, sadly, and his thin hand slightly pressed mine, 'and the last happy hour. I put the ring on her finger at her request, and we were to be married two days later.'

'The next day I had an appintment with her in the gardens of the Palais Boyal. I was resolved to be there before the hour that I might not keep her waiting. I was turning up from the Rue de Rivol when I noticed a crowd. I pushed my way into it. I saw the form of a woman lying prone on the roadway. but her words were in my mind long the solt silken mass of hair so like after I had let her Years had passed. Suzette a lmost took the sight from my since I had said good by to her and I eyes. I sprang forward to lit the wo-had seen mudn service, and perhaps man up. The head fell from the there were other eyes that seemed as is hulders rolled a few feet, and rested with Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum. 10c.

aroused in me by the doctor's startled expression and fearsome question. I look ed towards the quarter indicated, and there, as clearly-more clearly than I see the words I am setting down here, I saw the vision of the dead bishop as Jacques had described him. The shrivel led ince, the shrunken eyes, the skinny arm, all were there, and the poor figure locked more terrible because of the faded finery of the episcopal garments in which he was clothed, but the greater horror was occasioned by the mullated tinyer.

• Do you see it ?' cried the doctor to me, again in tones that indicated a strange change that was working within him-this sceptic who believed that death was the end of life. His shrill question aroused old Jacques.

Ob, God, he is there ! he is there Doctor, doctor, tell me what to do to get rid of it. It's driving me mad.'

I could not take my eyes from the figure. Suddenly I saw the firm lips move.

'liyon would be rid of me, repent. came from the dead Bishop's mouth, and as a light smoke vanishes the phanton disappeared. It seemed as if a cold hand clutching my heart loosened its grasp, and I felt my vigor returning. I looked at Jacques. He was lying on his back, his hands were classed, and the tears were sliding down his wan cheeks. Dr. Brisson was seated, his elbow rested on a little table at the end of the bed, and his head was supported by his hand.

He seemed buried in the profoundest thought. After a few minutes he pulled himself together, and this sceptic-this avowed atheist-bent over the dying man -for it was evident that the hours of Jacques were numbered.

'Mon pauvre (ircon,' said the doctor in a broken voice, 'would you like to have a priest with you before you go?'

Three days later the doctor and I stood by the open grave, and while the burial service was being read I heard the doctor repeating it in a whisper. When we turned away after the earth had closed over poor Jacques, the doctor rested his

arm in mine. 'My boy,' said he, as we moved slowly to where our carriage waited for us, 'I'm an old man now. and in a few months or years at most, I must follow poor old Jacques; but, thank God, I have lived long enough to be convinced that death is not the end of life, and that there is a future beyond the grave. Let us hope that we may make ourselves worthy of it.'

]THE END]

in the chapel is that of an eye witness, Baron Le Jeune, who took part in the attack, and the incidents of the girl's hair and of the Bishop protruding from the coffin are found in it.

TOOTHACHE STOPPED IN TWO MINUTES

Tost person is a woman. Her name is Mildred Nevins. She is an aronaut, and loon through the air with a big parachute. Mildred Nevins has lived all her life

in St. Louis. At seventeen she went on the glare of the footlights wasn't exciting enough for her. When she read an advertisement calling for a young woman to make balloon ascensions and do parachute leaps she thought she'd like to try. She succeeded and was en gaged

Mildred Nevins and Thomas Co wan were going to have a parachute race through 10 000 feet of space. Both were to cut loose from the balloon at the same instant. The one to reach the

earth first was to be declared winner. Twelve hundred feet ab we earth the balloon caught fire. 'Cut locse your par achute, yelled Cowan to the girl. Sne couldn't, but he hid. The balloon began to fall, with its human freight enmeshed in ropes and netting. Telling the story, she said: '1 closed my eyes and waited for

death. It didn't come. Down through a tree fell the balloon. The canvas caught in the branches. The balloon stopped with a jerk. I fell to the ground, striking several branches. I felt a pain in the back. Faintness seized me. I was slowly sinking into insensibility. Then-voices and -life!

clubs, and seem to have a pretty decent earns her living by diving from a bal- a little Angio Sixon island in a sea of time of it, away from their countrymen, Spanish.

The testimonials in behalf of Hood's the stage in variety performances. But | Sarsaparilla are written by honest people who want you to know what it has done for them.

> Things to Remember .- ' Our clergyman preached a sermon last Sunday on 'Remember the Maine.'' 'Was it five?' Yes; but he spoiled the effect somewhat by asking us to remember the Sunday school picnic al-o.'

SURGEON-DENTISTS





Your impression is the morning Teeth in theafternoon. Elegant full gum sets. Rose Pearl (field colored.) Weighted lower sets for shallow jaws. Upper sets for wasted faces: gold crown plate and bridge work, painles: er-tracting without charge if sets are inserted. Teeth filed: teeth repaired in 50 minutes : sets in three hours if required.

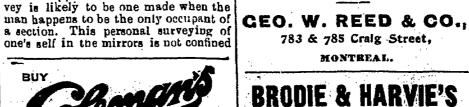


In Roofing_

' نہیں

A Good Business perhans, and give his necktie a little

> Because we do good work. We sometimes make mistakes, but when we do we make things right. We'd like you for a customer.



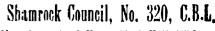
PANCAKE FLOUR For PANCAKES, MUFFINS, Etc. Ask your Grocer for it. 3]bs aud 6ibapackages.

. E. .

44X

Accumulating Reserve of\$3,000,000. Present Reserve of\$3,000,000. Branch No. 1 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each mouth For further particulars address JOHN LAPPIN, President, 18 Brunswick street & F. C. LAWLOR, Recording Secretary, 93 Shaw st.

Catholic Benevolent Legion



Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, cu the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at S r.w. M. SHEA, President ; T. W LESAGE, Secretary, 447 Berri Street.

Catholic Order of Forestern.

St. Gabriel's Court, 185. Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan.

31, in St. Oubtiel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laprairie streets.

M. P. McGOLDRICK, Chief Ranger. M.J. HEALEY, Rec.-Sec'y, 48 Laprairie St.



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

Total Abstinence Societies.

ST. PATRICK'Š Ť. A. & B. SOCIETY. Established 1841.

Established 1841. The hall is open to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening. The society meets for relicious is struction in St. Patrick's Church, the second Sunday of each month at 4 30 r.m. The regu-lar monthly meeting is held on the second Tuesday of each month, at 8 p m, in their hall, 92 St. A exander St. REV. J. A. MCCALLEN, S.R., Rev. President: JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-Presi-dent: W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 254 St. Martia street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Mossre, John Walsh, J. H. Feeley and William Rawley.

St Ann's T. A. & B. Society, ESTABLISHED 1863.

Rev Director. REV. FATHER FLYNN; Prei-dent. JOHN KILFEATHER; Scorotary, JAS. BRADY. 119 Chateaugung Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall. correr Young and Ottawn streets, at 8:30 ~.M. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Mossrs. J. Killfenther. T. Rogers and Andrew Gullen

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

J ALCIDE CHAUSSE ARCHITECT. 153-157 Shaw st., Montreal. Plans and Estimates furnished for all kinds of buildings. MERCHANTS' TELEPHONE 1455. C. A. McDONNELL

Accountant and Trustee. 180 ST. JAMES STREET Telephone 1182. MONTREAL Porsonal supervision given to all business. Ronts collected, Estares administered, Books audited.

Our substribers are particularly requested ed to note the advertisements in the Tron WITNESS, and, when making purchases mention the paper. mention the paper.

Note .- The description of the scene Colomans The BEST South

The peculiarities of men in small things are many. One of them is described by a reporter of a New York

daily thus :— Women rarely look into the little mirrors in the panels in the sides of the

elevated cars between the cross seats. but it is not unusual to see men do this. Sometimes it is just a glance as they sit down; sometimes a man bends forward in his seat and looks into the mirror as though to survey some mark on his face. and he makes this survey with great de-

liberation, and takes this opportunity to look over all his features. He may

sway his head and settle down his collar

push, but his main purpose of looking in

the glass is evidently to regard his own

face, and this he does fully and earnest

ly. A man may lean forward and take

glance at himself when there is some

body else sitting in the same section, in

the seat opposite, but the elaborate sur-



Ir. Russell Sage Indicates the Methods Necessary,

THE FIVE THINGS THAT ARE REQUIRED TO BECOME A MILLIONAIRE.

The Lesson of the Failure of the Daring English Speculator, Hooley-Fortunes on Paper and Fortunes on the Bedrock of Honesty--The Morality of Fortune-Making in Some of its Phases.

It seems to be a favorite pastime with many of our millionaries, half millionaires, and men who are in the enjoyment of comfortable incomes, to indulge in the pasttime of giving pointers to the rising generation on the all-absorbing theme of how to make a fortune or honesty and hard work he sleeps less become rich. Sometimes this advice comes in the form of a contribution to the press, but more often it is communiested in an interview bristling with all the trials and difficulties surma unted when in the full bloom of youth they started out on life's journey without even the traditional penny. These contributions to the press and personal reminiscences have all the attractive features of the fairy tale, and at first blush the enthusiastic young man without financial resources is carried away by the thrilling details and the golden climax. His enthusiasm is of brief duration, for with he enters the great arena where these self made millionaires or their agents are still strives plement their millions or their incomes, and anidanio anat and from the bappy illusions to which the millionarie's story had given birth, to realize how cold and icy is the marble-like indifference which these successful men-these men of millions-these men who erect palatisi monuments during their lifetime under pretty much the same influence that a miser daily counts his miserable little steres of glittering coins, towards all things, spiritual or temporal, unless they are calculated to increase the supply of mighty dollars, or give that return in notoriety which seems to fasci nate not only the bumpticus class, but men of more than ordinary good judgmert.

Mr. Russell Sage, one of the financial kings of New York for there are many in the Empire city, seizes the opportunity offered by the failure of that daring and unsuccessful plunger in England. Mr. Hooley, to point out the cause which led to the downfall of the millionaire company promoter, and at the same time to tell the story of how a full fledged millionaire can be turned loose in the of success when his courage gave out world. Mr. Sage might have given us a | and he has fallen a helpless mass to the little of the inside bistory of the many ground. successful Hooleys in the neighboring republic, who perhaps were saved from sharing the fate of Mr H cley, the unsuccessful, by a chain of circumstances. which if communicated to the aspiring youth would do more to point out the thorny and circuitous route over which they would have to travel before they could sit upon the pedestal of million airedom. The following is the article contributed by Mr. Sage to the New York World, which in many respects is characteristic of the name he bears.

have made and large fortunes in such short periods. Nevertheless, the fortunes they would have made would have been sounder and would have, no doubt, remained with them to the present day. They both of them were fond of boasting publicly that they kept no routine business hours, no monotonous clerks, and both were noted for their ridiculously high living. It is often said that if a man is going

to try to make a fortune on strict business principles he sets himself out for a long and tedious labor-that by devoting le's time to the observance of strict rules and more time to stirring about he will make twice the money in half the time. Such remarks are never uttered by the man of keen experience. A man may make a skyrocket fortune by neglecting strict business lines, and be able to get race borses, yachts, fine dwellings and the like-just as Hooley has done-but when the crash comes, as it surely will come some day, the agony of the man heing parted from his belongings will be a hundred times more painful than the agony of never having possessed them at all.

Let me say to poor people who are unhappy because not wealthy that a man's happiness can never be measured by the extent of his fortune. Many a fortune in New York to day exists on mere paper-exists in the mere belief of the public, and sooner or later the belief will fall to the ground. Unless a man has built his fortune on the bedrock of comfortably than the man supporting a family on a salary of \$12 per week.

I do not wish to be understood to say that for the simple reason that a man is honest and conducts his affairs in a thoroughly business manner he is for these reasons alone certain to be success ful. To become really successful-to amans a big permanent fortune in some business enterprise-each person must combine his honesty and regularity first The Wages of Politicians in Different with a complete liking for the work he has mapped out ; secondly a clear, cool brain, and thirdly a bulldog determina tion that he will accomplish his aim

Of course the largeness of the fortune amassed must depend to a great extent upon the character of the enterprise and the amount of capital invested in it.

If you have started out in any line of business-let it be brokerage, insurance or newspaper business-and find after the work is not congenial, just simply the work is not _____ due notice. of your determination and your reasons for doing so. and strike out in a fresh field at the first good opportunity. But think well before you act always.

No man in business can keep a clear. cool brain if he gives bimself up to such social excesses as Hooley did. No matter how large a fortune a man succeeds in building up, he must never attempt to pass all of his time or the majority of it in pleasure seeking alone. Every rising and risen man should determine to devote a fixed number of hours every day to looking personally into his business affairs-and this is just as essential in the case of the man already wealthy as in the case of the one who is only struggling up the ladder of success. I think that the determination to succeed-the downright, persistent take no-

discouragement feeling-makes more tinancial victories than any one thing else. Many a man has been on the brink

You might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion. Nothing in one's apparel counts for more than a good fitting shoe, you can find it at MANSFIELD'S TAN SHOE SALE.

LADIES' Tan, Sireen, or Black 04 05 or Chocolate Shoes. regu-lar \$1.75 and \$1.50, for.....

E. MANSFIELD,

Howell, both well known members of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, are brothers of Captain Howell

Monson and Honor have been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for con-piracy to defraud, and their less guilty confederate, Metcalf, to eighteen months. That London is honeycombed with conspirators to r b the nawary is only too true; and equally true is it that the majority of the conspirators belong to what society names the respectable classes. Who is to blame for the numer ous nests of thieves that infest Lond n It is obvious that the laws are not suf ficiently stringent, and that the police lack the energy and vigilance required to grapple with respectable criminality. But Scotland Yard should be given more power by the Legislature to look after the company promoter. As a result of the Hooley failure, Parliament may next year be called upon to consider a Bill which is very much needed for the protection of a guillible public.

WORLD'S LAW MAKERS i Ht

Climes.

Some of the Countries That Give Handsome Salaries to Par-

liamentarians.

(FROM THE DUBLIN NATION)

So far as payments in hard cash go, the brawny burghers of the Transvasl are decidedly the best off. Quite rethe Boer Parliament increased the salaries or a members to ±1,200 a year for each individual as they can

very easily afford to do, when one remembers the big tax tolls which the unfranchised Uitlanders are compeli-at to pay. But in actual emoluments the United States Senator receives a better reward. He gets mileage and numercus minor fees and privileges, which swell his annual income materially over its nominal £1 (00.

Great Britain, as every student knows. gives her Members of Parliament no salaries, although the Government officials for the time being are royally paid. The First Lord of the Treasury receives 25,000, as also do the Foreign. Home, Colonial, Indian and War Secretaries. The Lord Chancellor receives £10,000 per annum. But for the M.P who does not hold office there is naught but honor Even the old privilege of not being liable for arrest for debt while an M.P. has been abolished.

he British colonies, howe nd he has fallen a helpless mass to the round. No man who has made his fortune by canada and South Australia .2200 with



HORROCKS'S COTTONS. 300 pieces Horrocks's Pare White Cottons, 36 inches wide, special price, 930 a yard.

BATHING SUITS.

Hundreds of Lidies' and Children's Bathing Suits at The Big Store this sea- | They are here in such numbers and .

with full cut skirt, made deep sailor col | are Organdie Muslins, with all of lar and short sleeves, all sizes in stock. Exquisite daintiness and delicacy we Regular value \$3.50; special price \$2.60. belong to this favorite fabric : Children's Grey Flannel Buthing Suits. beauty is indescribable. One might full skirt, drawers and waist combination : has deep sailor collar ; all sizes in black and white. Come in and see the m stock : regular value \$2.75 ; now \$1.95 Former price, \$5.95 ; special price \$2.55

TARTAN HOSIERY. It will be a difficult thing to surprise Just received, a large shipment of Clan the public again with Ludies' Vests, for Tartan and Fancy Plaid Hose. Ladies who have been waiting for these goods will find a splendid assortment at lue

Big Store. Children's Fancy Plaid and Clan Tattan Hose, beautiful goods and rive of

Ladies' Fancy Plaid and Tartan H se. exquisite combinations, rich affects and verv stylish ; • prcial price, 50 cents.

350 dezen Lidics' Fancy Hose, histo feet and colored tops, well made, fast dys and full size; regular 15: goods : sie tal price, 10c.

PLAID SILK WAISTS.

The chief charm of this Silk Saint Waist showing is the charm of nevely combined with lowness of price. Three are in one lot

150 Ladies' Silk Shirt Waists, which we'd like you to notice. The general effect is plaid and clan tartans and pure silk-striped styles, made yoke back and full front splendid value at \$4.25. The Big Store's special price, \$2.95.

Black Sick Waists. There's not hunit tation to their usefulness, fashion myst frowns upon them. The goods are new, 18 pieces Fine Quality Pillow Cotton, the styles are good and the quality or 40 inches wide, regular value 1210 a yd., feet Now for the price : \$400 % in Waists for \$2 50.

SUMMER DRESSES AT HALF PRICE

About fitty only of these fluffy, disdain y this ga which make you think a summer as soon as you look at them beauty that an early choice is necessary Ludies' Grey Flannel Bathing Suite, | tor perfect satisfaction, of course. well try to paint a flower garden w



St Rochs and St. Joseph Streets. DAIRY PRODUCE. Cheese continues to advance, buyers

paying to advance on last week at Brockville for colore i cheese, soare 5,600 boxes being sold. Over S2 was also bid at Kingston, so that the inference is still higher spot prices for next werk to out values here on a parity with these figures.

Business locally was fairly active, and dealing in good siz d lots of finest Ontario colored was rut through at Sic. while it is reported that transactions were put through over the cable at the equivalent of 853. The bulk of the.d. mand to-day, however, seemed to run to barzaine in eastern makes; that is, goods that showed fair quality and were obtainable at 723 to 773, but with the advauced bids the were not eavily obtainable. We quote :

Finest western, colored,

JOHN BURNS & CO., Manufacturers, 775 Craig St., and 2599 St. Catherine St. AGENCIES : QUEBEC. - - U. F. DROUIN,

The crash of Promoter Hooley is an object lesson that should strike home in the mind of every young man who has started out to win success in business. It is a lesson that cannot be studied too philanthropy; he may give big gifts to carefully. It is of vast importance to all churches, as the fallen Hooley was ac-men engaged in mercantile pursuits, for customed to doing, but these will never it brings up comprised by the view the it brings up conspicuously to view the gain that man the love and esteem of fallacy of so many theories in wide his fellows. Secretly be will be spoken fallacy of so many theories in widespread operation.

I will presume that every person who embarks in an enterprise wishes to be successful. I will presume also that a man attains happiness or unbappiness according to the degree of success or failure which his business efforts have met. Both presumptions being true, I warn the young business men o' America that they must steer clear of Hooley **p**-inciples.

Hooley was without doubt a great financier. The mere fact of his being able to make \$50 000 000 in a single year is an unquestionable proof of that state. ment. He had a quick, clear head, which enabled him to see good opportunities within his reach and to snatch them se curely before they could slip away.

Hooley proved his quick wittedness in inducing people with big titles to lend their names as directors to his countless schemes. He knew the servility with which wealthy parvenus would give up their money to have their names associated with such exclusive noblemen. The ingenuity of promoter Hooley in turning this insight of the people's character into financial profits-and profits of such dizzy proportionswould have made him permanently wealthy had his affairs heen conducted on thorcugh business principles.

The trouble with Hooley and men of bis stamp is that they build their man. sions of fortune without proper regard for the character of the foundations. If the schemes of Hooley had been built upon found tions that rested upon busi ness bedrock then the world would have had a different story to read.

No man- will ever be the permanent fortune if he neglects the following five things . Honesty, panetuil a briffice and his home. Saparilla, because: "100 doses of il a y sind Birliato illad observed dollar" is peculiar to and are only if the one True **BLOOD** Purifier.

methods he knows are dishonest is going an additional mileage rate for the former, to reap the benefits of his money. If and Queensland ±150, with mileage. there is anything crooked in the founda- New Zealand representatives get £170. ions to his fortune he may satisfy himself by saying that no one will ever know anything about it but himself. But somehow or other the truth will leak out gradually. Then his happiness is at an end—he will have the hate of the poor and the contempt of the rich, and no man can be happy with two such crosses on his shoulders. He may not be aware that his secret is known-in fact, it may not be known at all. But the public is quick to feel in the atmosphere the crookedness in a public man's character. He may do great deeds of of in harsh terms-even by the recipients of his gifts, who readily accept them i with a silken tongue.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE. DOINGS IN LONDON AND DISTOICT.

turned out several novels of more than average merit, chief amongst them "Sweet Innisfail," which, when drama-tized by himself, had a very successful career in the provinces. The laborious life of the deceased Irishman is one more illustration of the literary exile's lot in the great city. May he rest in peace.

The heroism of Captain Wilfrid Russell Howell, son of Mr. Russell Howell, of Fermont, Torquay, and brother of Mr. David Howell, J.P., of Rosehill, Pen zance, is the subject of an appreciative article in the 'Western Daily Mercury.' Captain Howell had most hair breadth escapes in Sterra Leone, whither he went as an engineer, and in piloting an expedition for the rescue of a lady missionary swam a river in which he was attacked by an alligator. His leg was badly injured, but he happily tore himself away from the grip of the monster. Captain Howell is a Catholic and was educated at the Jesuit College, Feldkirch, in Austria and at Fort Augustus. Many of Captain Howeli's friends who rejoice, at his safe return from the dangers of he West Coast of Africa will remember his brother Gerard, who lost his life in saving another man during the floods in Queensland in 1898 Father Bernard Howell and Father Edmund

CONOMY in taking Hood's Sar-Japarila, because (100 doses one Jollar" is peculiar to and sive only of

France gives its Senators and Depu ties £360, but there is a "string" to this salary which might be tried elsewhere, in Vienna, for instance, with good effect. Any member who is twice called to order during a sitting forfeits half his ordinary linest creamery, in boxes, 174c salary for two weeks. Cases exist where to 17%; in tubs, 17c to 171c; dairy butter, certain tiery French Deputies have lost their entire year's allowance in this manner.

Belgium grants members of the Representatives' chamber £160 a year and passes on the railroads, but curiously enough makes the Senators work for nothing and pay their own travelling ex penses.

In the realms of the Queen of Holland members of the upper house are paid a sum equal to about £7 per diem for each session, but since they meet only thirty or thirty two days in the year they can not be said to clear much. In the second chamber £166 per annum, with a travelling grant of one shilling for every hour spent on the railroad, are the al lowances. Absentee Dutch lawgivers forfeit their salaries, whether their absence is caused by illness or not.

The new Japanese parliamentary con stitution compels each member of the national parliament to draw annually from the treasury about £110. Any member of the aristocratic classes refusing to accept this salary, through pride or other reasons, is subject to fine and dismissal, by the Parliamentary rules of 1890.

Portugal is niggardly with its representatives, giving them only £60 and Norway pays members from £70 to £80, according to the length of the session.

In Sweden members of the upper house serve absolutely for patriotism and the lower chamber members get only £65. Moreover, 10s per diem is deducted for non-attendance. Even the unpaid upper house is fined for absenteeism, although its members get nothing-not even train | eign buyers, but dealers state they will fares.

The Greek lawgiver is a £60 per annum man with additions for overtime culls, at 81 : to 9c per dozen. work (such as in the recent war). It was suggested recently that these salar. ies should be docked slightly, so as to help pay the Turkish indemnity, but the idea, was, condemned, promptly. Switzerland gives her councillors sourt-thing lassificant filles with should the module for the bashel. thing less than fills week, with about |. The market for honey is quiet, and 3d a day, for travelling expenses.

finest western, white, 715 to Se; linest castern. colored, Sc to SU; ; finest eastern, white, 7 c to 7 c; Liverpool cable, colored, 38; 63; Liverpool cable, white, 37**8** 6á.

Butter continues active and firm and though no further advince was actually noted to-day, it is quite likely that to secure a good sized line of strictly finest creamery, over 18: would have to be paid. Receipts were heavy, 1,616 pack ages. Extra fluest creamery, in hoxes, 174c to 18c; in tubs, 171c to 172c; 1410 to 15c ; Liverpool caole : finest, 82s ; do, good, 67s.

KINGSTON, Oat., August 18.-At the cheese board today 1,000 boxes were boarded. Sales. 200 colored at 83; 100 white at 7 15 16.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., August 18 .- It took the bulk of the salesmen a long time to make up their minds to accept the big prices offered today at the cheese board. The registrations were chiefly August make, 1273 boxes white and 2,239 colored. Mr. Ware set the top price for bith kinds and bought 250 white at 7 15 16c, and 143 colored at 8 c. Bissell, Warrington and Earl met him on colored, and got 80, 927 and 120 re-spectively. Bissell bid 85 for one lot of white, and was refused. The first sale was credited to Warrington, who got the president's 300 white at 7 tc. He after wards purchased a small factory of 18 noxes, bringing his total white to 318. Board prices suled on the curb, and in all about 5 000 boxes were sold.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., August 18 .- With the approach of cooler weather cheese has taken on a firmer tone. The trans actions on the Board here this week in dicate that, if reports can be relied upon, August cheese will show some advance over last month's quotation. No sales were recorded at the Ingersoll market on Taesday, although press reports state that 7 13 16; was freely bid.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

There was a stronger undertone to the egg market and prices advanced 1c per dozen, which is due to smaller receipts and an improved demand. Trade on the whole is more active than it has been for some little time past. There continues to be a steady enquiry from forhave to advance some in their ideas now before any more business can be done. We quote : Selected new laid, 14c; No. 1 candled stock, 121: to 13c; and

There was no material change in the prices rule easy. White clover comb, in

Will find the best assortment, the largest stock to select from, also the best value, at the large premises of

THOMAS LIGGET,

1884 NOTRE DAME ST., Montreal. 2448 ST. CATHERINE ST., Montreal. And 175 to 179 SPARKS STREET, Ottawa.

ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE & CO. August Cheap Sale.

For Cheap Dry Goods, Cheap Carpets and Oilcloths, Cheap Crockery and Glassware, Cheap Tinware, Cheap Enamelled Ware. Cheap Soaps for Toilet use, Cheap Laundry Soaps-just think, 10 pieces best Quaker Laundry Soap for 250.

2 rairs 15c.

25 cente.

1500 Yards Fancy Blouse Silks, worth 35c, for 19c. 390 Yards Fancy Dress Goods, worth 25c, for 121c. 2000 Yards Fancy Dress Prints, worth 18c, for Sc. 3000 Yards Beautiful Flannelette, worth 10c, for 6c.

1000 Pairs Men's Navy, Black and Brown Socks, 1000 Yards Useful Grey Cotton, worth Sc. for Sc. 1200 Yards Good Grey Cotton, worth 7c. fcr 5c 5000 Ladies' Dickies, or Shirt Fronts, with collar 5000 Yards Assorted White Cotton, 5c upwards. attached, pink or white, worth 4'c each, 3 for 500 Yards Blue and Black Sorges, for Boys' wear,

worth 30c, but, as the schooling season is near, for 20c. 500 Yards Best Worsted Serge, in Black and Blue,

very heavy, and worth \$1.50; double width. for \$1.00

5000 Yards Assorted Tweeds, from 25c upwards.

IF YOU ARE in need of any Tweeds or Suitings for your Boys before School opens, give us a call, and you will find our prices the very lowest.

P.S.-We are not advertising any bogus goods to draw you here and then tell you they are all sold out, when you have almost first arrived after that certain store opened its doors, -for Blouses. We always have full and plenty for our ads, and we never yet have said "All Sold Out" to any of our customers. Come on Monday to the

GREAT AU BON MARCHE,

mmm

ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE & CO.,

1883 and 1885 Notre Dame St. Opposite Baimoral Hotel Block.

50 Gamp Stools worth 35c, but Monday until noon time 15c each

1-lh. sections, 8c to 81c; dark, 6 to 7c, while extracted, 6: to 7c; and dark, 51c to 6c per pound: There is nothing, new in maple preduct. We quote: Syrup, in wood 41c to 41c per lugand in ting 45c to 500 as to size. Sugar, 6c to 8 c per lb.

A lady once consulted St Francis de Sales on the lawfulness of using rouge. Well,' said the saint, 'some plous men orndemn it others see no harm in it. T hold a middle course you may use it on one cheek.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN TOURS Allan, Dominion and Beaver Lines Quebec Stenmiship Co.t ALL LINESFROM NEW YORK To Europe, (Bermand , Wohlludiss Florids, etc.

COOR'S TOURS: W.H. CLANOY, Asist HEANT REUTE DIGENT OVELOSITE JEMONALIS